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Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA

WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A WORK OF GENERAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE

IN TWELVE VOLUMES
VOLUME III



THE CENTURY CO
NEW YORK

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THE publication of the Atlas, which is incorporated in the present edition, completed the plan of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,—common words and names,—while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which virtually covers the whole of the field. The two new volumes which were issued in 1909, and the material of which is included in the present edition, make the Dictionary and Cyclopedia complete. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is over 500,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the prefaces which will be found in the first, eleventh, and twelfth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to a wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names—names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books—in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge—scientific, historical, and practical—that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of the Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, that of the Atlas in 1897, and that of the two new volumes in 1909. Each of these works has been subjected to thorough revision, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zootomy.

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
å as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
è as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. xiii, xiv).
ù as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xv. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xv. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from;* i. e., derived from.
> read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*
★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter Part and chapter Book and line Book and page Act and scene Chapter and verse No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

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D

★ **1.** The fourth letter and third consonant in the English alphabet: the corresponding character has the same position and the same value also in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which it comes to us. (See *A*.) The scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The sound which the character has from the beginning been used to represent is the sonant or voiced mute (or check, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as surd or breathed, and to *n* as nasal. (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intonated or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes): it is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate; hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, Sanskrit *dh*, Greek θ, Latin oftenest *f*: thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dhura* = Greek θύρα = Latin *fores*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t*: thus, *tor* (usually written *thor*) = English *door*; but, under special conditions, also a *d*: thus, German *ende* = English *end*; German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th*.) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made surd, or pronounced as *t*, as in *picked*, *tipped*, *kissed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t*; *missed* being formerly *mist*, *miste*, Anglo-Saxon *miste*; *kissed*, formerly *kist*, *kiste*, Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, etc. See *-ed*[1] = *-ed*[1], *-d*[2] = *-ed*[2].

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, D stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as D̄, it stands for 5,000.—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *music*; (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of C. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is ⅛. The tone above bass C is represented by D, the octave above by d̄, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff D stands on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (*a*); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of D is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone D, as the third string of the violin, etc. (*b*) In *chem.*, Di is the symbol of *didymium*. (*c*) In *math.*, d is the sign of differentiation, ∂ of partial differentiation, δ of variation, D of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient), Δ of differencing, and ∇ of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjoined to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (*d*) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to darii.—**4.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) In *Eng. reckoning* (*d.* or d.), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, and pence; 2*s.* 1*d.*, two shillings and one penny. (*b*) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *died*. (*c*) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m*: thus, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *dc.*, deciduous canine; *dm.*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *di.* ⅈ, *dc.* ⅟, *dm.* ⅈ × 2 = 20. In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (*d*) In *anat.* and *ichth.* (*d.* or *D.*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (*e*) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.

-d[1], **-d**[2]. [(1) ME. *-d*, *-de*, *-ed*, *-ede*, etc.: see *-ed*[1]. (2) ME. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*[2].] A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

dat, *n.* A Middle English form of *doe*[1].

daalder (däl'dėr), *n.* [D.: see *dollar*.] A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

dab[1] (dab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbed*, ppr. *dabbing*. [< ME. *dabben*, strike, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. **tappe*, *täpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe*, *tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*[2], strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, q. v. The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike.

> The Flemmisshe hem *dabbeth* o the het bare.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—**3.** To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance; specifically, in *etching*, *china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a dabber, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a ground-work of color, etc.; smear.

> A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint.
> *Sharpe*, Surgery.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

> There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 551.

5. To dibble. [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** To deceive.

> Til like the parish bull he serves them still,
> And *dabbes* their husbandes clean against their will.
> *The Time's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

7. In *stone-working*, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—**To dab nebs†**, to kiss.

> *Dab nebs* with her now and then.
> *The Coalman's Courtship*, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To prick.

> The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,
> Though fair the rose may be.
> *R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads*, I. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.]

> Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
> Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
> *Rev. J. Nicol*, Poems, I. 43.

3. To use a dabber.—**4†.** To fall down loosely.

> Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe.
> *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

dab[1] (dab), *n.* [< ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] **1.** A quick or sudden blow.

> As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword.
> *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.

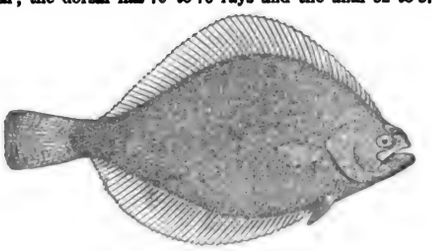
2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—**3.** A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—**4.** A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—**5.** A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—**6†.** A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person: in contempt.

> Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called Anecdotes of Polite Literature.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. *Simmonds.*—**8.** A pinafore.

> Reckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs* and markees, which she bought of me.
> *Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift* (2d ed.), p. 9.

★ **dab**[2] (dab), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*[1], *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57;



Dab (*Limanda limanda*).

the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The dab is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

> Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whiting.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 75.

dab[3] (dab), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*[1] and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] **I.** *n.* An expert; a knowing or skilful man; a dabster. [Colloq.]

> I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

> One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab* at an index.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled: as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

da ballo (dä bäl'lō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*[2].] In *music*, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

dabber[1] (dab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, same as *ball*[1], 9. (*b*) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton-wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them; and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.



Etchers' Dabber.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking proof-impressions of the wood-cut.

> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., [p. 149.

(*c*) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (*d*) A camel-hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

dabber[2] (dab'ėr), *v.* [Sc.; cf. *jabber*.] **I.** *trans.* To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. *intrans.* To jar; wrangle.

dabbing (dab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *stone-working*, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *picking*.—**2.** See the extract.

> This way of fishing we call daping, *dabbing*, or dibbing; wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.
> *Cotton*, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, ii. 241.

dabbing-machine (dab'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *type-founding*, a machine for casting large metal types.

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dabble (dab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, ppr. *dabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *dable;* = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = Icel. *dafla*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

The lively Liquor-God
With *dabbled* heels hath swelling clusters trod.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be *dabbling* in water. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything: with *in:* as, to *dabble in* railway shares; to *dabble in* literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter [Lucas de Heere] himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled in* poetry! *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

I had *dabbled* a little *in* the Universal History.
Lamb, My First Play.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been *dabbling* . . . with the text.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope.

★**dabbler** (dab'lėr), *n.* 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—2. One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a *dabbler* than a philosopher.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 283.

dabblingly (dab'ling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab'i), *a.* [< *dab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick*, *dopchick*.] 1. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family *Podicipedidæ:* especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken*.

As when a *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 63.

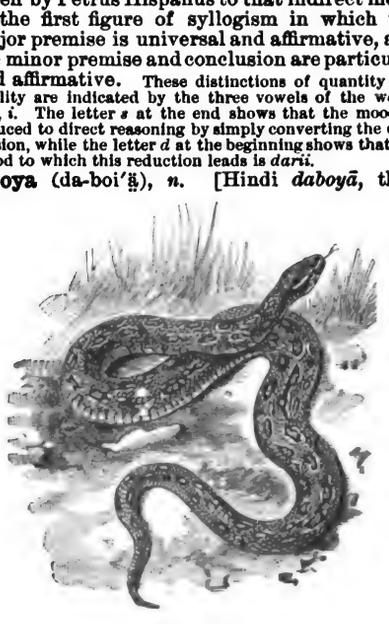
2. The moor-hen or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate *dabchick!* I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

daberlick, daberlack (dab'ėr-lik, -lak), *n.* [Sc.: *Jamieson.*] 1. A kind of long seaweed.—2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a*, *i*, *i*. The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi'ä), *n.* [Hindi *daboyā*, that



Daboia russelli.

lies hid.] A venomous Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russelli*.

dabster (dab'stėr), *n.* [< *dab*[3] + *-ster*.] 1. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—2. A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired *dabster* in all the misinformation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 160.

dabuh†, *n.* [Appar. repr. Ar. *dhab'*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon*.

The second kinde of hyena, called papio or *dabuh*.
Topsel (1658).

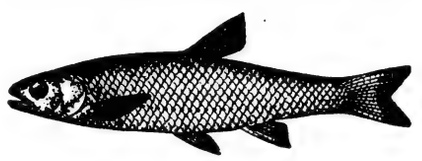
dab-wash (dab'wosh), *n.* A small wash, done after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

da capella (dä kä-pel'lä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*, *n.*] In *music*, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (dä kä'pō). [It., from the beginning: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capo*, < L. *caput* = E. *head:* see *cape*[2].] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the beginning: usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine.*—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine.*—**Da capo al segno**, ★a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign 𝄋.

★**dace** (dās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *darce*, *darse;* < ME. *darce*, *darse*, < OF. *dars*, a dace, same as *dart*, *darz*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); F. *dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also E. *dar*, *dare*[3], a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*[2]. For the changes, cf. *bass*[1], formerly *barse*, *bace*.] 1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus leuciscus* or *Squa-*



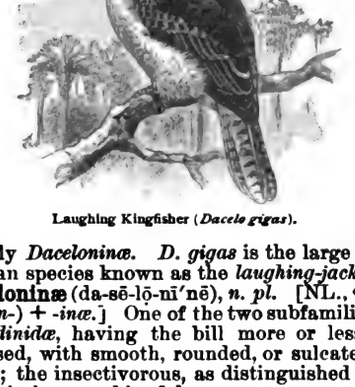
Dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*).

lius leuciscus, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place,
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or *dace*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (*a*) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (*b*) The redfin, *Notropis cornutus*.

Dacelo (da-sē'lō), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo*.] The typical genus of birds of the sub-



Laughing Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

family *Daceloninæ*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the *laughing-jackass*.

Daceloninæ (da-sē-lō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacelo*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidæ*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous, kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-mollusks, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and Asiatic, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and Oceanic regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo*, *Halcyon*, *Tanysiptera*, and *Ceyx*.

dacey (dā'si), *a.* [Hind. Beng. etc. *deśī*, < Skt. *deśīya*, of the same country, native, provincial, < *deśa*, point, region, country.] Native; belonging to the country (India). [Anglo-Indian.]

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Bengal, and is there called *dacey*.
L. P. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p. 13.

da chiesa (dä kiā'sä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *chiesa*, < L. *ecclesia*, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, church: see *ecclesia*.] In *music*, for the church; in church style.

dachshund (G. pron. däks'hönt), *n.* [G., < *dachs*, badger, + *hund* = E. *hound*.] The German badger-dog; a breed of short-legged, long-bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dacia*, the province so called, < *Daci* = Gr. Δακοί. The L. adj. was *Dacus* or *Dacicus*, rarely *Dacius*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ancient barbarian people, or to their country, Dacia, made a Roman province after their conquest by Trajan (A. D. 104), comprising part of Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumania, and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their *Dacian* mother; he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

II. *n.* One of the Daci; a native of Dacia.

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent his victory over the *Dacians*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 202.

dacite (dā'sīt), *n.* [< *Dacia* (see *Dacian*) + *-ite*[2].] A name first used by Fr. Von Hauer and Stache, in 1863, in describing the geology of Transylvania, to include the varieties of greenstone-trachyte which contain quartz. Dacite consists essentially of plagioclase and quartz, together with one or more minerals belonging to the biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene families. The ground-mass is very variable in structure and character. Dacite may be regarded as the extremely silicious member of the andesite group, and is equivalent in composition to the granular rocks called *quartz-diorite* or *tonalite*. It is especially interesting as being one of the rocks associated with occurrences of the precious metals and their ores in Transylvania and the Cordilleran regions of North and South America.

dacity† (das'i-ti), *n.* A contraction of *audacity*.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all. *Sampson*, Vow Breaker.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. usually spelled *daiker*), also *docker*, *dooker;* origin obscure; cf. OFlem. *daeckeren*, move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go about in a careless, aimless, or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

I'll pay your thousan' pund Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

2. To labor after the regular hours.—3. To traffic; truck.—4. To engage; grapple.

I *dacker'd* wi' him by mysel'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

5. To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.

The Sevitians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To search; examine; search for (stolen or smuggled goods): as, to *dacker* a house.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *n.* [< *dacker, daker*[1], *v.*] A dispute; a struggle.

Dacne (dak'nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δάκνειν, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidæ;* in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidæ* which have the antennæ ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass. 2. A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidæ:* same as *Engis*.

Dacnididæ (dak-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Dacnis:* synonymous with *Cœrebidæ*. *Cabanis*, 1850.

Dacnidinæ (dak-ni-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Dacnis*, containing pitpits with a straight and acute bill and mandibles of equal length. It contains the genera *Dacnis*, *Certhidea*, *Hemidacnis*, *Xenodacnis*, *Conirostrum*, and *Oreomanes*.

dacnidine (dak'ni-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dacnidinæ*.

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Dacnis (dak'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnididæ* or *Cœrebidæ;* the pitpits or honey-creepers. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia cayana* and *C. spiza* of Linnæus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ. Bonaparte,* 1828.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See *dakoit,* etc.

dacret, *n.* See *dicker*[2].

dacryd (dak'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium.*

Dacrydium (dak-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρίδιον* (dim. of *δάκρυ* = E. *tear*[2]), applied to a kind of scammony; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceæ.* There are about 12 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Franklinii,* the muon-pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum,* the imou-pine or red pine of New Zealand.

dacrygelosis (dak'ri-je-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ* (> *δακρύειν*, weep), = E. *tear*[2], + *γέλως*, laughter, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

dacryo-adenitis (dak'ri-ō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

dacryocystitis (dak'ri-ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *κύστις*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

dacryolite, dacryolith (dak'ri-ō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

dacryolithiasis (dak'ri-ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

dacryon (dak'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύων*, ppr. of *δακρύειν*, weep, < *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυ*, a tear (cf. *δάκρυμα* = L. *lacruma, lacrima,* a tear), = E. *tear*[2], q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry.*

dacryops (dak'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lacrymal gland. (*b*) A watery eye.

dactyl, dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [< L. *dactylus,* < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. E. *date*[3], q. v.), akin to L. *digitus,* a finger (see *digit*), and E. *toe,* q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.] 1. A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.7 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authors considered as the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palms. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.85 to 1.93 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily, verily, violate,* and *edify,* which on the principles of ancient metrics would be called respectively a dactyl (– ◡ ◡), a tribrach (◡ ◡ ◡), a Cretic (– ◡ –), and an anapest (◡ ◡ –), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasemic — that is, has a magnitude of four moræ (see *mora*); and as two of these constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (◡ ◡ –), belongs to the equal (isorrhythmic) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or metrical stress on the first syllable (– ◡ ◡). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (– –), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (◡ ◡ ◡ ◡) is rare.

If ye vse too many *dactils* together ye make your musike too light and of no solemne graintie, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slōw spōndēē stālks; strōng fōōt! yet ill able
Ēvēr tō cōme ūp with *Dactýl* trisýllāblē.
Coleridge, Metrical Feet.

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (*b*) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger.—4. In *zoöl.*, a dactylus.—5. The piddock, *Pholas dactylus.* See *dactylus* (*c*).—**Æolic dactyls,** a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *logaœdic.*—**Anapestic dactyl,** a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (– ◡ ◡ for ◡ ◡ –).—**Cyclic dactyl.** See *cyclic,* 3.

dactyl† (dak'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl, n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verse.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson.*

dactylar (dak'ti-lär), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

dactyle, *n.* See *dactyl.*

dactylet† (dak'ti-let), *n.* [< *dactyl* + dim. *-et.*] A little or false dactyl.

How handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English *dactylets!*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vi. 14.

Dactylethra (dak-ti-lē'thrä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλήθρα* (also *δακτύληθρον*), a finger-sheath, a thumb-screw, < *δάκτυλος*, a finger: see *dactyl, n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridæ. D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra.* It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and precoracoids are subequal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidæ.*

Dactyli[1] (dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Δάκτυλοι (Ἰδαῖοι, of Ida, in Crete): see def. Cf. *dactyl, n.*] In *classical antiq.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and are sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Cabiri, and the Corybantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

dactyli[2], *n.* Plural of *dactylus.*

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dactylicus,* < Gr. *δακτυλικός*, < *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl.*] I. *a.* In *pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a *dactylic* foot; a *dactylic* spondee; *dactylic* rhythm or meter; *dactylic* verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified; a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondees giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and commatia). See *hexameter* and *elegiac.*

This at least was the power of the spondaic and *dactylick* harmony. *Johnson,* Rambler, No. 94.

Inspired by the *dactylic* beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangeline.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 105.

Dactylic class (of feet), **dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic.*—**Dactylic flute,** a flute characterized by unequal intervals.—**Dactylic spondee.** See *dactyl,* 2.

II. *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—2. *pl.* Meters which consist of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

Dactyliobranchia, Dactyliobranchiata (dak-til'i-ō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidæ,* or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia.*

dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλύφος*, an engraver of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *γλύφειν*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactylioglyphist.*

dactylioglyphic (dak-til'i-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ic.*] Having relation to or of the nature of dactylioglyphy. Also *dactylioglyptic.*

dactylioglyphist (dak-til-i-og'li-fist), *n.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ist.*] Same as *dactylioglyph.*

dactylioglyphy (dak-til-i-og'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλυφία*, < *δακτυλιογλύφος*: see *dactylioglyph.*] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engraving fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactylioglyph.*

dactylioglyptic (dak-til'i-ō-glip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γλυπτός*, verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, cast, carve, + *-ic.*] Same as *dactylioglyphic.*

dactyliographer (dak-til-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

dactyliographic (dak-til'i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *dactyliography* + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of dactyliography.

dactyliography (dak-til-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

dactyliology (dak-til-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *dactyliography.*

dactyliomancy (dak-til'i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day; in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

The classical *dactyliomancy,* of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators Patricius and Hilarius, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor Valens. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 115.

dactylion (dak-til'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιον*, neut. of *δακτύλιος*, prop. adj. (n., a finger-ring), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] 1. In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc. —2. A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by Henri Herz, for the use of pianoforte-players.

dactyliotheca (dak-til'i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *dactyliothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλιοθήκη*, a collection of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

Dactylis (dak'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus,* a sort of grass), < Gr. *δακτυλίς*, a sort of grape (cf. *δακτυλίτις*, a kind of plant), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] A genus of grasses containing a single species, *D. glomerata,* growing in the temperate regions of the old world. It is a valuable meadow-grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *cocksfoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pasturage when grown with other grasses.

dactylist (dak'ti-list), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist.*] One who writes dactylic verse.

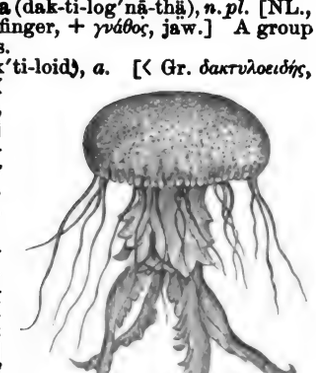
May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist.*
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

dactylitis (dak-ti-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

dactylodochme (dak'ti-lō-dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλοδόχμη*, four fingers' breadth, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *δόχμη*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length: same as *palæste.*

Dactylognatha (dak-ti-log'nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

dactyloid (dak'ti-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτυλοειδής*, like a finger, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactylose.*


Dactylometra quinquecirra.

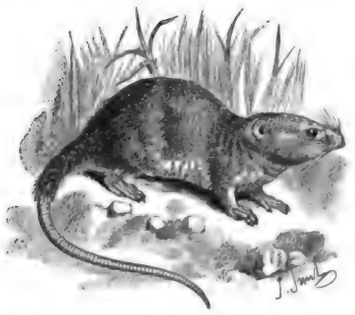
dactylology (dak-ti-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of communicating ideas or conversing by the fingers; the

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language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.

Dactylometra (dak′ti-lō-met′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidæ* and order *Discophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See cut on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-til′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog-rats possess.



Hedgehog-rat (*Dactylomys typus*).

dactylonomy (dak-ti-lon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, rule; cf. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

dactylopodite (dak-ti-lop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See cut under *endopodite*.

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lop′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage.] A supposed genus of *Foraminifera*, now known to be a calcareous alga.

dactylopore (dak′ti-lō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The pore or opening of a dactylozoöid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (*b*) A member of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactyloporic (dak′ti-lō-por′ik), *a.* [< *dactylopore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a dactylopore.

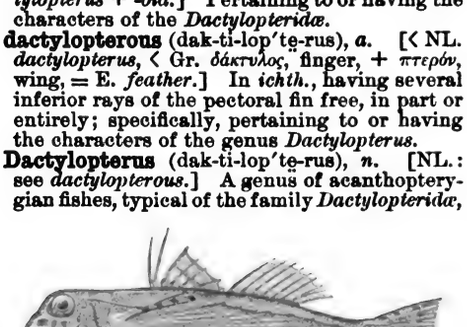
Dactyloporidæ (dak′ti-lō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopora* + *-idæ*.] A family founded upon the supposed genus *Dactylopora*.

Dactylopteridæ (dak′ti-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long major portion, and are expansible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalacanthidæ* is a synonym.

dactylopteroid (dak-ti-lop′tẹ-roid), *a.* [< *Dactylopterus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridæ*.

dactylopterous (dak-ti-lop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dactylopterus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus*.

Dactylopterus (dak-ti-lop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *dactylopterous*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridæ*, having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying-fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Exocœtidæ*. *Cephalacanthus* is a synonym.



Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*).

dactylorhiza (dak′ti-lō-rī′zạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them to divide and become hard and useless. It is due to a vegetable parasite, *Plasmodiophora brassicæ*, which rests in the soil. Crop rotation is the only remedy.

Dactyloscopidæ (dak′ti-los-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an elongated antrorsiform body, cuboid or subconic head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinigerous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-ti-los′kọ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *σκοπεῖν*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

dactylose (dak′ti-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *dactylosus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] In *bot.*, same as *dactyloid*.

dactylotheca (dak′ti-lō-thē′kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

dactylous (dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *dactylose*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

dactylozoöid (dak′ti-lō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + E. *zoöid*.] In *zoöl.*, an elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and possessing great tactile sensibility: so called from its shape.

A *dactylozoöid* is a hydroid which exhibits modifications correlated with its special functions of catching prey. It is elongated, and capable of very active movements, and is either devoid of tentacles (Podocoryne), or provided with short knobs highly charged with nematocysts (Hydractinia). *Lankester*, Text-book of Zoology, II. 16.

dactylus (dak′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *dactyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Crustacea*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or chelate claw. (*b*) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *metatarsus* or *planta*. In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *scopula*. When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burmeister and his followers. (*c*) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus*.

It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brightly in the dark. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), ix. 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

Dacus (dā′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

dad[1] (dad), *n.* [Not in literary use except in delineations of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadde* (and *dadda*; cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd*, *dadde*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *daid* = Gael. *daidein* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad*, *tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *τάτα*, *τέττα*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tāta*, friend, = Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy*.] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words,
Since I first called my brother's father *dad*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

dad[2] (dad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding*. [E. dial., = Sc. *daud*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1. To dash; throw; scatter.

Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 9.

2. In *coal-mining*, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall forcibly.

dad[2] (dad), *n.* [< *dad*[2], *v.*] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

dadda (dad′ạ), *n.* Same as *dad*[1] and *daddy*.

daddie, *n.* See *daddy*.

daddle[1] (dad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daddled*, ppr. *daddling*. [Sc., also *daidle*; freq. of *dade*, q. v.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

daddle[1] (dad′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *daidle*, and dim. *daddlie*, *daidlie*, < *daddle*, *daidle*, *v.*] A large bib or pinafore.

daddle[2] (dad′l), *n.* The hand or fist. [Prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

daddock (dad′ọk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red *daddocks* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

daddocky (dad′ọk-i), *a.* [< *daddock* + *-y*[1].] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

daddy, daddie (dad′i), *n.*; pl. *daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*[1], q. v.] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*[1].

I'll follow you through frost and snaw,
I'll stay no langer wi' my *daddie*.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad′i-lông′legz), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. —2. In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

daddy-sculpin (dad′i-skul′pin), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus*. See *sculpin*.

dade (dād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dading*. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*[1]. Hardly connected with *toddle*.] I. *intrans.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 295.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 289.

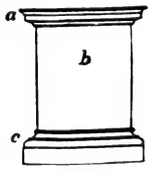
II. *trans.* To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
Drayton, Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

dadge (daj), *v.* A dialectal variant of *dodge*.

dadian (dā′di-an), *n.* [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian*.

dado (dā′dō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *dado*, a die, a cube, = E. *die*: see *die*[3].] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (*b*) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wall-paper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.



Pedestal.
a, surbase or cornice; *b*, dado or die; *c*, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V. 48.

dado (dā′dō), *v. t.* [< *dado*, *n.*] 1. To groove. —2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

dado-plane (dā′dō-plān), *n.* A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δᾴς* (*δᾳδ-*), Attic contr. of *δαΐς* (*δαϊδ-*), a torch (< *δαίειν*, kindle), + *ξύλον*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Europe and America. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of some recent conifers. Grand 'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as similar to the genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucaroxylon*.

dædal, *a.* See *dedal*.

Dædalea (dē-dā′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought: see *dedal*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporaceæ*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indurated in texture, and grow on dead wood. About 75 species have been described, some 20 of which are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dædalenchyma (ded-a-leng′ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought, + *ἔγχυμα*, in-

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fusion.] In *bot.*, a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]

dædalian, *a.* See *dedalian*.

dædaloid (ded'a-loid), *a.* [< *Dædalea* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Dædalea*; labyrinthiform.

dædalous, *a.* See *dedalous*.

dæmon, dæmonic, etc. See *demon*, etc.

deesman, *n.* See *deesman*.

daff[1]† (dȧf), *n.* [< ME. *daf*, *daffe*, appar. < Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv*, deaf, stupid, = E. *deaf*: see *deaf*.] A fool; an idiot; a blockhead.

I sal ben holde a *daf*, a cokenay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

"Thow doted *daffe*," quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes; To litel latyn thow lernedest lede, in thi youthe."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 138.

daff[1] (dȧf), *v. i.* [< *daff*[1], *n.*] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.
Mermaiden of Clyde, Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820.

Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.
Picken, Poems, I. 175.

daff[2]† (dȧf), *v. t.* [A var. of *doff*, q. v.] 1. To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed madcap, Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside
And bid it pass. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And *daff'd* me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xiv.

daffadilly, daffadowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil*.

daffing (dȧf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daff*[1], *v.*] 1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' *daffin'* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which keeped him to his death. *Melville*, MS., p. 58.

daffish (dȧf'ish), *a.* [< *daff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

daffle (daf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daffled*, ppr. *daffling*. [Freq. of *daff*[1], *v.*] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

daffler (daf'lėr), *n.* An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

daffock (daf'ok), *n.* [Appar. < *daff*[1], *n.*, + *-ock*.] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

daffodil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly, daffadilly, daffodowndilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, daffy*, formerly also *affodilly*, etc., the last-mentioned pointing to the earlier form *affodil, affodill*, < ME. *affodylle, affadyll* (the prosthetic *d*, like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), < ML. *affodillus* (> OF. *affrodille, aphrodille*), < L. *asphodilus* (> OF. *asphodile*), prop. *asphodelus*, < Gr. ἀσφόδελος, > E. *asphodel*: see *asphodel*. The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus.] 1†. Any plant of the genus *Narcissus*. —2. Now restricted to the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium*, has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus*, having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.


Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man
That her in *dafadillies* sleeping made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 32.

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

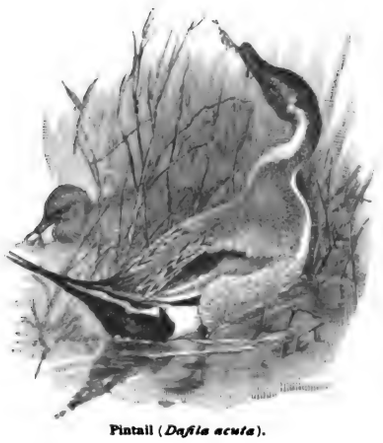
A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April *daffodilly*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Checkered daffodil, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. —**Peruvian daffodil**, an amaryllidaceous plant, *Hymenocallis Amancaes*, resembling a pancratium. (See also *sea-daffodil*.)

daffodilly, daffodowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil*.

daffy (daf'i), *n.* A short form for *daffodil*.

Dafila (daf'i-lȧ), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatinæ*. They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta, Pœcilonetta*, and *Phasianurus*.


Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

daft (dȧft), *a.* [Sc. and E. dial., < ME. *daft*, var. of *deft*, stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *deft*.] 1. Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the *daftest* donnet I ever saw on two legs.
Cornhill Mag.

That his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dune sic a *daft*-like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots.
Scott, Antiquary, iv.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*

2. Insane.—3. Playful; frolicsome.—**Daft days**, the Christmas holidays: so called from the merriment indulged in at that season.—**To go daft**, or **clean daft**, to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish or insane; act as if crazy.

daftly (dȧft'li), *adv.* In a daft manner; foolishly; insanely.

daftness (dȧft'nes), *n.* The quality of being daft. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness*!
Galt, The Entail, II. 175.

dag[1] (dag), *n.* [< Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (*dagg-*) = Dan. *dug* = E. *dew*[1], q. v.] In parts of Scotland, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist, or a heavy shower. *Jamieson.*

dag[1] (dag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged*, ppr. *dagging*. [< Sw. *dagga* (= Icel. *döggva*), bedew, < *dagg* = Icel. *dögg*, dew: see *dag*[1], *n.* Cf. *dew*[1], *v.* Hence the freq. *daggle*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To bedew; daggle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rain gently; drizzle: as, it *dags*.—2. To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

dag[2] (dag), *n.* [= MD. D. *dagge* = MLG. *dagge*, < OF. *dague*, F. *dague* = Sp. *daga* = Pg. *daga*, *adaga* = It. *daga* = OGael. *daga* = Bret. *dag*, a dagger. See further under *dagger*[1].] 1. A pointed piece of metal; a pin.—2. A short, straight horn of a young stag.—3. [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a dagger. *Minsheu*, 1617.

dag[2] (dag), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggen*, < OF. *daguer*, stab with a dagger.] 1. To pierce or stab with a pointed weapon, such as a dagger.

Dartes the Duche-mene daltene azaynes,
With derfe dynttez of dede, *dagges* thurghe scheldez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2102.

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged*.
Gallatin, in Stevens, p. 95.

2. Slash the edges of (a garment); ornament with scallops or vandykes.

dag[3] (dag), *n.* [Also *dagge*. Origin unknown; appar. reduced from **dag-pistol* or **dag-gun*, < **dag*, a dagger (not otherwise certainly recorded), + *pistol* or *gun*; referring at first, it may be supposed, to a short gun with what was called later a bayonet attached. Compare It. *pistola*, a pistol, *pistolese*, a large dagger.] A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the handle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also called, especially in Scotland, *tack*: as, "*dags* and pistols!" *Randolph*, Muses Looking-Glass.

dag[4]† (dag), *n.* [< ME. *dagge*, an ornamental point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet. Of uncertain origin.] A loose pendent end; a pendent pointed portion of anything; a pointed strip or extremity. Specifically—(*a*) A leather strap; a shoe-latchet, or the like.

Sleeveless Dalmatic (about 1400) ornamented with dags. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Highe shoos knopped with *dagges*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

(*b*) An ornamental pointed form, one of many into which the edge of a garment was cut, producing an effect something like a fringe: used especially in the second half of the fourteenth century. Also spelled *dagge*.

Wolde they blame the burnes that brouȝte newe gysis,
And dryue out the *dagges* and all the Duche cotis.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 193.

daggar (dag'ȧr), *n.* [Cf. *dagger*[1].] A local English name of one of the scyllioid sharks.

dagget†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *dag*[2], *dag*[3].

dagged (dag'ed), *p. a.* [< *dag*[4].] Having dags or points, as a garment; slashed.

Undir hire *daygyd* hood of green.
Lydgate, Min. Poems.

★ **dagger**[1] (dag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dagger* (= Icel. *daggardr* = Dan. *daggert* = W. *dagr* = Ir. *daigear*, from E.); ML. *daggarius*, etc.; appar. connected with *dag*[2] (F. *dague*, etc., a dagger).] 1. An edged and pointed weapon for thrusting, shorter than a sword, and used, commonly in connection with the rapier, by swordsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held in the left hand to parry the thrust of an adversary's rapier. The dagger was also the common weapon of private combat. For the dagger of the middle ages, see *misericorde*.


Daggers.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomely at thy back.
The longer thou livest the more fool, etc. (1570).

Is this a *dagger* which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

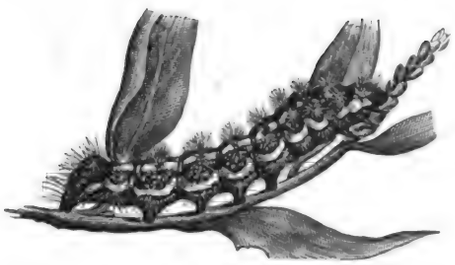
2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk, poniard, stiletto, etc.—3. In *printing*, an obe-


Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Apatela populi*), natural size.

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lisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *obelisk*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Apatela:* so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. oblinita*, feeds in the larval



Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Apatela oblinita*), natural size.

state on many plants, as asparagus, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the sexradiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—**6.** *pl.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (*b*) The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**At daggers drawn**, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been *at daggers drawn* ever since, and Sefton has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of lath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities: often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (song).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Double dagger, in *printing*, a reference-mark (‡) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *diësis*.—**Spanish dagger.** See *dagger-plant*.—**To look** or **speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.
Junius, Letters, xxvi.

dagger[1] (dag'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggeren* (in def. 2); < *dagger*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd* arms? *Dekker*, Honest Whore.

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thei knowen not how to ben clothed; now long, now schort, . . . now swerded, now *daggered*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

To dagger arms†. See *arm*[1].

dagger[2] (dag'ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In *ship-building*, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale†, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares*.

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

dagger-cheap† (dag'ėr-chēp), *a.* [< *dagger*[1] (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheap*.] Dirt-cheap.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap*, as we say.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 546.

dagger-fiber (dag'ėr-fī'bėr), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag'ėr-nē), *n.* [< *dagger*[2] + *knee*.] In *ship-building*, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag'ėr-nīf), *n.* A dirk-knife. *Scott*.

dagger-money† (dag'ėr-mun'i), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag'ėr-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing† (dag'ėrz-drâ'ing), *n.* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

They always are at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 79.

daggesweyne†, *n.* See *dagswain*.

daggett (dag'et), *n.* [A corruption of *degote*.] A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has the odor of Russia leather.

daggle (dag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daggled*, ppr. *daggling*. [Freq. of *dag*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithee go see if in that
Croud of *daggled* Gowns there, thou canst find her.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grose*.

Like a dutiful son you may *daggle* about with your mother and sell paint. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

daggletail† (dag'l-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *daggle* + obj. *tail*[1].] **I.** *n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. *a.* Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments defiled with mud. Also *dagtailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift*.

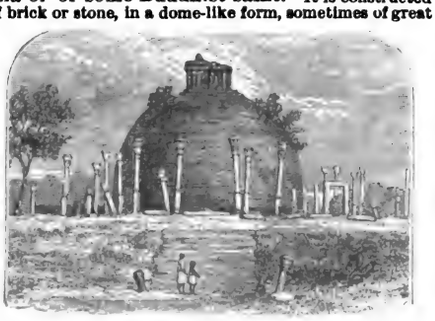
daggly (dag'li), *a.* [< *daggle* + *-y*[1].] Wet; showery. [Prov. Eng.]

dagheſh (dag'esh), *n.* [Also written *dagesh*, repr. Heb. *dāghēsh*.] In *Heb. gram.*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *lene*, soft), when used with the consonants *bh*, *gh*, *dh*, *kh*, *ph*, and *th*, removes the *h*-sound, thus: בּ, *bh*, בּ, *b*; *daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* [< *dag*[1] + *lock*[2]. Cf. *dew-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scotch.]

Dago (dā'gō), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack*, *James*, ult. < LL. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

dagoba (dä'gō-bä), *n.* [Cingalese *dāgaba*, < Pali *dhātugabbho:* Skt. *dhātu-garbha*, 'relic-receptacle.' *Yule*.] In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great



Ceylonese Dagoba.

height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *tope*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *tope*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*.
Yule, Mission to Ava.

dagon[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge:* see *dag*[3].] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
A *dagon* of your blanket, leeve dame.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 43.

Dagon[2] (dā'gon), *n.* [L. *Dagon*, Gr. Δαγών, < Heb. *Dāgōn*.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as formed of the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians, called Atargatis or Derceto. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.



Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

Dagonal (dā'gon-al), *n.* [< *Dagon*[2] + *-al*, as in *Lupercal*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Msenades), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 160.

dagswain† (dag'swān), *n.* [< ME. *daggysweyne*, *dagswayne;* of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*[3], q. v.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Payntede clothys,
Iche a pece by pece prykkyde tylle other,
Dubbyde with *dagswaynnes* dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

Under coverlets made of *dagswain*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain (Holinshed's Chron.).

dag-tailed† (dag'tāld), *a.* Same as *daggletail*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tayl'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 116.

dague (dāg), *n.* [F.: see *dag*[2].] **1†.** A dagger. —**2.** A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dague*, or the first horn of the northern Cervus. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 115.

Dague à roelle†, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *daguerréotype;* < *Daguerre* + *-type*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. *a.* Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [< *daguerreotype*, *n.*] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

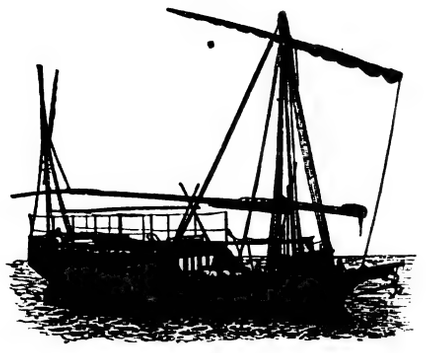
daguerreotyper, daguerreotypist (da-ger'ō-ti-pėr, -pist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, daguerreotypical (da-ger-ō-tip'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *daguerreotype* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'ō-ti-pi), *n.* [As *daguerreotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyeh, dahabieh (dä-hä-bē'e), *n.* [Also *dahabeeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabīya*, *dahebīya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving cutwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lateen sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-

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Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 41.

dahil, *n.* Same as *dayal*.

Dahila (dā'hi-lă), *n.* [NL., < *dahil*.] Same as *Copsichus*. *Hodgson*.

Dahlgren gun. See *gun*.

Dahlia (dā'liă), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, of which about 9 species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Bidens*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.



Flower of *Dahlia variabilis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlias*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Hofmann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

dahlin (dā'lin), *n.* [< *Dahlia* + *-in*2.] Same as *inulin*.

dahoon (da-hön'), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Cassine*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

dai†, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

daichy (dā'ċhi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daidle1 (dā'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddle*1, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

daidle2 (dā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., a form of **daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To draggle; bemire.

daidlie (dā'dli), *n.* Same as *daddle*1.

daidling (dā'dling), *p. a.* [Sc.] Feeble; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after a'; he's but a *daidling* coward body. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

daigh (dāċh), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

daighiness (dā'ċhi-nes), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

daighy (dā'ċhi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daiker1 (dā'kėr), *v.* See *dacker*.

daiker2 (dā'kėr), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *decore*, < F. *décorer*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner: commonly with *out*: as, "Your room will be *daikert* by the time it's wanted." *Mrs. L. B. Walford*. *N. E. D.*

If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daikering out* a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

daiker3 (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*1.

dailiness (dā'li-nes), *n.* [< *daily* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

daily (dā'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *dailie*, *dayly*, *daylie*, < ME. *dayly*, < AS. *dæglīc* (= D. *dagelijk-sch* = MLG. *dagelik*, *degelik*, *deilik*, *delik* = OHG. *tagalīh*, *tagelīh*, MHG. *tagelīch*, *tegelīch*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagligr* = Sw. Dan. *daglig*), daily, < *dæg*, day, + *-līc*: see *day* and *-ly*1.] I. *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance; a *daily* newspaper.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* Journey he goes,
And treads his annual with a stateller Pace.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 98.

daily (dā'li), *adv.* [= D. *dagelijks* = MLG. *dagelikes*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalīhhin*, MHG. *tegelīchen*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, adv.; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

daimen (dā'men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* icker [ear of grain] in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

daimio (dī'myō), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *mio*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. See *shogun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kuwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kuwazoku*.

daimon (dī'mon), *n.* [A direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων*: see *dæmon*, *demon*.] Same as *demon*.

daimonian, daimonography, etc. Same as *demonian*, etc.

dain1†, *v. t.* [See *deign*, and cf. *dain*2, *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

dain2†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] To disdain.

dain2†, *n.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] 1. Disdain.—2. Noisome effluvia; stink. [Prov. Eng.]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe ful fayne;
From bowres of heavenly hewe to dennes of *daine*.
Mir. for Mags.

dain3†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*
For Philomele, that thoughe hir tong were cutte,
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 53.

dain4, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

dainous†, *a.* [ME., also *deignous*, *deynous*, etc., by apheresis from *disdainous*, q. v.] Disdainful: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Simekin.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 21.

daint† (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *dainty*, q. v.] I. *n.* A dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 37.

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

dainteous† (dān'tē-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

daintification (dān'ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [Rare.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 327.

daintiful†, *a.* [ME. *deinteful*, < *deinte*, dainty, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust so *deinteful*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 28.

daintify (dān'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [Rare.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 414.

daintihood (dān'ti-hụd), *n.* [< *dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [Rare.]

daintily (dān'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dainty* + *-ly*2. Cf. *daintily*.] In a dainty manner. (*a*) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 75.

(*b*) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (*c*) Ceremoniously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. *Emerson*, Friendship.

daintiness (dān'ti-nes), *n.* [< *dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty. (*a*) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. *Sir H. Wotton*.

There is to me
A *daintiness* about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. *N. P. Willis*.

(*b*) Deliciousness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill*, Apology.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedency and *daintiness* of taste. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 7

(*c*) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character.

The *daintinesse* and nicenesse of our captaines.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmsbury, learnt of the outlandish Saxons rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

daintith (dān'tith), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 97.

daintily† (dānt'li), *adv.* [< *daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*2. Cf. *daintily*.] Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

daintrel† (dān'trel), *n.* [Also *daintrell*; < ME. *deintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. *-el*, *-elle*, < OF. *daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.
Bullinger, Sermons, p. 249.

★ **dainty** (dān'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daintie*, and abbr. *daint* (q. v.); < ME. *daynte*, *deynte*, *deyntee*, *deintie* (also *dayntethe*, *deintithe*, whence Sc. *daintith*, *dainteth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure, < OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *dointie*, *deintiet* = Pr. *dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. Cf. *dis-dain*, and *dain*1, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.] I. *n.* 1†. Worth; value; excellence.—2†. A matter of joy or gratification; special regard or pleasure.

Every wight hath *deyntee* to chaffare
With hem, and eek to sellen hem her ware.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 41.

3. Pl. *dainties* (dān'tiz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Derly at that day with *deynteyes* were thei serued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1421.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may renew the taste
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost.
Sir J. Beaumont, Spiritual Comfort.

4†. Darling: a term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=Syn. 3. *Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* 1†. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deynte* hors hadde he in stable.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 168.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill; elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *daintie* flowre or herbe that growes on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

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I would be the girdle
About her *dainty dainty* waist.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty* food.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat.
Job xxxiii. 20.

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the *daintier* sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Especially—**5.** Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty* taste or palate; *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A *daintier* lip for syrup. *Praed.*

It was time for them . . . to take the best they could get; for when men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse
To plead bad causes down to worse.
Prior, Alma, ii.

I am somewhat *dainty* in making a Resolution.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

To make dainty†, to affect to be dainty or delicate; scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. v.

=**Syn. 2.** Pretty.—**3.** Savory, luscious, toothsome.—**5** and **6.** *Nice*, *Fastidious*, etc. See *nice*.

daire, *n.* [Turk. *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine, = Pers. *dāīrah*, a circle, orbit, < Ar. *dāyira*, a circle, < *dūr*, go round, *daur*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

dairedt, *n.* See *dayred*.

dairi (dī'rē), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

dairi-sama (dī'rē-sä'mä), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

dairous, *a.* [< *dair*, for *dare*[1], + *-ous*.] Bold. [Prov. Eng.]

dairt, *n.* [Ir., a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.

What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—it is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *dairies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dairie*; < ME. *deyery*, *deyrye* (> ML. *duyeria*, *daeria*), < *deye*, *deie*, *daie* (Sc. *dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] **1.** That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country fairy
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—**4.** A dairy-farm. [Rare.]

dairy-farm (dā'ri-färm), *n.* A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

dairying (dā'ri-ing), *n.* [< *dairy* + *-ing*[1].] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairyman: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

Grain-raising and *dairying* combined, however, work to the best advantage, not only financially, but also in the production of manure. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 99.

dairymaid (dā'ri-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*.
Addison, Spectator.

dairyman (dā'ri-man), *n.*; pl. *dairymen* (-men). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

dais (dā'is), *n.* [< ME. *deis*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, in oblique cases *dese*, *dece*, etc., < OF. *deis*, also *dois*, later *dais*, *daiz*, a high table in a hall, F. *dais*, a canopy, < ML. *discus*, a table, in L. a plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also E. *dish*, *disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] **1.** A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seats



Dais.—Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

Wel semede ech of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a *deys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

Arn peres with the apostles this pardoun Piers sheweth,
And at the day of dome atte *heigh deyse* to sytte.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 17.

I sall saye, syttande at the *dasse*,
I take thi speche byyonde the see.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Hence—**2.** Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 299.

3. A canopy or covering.—**4.** (*a*) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (*b*) A pew in a church. [Scotch.]

Whan she came to Mary-kirk,
And sat down in the *deas*,
The light that came frae fair Annie
Enlighten'd a' the place.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

daise, *v.* See *daze*.

daisied (dā'zid), *a.* [< *daisy* + *-ed*[2].] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4.

daising (dā'zing), *n.* [Sc. (= E. as if **dazing*), verbal n. of *daise*, *daze*, stupefy, make or become numb, wither, = E. *daze*, q. v.] A disease of sheep; the rot.

dalsterret, *n.* An obsolete form of *day-star*.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also **daisie*, *daysie*, etc.; < ME. *daysie*, *daysy*, *daysey*, *dayesye*, *daiseie*, *daieseyghe*, etc., < AS. *dæges ēage*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *daisies* (-ziz). **1.** A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field-daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayesye* or elles the eye of day,
The emperice and flour of floures alle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 184.

Daisies pied and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (See *oxeye daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several *Asteraceæ*, especially to species of *Vittadinia* and to *Brachyscome iberidifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated; in New Zealand, to species of *Lagenifera*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**African daisy**, *Lonas inodora*, of northern Africa, formerly cultivated for ornament.—**Blue** or **globe daisy**, the *Globularia vulgaris*.—**Butter-daisy**, a name of species of *Ranunculus*.—**Cabbage-daisy**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Christmas daisy**, in England, a name of several cultivated species of aster: other species are called *Michaelmas daisies*.—**French daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—**Hen-and-chickens daisy**, a proliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*, in which the flower-head branches and forms several smaller ones.—**Michaelmas daisy**, a name applied in England to various species of aster, commonly cultivated in flower-borders and blooming about Michaelmas.—**Oxeye daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *bull-*, *devil's*, *dog-*, *golden*, *great*, *midsummer*, *moon-*, and *horse-daisy*, and *whiteweed*, but in the United States most commonly *daisy* alone. (See also *sea-daisy*.)

II. *a.* Pretty; fine; charming; nice. [Colloq. or slang.]

Cap. I am to request, and you are to command.
Mrs. Cad. Oh, *daisy*! that's charming.
Foote, The Author, ii. (1757).

daisy-bush (dā'zi-bůsh), *n.* A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Shawia*, shrubby composites nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

daisy-cutter (dā'zi-kut'ėr), *n.* **1.** A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground; occasionally, in a general sense, a trotting horse.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball batted or bowled so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

Daisy-cutter, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak.'
Farmer, Slang Dict.

dak, dawk[2] (dâk), *n.* [Also written *dauk*; < Hind. *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse-daks, or mounted runners.—**Dak-bungalow, dawk-bungalow**. See *bungalow*.—**To lay a dak**, to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—**To travel dak**, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-wagons.

daker[1], *v.* See *dacker*.

daker[2] (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*[1].

daker-hen (dā'kėr-hen), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*. See *crake*[2], *Crex*.

dakoit, dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* [Also written *decoit*; < Hind. *ḍakait*, a robber, one of a gang of robbers, < *ḍākā*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 810.

dakoitage, dacoitage (da-koi'tāj), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-age*.] Same as *dakoity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle. *New York Examiner*, May 12, 1887.

dakoitee, dacoitee (da-koi-tē'), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-ee*[1].] One who is robbed by a dakoit. [Rare.]

It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the *dacoitee*, to go out . . . and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being robbed and murdered yourself. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 499.

dakoity, dacoity (da-koi'ti), *n.* [Also written *decoity*; < Hind. Beng., etc., *ḍakaiti*, or *ḍakaṭi*, gang-robbery, < *ḍakait*, dakoit: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

Dacoity, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 498.

Dakosaurus (dak-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., for **Dacosaurus*, < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles without dermal armor.

Dakotan (da-kō'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dakota* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the northwestern United States.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

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Dakruma (dak'rŏ-mä), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycidæ*. The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.



Cocoon and Moth of *Dakruma convolutella*, natural size.

dal (dal), *n.* [Also written *dol* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*, but applied also to other kinds).] A sort of vetch, *Cajan Cajan*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

dalag (dä'lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

dalai-lama (da-lī'lä'mä), *n.* [Mongol., lit. 'ocean-priest,' or 'priest vast as the ocean.'] The title bestowed on the Grand Lama of Tibet in 1645 by the Mongol prince Kushri Khan when he presented to him the sovereignty of the country. As the head of the powerful Ge-lug-pa sect he is also the head or 'pope' of the whole Lamaist Church. He is claimed to be a reincarnation of the Bodhi-Sattwa Avalokita, and at his death his soul passes into some infant who becomes his successor as priest-king. He resides on Mt. Potala, near Lhasa, his capital. See *lama* and *Lamaism*. Also *tale-lama*.

Dalbergia (dal-bėr'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, of the family *Fabaceæ*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. Sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-ties and as crooked timbers and knees in ship-building. The best rosewood of Brazil is *D. nigra*. This and allied American species are sometimes called *palisander-woods* and *Jacarandá*.

Dalby's carminative. See *carminative*.

dale[1] (dāl), *n.* [< ME. *dale*, < AS. *dæl*, pl. *dalu*, = OS. *dal* = OFries. *del*, *deil* = D. *dal* = MLG. LG. *dal* = OHG. MHG. *tal*, G. *thal* = Icel. *dalr* = Sw. Dan. *dal* = Goth. *dal*, a dale, a valley; = OBulg. *dolŭ*, Bulg. *dol* = Bohem. *dul* = Pol. *dół* (barred *l*), pit, hole, bottom, ground, = Little Russ. *dōl* (barred *l*), bottom, ground, = Russ. *dolŭ*, dale, valley. Hence derivs. *dell*[1] (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*[2], q. v.] **1.** A vale; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

> The children gede to Tune,
> Bi *dales* and bi dune.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.
>
> High over hills, and lowe adowne the *dale*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—**3**†. A hole.

> Ther thay stonde a *dale*
> Do make, and drenche hem therin.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** *Vale*, *Glen*, etc. See *valley*.

dale[2] (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dole*[1].

Dalea (dā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Dale*, an English physician (died 1739).] A name given by Willdenow in 1803 to the leguminous genus *Parosela* (1802). It consists of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. See *Parosela*.

Dalecarlian (dal-e-kär'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalecarlia*, a foreign (ML. NL.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarne*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dal*, = E. *dale*, + *karl* = E. *carl*: see *dale*[1] and *carl*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia.—**Dalecarlian lace**, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Dict. of Needlework*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarne, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

dale-land (dāl'land), *n.* [=Icel. *dalland*.] Low-lying land.

dale-lander (dāl'lan'dėr), *n.* A dalesman. [Scotch.]

dalesman (dālz'man), *n.*; pl. *dalesmen* (-men). [< *dale's*, poss. of *dale*[1], + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

> Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The *dalesmen* were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

dalf†. An obsolete strong preterit of *delve*.

dali (dä'li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Virola Surinamensis*, of the West Indies and northern South America. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of casks. A candle-wax is obtained from the seeds. Also *dollee*.

daliancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

dalie†, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

dalk[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dalk*, *dalke*, < AS. *dalc*, *dolc* (= Icel. *dālkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

> A *dalke* (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile.
> *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 89.

dalk[2]†, *n.* [E. dial. *delk*; ME. *dalk*, appar., with dim. suffix *-k* (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dal*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*[1].] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

> Brason scrapes oute of everie *dalke*
> Hem scrape.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.
>
> A *dalk* in the nekke [tr. OF. *au cool triveret la fosset*].
> *AS. and O. E. Vocab.* (ed. Wright), p. 146.
>
> *Dalke*, vallis [supra in *dale*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

dalle (dal), *n.* [F., a flagstone, slab, slice; origin uncertain.] A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in *decorative art*, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.

Dalles (dalz), *n. pl.* [F. dial. (Canadian) *dalle*, a gutter, drain; ult. connected with E. *dale* and *dell*.] The name given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and westward. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is also that of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

Dallia (dal'i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. H. *Dall*, an American naturalist.] The typical and only



Alaskan Blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*).

genus of the family *Dalliidæ*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* [< ME. *daliance*, *daliaunce*, *daliauns*, < *dalien*, dally, + *-ance*.] **1**†. Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

> In *daliaunce* they riden forth hir weye.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 106.
>
> Of honest myrth latt be thy *daliaunce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering.

> My business cannot brook this *dalliance*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

> Like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
> Himself the primrose path of *dalliance* treads.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.
>
> And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge
> Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 819.
>
> The child, in his earliest *dalliance* on a parent's knee.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> O my life
> In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit,
> The flattery and the strife!
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

4†. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

> By this sly *dalliance* of the crafty bait
> Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 157.

dallier (dal'i-ėr), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifler.

> The daylie *dalliers* with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

Dalliidæ (da-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idæ*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small embedded cycloid scales; the head flattish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (30–36) rays, and the ventrals few (8). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under *Dallia*.

dallop, dollop (dal'-, dol'op), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—**2.** A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov. Eng.]

dally (dal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dallying*. [Early mod. E. also *dallie*; < ME. *dalyen*, *daylyen*, < AF. *dalier*, *dallier*, talk, chat, < OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly. Compare *coze*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To talk idly or lightly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

> *Dalyyn* or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.
>
> They dronken and *dayleden*, . . . thise lordes and ladyes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 1114.

2. To play with or hesitate about a subject or thing, especially with one which one does not intend to take seriously; linger or delay about something.

> The auncient doctoures . . . doe in expounyng the allegories, seme oft times to playe and *dalie* with it.
> *Udall*, Erasm. Par., 18 (Preface).
>
> For he was not the man to *dally* about anything.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 544.

3. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

> Lest when he find me *dallying* along . . . he may hurry ahead.
> *W. Irving*, Bracebridge Hall, i. 6.

4. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

> Our aiery buildeth in the cedar's top,
> And *dallies* with the wind.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.
>
> *Dallying* with a brace of courtezans.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.
>
> The Poets do faine that Jupiter *dallied* with Europa under this kinde of tree. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 183.
>
> The small waves that *dallied* with the sedge.
> *Bryant*, Rhode Island Coal.

II. *trans.* To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]

> Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

dallyingly (dal'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

> Wher as he doth but *dalliengly* perswade, they may enforce & compel. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

dalmahoy (dal'ma-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalmatia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—**Dalmatian cap**, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog**. See *dog*.—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. *A. E. Brehm.*—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus*, *Reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—**2.** A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as F., *dalmatique*; = F. *dalmatique* = Sp. *dalmática* = Pg. It. *dalmatica*, < ML. *dalmatica* (sc. L. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see def.] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (chiridota Dalmatarum)." It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

> But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her — kissed her hand, or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. *Scott*, Abbot, xiii.

dalripa (dal'ri-pä), *n.* [< Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snöripa*: *snö* = E. *snow*[1]), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dal* (= Sw. Dan. *dal* = E. *dale*[1]), a valley, + *rjupa* = Icel. *rjūpa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.

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dal segno (dȧl sā'nyō). [It., from the sign: *dal* for *da il*, from the (*da*, < L. *de*, from; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat thence to the close, or to a point indicated by the word *fine*. Abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt[1] (dȧlt), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dalta* = Ir. *dalta*, *daltan*, a foster-child, a pet, disciple, ward.] A foster-child.

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

dalt[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *deal*[1].

Daltonian (dȧl-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalton* (see *daltonism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or discovered by John Dalton, a noted English chemist (1766–1844).—**Daltonian atomic theory**, the theory, first enunciated by John Dalton, that, while the atoms of the different elements have not the same weights, the combining weights of these elements express the relation between their atomic weights. His theory regarded chemical combination as a union of different atoms in definite quantitative proportions.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One affected by color-blindness. See *daltonism*.

They have since experimented with four *Daltonians*, or color-blind persons. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 143.

daltonism (dȧl'ton-izm), *n.* [From John *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Color-blindness.

In those persons who are troubled with *Daltonism*, or colour-blindness, luminous undulations so different as those of red and green awaken feelings that are identical. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 17.

Dalton's law. See *law*.

daly[1]†, *n.* 1. A die; also, a cubical piece of anything; a cube.—2. *pl.* A game played with such dice.

daly[2] (dā'li), *a.* Abounding in dales.

dam[1] (dam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damme;* ★< ME. *dam*, *damme*, a dam, a body of water hemmed in, < AS. **damm* (not recorded, but no doubt existent, as the source of the verb, q. v.) = OFries. *dam*, *dom* = D. *dam* = MLG. LG. *dam* = MHG. *tam*, G. *damm* (after D.), a dike, = Icel. *dammr* = Sw. *dam* = Dan. *dam* = Goth. **damms*, a dam, inferred from the verb *faur-dammjan*: see *dam*[1], *v.*] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth or stone, or a wall, or a frame of wood or steel, constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and thus raise its level, in order to make it available as a motive power, as for driving a mill-wheel; such an obstruction built for any purpose, as to form a reservoir, to protect a tract of land from overflow, etc.; in *law*, an artificial boundary or means of confinement of running water, or of water which would otherwise flow away.

No more *dams* I'll make for fish. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The sleepy pool above the *dam*,
The pool beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. In *mining*, any underground wall or stopping, constructed of masonry, clay, or timber, for the purpose of holding back water, air, or gas.—3. In *dentistry*, a guard of soft rubber placed round a tooth to keep it free from saliva while being prepared for filling.—4. The body of water confined by a dam. [Now local.]

Hoc stagnum, a *dame*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 736, l. 29.

Floating dam, a caisson forming a gate to a dry dock.—**Movable dam**. Same as *barrage*. (See also *crib-dam*.)

dam[1] (dam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dammed*, ppr. *damming*. [Early mod. E. also *damme;* < ME. **dammen* (found only with change of vowel, *demmen*, used passively, be hemmed in, < AS. **demman*, only in once-occurring comp. *for-demman* = Goth. *faur-dammjan*, stop up) = MD. D. *dammen* = MLG. *dammen* = G. *dämmen* = Icel. *demma* = Sw. *dämma* = Dan. *dæmme*, dam; all from the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam; confine or raise the level of by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often with *in*, *up*.

When you *dam up* a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

2. To confine or restrain as if with a dam; stop or shut up or in; obstruct: with *up*.

You that would *dam up* your ears and harden your heart as iron against the unresistible cries of supplicants calling upon you for mercy, . . . should first imagine yourself in their case. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 61.

Dam up your mouths,
And no words of it.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

dam[2] (dam), *n.* [< ME. *damme*, usually *dame*, the mother of a beast; merely a particular use of *dame*, a woman: see *dame*[1]. Cf. a like use of *sire*.] A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds, and sometimes (now usually in a slighting sense) of women.

Faithless! forsworn! ne goddess was thy *dam*!
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 477.

What, all my pretty chickens, and their *dam*,
At one fell swoop? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

This brat is none of mine; . . .
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

The lost lamb at her feet
Sent out a bitter bleating for its *dam*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

dam[3] (dam), *n.* [See *dams*.] Any of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers; in the plural, the game itself. [Local, Eng.]

★**Dama** (dā'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dāma*, *damma*, a fallow-deer.] A genus or subgenus of deer;



Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

the fallow-deer. The common European species is *Cervus dama*, also known as *Dama platyceros*.

damage (dam'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dammage;* < ME. *damage*, < OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *dommage*, harm, = Pr. *damnatje*, *dampnatje*, *damnatge* = It. *dannaggio*, < ML. **damnaticum*, harm (cf. adj. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines), < L. *damnum*, loss, injury: see *damn*.] 1†. Harm; mischance; injury in general.

Therfore yef ye do wisely sendeth after hem, ffor but yef thei be departed ther shull some be deed, and that were grete *damage* and pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

2. Hurt or loss to person, character, or estate; injury to a person or thing by violence or wrongful treatment, or by adverse natural forces; deterioration of value or reputation.

Galashin . . . hadde gode corage, and gode will to be a-venged of his *damage* yef he myght come in place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. *Beattie*, Moral Science, iii. 1.

No human being can arbitrarily dominate over another without grievous *damage* to his own nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

3. *pl.* In *law*, the value in money of what is lost or withheld; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss.—4. Cost; expense. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. *Byron*.

Amenity damages. See *amenity*.—**Civil damage act.** See *civil*.—**Compensatory damages, consequential damages.** See the adjectives.—**Damage feasant**, in *law*, doing injury; inflicting damage; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, etc.—**Exemplary, punitive, or vindictive damages**, such damages as are fixed upon, not as a mere reimbursement of pecuniary loss, but as a good round compensation and an adequate recompense for the entire injury sustained, and as may serve for a wholesome example to others in like cases. See *compensatory damages*, under *compensatory*.—**Farthing damages**, in *Eng. law*, nominal as opposed to substantial damages.—**Liquidated or stipulated damages**, damages which are fixed in amount by the nature or terms of a contract.—**Nominal damages**, a trifling sum, such as six cents, awarded to vindicate a plaintiff's right, when no serious injury has been suffered, in contradistinction to substantial damages.—**Special damages**, damages which would not necessarily follow the commission of the alleged breach of contract or wrong, and therefore need to be specially alleged in the complaint or declaration.—**Unliquidated damages**, damages which require determination by the estimate of a jury or court.—**Syn.** *Detriment*, *Harm*, etc. (See *injury*.) *Waste*, etc. See *loss*.

damage (dam'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *damaged*, ppr. *damaging*. [Early mod. E. also *dammage;* < OF. *damagier*, *domagier*, damage, harm; from the noun: see *damage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause damage to; hurt; harm; injure; lessen the value or injure the interests or reputation of.

When bothe the armyes were approachyng to the other, the audinaunce shot so terribly and with suche a violence that it sore *dammaged* and encombred bothe the parties. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 3.

It stands me much upon
To stop all hopes whose growth may *damage* me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To receive damage or injury; be injured or impaired in soundness or value: as, a freshly cut crop will *damage* in a mow or stack.

damageable (dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *damageable*, *domageable*, F. *dommageable*, < *damagier*, damage: see *damage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Hurtful; pernicious; damaging. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1588.

2. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage: as, *damageable* goods.

damage-cleer†, *n.* [ML. *damna clericorum*, damages of the clerks: see *damnum* and *cleric*, *clerk*.] In *Eng. law*, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

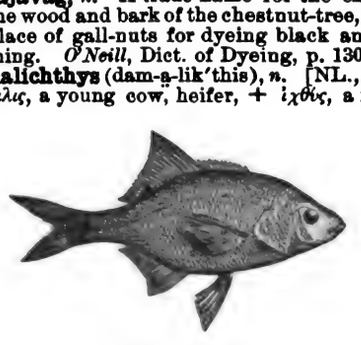
damagement† (dam'āj-ment), *n.* [< *damage* + *-ment*.] Damage; injury.

And the more base and brutish pleasures bee, . . .
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 44.

damageous†, *a.* [< OF. *damagious*, *damajos*, *damageus*, *domageus*, *dommageus*, etc., < *damage*, damage: see *damage* and *-ous*.] Hurtful; damaging. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

damajavag, *n.* A trade-name for the extract of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree, used in place of gall-nuts for dyeing black and for tanning. *O'Neill*, Dict. of Dyeing, p. 130.

Damalichthys (dam-a-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάμαλις, a young cow, heifer, + ἰχθύς, a fish.]



Damalichthys argyrosomus.

A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Holconotidæ*. *D. argyrosomus* is a species of the Pacific coast of the United States, locally known as *porgy* and *perch*; it is a food-fish, attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds.

Damalis (dam'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάμαλις, a young cow, a heifer, prob. < δαμ-άζειν, tame, = L. *dom-are* = E. *tame*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1805.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, containing a number of African antelopes related to those of the genus *Alcelaphus*, in which they are sometimes included. Species of the genus are the sassaby or bastard hartbeest (*D. lunata*), the korrigum (*D. senegalensis*), the bontebok (*D. pygarga*), and the blesbok (*D. albifrons*). They are large animals with subcylindrical divergent horns, small naked muffle, and, in the females, two teats; they belong to the group of bubaline antelopes. *H. Smith*, 1827. See cut under *blesbok*.

4. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Leach*, 1847.

daman (da-män'), *n.* [Ar. *damān*.] The Syrian hyrax, *Hyrax syriacus*; the cony of the Bible. See *cony* and *Hyrax*. Also written *damon*.

damar (dam'ȧr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

Damara (dam'a-rȧ), *n.* Same as *Dammara*, 1.

damareteion (dam'a-re-tī'on), *n.*; pl. *damareteia* (-ȧ). [Gr. δαμαρέτειον (sc. *νόμισμα*, coin), neut. of Δαμαρέτειος, of Damarete or Demarete, < Δαμαρέτη, Δημαρέτη, the wife of Gelon. The coin was first struck in commemoration of the gold crown



Obverse.

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Reverse.
Damaretelon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

sent by the Carthaginians to Damarete, the wife of the tyrant Gelon, in acknowledgment of her services in the negotiation for peace, 480 B. C.] A handsome silver coin of Syracuse, weighing 10 Attic drachmæ, according to ancient statements, though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *demaretelon*.

damar-resin, *n.* See *dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'a-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, def. II., 2; = F. *damascène* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascener*, < L. *Damascenus*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνός, of Damascus, < Δαμασκός, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its OF. form *damaisin*, comes E. *damson*, q. v. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Ommiad califs capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the art of damaskeening, or to something made by that process.

Damascene workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 141.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting sprigs of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework.—**Damascene work**. (*a*) Same as *damaskeening*, 1. (*b*) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32.

2†. [L. *Damascena*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνή, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of *Damascene*,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

3. [*l. c.*] Same as *damson*.

damascene (dam'a-sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, ppr. *damascening*. [< *damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damaskeen*.] Same as *damaskeen*.

Sumptuous Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damascened* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 848.

damascening (dam'a-sē-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damaskeening*.

damascus (da-mas'kus), *n.* [L. *Damascus*, < Gr. Δαμασκός, < Heb. *Dameseq*, Ar. *Dameshq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade.—**Damascus blade**, a sword or similar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.—**Damascus iron**, a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance.—**Damascus steel**. See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*—**Damascus twist**, a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it.—**Stub damascus**, a rod of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

damascet†, **damasin**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damson*.

Pers and appill, bothe rype thay were,
The date, and als the *damasee*.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

damask (dam'ask), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *damaske* = MD. *damasck*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasch*, *dammas*, G. *dammast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damacius* and *damasticus*; sc. L. *pannus*), damask, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see *damascus*, and cf. *damaskeen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 3, directly < *Damascus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (*a*) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figures of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria, and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (*b*) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (*c*) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (*d*) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (*e*) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red.

2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference
Betwixt the constant red and mingled *damask*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. Same as *damaskeening*, 2.—**4.** Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damaskeening.—**Capha damask**, a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the seaport of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.—**Cotton damask**. See *cotton*[1], *a.*—**Cypress damask**†. See *cypress*[2].

II. *a.* **1.** Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask* table-cloths. See I., 1.

A *damask* napkin wrought with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

While, dreaming on your *damask* cheek,
The dewy sister-eyelids lay.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask* plum, rose, steel, violet: see below.—**Damask plum**, a small plum, the damson.—**Damask rose**, a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as *damask roses*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Damask roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Damask steel, Damascus steel. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.—**Damask stitch**, a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.—**Damask violet**. Same as *dame's-violet*.

damask (dam'ask), *v. t.* [= MLG. *damasken* = G. *damasten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascare*, damask; from the noun. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **1.** To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damaskeen*.

Mingled metal *damask'd* o'er with gold.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 736.

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or *damask* your discourse with them.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

On the soft downy bank *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 334.

damasked (dam'askt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] **1.** Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damaskeened metal.

This place [Damascus] is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in antient buildings; . . . the blades made of it appear *damasked* or watered.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

Bréant, of Paris, employed cast steel and carburetted steel, and he got a *damasked* blade after acidulated washing. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 352.

2. In *her.*, decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damaskeneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, damask, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damaschino*, *dammaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, damask, damask-work), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), damask. *Damaskeen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-ine*[1]) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.'] To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask; ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Cuppes of fine Corinthian lattin, guilded and *damaskined*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damaskeen*, *v.*] **1.** The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet; the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer.* Also *damask*, *damasking*.

damaskin†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damaskeen*.

damaskin†, *n.* [Var. of *damascene*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., Jan., 1641.

damasking (dam'as-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damask*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *damaskeening*.—**2.** Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and *damasking* of their bodies.
Speed, Ancient Britaines, V. vii. 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damaskeening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these workes and *damaskings* is the maple. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wilkins.

damasqueenery† (dam-as-kē'ne-ri), *n.* [< *damaskeen* + *-ery*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. *Ash.*

damassé (da-ma-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—**2.** In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

damassin (dam'a-sin), *n.* [< F. *damas*, damask: see *damask*, *n.*] **1.** A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—**2.** An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

damboard (dam'bōrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dambrod*.

dambonite (dam'bon-īt), *n.* [< *n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*[2].] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

dambose (dam'bōs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

dambrod (dam'brod), *n.* [Sc., also (accom. to E. *board*) *damboard*; < Sw. *dambräde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < *dam* (= Dan. *dam*), checkers (see *dams*), + *bräde* = Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess- or checker-board.—**Dambrod pattern**, a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

dame (dām), *n.* [< ME. *dame*, often *dam*, a lady, a woman, a dam (see *dam*[2]), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *doña*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *domino*, *don*[2]. See also *damsel*, *madam*, etc.] **1**†. A mother.

I folwed ay my *dames* lore.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 583.

Sovran of creatures, universal *dame*!
Milton, P. L., ix. 612.

2†. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwynge his *dame*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

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Where shall we find leash or band,
For *dame* that loves to rove?
Scott, Marmion, i. 17.

One old *dame*
Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school — that of *Dame* Scotton. *O. Gregory.*

6. In Eton, England, a woman with whom the boys board, and who has a certain care over them; sometimes, also, a man who occupies the same position.

Eton is less symmetrical than the other two, in so far as she retains *Dames'* houses, cheaper than tutors' houses. About one hundred and thirty boys board with *Dames*.
Sydney Smith, in C. A. Bristed's English University, p. 388.

Dame Joan ground. See *ground*[1].

dameisel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel*[1].

damenization (dā-mē-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [Also written *damenisation*; < *da* + *me* + *ni* + (*-i*)*ze* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the use of the syllables *da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmization, bobization*, etc.

dame-school (dām'sköl), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

The name of this tiny play . . . "The *Dame-School* Holiday." *Maria Edgeworth*, Sequel to Rosamund, II. 65.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 330.

dame's-violet (dāmz'vī'ọ̈-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Hesperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

damiana (dam-i-an'ạ̈), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turnera*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigelovia veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

Damianist (dā'mi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Damianite*.

Damianite (dā'mi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

damier, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

dammar (dam'ạ̈r), *n.* [Also *damar*; < Malay **damar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

Dammara (dam'ạ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, q. v.] 1. A genus of large dioecious coniferous trees to which the later name *Agathis* is sometimes given. They extend from the Philippines and East Indian islands to New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globular cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. alba* is a tall tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 200 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Moorii* of New Caledonia, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaret†, *n.* [< OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; one who spends his time in courting women. *Cotgrave.*

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammaret* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.
Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, VI. 51.

dammar-gum (dam'ạ̈r-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaric (dam'ạ-rik), *a.* [< *Dammara* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*.—**Dammaric acid**, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

dammarin (dam'ạ-rin), *n.* [< *dammar* + *-in*[2].] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammar-pitch (dam'ạ̈r-pich), *n.* White dammar-resin.

dammar-resin (dam'ạ̈r-rez'in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of *Dammara*. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is obtained from *D. alba*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for calking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *damar-resin, dammar-gum, dammara, dammarin, dammar, damar, dammer*.—**Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, family *Balsamaceæ*.—**White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria Indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *piny resin*.

damme (dam'e), *interj.* A coalesced form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

dammer[1] (dam'ėr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

dammer[2] (dam'ėr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

damn (dam), *v.* [< ME. *damnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *damner, danner, daner, demner*, often *dampner, dempner*, F. *damner* = Pr. *dampnar* = OSp. *damnar, dañar* = Pg. *damnar* = It. *dannare*, condemn, damn (cf. OHG. *firdamnōn*, MHG. *verdamnen*, G. *verdammen*, damn), < L. *damnare*, condemn, fine, < *damnum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *damage*, and cf. *condemn*.]
I. *trans.* **1**†. To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

Lifting the Good up to high Honours seat,
And the Evill *damning* evermore to dy.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hireth some of them for meat and drink. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

2†. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

Dampnyd was he to deye in that prison.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 425.

The yongest dame to forrests fled,
And there is *dampnde* to dwell.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 110.

Specifically—**3.** In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South*, Sermons.

Hence—**4.** In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic objurgation or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes!*) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it's all very true; but, hark'ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll give; so *damn* your economy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

5. To address with the objurgation "damn!"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, ii.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval: as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

To damn a bond or **a deed**†, to cancel it.

II. *intrans.* To use the objurgation "damn!"; swear.

damn (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damns* have had their day. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Not to care a damn, to be totally indifferent. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]—**Tinker's damn, trooper's damn**, something absolutely worthless. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]

damna, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

damnability (dam-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *damnabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *damnabilis*: see *damnable*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlynesse, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnabilitie* belonging to the mortall offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 438.

damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *dampnable*, < OF. *damnable*, F. *damnable* = Pr. *dampnable* = OSp. *damnable, dañable* = It. *dannabile*, < LL. *damnabilis*, worthy of condemnation, < L. *damnare*, condemn: see *damn*.] **1**†. To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yf thi wey be foule, it is *dampnable*,
And neither pleasaunt, neither profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 1.

3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.
Hieron, Works (ed. 1624), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us,
Most wicked madrigals.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

damnableness (dam'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being damnable, or of deserving condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

damnably (dam'na-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

damnation (dam-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *damnacion, -oun, dampnacion*, < OF. *damnation, damnacion, damnaison*, etc., F. *damnation* = Pr. *dampnatio* = OSp. *damnacion, dañacion* = Pg. *damnação* = It. *dannazione*, < L. *damnatio(n-)*, condemnation, < *damnare*, pp. *damnatus*, condemn, damn: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.] **1.** Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.
Mat. xxiii. 14.

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*. John v. 29.

In the commonly misunderstood sentence in the Communion Office, taken from 1 Cor. xi. 29, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment. *Bible Word Book.*

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (Mat. xxiii. 14; Mark xii. 40), in others *judgment* (Mat. xxiii. 33; John v. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 29), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapprobation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

damnatory (dam'nā-tọ̈-ri), *a.* [< ML. **damnatorius*, < L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare*, damn: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning: as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

damned (damd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damn*, *v.*] **1.** Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damn'd* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet none will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion-sake. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable: a profane objurgation, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,

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and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d—d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean rascal is this!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

damnifiable (dam-ni-fī'a-bl), *a.* [< *damnify* + *-able*.] Injurious; hurtful.

God and nature gave men and beasts these naturall instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoyde all those things which are *damnifieable*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind, ii. 5.

damnific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnifique*, < L. *damnificus*, < *damnum*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous.

damnification (dam'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

damnify (dam'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damnified*, ppr. *damnifying*. [< OF. *damnifier*, *damnefier* = It. *dannificare*, < LL. *damnificare*, injure, harm, < L. *damnificus*, doing injury: see *damnific*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This citie hath beene very much *damnified* at two severall times; first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Egilolphus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *damnify* him, and not sin. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 136.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *damnify* the English either in body or goods.
Boyle, Works, III. 320.

damning (dam'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *damning* proof; *damning* criticism.

damningness (dam'ning-nes), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptyness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.
Hammond, Works, I. 20.

damnose† (dam'nōs), *a.* [< L. *damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnosity† (dam-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *damnose* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnum (dam'num), *n.*; pl. *damna* (-nȧ). [L.: see *damage*.] In *law*, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—**Damnum absque injuria**, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

Damoclean (dam-ō-klē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

damoiselle†, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damon, *n.* Same as *daman*.

damonico† (dä-mō-nē'kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ocher. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monicon*. *Weale*.

damosel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damouch (da-mōch'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria retusa*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

damourite (da-mōr'it), *n.* [After Professor A. *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

damozel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damp (damp), *n.* [< ME. **damp* (inferred from *the verb) = D. *damp* = MLG. LG. *damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = MHG. *tampf*, *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, damp, Sw. *dam* (for **damp*), dust (Icel. *dampr*, *danpr*, steam, is mod. and borrowed); akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *demba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dimma*, formerly *dimba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dumpf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty; all from the verb repr. by MHG. *dimpfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *dimba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *τύφειν*, smoke, *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, *τυφών*, a storm, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense.] 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is evident that a *dampe* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to haue this epithete (darke). *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied; with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in *mining*, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!
I am so cold a coward, my infection
Will choke your virtues like a *damp* else.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *dampe* in ye busines, and caused some distraction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 29.

To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty *damp* to their [scorners'] imaginations. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

The damps, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against *the damps*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 177.

damp (damp), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dumpf*, D. *dompig*, damp, under the noun.] 1. Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.
Milton, P. L., x. 283.

In some of the *dampest* ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 238.

The air is *damp*, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, Song.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 523.

=**Syn. 1.** *Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

damp (damp), *v.* [(*a*) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dampe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (*b*) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dempen* = MLG. *dampen*, *dempen* = MHG. *dempfen*, G. *dämpfen* = Dan. *dæmpe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *dampen*.] I. *trans.* 1. To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the Clouds combine to *damp* the sky,
If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 180.

He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,
Where the cross was *damped* with his dying breath.
Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al watz *dampped* & don, & drowned by thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 989.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—4. To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be damped. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,
To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and forwardnes would be much *damped*, and so less able to undergoe so great a burden.
Winthrop, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 354.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Akenside*.

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damped* by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damps* every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

Specifically—7. To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

=**Syn. 6.** To moderate, allay, dispirit.

II. *intrans.* In *hort.*, to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

dampen (dam'pn), *v.* [< *damp* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *damp*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *dampened* by a slight shower; to *dampen* clothes for ironing.—2. To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *dampens* the smiling day.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

★ II. *intrans.* To become damp.

dampener (damp'nėr), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 290.

★**damper** (dam'pėr), *n.* [< *damp* + *-er*[1]; = D. *demper*, etc.] 1. One who or that which damps. (*a*) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (1) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boiler, by the pressure of the steam. (2) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, but the instant the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (3) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (4) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7. (*b*) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *damper* of curiosity.
Walpole, Letters, II. 179.

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardour in his behalf. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked in hot ashes. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *damper* is partaken is also formed of bark.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), p. 61.

damper-pedal (dam'pėr-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic ★vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

damping (dam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damp*, *v.*] 1. In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 497.—2. The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7.—**Damping-roller**, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

dampishness (dam'pish-nes), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

dam-plate (dam'plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

damply (damp'li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

dampnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.

dampness (damp'nes), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

dampy (dam'pi), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1†. Somewhat damp; moist: as, "*dampy* mist," *Drayton*.—2†. Dejected; sorrowful: as, "*dampy* thoughts," *Sir J. Hayward*.—3. In *coal-mining*, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

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dams (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, pl. (sing. *dam*, a piece in checkers: see *dam*[3]), = Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *dam* (*damspel*) = G. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damenspiel*) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = Pg. (*jogo do xadrez e das*) *damas* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] The game of checkers or draughts.

damsel[1] (dam'zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damozel*, *damozell*, etc.; < ME. *damesele*, *damisele*, *damezele*, *damoisel*, *-elle*, etc., < OF. *dameisele*, *damoisele*, *damoiselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Pr. Sp. *damisela* = It. *damigella*; OF. also *dansele*, *danzele*, *dancele*, *doncelle* = Pr. *donzella* = Sp. *doncella* = Pg. *donzella* = It. *donzella*; < ML. *domicella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of **dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, a lady, dame: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*[2].] 1. A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

> And streight did enterpris
> Th' adventure of the Errant *damozell*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 19.
>
> Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii. 5
>
> A *damsel* with a dulcimer
> In a vision once I saw.
> *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.
>
> The blessed *damozel* leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

2†. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey.*—3. A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

damsel[2]† (dam'zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damoisel*, *damaisel*, *damaseal*, etc., F. *damoiseau*, OF. also *dansel*, *danzel*, *dancel*, *donsel*, *donzel*, *doncel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello* = E. *donzel* (q. v.), < ML. *domicellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *dominicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, master, lord: see *don*[1], *don*[2], *dominus*. Cf. *damsel*[1], the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel* Pepin; *damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales.

damsel-fly (dam'zel-flī), *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *demoiselle*.

> The beautiful blue *damsel-flies*.
> *Moore*, Paradise and the Peri.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* [Earlier *damisin*, *dammasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damyssyn*, < OF. *damaisine*, f., damson, prop. fem. of *damaisin*, < L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, neut. *Damascenum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a Damascus plum, < *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damascene*, *n.*, and *damask*.] The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, variety *Damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *damascene*.

> In his chapter of prunes and *Damysens*, Andrew Borde says, Syxe or seuen *Damysens* eaten before dyner be good to prouoke a mannes appetyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.
>
> The *damascens* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Soria. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Bitter or **mountain damson**, the *Simaruba amara* of Guiana and the West Indies.—**Damson cheese**, a conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

dam-stone (dam'stōn), *n.* The wall of firebrick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

dan[1] (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *daun*, *danz*, < OF. *dan*, *dam*, *dom*, *dant*, *damp*, *domp* (nom. *dan*, *dans*) = Pr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*[2], and cf. *dame* = *dam*[2], *damsel*[1], *damsel*[2].] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*, formerly common, now only archaic.

> "Ha! *dan* Abbot," toke hym to say an hy,
> "Abbot, for why haue ye made folyly
> My brother a monke in thys said Abbay?"
> *Rom. of Partenay*, l. 3259.
>
> *Dan* Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be filed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.
>
> This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
> This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

dan[2] (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*: (*a*) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (*b*) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

danaid (dā'na-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danais*.

danaide (dā'na-īd), *n.* [See *Danaïdean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

Danaidean (dā-na-id'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. Δαναΐδες, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Δαναός, Danaüs, king of Argos. See def. 1.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaïdes, daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Ægyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—2. Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

> The water [in a leaky ship] is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their *Danaidean* task.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 704.

Danaides, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danainæ*. *Boisduval*, 1832.

Danainæ (dā-na-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danais*, *Danaus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphaid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danais*, and including also *Euplœa*. They have the head broad, with distant palpi, the discal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvæ are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

Danais, Danaus (dā'na-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δαναΐς, sing. of Δαναΐδες, the daughters of Danaüs.] 1. The typical genus of *Danainæ*. These butterflies are large stout species of a reddish-brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. plexippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan; in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Asclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [*l. c.*] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danais*.

> The coppery *danais* flitted at ease about the shrubs.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 94.

danaite (dā'na-īt), *n.* [After J. F. *Dana*, an American chemist (1793–1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire, and elsewhere.

danalite (dā'na-līt), *n.* [After J. D. *Dana*, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite; also in El Paso county, Colorado.

Danaus, *n.* See *Danais*.

danburite (dan'bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Danbury* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, ★in Switzerland, Japan, etc.

dance (dāns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *daunce*; < ME. *dauncen*, *daunsen* (= D. *dansen* = MLG. LG. *danzen* = Dan. *dandse* = Sw. *dansa* = Icel. *danza*, mod. *dansa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanzen*), < OF. *dancer*, *danser*, F. *danser* = Pr. *dansar* = Sp. *danzar* = Pg. *dançar* = It. *danzare*, < ML. *dansare*, dance, prob. < OHG. *dansōn*, MHG. *dansen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dinsan*, MHG. *dinsen* = OS. *thinsan* = Goth. **thinsan*, in comp. *athinsan*, draw, drag, akin to *uf-thanjan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for *dance* were: AS. *tumbian* (> ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (> E. *hop*: see *hop*[1]); *sealtian* = OHG. *salzōn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltation*); OS. OHG. *spilōn* (= G. *spielen*, play: see *spell*[2]); Goth. *laikan*, lit. play (see *lark*[2]); Goth. *plinsjan*, < OBulg. *plensati*, dance.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, he *danced* with joy.

> I have tremor cordis on me: my heart *dances*;
> But not for joy. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> All my blood *danced* in me, and I knew
> That I should light upon the Holy Grail.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

> He made the bishop to *dance* in his boots,
> And glad he could so get away.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, [V. 297).
>
> One red leaf, the last of its clan,
> That *dances* as often as *dance* it can,
> Hanging so light and hanging so high,
> On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.
>
> Bobbins sometimes *dance* and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.
> *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

> Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
> Which *dances* with your daughter?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.
>
> Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,
> Who gracefully to *Dance* was never taught.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

> Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
> Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

> Is there nae ane amang you a'
> Will *dance* this daunce for me?
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Mairy* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

> Let the torrent *dance* thee down
> To find him in the valley.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

To dance a bear†, to exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

> What though I am obligated to *dance a bear*, a man may be a gentleman for all that.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

> A man of his place, and so near our favour,
> To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.
>
> Hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone, and *dance attendance* with more patience then a Gentleman-Vsher.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

★**To dance the hay.** See *hay*[2].

dance (dāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *dawnce* (= D. *dans* = MLG. *danz*, *dans*, LG. *danz* = Dan. *dands* = Sw. *dans* = OIcel. *danz*, mod. *dans*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dance*, *danse*, F. *danse* = Pr. *dansa* = Sp. It. *danza* = Pg. *dança*; from the verb.] 1. A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmical intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step-dances executed by one person; the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances; the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillion or german, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the waltz-movement predominates.

> Ffor thei fonde a medowe that was closed a-boute with wode, and fonde with-ynne the feirest *daunses* of the worlde of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feireste that euer hadde thei seyn in her lyve.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.
>
> Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .
> Tipsy *dance* and jollity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 104.
>
> On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, etc.—3. A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

> It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 169.
>
> A dinner and then a *dance*
> For the maids and marriage-makers.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases *the new daunce*, *the old daunce*.

> He may gon in the *daunce*
> Of hem that Love list febely for to avaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 517.

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Dance of death, in *allegorical painting* and *sculp.*, a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing,** a euphemism for being hanged.

> Just as the felon, condemned to die, . . .
> From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
> To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
> Instead of the *dance upon nothing*.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—**To lead one a dance,** figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

> You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what *a dance* she has *led me*. *Addison*, Demurrers in Love.

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

> In feele [many] myscheues sche makith to falle,
> Of al sorowe sche dooth *the daunce leede*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

dance-music (dâns′mū′zik), *n.* 1. Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—2. Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

dancer (dân′sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dauncer*, < ME. *dauncere* (= D. *danser* = MHG. *tanzer, tenzer*, G. *tänzer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < *dance*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

> And aftyr that ther cam *Dauncers* and some of them Disgysyd in women clothes that Daunsyd a gret while.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—3. *pl.* Stairs. [Thieves' slang.]

> Come, my Hebe, track the *aancers*, that is, go up the stairs. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iii. 16.

Merry dancers, a name given in northern countries to the aurora.

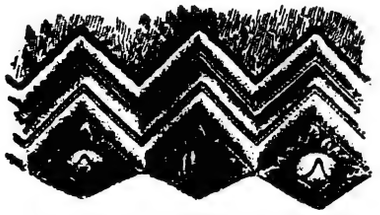
> In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient capræ saltantes).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 90.

> Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme, but in general they were lances of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citron color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers*.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 158.

danceress (dân′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *dauncеresse* (= D. *danseres*); < *dancer* + *-ess*.] A female dancer. [Rare.]

> What doth this *danceress*? She most impudently uncovers her head. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, vi. 12.

dancette (dan-set′), *n.* [F. (in her.), irreg. and ult. < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent, dant*) = E. *tooth*, q. v. Cf. *danché*.] 1. In *her.*, a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—2. In *arch.*, the chevron or



Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

dancetté (dan-set-ā′), *a.* [As *dancette* + *-é*. Cf. *danché*.] In *her.*, having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented*, except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse *dancetté* has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté couped,** in *her.*, dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field: said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse *dancetté couped* is like a W.



Fesse Dancetté.

dancetty (dan-set′i), *a.* Same as *dancetté*.

danché (dan-shā′), *a.* [F., more commonly *denché*, indented, < ML. as if **denticalus*, < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent, dant*) = E. *tooth*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *dancetté*. (*b*) Same as *indented*. It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or notching even than *indented*.

dancing-disease (dân′sing-di-zēz′), *n.* Same as *tarantismus*.

dancing-girl (dân′sing-gėrl), *n.* 1. A female professional dancer. See *alma, ghawazee, nautch-girl*, etc.—2. *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantisia saltatoria*, a greenhouse-plant belonging to the family *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

dancing-master (dân′sing-mās′tėr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

> The legs of a *dancing-master*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, § 4.

dancing-pipe† (dân′sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

> *Dawncynge-pype*, Carola. *Prompt. Parv.*

dancing-room (dân′sing-rōm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

dancy (dan′si), *a.* Same as *danché*. *Cotgrave.*

danda (dan′dä), *n.* [Skt. *danda*, a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

dandelion (dan′dē-lī-on), *n.* [Formerly *dent-de-lyon*, < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de leon* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lion*, < L. *leo(n-)*, a lion: see *lion*. Cf. equiv. D. *leeuwentand* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *løvetand* = Sw. *lejontand*; and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon*.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum Taraxacum*, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 8 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnæus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion,** of the United States, *Krigia Dandelion*.—**Fall dandelion,** *Leontodon autumnale*.—**False dandelion,** a branching composite of the southern United States, *Stilias Caroliniana*, with dandelion-like heads.

dander[1] (dan′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner*; connected with *dandle*, q. v.] 1. To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

> Allane throw flow'ry hows I *dander*.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 263.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

> The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
> The *dandring* drums alloud did touk.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

dander[2] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*, q. v.] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2. Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

> When his *dander* is up. *Quarterly Rev.*

To get one's dander up, or **to have one's dander raised,** to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

> What will *get your dander riz*?
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, I. 10.

dander[3] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

dandering (dan′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering, daunering*, etc., ppr. of *dander*[1], *daunder*, etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

dandiacal (dan′di-ạ-kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

> To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 191.

dandify (dan′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified*, ppr. *dandifying*. [< *dandy* + *-fy*.] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

> Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose *dandified* manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xviii.

> Eccentricity and *dandified* bearing.
> *The American*, VI. 313.

> What if, after all, Tolstoi's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to caricature or *dandify* any feature of life as to lie or cheat?
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 480.

dandily (dan′di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan′di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandieprat, dandeprat*; origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*[1].] 1. A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

> The smug *dandiprat* smells us out.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

> "It is even so, my little *dandie-prat* — but who the devil could teach it thee?"
> "Do not thou care about that," said Flibbertigibbet.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

> 3 halfe-pence maketh 1 *Dandiprate*.
> *T. Hills*, Arithmeticke (1600), i. 13.

> Shall I make a Frenchman cry O! before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this *Dandyprat*.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

> *Dandiprat* or dodkin, so called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarfe among other men. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy-Prats*, but what sort of money this was we are not informed.
> *Leake*, Account of English Money (1793), p. 181.

dandle (dan′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled*, ppr. *dandling*. [Cf. Sc. *dandill*, go about idly; Sc. and E. dial. *dander, daunder, dauner* (see *dander*[1]), wander about, talk incoherently etc. Cf. G. *tändeln*, toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen*, trifle (whence prob. F. *dandiner*, swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten*, do foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant*, G. *tand* (> Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. OIt. *dandolare, dondolare*, dandle, play, *dandola, dondola*, a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dondolare*, swing, toss, loiter, *dondolo*, a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knee, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

> Then shall ye . . . be *dandled* upon her knees.
> Isa. lxvi. 12.

> I have *dandled* you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you,
> A hundred and a hundred times, and danc'd you,
> And swung you in my bell-ropes.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

> Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
> *Dandled* the kid. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 344.

> Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was *dandling* itself back into its summer slumber, . . . the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

Hence—2†. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

> Like English Gallants, that in Youth doo go
> To visit Rhine, Sein, Ister, Arn, and Po;
> Where though their Sense be *dandled*, Dayes and Nights,
> In sweetest choice of changeable Delights,
> They never can forget their Mother-Soyl.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3†. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

> King Henries ambassadors, . . . hauing beene *dandled* by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruite of their labours.
> *Speed*, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 28.

4†. To defer or protract by trifles.

> They doe soe *dandle* theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

dandler (dan′dlėr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

dandraffet, *n.* See *dandruff*.

dandruff, dandriff (dan′druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandraffe* (dial. *dander:* see *dander*[2]); spelled *danruffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scarfskin of the scalp, quite like that which desquamates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

> The *dandruffe* or unseemly skales within the haire of the head or beard. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

dandy[1] (dan′di), *n.* and *a.* [A particular use of *Dandy*, a variant of *Andy*, a familiar form of the personal name *Andrew:* see *Andrew* and *merry-andrew*. The term became vaguely associated with *dandle* and the like. Cf. *dandiprat*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). 1. A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

> Your men of fashion, your "Muscadins" of Paris, and your *dandies* of London. *Disraeli.*

> The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop

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daringly (dăr'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage.

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.
Bp. Atterbury.

daringness (dăr'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and *daringness* of our crimes.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, IV. iv.

★ **dark**[1] (därk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dark, derk, deork,* a. and n., < AS. *deorc*, a., dark. Connections uncertain.] I. *a.* 1. Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a *dark* night; a *dark* room.

And aftre thei maken the nyght so *derk* that no man may see no thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 237.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a *dark* object; a *dark* color.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon.
Milton, S. A., l. 86.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the *dark*-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of *darker* complexion.
Gladstone, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, II. 343.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a *dark* day; the *dark* recesses of a forest. Hence—5. Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a *dark* time in the affairs of the country.

So *dark* a mind within me dwells.
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that *dark* sorrow, hour after hour crept by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a *dark* scowl.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;
While Arthur to the banquet, *dark* in mood,
Past, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 1.

What's your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are *dark*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—8. Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it *dark*.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,
When the *dark* hand struck down thro' time,
And cancell'd nature's best.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the *dark* things, or mysteries, of our present state.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 159.

9†. Blind; sightless.

I, *dark* in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 75.

Dr. Heylin (author of ye Geography) preach'd at ye Abbey. . . . He was, I think, at this time quite *darke*, and so had ben for some yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 29, 1661.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee*, Œdipus.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the *dark* places of the earth; the *dark* ages.

How many waste places are left as *darke* as Galile of the Gentiles, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was *dark;* but he
Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

There are *dark* regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 430.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his *dark* suggestions hide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose *dark*.
Whittier, Eve of Election.

Dark ages. See *age*.—**Dark days**, specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1732, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a bluish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—**Dark heat**, the heat due to the invisible ultra-red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—**Dark horse.** See *horse*.—**Dark moon.** See *moon*.—**Dark room**, in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a *dark room*. . . . This *dark room* is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *n.* 1. The absence of light; darkness.

Till the *derke* was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6062.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the *dark*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the *dark*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
ffer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a *derke*, and the dere lost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small *darks* which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons; it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some *darks* had been discovered. *Shirley.*

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the *darks*, and work the whole delicately together.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the *dark*.

I am in the *dark* to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the *dark* regarding his intentions.

While men are in the *dark* they will be always quarrelling. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

As to its [the city of Quinam's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the *dark*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 7.

We are . . . in the *dark* respecting the office of the large viscus called the spleen.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 156.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

dark[1] (därk), *adv.* [< *dark*[1], *a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

dark[1]† (därk), *v.* [< ME. *darken, derken,* < AS. **deorcian*, in comp. **ā-deorcian* (Somner), make dark, < *deorc*, dark: see *dark*[1], *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become dark; darken.

The sonne *darked* & withdrewe his lyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she syt and *darketh* wonder stille.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 816.

All day the bestes *darked* in here den stille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2723.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

Pagan Poets that audaciously
Haue sought to *dark* the ever Memory
Of Gods greeat works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.
B. Jonson, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 77.

dark[2]† (därk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work:* see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

dark-apostrophe (därk'ą-pos'trǫ-fē), *n.* See *apostrophe*[1], 2.

dark-arches (därk'är'chez), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadena monoglypha*.

darkemon, *n.* Same as *adarkon*.

darken (där'kn), *v.* [< *dark*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dark*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To *darken* under Camelot. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening *darkens* round.
M. Arnold, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper *darkens* with age.

II. *trans.* 1. To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to *darken* a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. Ex. x. 15.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skewer to write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but *darkened* chamber.
Pen Portraits of Literary Women, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it *darkens* the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, *darkened* his lantern, and once more took his seat.
Dickens, Bleak House, lvii.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun *darkens* the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, *darkened* by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.
St. Nicholas, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii. 2.

Love is the tyrant of the heart; it *darkens* Reason, confounds discretion. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is *darkened*, the mirth of the land is gone.
Isa. xxiv. 11.

Calvin, whose life was *darkened* by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see.
Rom. xi. 10.

Hence—7. To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. Rom. i. 21.

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are
Evils enow to *darken* all his goodness.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

You are *darken'd* in this action, sir,
Even by your own. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that *darkened* from our sidelong glance
The inexorable face. *Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,
The stout fiend *darkens my* parlor *door*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

darkener (där'kn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Sumner] was no *darkener* of counsel by words without knowledge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 23.

darkey, *n.* See *darky*.

darkful† (därk'fụl), *a.* [ME. *derkful;* < *dark*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be *darkful*. *Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

darkhead†, *n.* [ME. *deorkhede, derkhede, durchede;* < *dark*[1] + *-head.*] Darkness.

Al o tide of the dai we were in *durchede*.
St. Brandan, p. 2.

dark-house†, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

darkle (där'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *darkled*, ppr. *darkling.* [Assumed from *darkling, adv.*, regarded as a ppr.] 1. To appear dark; show indistinctly.

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To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [= Sc. *darklins*; < *dark*[1] + dim. *-ling*[2].] **1.** In the dark.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 39.

That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Hence—**2.** Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float *darkling* down the stream of the ages, . . . swaying with every wind, and ignorant whither they are drifting? *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 3.

darkling (därk'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of *darkle*, *v.*] **1.** Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Fire Worshippers.

What storms our *darkling* pathway swept!
Whittier, Pæan.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darkling* as he was — for his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything — he would soon have been at close grips with his insolent adversary. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's *darkling* dust o'erwhelms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

darkling-beetle (därk'ling-bē'tl), *n.* A name of the *Blaps mortisaga*, a black beetle of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. It is about an inch long, and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *darklins*; < E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix *-s*.] In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go *darklings* to bed. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 344.

She through the yard the nearest tak's
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* graipit [groped] for the bauks,
An' in the blue-clue throws then.
Burns, Halloween.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *derkly*, *derkliche*, < AS. *deorclice*, < *deorc*, E. *dark*[1], + *-lice*, E. *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just on the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Pentucket.

2†. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with uncertainty.

The spere lete don, reu the hed, be-forn lete goo;
After my fewed, *derkly*, as man blynd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly*; but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly* to the common reader. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 19.

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as, it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *derknesse*, darkness; < *dark*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The absolute or comparative absence of light, or the modification of visual sensation produced by such absence; gloom. It may be due either (*a*) to a deficient illumination, or (*b*) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2.

A Provynce of the Contree, that hathe wel in circuyt 3 iorneyes, that men clepen Hanyson, is alle covered with *Derknesse*, with outen ony brightnesse or light; so that no man may see ne here, ne no man dar entren in to hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

Darkness might then be defined as ether at rest; light as ether in motion. But in reality the ether is never at rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves always speeding through it. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. Mat. x. 27.

Though lately we intended
To keep in *darkness* what occasion now
Reveals. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

3. The state of being blind physically; blindness.

His eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence—**4.** Mental or spiritual blindness; lack of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in religion and morality: as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more palpable by the increasing light among the Christian nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 219.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

6†. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or intelligibility.

The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and *darknesse*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 156.

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for their *darknesse*, I shall wish I may deserve to be reckon'd among those who admire and dwell upon them for their clearnesse. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

The prince of darkness, the devil; Satan. =**Syn.** *Darkness*, *Obscurity*, *Dimness*, *Gloom*. *Darkness* is the opposite of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete, or approximately complete, absence of it. *Obscurity* is the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated: as, the *obscurity* of a landscape; the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness* is indistinctness caused by the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium, or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, *dimness* of vision. *Gloom* is deep shade, approaching absolute darkness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to express a state of feeling akin to darkness; the lack of ability to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or joy: as, he lived in constant *gloom*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* visible.
Milton, P. L., i. 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The stores had a twilight of *dimness*; the air was spicy with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 68.

A change comes over me like that which befalls the traveller when clouds overspread the sky, . . . and *gloom* settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 94.

darksome (därk'sum), *a.* [< *dark*[1] + *-some*.] Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. [Poetical.]

A *darksome* way, which no man could descry,
That deep descended through the hollow ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 20.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 155.

They crouched them close in the *darksome* shade,
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 45.

darky (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). [Also written, less prop., *darkey*; < *dark*[1] + dim. *-y*.] **1.** A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield *darky*. *The Century*, XXVII. 132.

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dickens*. [Slang.]

darling (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *derling* and *dearling*; < ME. *derling*, *durling*, *deorling*, < AS. *deórling*, a favorite, < *deór*, dear, + dim. *-ling*.] **I.** *n.* One who is very dear; one much beloved; a special favorite.

The *dearlings* of delight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed becomes the *darling* of all men. *Emerson*, Courage.

II. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favorite; regarded with great affection and tenderness; lovingly cherished: as, a *darling* child.

Some *darling* science. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their *darling* virtues. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

darlingness (där'ling-nes), *n.* Dearness. *Browning*. [Rare.]

Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. William *Darlington*, a botanist of Philadelphia (1782–1863).] An untenable name for *Chrysamphora*, a plant genus of the family *Sarraceniaceæ*. The only species, *C. Californica*, is from the mountain swamps of northern California. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The under side of the leaf is winged, and a sweet secretion is found along this wing and about the orifice. The tube within is beset with rigid hairs directed downward, and the bottom is filled with a liquid which has a digestive effect upon the numerous insects that are entrapped.



Chrysamphora Californica.

darn[1] (därn), *v. t.* [A form of *dern*[1], *v.* In sense 3 the word passed from prov. into common use.] **1.** To hide; conceal. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To stop; close. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by means of a needle; repair by interweaving with yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*

To darn up, to patch up; repair.

To *darn up* the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton.*

darn[1] (därn), *n.* and *a.* [< *darn*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* A darned patch.

II. *a.* Same as *dern*[1].

darn[2] (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *damn*.] To damn (when used as a colloquial oath); commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the China Sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons."
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vi.

darnation (där-nā'shọn), *interj.* A minced form of *damnation*, used as an exclamation. [Low.]

darnel (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *darnel*, *dernel* (taking the place of the earlier *cockle*[1]), < F. dial. (Rouchi) *darnelle*, darnel, prob. so named from its (supposed) stupefying or intoxicating qualities; cf. OF. *darne*, stupefied; Sw. *dår-repe*, also simply *repe*, darnel, the first syllable repr. *dåra*, infatuate, cf. *dåre* = Dan. *daare*, a fool.] **I.** *n.* The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, one of the few reputed deleterious grasses. It is sometimes frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe, and the grains when ground with the wheat have been believed to produce narcotic and stupefying effects upon the system. There is still some doubt in regard to the effects and their cause. The name is extended to include all the species of the genus *Lolium*.



Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and *darnel*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

II. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No *darnel* fancy
Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Darnell's case. See *case*[1].

darner (där'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mends by darning.—**2.** A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needlework.*

darnex†, darnic†, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

darning (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *darn*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's *darning* lay on the table.

darning-ball (där'ning-bâl), *n.* A spherical or egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other hard substance, over which an article to be darned is drawn smooth.

darning-needle (där'ning-nē'dl), *n.* **1.** A long needle with a large eye, used in darning.—**2.**

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The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

darning-stitch (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

Darnis (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Membracidæ*, or referred to the family *Cercopidæ*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ*.

darnix†, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

daroo-tree (da-rö'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

darra (dar'ä), *n.* Same as *durra*.

darraign†, **darrain**†, *v. t.* Same as *deraign*[1].

darrein (dar'ān), *a.* [< OF. *darrain, derrain, *dererain*, F. dial. (Rouchi) *darrain* = Pr. *dereiran*, last, < ML. as if **deretranus* (cf. F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius*), < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *dernier*.] In *old law*, last: as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and *Darrein* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

darriba (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

darsis† (där'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάρσις*, excoriation, < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = AS. *teran*, E. *tear*[1], q. v. Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the skin.

dart[1] (därt), *n.* [< ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard, dar*, F. *dard* = Pr. *dart* = Sp. Pg. It. *dardo* = Wall. *darde* = Hung. *darda*, < ML. *dardus, dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: AS. *daroth, darath, dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradhr*, a dart, javelin, peg (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, neut., mod. *dör*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] 1. A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joab] took three *darts* in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *dart* is made of a cross-piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3†. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The *dart* is set up of virginitee,
Cacche whoso may, who renneth best, let se.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(*a*) The missile or arrow of a blowgun when made with a point. (*b*) In *entom.*, the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spicula or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Zonites nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a *dart*; now the former [*Z. excavatus*] keeps it company.
Science, III. 342.

(*c*) In *conch.*, a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (*d*) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (*e*) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away: designed to shape a garment to the figure. (*f*) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a *dart* in princes' frowns,
How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light *darts* sticking to them. *H. James, Jr.*, Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—**Egg and dart.** See *egg*[1].

dart[1] (därt), *v.* [< ME. *darten*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To throw or thrust suddenly or rapidly; emit; shoot: as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

With Skill her Eyes *dart* ev'ry Glance.
Congreve, Amoret.

The moon was *darting* through the lattices
Its yellow light warm as the beams of day.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 3.

3†. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wylde bole bigynneth sprynge
Now here, now there, *idarted* to the herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 240.

But they of Accawmacke vse staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they *dart* fish swimming in the water. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 133.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled
With a field arrow *darted* through the head.
Drayton, Agincourt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast *darted* the pang.
Tennyson, Geraint.

And watch the airy swallows as they *darted* round the eaves. *T. B. Aldrich*, Kathie Morris.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert *darted* out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

dart[2] (därt), *n.* [Same as *dare, dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*[1]; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [< F. *dartre*, tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. ★Also called *chin-scab*.

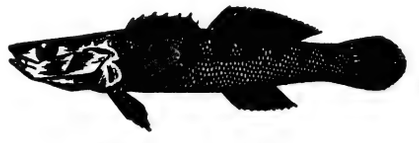
darter (där'tėr), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Leuce, cunning *darters*,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds.
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, i.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps
The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. *Byron*.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *ichth.*: (1) The archer-fish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-



Darter (*Etheostoma flabellare*).

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams. (3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidæ*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Plotus* and family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey. The reason for the name is not obvious. See *snake-bird, Plotus*, and cut under *anhinga*. (2) *pl.* The *Plotidæ* or snake-birds.

darter-fish (där'tėr-fish), *n.* Same as *archer-fish*.

Dartford warbler. See *warbler*.

dartingly (där'ting-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

dartle (där'tl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, ppr. *dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*[1], *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.
Browning, My Star.

dart-moth (därt'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvæ are among those known as cutworms.

Dartmouth College case. See *case*[1].

dartoid (där'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *dartos* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of dartos; having slow involuntary contractility excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the dartos.—**Dartoid tissue**, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the dartos.

II. *n.* The dartoid tissue or tunic; the dartos.

dartos (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαρτός*, verbal adj. of *δέρειν*, skin, flay: see *darsis*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriped muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

dartre (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartars*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

dartrous (där'trus), *a.* [< F. *dartreux*, < *dartre*: see *dartre* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to dartre; herpetic.

dart-sac (därt'sak), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled eversible appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Close to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of which a crystalline four-fluted rod or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,



Dart-snake (*Acontias meleagris*).

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontiidæ*.

darweesh (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *dervish*.

Darwinella (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles *Darwin*, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

darwinellid (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

Darwinellidæ (där-wi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalent cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalent cavities. The ground-mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 106.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

Darwinian curvature. See *curvature*.

II. *n.* One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

Darwinianism (där-win'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Darwinian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Darwinism*.

Darwinical (där-win'i-kal), *a.* [< *Darwin* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

Darwinically (där-win'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a Darwinian; in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine of development. [Rare.]

But it is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and quite another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. On the former hypothesis, for example, the teeth of the fœtal Balæna have a meaning; on the latter, none. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 304.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* [< *Darwin* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809–1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species. It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived by descent, with modification, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. Darwin uses the term 'natural selection' for generalizing this process. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. (See *evolution*.) That which is specially and properly Darwinian in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another: namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to diversity; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive, or natural selection; and the fact that, on the whole, each organism resembles its parents more than it resembles anything else in nature. See *selection* and *survival*.

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2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory. Also *Darwinianism*.

Darwinist (där'win-ist), *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ist*.] A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

Darwinistic (där-wi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Darwinist* + *-ic*.] Same as *Darwinian*.

Darwinize (där'win-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Darwinized*, ppr. *Darwinizing*. [< *Darwin* + *-ize*.] To accept the biological theories of Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anathematized "ex cathedra" by *Darwinizing* sociologists and so many others. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 435.

darwish, *n.* See *dervish*.

Dascillidæ (da-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dascillus* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn pentamerous beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*. They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes granulated; the mesothoracic epimera reaching the coxæ, of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair sulcate for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-jointed. Same as *Cyphonidæ*.

Dascillus (da-sil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάσκιλλος, the name of a fish; cf. δάσκιος, thick-shaded, bushy, < δα-, an intensive prefix, + σκιά, shade, shadow.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Dascillidæ*. *D. cervinus* is an example. Also *Dascylus*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of pomacentroid fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. *Cuvier*, 1829. Also called *Tetradrachmum*.



Dascillus cervinus. (Line shows natural size.)

daset, dasewet, *v.* See *daze*.

dash (dash), *v.* [< ME. *dasch-en*, *dassen*, rush with violence, strike with violence, < Dan. *daske* = Sw. *daska*, slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden blow to.

With that she *dash'd* her on the lips,
So dyèd double red.
Hard was the heart that gave that blow,
Soft were the lips that bled.
Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

2. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; throw or thrust violently or suddenly: as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

Ffor er he departed his shelde was all to *daisht* that the thridde part ne left not hooll, and his hauberke dismayled and his helme perced. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .
Dash'd all to pieces. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bespatter; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades.
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuisses *dash'd* with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty manner.

Then came a postscript *dash'd* across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate: as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables; to *dash* fire-damp with pure air (said in coal-mining: see *dad*[2]).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to find one craft or other to *dash* the truth with.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 282.

He had sent up wine so heavily *dash'd* that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

Notable virtues are sometimes *dashed* with notorious vices. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

His cheerfulness [is] *dashed* with apprehension.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede; frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little *dash'd* your spirits.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

What luck is this, that our revels are *dashed*!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

8. To confound; confuse; put to shame; abash: as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 107.

To dash in, to paint or write rapidly: as, to *dash in* the color or the details.—**To dash off**, to form or sketch out hastily; write with great rapidity: as, to *dash off* an article for a newspaper.—**To dash out**. (*a*) To knock out by dashing against something: as, to *dash out* one's brains against a wall. (*b*) To erase at a stroke; strike out; blot out or obliterate: as, to *dash out* a line or a word. (*c*) To strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was *dash'd out*, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit;
So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,
A wit it was, and called the phantom More.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 47.

=**Syn.** *Dash*, *Smash*, *Shatter*, *Shiver*, *Crush*, *Mash*. That which is *dashed* does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is *smashed*, *shattered*, or *shivered* is dashed to pieces suddenly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. *Smashing* is the roughest and most violent of the three acts; the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin: as, the drunken soldier *smashed* (*shattered*, *shivered*) the mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of *smash* or *mash* for *crush* (as, his head was *smashed*, I *mashed* my finger) is colloquial. *Shatter* and *shiver* differ in that *shatter* suggests rather the flying of the parts, and *shiver* the breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more numerous or smaller with *shiver*. That which is *crushed* or *mashed* is broken down under pressure; that which is *mashed* becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are *crushed* into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are *crushed* or *mashed* into pulp in making cider; boiled potatoes are *mashed*, not *crushed*, in preparing them for the table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, divil, all's raight! We've *smashed* 'em" [machines]. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

You may break, you may *shatter* the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.
Moore, Farewell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground
With *shiver'd* armour strown.
Milton, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and forgetteth that the foot may *crush* them. Job xxix. 13–15.

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; . . . thus you can do it gradually without *mashing* the meat.
Swift, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rush with violence; move rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry *dashed* down and captured a small picket-guard of six or seven men.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidity in performance, so as to display force seemingly without care, as in painting or writing.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care.
Rochester, Allusion to Horace.

★**dash** (dash), *n.* [< *dash*, *v.*] 1. A violent striking together of two bodies; collision.

The *dash* of clouds. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1114.

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment: as, his hopes met with a *dash*.

Though it were Knox himself, the Reformer of a Kingdom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their *dash*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset: as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first *dash* will destroy all.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The *dash* of the brook from the alder-glen.
Bryant, Two Graves.

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a rapid *dash* upon Crump's and destroy our transports and stores. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something mingled with something else, especially to qualify or adulterate it: as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.
Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a *dash* of the pirate in him.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigor in attack: as, the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

The hunting of Taher Sherrif and his brothers was superlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of *dash* there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 137.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one, and fought with considerable *dash*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I suppose she wouldn't cut much of a *dash* now 'longside of some of the new clippers. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 154.

7. (*a*) In *writing* and *printing*, a horizontal stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark of punctuation and for other purposes; specifically, in *printing*, a type the face of which consists of such a line. The dashes regularly furnished in a font of type are called respectively the *em dash* (—, a square of the size of the font), the *en dash* (–, half a square), the *two-em dash* (⸺, two squares), and the *three-em dash* (⸻, three squares). In punctuation, the em dash is used to note a sudden transition or break of continuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a parenthetical clause—properly of one more directly related to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *parenthesis*.) The em or the en dash is often used to indicate the omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are to be supplied in reading, being thus often equivalent to "to . . . , inclusive": thus, Mark iv. 3—20, or 3–20 (that is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive); the years 1880–88 (that is, 1880 to 1888). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the dash—usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omitted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary uses are made of dashes, as in place of *do.* (*ditto*) to indicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, as a dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions of matter, etc.

Observe well the *dash* too, at the end of this Name.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(*b*) In *printing*, also, a line (variously modified in form) used for the separation of distinct portions of matter, as the parallel dash (═══), the double dash (═══), the diamond or swell dash (◄═►), etc. (*c*) Any short mark or line. —8. In *music*: (*a*) The short stroke placed over or under a note by which a staccato effect is indicated. See *staccato*. (*b*) The line or stroke drawn through a figure in thorough-bass which indicates that the tone signified by the figure is to be chromatically raised a semitone. (*c*) In harpsichord-music, a coulé (which see).—9. In *zoöl.*, a longitudinal mark, generally rounded and clearly defined at one end, and tapering or gradually becoming indistinct at the other, as if produced by a drop of colored liquid dashed obliquely against the surface, or by the rough stroke of a pen. Such marks are very common on the wings of the *Lepidoptera*.—10. A present made by a trader to a chief on the western coast of Africa to secure permission to traffic with the natives.—11. Same as *dash-board*.—12. In *sporting*, a sprint; any short race up to, but not including, the quarter mile: as, a hundred-yard *dash*.

dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, etc., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.—2. The float of a paddle-wheel.—3. A screen placed at the bow of a steam-launch to throw off the spray; a spray-board.

dashed (dasht), *a.* [< *dash* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Composed of, inclosed by, or abounding with dashes: as, a *dashed* line; a *dashed* clause; a *dashed* poem.—2. Abashed; confused. See *dash*, *v.*, 8.

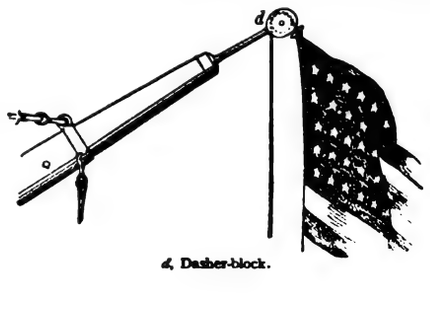
Before her you looked *dashed*, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you were before a justice of peace. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3. A euphemism for *damned*, from the form *d—d*, often used to represent that word.

dasher (dash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—2. A dash-board.—3. One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, ostentatious man or woman. [Colloq.]

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were *dashers*. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 292.

Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble,
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 18.



d, Dasher-block.

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dasher-block (dash'ėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dash*, *v.*] 1. Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer*, Pelham.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy.

dashingly (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a dashing manner; with dash.

dashism (dash'izm), *n.* [< *dash* + *-ism.*] The character or state of being dashing, or of being a dasher. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash'pot), *n.* 1. A contrivance designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached. It is usually a cylinder partly filled with a liquid, in which a loosely fitted piston may move; or a cylinder open at the top and closed at the bottom with a tight piston, below which an air-cushion retards its descent.—2. A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid or with air, in which a piston moves.

dash-rule (dash'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See *rule*.

dash-wheel (dash'hwēl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight.*

dashy (dash'i), *a.* [< *dash* + *-y*1.] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; dashing.

It was a *dashy* barouche, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannisberg bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 15.

dasiberd†, **dasyberd**†, *n.* [ME., also *daysyberd*, *dosebeirde*, *dossiberde*, *doscibeirde*; appar. < **dasy* or **dosy* (< Icel. *dasinn*, lazy, *dasi*, a lazy fellow; cf. Sw. *dasig*, idle, Dan. *dösig* (= LG. *dösig*), drowsy: see *daze*, *doze*) + *berd*, beard. Cf. *dastard*.] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Duribuccus, that neuer openeth his mouth, a *dasiberde*. *Medulla*, in Prompt. Parv., p. 114, note.

Ther is a *dosiberd* I woulde dere,
That walkes abrode wilde were.
Chester Plays, i. 201.

Dasmia (das'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.; also and prop. *Desmia*; < Gr. *δέσμιος*, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, bond.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmiidæ*.

Dasmiidæ (das-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbinolidæ*.

Dasornis (da-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL. for **Dasyornis*, < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, hairy (= L. *densus*, dense), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthious characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

dass1 (das), *n.* See *dess*.

dass2 (das), *n.* [A var. of *dais*.] A small landing-place. [Scotch.]

They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 61.

dassy (das'i), *n.*; pl. *dassies* (-iz). [D. *dasje*, dim. of *das*, badger.] The hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

dastard (das'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dastard*, a dullard, prob. formed, with suffix *-ard*, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. *dæstr*, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. *däst*, weary), pp. of *dæsa*, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. *dasadhr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasask*, become exhausted, reflexive of **dasa* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle, whence E. *daze*, q. v. Cf. OD. *dasaert*, *daasaardt*, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasiberd*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A dullard; a simpleton.

Daffe, or *dastard*, or he that spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. . . . *Dastard*, or dullarde, duribuctius. *Prompt. Parv.*

Dastarde, [F.] estourdy, butarin. *Palsgrave.*

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Patay, . . .
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a trusty squire did run away.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

But fill the *dastard* kept his oath,
Whose cowardice hath undone us both.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 92.

=**Syn.** 2. *Poltroon*, *Craven*, etc. See *coward*.

II. *a.* Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison.*

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

dastard (das'tärd), *v. t.* [< *dastard*, *n.*] 1. To make dastard; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

2. To call one dastard or coward. [Rare in both uses.]

dastardice† (das'tär-dis), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-ice*, after *cowardice*.] Cowardice; dastardliness.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, vi. 49.

dastardize (das'tär-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardized*, ppr. *dastardizing*. [< *dastard* + *-ize*.] To make dastard; cow. [Rare.]

I believe it is not in the Power of Plowden to *dastardize* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors,
He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

dastardliness (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

dastardly (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

dastardness (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a dastard; base timidity. [Rare.]

dastardy (das'tär-di), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-y*.] Dastardliness; base cowardice. [Rare.]

dasturi (dus-tö'ri), *n.* [< Hind. *dastūri*, perquisites, commission, < *dastūr*, custom, usage, customary fee, < Pers. *dastūr*, a custom.] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dustoori*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dustoori* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 327.

daswet, *v.* See *daze*.

Dasya (das'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] A genus of marine algæ, belonging to the subclass *Florideæ*. The fronds are red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monosiphonous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetraspores are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya elegans* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chenille*.

dasyberd†, *n.* See *dasiberd*.

Dasygastræ (das-i-gas'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, hairy, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apiariæ* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygastreæ*, *Dasygastriæ*.

Dasylirion (das-i-lir'i-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, + *λείριον*, a lily. The plants are lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A liliaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Yucca*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 12 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

dasymeter (da-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

Dasyornis (das-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, hairy, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenura* and *Megalurus* (or *Sphenœacus*).

Dasypædes (das-i-pē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, rough, hairy, + *παῖς*, pl. *παῖδες*, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Ptilopædes*, this being liable to confusion with *Psilopædes*.] Same as *Ptilopædes*.

dasypædic (das-i-pē'dik), *a.* [As *Dasypædes* + *-ic*.] Same as *ptilopædic*.

Dasypeltidæ (das-i-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-idæ*.] The *Dasypeltinæ* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Dasypeltinæ (das'i-pel-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Dasypeltis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimental, and the hypapophyses of several vertebræ piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidæ*, after the genus *Rhachiodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasypeltis*. Besides *Dasypeltis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Elachistodon*.

Dasypeltis (das-i-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, + *πέλτη*, a light shield.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypeltidæ*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, and *Rhachiodon* (which see).

dasyphyllous (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having woolly or hairy leaves.

Dasypidæ (da-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dasypodidæ*.

dasypode (das'i-pōd), *n.* [< *Dasypus* (*Dasypod-*): see *Dasypus*.] An animal of the family *Dasypodidæ*; an armadillo. Also *dasypide*.

dasypodid (da-sip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasypodidæ*.

Dasypodidæ (das-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly conterminous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidæ* and *Chlamydophoridæ*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in length to one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasypodinæ*, *Tatusinæ*, *Chlamydophorinæ*, and the extinct *Chlamydotherinæ*. Also *Dasypidæ*.

Dasypodinæ (das'i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Dasypodidæ*, containing the encoubert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked; the tail with a zonular sheath; the teeth moderate in number (9 or 10 on each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apar* and *armadillo*.

dasypodine (da-sip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasypodinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dasypodinæ*, as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*.

Dasyprocta (das-i-prok'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύπρωκτος*, with hairy buttocks, < *δασύς*, hairy, + *πρωκτός*, the buttocks.] The typical genus of the family *Dasyproctidæ*. It includes the whole of the family except the pacas, and is characterized by having only 3 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchy, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. agouti*), Azara's agouti (*D. azaræ*), and the acouchy (*D. cristata*). *D. cristata* inhabits some of the West Indies, but not South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchy* and *agouti*.

dasyproctid (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasyproctidæ*.

Dasyproctidæ (das-i-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Cœlogenys* and *Dasyprocta*,

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the former of which contains the paca alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutis. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutis); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystricine series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidæ* are related to the cavies and chinchillas (see *cavy* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Cœlogenys*.

Dasypus (das'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύπους, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; < δασύς, hairy, rough, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasypodidæ*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

Dasyrhamphus (das-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1846), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ῥάμφος, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*: so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliæ*, of the antarctic seas.

dasytes (das'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύτης, hairiness, roughness, < δασύς, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. —2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cleridæ*.

dasyure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [< *Dasyurus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.—**Thylacine dasyure.** See *Thylacinus* and *thylacine*, *n.*—**Ursine dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

Dasyuridæ (das-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely opposable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no cæcum. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasyurinæ* and *Myrmecobiinæ*. These animals are sometimes known indiscriminately as brush-tailed opossums.

Dasyurinæ (das'i-ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*; the dasyures. The tongue is not specially extensile, and the premolars and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobiinæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus*, *Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacinus*, or the true, the ursine, and the thylacine dasyures, and *Phascogale*; the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinæ*.

dasyurine (das-i-ū'rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinæ* or *Dasyuridæ*.

Dasyurus (das-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, hairy, rough, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyures of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller predatory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelines and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 1; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 18 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.



Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

dat. An abbreviation of *dative*.

data, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

datable (dā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *date*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

The earliest *dateable* coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 228.

dataler (dā'ta-lėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dataller*: see *daytaler*.] Same as *daytaler*.

datary[1] (dā'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *dataries* (-riz). [= F. *dataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *datario*, < ML. *datarius*, a datary (see def.), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, < *data*, *datum*, a date: see *date*[1], *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands; he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 24 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a subdatary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prodatary*. See *datary*[2].

datary[2] (dā'ta-ri), *n.* [= F. *daterie* = Sp. *datería* = Pg. *dataria* = It. *dataria*, *dateria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*[1].] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*[1].

For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he [Pius V.] hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

★**date**[1] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, F. *date* = Sp. Pg. It. *data*, < ML. *data*, f., also *datum*, neut. (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Romæ*, given at Rome (on such a day); fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (= Gr. δοτός), pp. of *dare* = Gr. διδόναι, 2d aor. δοῦναι (δίδωμι, I give) = OBulg. *dati* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dać* = Russ. *dati*, *davati* = Lith. *duti* = Lett. *dōt* = Skt. √ *dā*, give (*dadāmi*, I give). From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also E. *date*[2], *datum*, *dado*, and *die*[3] (doublets of *date*[1]), *datary*, *dation*, *dative*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate*, *donative*, *condone*, etc.] 1. That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 13.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable.—3. Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*.—4. A season or allotted period of time.

Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,
The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expir'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

When your *date* is over,
Peacefully ye fade.
R. T. Cooke, Daisies.

5. Age; number of years.

When his *date*
Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .
Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6. Duration; continuance.

Ages of endless *date*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 549.

We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate
For not allowing Life a longer *Date*.
Cowley, Death of Sir Henry Wootton.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

"Why stande ȝe ydel" he sayde to thos,
Ne knawe ȝe of this day no *date*?
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 515.

Yet hath the longest day his *date*.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 171.

8†. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minsheu*.—**Date certaine**, in *French law*, the date fixed when the instrument has been subjected to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date.—**Down to date, up to date**, to the present time.

So of Solomon in reference to Rehoboam, and of every father in reference to every son, *up to date*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 136.

Out of date, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season, old-fashioned.

In Parliament his [Burke's] eloquence was *out of date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

No flower-girls in the market,
For flowers are *out of date*.
R. H. Stoddard, Persian Songs.

To bear date. See *bear*[1].—**To make dates**, to make appointments. (*a*) For the performances of a theatrical company. (*b*) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignations.

date[1] (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= F. *dater* = Sp. Pg. *datar* = It. *datare*, < ML. *datare*, note the date, < *data*, *datum*, date: see *date*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*[1], *n.*, 1.

They say that women and music should never be *dated*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

A letter was received from him, . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us. *Swift*, Modern Education.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1.—2. To have beginning; derive origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett*.

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

We . . . *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley*.

★**date**[2]† (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, *dat* = Sp. *dado*, m., = Pg. *dada*, f., = It. *dato*, m., < L. *datum* (= Gr. δοτόν), neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*[1], and *datum*, of which *date*[2] is a doublet.] A grant; concession; gift.

Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;
Entered in Abbay of the Monte-serrat,
That place augmented passingly that *dat*,
And rentid gretly to the house encresse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5299.

★**date**[3] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, also *datil*, *datille*, F. *datte* = Pr. *datil*, *dactil* = Sp. *dátil* = Pg. *datile* = It. *dattilo*, *dattero* (cf. D. *dadel* = G. *dattel* = Dan. *daddel* = Sw. *dadel*, from OF. or It.) = Pol. Bohem. *daktyl*, < L. *dactylus* (NL. also, after Rom., *datalus*), < Gr. δάκτυλος, a date, so called from its shape, lit. a finger, also a dactyl: see *dactyl*, a doublet of *date*[3].] The fruit of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of northern Africa and of some countries of Asia. It is an oblong drupe, which contains a single seed, consisting of a hard horny albumen deeply grooved on one side. See *date-palm*.

Dates capt with mynced gynger, . . . they ben agreable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

dateable, *a.* See *datable*.

da teatro (dä tā-ä'trō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of; *teatro*, < L. *theatrum*, theater.] In *music*, a direction signifying that a piece is to be played or performed in a theatrical style.

dateless (dāt'les), *a.* [< *date*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no date; bearing nothing to indicate its date.—2. Not distinguishable or divisible by dates; without incident; eventless.

Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To divide our otherwise *dateless*, monotonous, stale life into refreshing changes of chapters, paragraphs, verses, and clauses. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 149.

3. So old or far distant in time as to be undatable; of indefinitely long duration.

In the primeval age a *dateless* while
The vacant shepherd wander'd with his flock.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould. *Ruskin*.

date-line (dāt'līn), *n.* The boundary-line between neighboring regions where the calendar day is different. This line runs through the Pacific ocean, and is supposed to coincide with the meridian of 12 hours or 180° from Greenwich; but it practically follows a somewhat devious course, and is sometimes confused. Thus the Sundays of the Russian and of the American settlers in Alaska formerly fell upon different days. On the east of the date-line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west of it; so that the American Sunday in Alaska coincides with the former Russian Monday.

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date-mark (dāt'märk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character; for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were ★adopted.

date-palm (dāt'päm'), *n.* The common name of *Phœnix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture: also called *date-tree*. Next to the cocoanut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the cocoanut-tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the northern part of Africa as well as in southwestern Asia, and is found through southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, without branch or division, and is of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phœnix*.



Date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

date-plum (dāt'plum), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

dater (dā'tėr), *n.* 1. One who dates.—2†. A datary. See *datary*[1].

Dataire [F.], a *dater* of writings; and (more particularly) the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Cotgrave.*

date-shell (dāt'shel), *n.* [< *date*[3] + *shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidæ*,



Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*).

as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples: so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.

date-sugar (dāt'shùg'ăr), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

date-tree (dāt'trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The *date-trees* of El-Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 245.

date-wine (dāt'wīn), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm.

datholite (dath'ō-līt), *n.* See *datolite*.

dation (dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *datio*(*n*-), < *dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] In *civil law*, the act of giving: as, the *dation* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

da tirarsi (dä tē-rär'si). [It., to be drawn out: *da*, < L. *de*, of (to); *tirar*, < F. *tirer*, draw; *si*, < L. *se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear*[1] and *se*.] In *music*, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da tirarsi, corni da tirarsi*, trumpets or horns with slides.

Datisca (da-tis'kä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the family *Datiscaceæ*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. cannabina*, an herbaceous dicœcious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

Datiscaceæ (dat-is-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datisca* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of plants, formerly considered, by some authors, as allied to the *Cucurbitaceæ*, and by Baillon as belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ*, but now generally regarded as closely related to the *Begoniaceæ*. There are only three genera, of which *Datisca* is the best known.

datiscin (da-tis'in), *n.* [< *Datisca* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11} + 2H_2O$, crystallizing in silky needles, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

datisi (da-tī'sī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in datisi: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned; hence, some learned men have weak minds.

dative (dā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *datif* = Pr. *datiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dativo* = D. *datief* = G. Dan. Sw. *dativ*, < L. *dativus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in LL.); *casus dativus* (tr. Gr. πτῶσις δοτική), or simply *dativus*, the dative case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *gram.*, noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of our family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really present in such expressions as, give *him* his due; show this *man* the way; and *him*, *whom*, *them*, and (in part) *her* are historically datives, retaining a dative termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European dative is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (*b*) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*: said of an officer. (*c*) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—**Decree dative, executor dative.** See *decree*, *executor*.

II. *n.* The dative case. See I., 1.—**Ethical dative.** See *ethical*.

datively (dā'tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of the dative case; as a dative.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*.

The Century, XXXII. 898.

datolite (dat'ō-līt), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < Gr. δατεῖσθαι, divide, + λίθος, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining-region. Haytorite is a pseudomorph of chalcedony after datolite. Also *datholite*, *humboldtite*.

dattock (dat'ọk), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

datum (dā'tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tä). [< L. *datum*, a gift, present, ML. also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] 1. A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (δεδόμενον) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine. 2. A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—3. A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general *datum*, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 528.

Data of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original *data of consciousness;* while the original *data of consciousness*, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these data the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Datum-line, in *engin.* and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

datum-plane (dā'tum-plān), *n.* In *craniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal *datum-plane* adopted by German craniologists. *Science*, V. 499.

Datura (dā-tū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solanaceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are about 15 species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is a native of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, but is now found in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. See *jimson-weed*. *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* possess qualities similar to *D. Stramonium*. *D. arborea* and *D. suaveolens* of South America, placed by some authors in a separate genus, *Brugmansia*, are shrubby plants with very large fragrant white blossoms, and are sometimes found in greenhouses.



Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

daturine (dā-tū'rin), *n.* [< *Datura* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

daub (dâb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *dawb*, < ME. *dauben*, *dawben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swinge, plaster, < L. *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, LL. also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*[1], < L. *alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: W. *dwb* = Ir. *dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; W. *dwbio* = Ir. *dobaim* = Gael. **dob*, v., plaster. Cf. *adobe*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

So will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered morter. Ezek. xiii. 14.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *dawbing* the streets.

B. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill.

A. Cunningham, The Miller.

Hence—3. To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost.

Bacon, Essays.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

★**daub** (dâb), *n.* [< *daub*, *v.*] 1. A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*.

D. Livingstone, Missionary Travels (ed. 1858), p. 409.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.—3. A daubing or smearing stroke. [Scotch.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before. *Scotch proverb.*

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

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Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back?—'Tis a melancholy *daub*, my lord!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

Daubentonia (dâ-ben-tō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. *Daubenton* (1716–1799), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chiromys* (which see), containing the aye-aye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under *aye-aye*.

Daubentoniidæ (dâ′ben-tō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia*: generally called *Chiromyidæ* (which see).

Daubentonioidea (dâ-ben-tō-ni-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidæ* considered as a suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

dauber (dâ′bėr), *n.* One who or that which daubs. Specifically—(*a*) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, a durt *dauber's* sonne; am I therefore to be blamed?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 320.

(*b*) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post *dauber* know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?
Dryden, Epistle iv., To Mr. Lee.

(*c*) A low and gross flatterer. (*d*) A copperplate-printers' pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (*e*) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (*f*) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dâ′bėr-i), *n.* [Also formerly *daubry*, *dawbry*; < *daub* + *-ery*.] 1. A daubing.—2†. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

daubing (dâ′bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daub*, *v.*] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it?
Ezek. xiii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century.—3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof.—4. Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of *Daubing* in a rich Frame.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet.*

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of *daubing*, as some dedications are.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

daubreelite (dâ-brē′līt), *n.* [See *daubreite*.] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreite (dâ-brē′it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist G. A. *Daubrée* (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichlorid, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dâ′bi), *a.* [< *daub* + *-y*1.] 1. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a *dauby* picture.

Daucus (dâ′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *daucus*, *daucum*, < Gr. *δαῦκος*, also neut. *δαῦκον*, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in next column.

daud (dâd), *v. t.* [Sc., a var. of *dad*2.] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
And set the bairns to *daud* her
Wi' dirt this day.
Burns, The Ordination.



Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, fruit.

daud (dâd), *n.* [Sc.; a var. of *dad*2.] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *dawd*.

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in hunches
An' *dawds* that day. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

daugh1 (dâċh), *n.* [Sc., = E. *dough*, q. v.] In *coal-mining*, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh2 (dâċh), *n.* [Sc., contr. of earlier *dawache*, *davoch*, *davach*, said to be < Gael. *damh*, pl. *daimh*, ox, + *achadh* (not **ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland: as, the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven; Edin-*daugh*. Also written *davach*.

daughter (dâ′tėr, formerly sometimes dâf′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doughter*; < ME. *doughter*, *douhter*, *doghter*, *douter*, *dohter*, etc., < AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor*, *dohtra*, *dohtru*, = OS. *dohtar* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. D. *dochter* = MLG. LG. *dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dōttir* = OSw. *doktir*, *dottir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. *θυγάτηρ* (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filius*, son: see *filial*) = OBulg. *dŭshti* (gen. *dŭshtere*), Bulg. *dŭshterya* = Serv. *shći*, *kći*, *ćer* = Bohem. *dcí*, *cera* = Pol. *cora* = Little Russ. *dochka* = Russ. *dshcherĭ*, *dochĭ* = Lith. *duktē* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *duhitar* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milker,' or 'suckler,' < √ **dhugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass
The mother sets her *daughter*,
The image strikes the smiling lass
With self-love ever after.
Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham, . . . be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?
Luke xiii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land.
Gen. xxxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two *daughters*-in-law, . . . Turn again, my *daughters*. Ruth i. 8, 11.

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole. Mat. ix. 22.

Jul. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the *daughters* of the Latin language.

Stern *daughter* of the Voice of God,
O Duty! if that name thou love.
Wordsworth, Duty.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the *daughters* of enthusiasm, do not flourish. *Emerson*, Art.

Duke of Exeter's daughter†. See *brake*3, 12.—**Eve's daughters**, women.—**Scavenger's daughter**. See *scavenger*.

daughter-cell (dâ′tėr-sel), *n* See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dâ′tėr-in-lâ′), *n.* A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the *daughter-in-law* against her mother-in-law. Mat. x. 35.

daughterless (dâ′tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *doughterles*; < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shull for me be *doughterles*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dâ′tėr-li-nes), *n.* Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Dr. H. More.*

daughterling (dâ′tėr-ling), *n.* [< *daughter* + dim. *-ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

daughterly (dâ′tėr-li), *a.* [< *daughter* + *-ly*1.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charitie, and naturall loue, & youre very *daughterlye* dealing . . . both bynde me and straine me thereto. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1449.

dauk, *n.* See *dak*.

dauke (dâk), *n.* [< L. *daucum*, *daucon*, *daucus*, < Gr. *δαῦκον*, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daukin†, *n.* See *dawkin*.

Daulias (dâ′li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Δαυλιάς*, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of *Δαυλίς*, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. luscinia*. See *nightingale*.

daunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dan*1.

daunder (dân′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*1.

daundering (dân′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

dauner (dâ′nėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*1.

daunering (dâ′nėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

daunt (dânt or dânt), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *dant* (and *daunton*, *danton*, q. v.); < ME. *daunten*, *dawnten*, < OF. *danter*, *donter*, *dompter*, F. *dompter* = It. *domitare*, daunt, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *v.*] 1†. To tame.

In-to Surre he sou3te and thorw his sotil wittes
Daunted a dowue [dove] and day and ny3te hir feede.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 398.

2†. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Elde *dauneth* daunger atte laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 399.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart
No dole can *daunt*, nor feareful force affright.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.

What *daunts* thee now?—what shakes thee so?
Whittier, My Soul and I.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent
Daunt all your hopes. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

I find not anything therein able to *daunt* the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 38.

dauntt, *n.* [ME. *daunt*; from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Til the crosses dunt [dint] 3af him a *daunt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

daunter (dän′- or dân′tėr), *n.* One who daunts.

dauntingnesst (dän′- or dân′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first euents are those which incusse a *daungtingnesse* or daring, [Scapula] imployed all means to make his expeditions sodaine, and his executions cruell. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

dauntless (dänt′- or dânt′les), *a.* [< *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.
Dryden, Æneid.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,
That asks high conduct and a *dauntless* mind.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and *dauntless* resolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dauntlessly (dänt′- or dânt′les-li), *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dänt′- or dânt′les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

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daunton (dän'tọn), *v. t.* [Also *daunten, danton,* < *daunt* + *-en* (*-on*). Cf. *frighten.*] 1. To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even sae muckle worth, folk *daunton* God to His face and burn in muckle hell. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Merry Men.

3†. To break in or tame (a horse).

★ A tame and *dantoned* horse. *Quon. Attach.,* xlviii. § 11.

dauphin (dâ'fin), *n.* [Formerly *daulphin* and *dolphin;* < OF. **dalphin, dauphin,* later *daulphin,* mod. F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin;* orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné,* Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. **dalphin, dauphin, doffin,* F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*), Pr. *dalfin,* < L. *delphinus,* a dolphin; hence ML. *Delphinus,* dauphin: see *delphin*[1], *dolphin.*] The distinctive title (originally Dauphin of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called le Dauphiné (the Dauphinate, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title dauphin.

The *dauphin* Charles is crowned king in Rheims.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The *Dolphin* was expected at the masse.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

dauphine (dâ'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin.*] The wife of a dauphin.

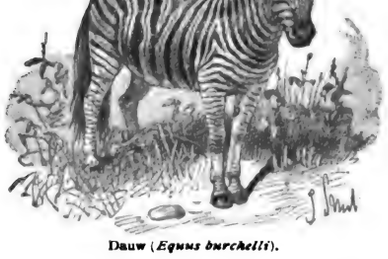
dauphiness (dâ'fin-es), *n.* [< *dauphin* + *-ess.*] Same as *dauphine.*

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the *dauphiness,* at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

daur (dâr), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*[1].

daut, *v. t.* See *dawt.*

dauw (dâ), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli,* a very beautiful animal,



Dauw (*Equus burchelli*).

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga.*

Davallia (da-val'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond *Davall,* a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis.* The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decompound, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. There are about 20 variable species, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

davenport (dav'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devonport;* from the surname *Davenport:* compare *Devonport,* since 1824 the name of a town in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

davidt, *n.* An obsolete form of *davit.*

Davidic, Davidical (dā-vid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *David* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 841.

Davidist (dā'vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see defs.) + *-ist.*] 1. One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called Dinanto), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaternuli" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1209, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians, David-Georgians,* and *Familists.* See *Familist.*

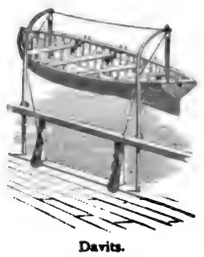
davidsonite (dā'vid-sọn-īt), *n.* [From Professor *Davidson* of Aberdeen.] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl.*

David's-root (dā'vidz-rōt), *n.* The cahinca-root.

daviet (dā'vi), *n.* Same as *davit.*

Davis's staff. See *staff.*

davit (dav'it), *n.* [Also *davitt,* and formerly *david* ("the *Davids* ende," *Capt. John Smith,* Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *davier,* forceps, a cramp-iron, davit; supposed by Littré to stand for **dariet,* a dim. of *David,* it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., E. *betty, billy, jack,* etc.).] *Naut.,* one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.



Davits.

davite (dā'vīt), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry *Davy* (1778–1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble.

davreuxite (da-vrē'zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles *Davreux.*] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

davy[1] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [After Sir H. *Davy.*] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic cistern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 1¼ inches in diameter and 8 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

davy[2] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [A corruption of *affidavit.*] An affidavit. [Slang.]

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz). [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.,* the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same *Davy Jones,* according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett.*

Davy Jones's locker, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. See *davy*[1].

davyne (dā'vin), *n.* [For Sir Humphry *Davy.*] A Vesuvian mineral related to cancrinite: in part, perhaps, identical with microsommite.

davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [NL., better **davium;* so called after Sir H. *Davy:* see *davite.*] A supposed metal of the platinum group, described in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 9.389 at 25° C. It is a mixture of iridium and rhodium, with a little iron.

daw[1]† (dâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawen, dazen* (also *daien, dayen:* see *day*[1], *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. LG. *dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *daga* = Sw. *dagas* = Dan. *dages*), become day, < *dæg,* day: see *day*[1], and cf. *dawn.*] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day *dawede* these damseles daunsede,
That men rang to the resurreccioun; and with that ich awakede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth craw, the day doth *daw.*
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

daw[2] (dâ), *n.* [< ME. *dawe* = OHG. *tāha,* MHG. *tāhe,* with dim. *tāhele, tāle, talle,* also *tul, tole, dole,* G. *dohle,* a daw; cf. ML. *tacula,* It. *taccola,* a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow,* q. v.] 1. A jackdaw. See *dawcock.*

The windy clamour of the *daws.* *Tennyson,* Geraint.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull nether crache ne claw,
Than men wylle sey thou arte a *daw.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

To hear the pratling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very *daw.*
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be ane *daw,* I wyl not sleip.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 452.

But I see that but [without] spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a *daw.*
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 135.

daw[3] (dâ), *v.* [See *adaw*[1] and *daw*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To wake up; recover; be well again.

II. *trans.* To rouse, as from a swoon or sleep; revive; bring to.

Tyll with good rapps
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* him up again.
Sir T. More, Four Things.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth
Potions of comfort, to repress her pain.
Greene, James IV., v.

daw[4]† (dâ), *v. t.* [See *adaw*[2].] To daunt; frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old.
Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., I. 333.

dawbt, *v.* and *n.* See *daub.*

dawcock† (dâ'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow.

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.
Withals, Dict., p. 558.

dawd, *n.* See *daud.*

dawdle (dâ'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled,* ppr. *dawdling.* [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *daddle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having *dawdled* about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen,* Pride and Prejudice, p. 95.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever *dawdling* — loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling: with *away:* as, to *dawdle away* a whole forenoon.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *n.* [< *dawdle, v.*] A trifler; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.

dawdler (dâ'dlėr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler; an idler.

dawdling (dâ'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and *dawdling* walk indicative of purposeless aim. *F. Warner,* Physical Expression, p. 56.

daw-dressing (dâ'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own: in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this — howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dawdy (dâ'di), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy.*

dawet, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *day*[1]. — **Of dawet, of dawest, of life-dawet,** out of life: with *do* or *bring.* See *adaw*[2], etymology.

Alle that nolde turne to God he *brouȝt* hem sone *of dawe.* *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

daw-fish (dâ'fish), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish.*] The lesser dog-fish, one of the scylloid sharks. [Orkneys.]

dawing (dâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dawyng, dawinge, dawunge,* < AS. *dagung,* dawn, verbal n. of *dagian,* become day, dawn: see *daw*[1], and cf. *dawning.*] The first appearance of day; dawn; dawning. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the sonne, Titan, gan he chide,
And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despise,
That hast the *Dawyng* al nyght by thi side."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1466.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the *dawing.* *Old ballad.*

dawish (dâ'ish), *a.* [< *daw*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a daw.

dawk[1] (dâk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*[2], q. v.] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[1] (dâk), *v. t.* [Also written *dauk;* < *dawk*[1], *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[2], *n.* See *dak.*

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dawkin†, *n.* [Also *daukin*; < ME. *Dawkin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawkin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of *David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

dawm (dâm), *n.* [Also written *daum*, repr. Hind. *dām*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

dawn (dân), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawninge* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, *dayen*, dawn: see *daw*[1], *day*[1].] 1. To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week.
Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid.
Bp. Heber, Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.
Tennyson, Œnone.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 338.

dawn (dân), *n.* [< *dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawing* and *dawning*.] 1. The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*.
Milton, P. L., v. 167.

Full oft they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet
In northern clime.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

High dawn, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224. — **Low dawn**, daybreak on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224.

dawnering (dâ'nėr-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dandering*.

I lead a strange *dawnering* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 108.

dawning (dâ'ning), *n.* [< ME. *dawninge*, *dawenynge*, *daigening*, *daiening*, *daining*, etc., an alteration, through the influence of Sw. Dan. *dagning*, dawn, Icel. *dagan*, *dögun*, dawn, = D. *dageende* (cf. Icel. *dægn*, *dögn* = Sw. *dygn* = Dan. *døgn*, day and night, 24 hours), of the reg. ME. *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, < *dagian*, dawn, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*[1].] 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morowe, in the *dawenynge*, the tidinges com in to the town that the Duke was dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

dawpate (dâ'pāt), *n.* [< *daw*[2] + *pate*.] A simpleton.

dawsonite (dâ'son-īt), *n.* [After Sir William *Dawson*.] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Siena in Italy.

dawt, daut (dât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dawtit*, ppr. *dawting*. [Sc.; hardly the same as *dote*[1], q. v.] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,
And *daut* thee kindly on my knee.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 139).

Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Successfu' ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again.
Ramsay, The Poet's Wish.

dawtie, dawty (dâ'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*.
Shirref, Poems, p. 333.

★ **day**[1] (dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *daye*, *daie*; < ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, *dage*, *dawe*, *dæge*, etc., < AS. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, = OS. *dag* = OFries. *dei*, *dī* = MLG. *dach*, LG. *dag* = D. *dag* = OHG. *tac*, MHG. *tac*, G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, day; akin to AS. (poet.) *dōgor* = Icel. *dögr*, day. Possibly ult. < Ind.-Eur. √ **dhagh*, Skt. √ *dah*, burn. Not connected with L. *dies*, day (see *dial*). Hence *daw*[1] and *dawn*.] 1. The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.
Mark v. 5.

Adown it floated a dying swan
And loudly did lament.
It was the middle of the *day*.
Ever the weary wind went on.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

Hence — 2. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*. Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

While the *day*,
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

3. The space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural*, *solar*, or *astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a *mean solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one rotation of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical* or *nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the civil day from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-*day*; bill-*day*.

Knipp's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to encrease their profit. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 29.

Specifically — (*a*) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a *birthday*; New Year's *day*. (*b*) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this Afternoon; 'tis her *Day*, you know.
Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

You have been at my Lady Whifler's upon her *Day*, Madam? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 9.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 75.

5. Time. (*a*†) Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' *day* to do something; he was absent for a year's *day*. (*b*†) Time to pay; credit. [*Time* is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

(*c*) Period of time.

At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*d*) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

After long waiting, & large expences, though he kepte not *day* with them, yet he came at length & tooke them in, in ye night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden*.

(*e*) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Lady Sneer. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.
Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*;
They have their *day* and cease to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Prol.

(*f*) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *daies*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a *day* hennes."
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great riuer Occam, on which standeth a Towne called Pomeiock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skicoak.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.
Roscommon, To the Duke of York.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *fool*, *saint*, *soul*. — **Ancient of days.** See *ancient*. — **Anniversary day.** See *anniversary*. — **Arbor day.** See *arbor-day*. — **Ascension day.** See *ascension*. — **A year and a day.** (*a*) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights ceased. See *year*. (*b*) A long while; time of uncertain length. [Humorous.] — **Banian days.** See *banian*[1]. — **Barnaby day**, the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-bright*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon *St. Barnabie's day* than upon St. Lucie's; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as — (1) the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 3d; (2) the day in 1662 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1133 to 1855, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc. — **Bill day**, in the United States House of Representatives, a day (usually Monday of each week) set apart for the introduction of bills by members. — **Black-letter day.** See *black-letter*. — **Break of day.** See *break*. — **Canicular days.** See *canicular*. — **Childermas day.** See *Childermas*. — **Civil day**, the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above. — **Cleansing days, clear days.** See the adjectives. — **Commemoration day, commencement day, commission day, contango day.** See the qualifying words. — **Continuation of days.** See *continuation*. — **Costs of the day.** See *cost*[2]. — **Daft days.** See *daft*. — **Dark days.** See *dark*[1]. — **Day about.** (*a*) On alternate days; every other day. (*b*) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I
To tak the pluche my *day about*."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the 3ere gon passe,
The pope for-3ate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 88.

Withynne his brest he kept it *day be day*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 228.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotos *day by day*. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*. — **Day of Brahma**, in *Hindu myth.*, 1,000 mahâyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years. — **Day of doom**, the judgment-day. — **Day of grace.** See *grace*. — **Day of trewe**†, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With lettres to diuers personis on the Bordouris, for the *day of trewe* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic.
Accounts of Lord High Treasurer (1473).

Days in banc, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served. — **Days in court**, opportunity for appearance to contest a case. — **Day's journey**, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 26 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

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as long or more. The ancient Assyrian day's journey (yum) was 6 parasangs; the marhala of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (*a*) The work of one day. (*b*) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day, Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day.** See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which the eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *eatynge dayes* at dynner by eleven of the clocke, a first dynner in the tyme of high masse for carvers.
Rules of the House of Princess Cecill (Edw. III.).

Enneatical days. See *enneatical.*—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation.*—**Fast day.** See *fast-day.*—**For ever and a day.** See *ever.*—**Good day.** See *good.*—**Grand days,** in *old Eng. law,* holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery: viz., Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *dies non juridici.*—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day,* under *woodchuck.*—**Halcyon days.** See *halcyon.*—**High day.** See *high.*—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day.* See *Exaltation of the Cross,* under *cross*[1].—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office. [U. S.]—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.]—**Innocents' day.** See *innocent.*—**In one's born days.** See *born*[1].—**Intercalary day.** See *bissextus.*—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May.*—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Midsummer day, name day.** See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyers Day*, sumtyme bakward, sumtyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the ooste of Turkey. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder.*—**Offering day.** See *offering.*—**Officer of the day.** See *officer.*—**One day.** (*a*) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(*b*) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one day* faint. *Sir J. Davies.*

One of these days, on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to it *one of these days.*—**Order of the day.** See *order.*—**Rainy day.** See *rainy.*—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter.*—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin.*—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, and captives, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and reverenced especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852–862. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to transfer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains lasting for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14th. See *valentine.*—**Sidereal day,** the interval of time beginning and ending with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox; the period of a complete revolution of the earth on its axis. It is 24 hours of sidereal time, which is equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.090 seconds of mean solar time, or 3 minutes 55.910 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *Thanksgiving.*—**The day.** (*a*) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present.

Looks freshest in the fashion of *the day.*
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*b*) To-day: as, how are ye *the day?* [Scotch.]

The day before (or **after**) **the fair,** too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

Celia and I, *the other Day*,
Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The time of day, a greeting: as, to pass *the time of day.*

Not worth *the time of day.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4.

Hence—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week** or **month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

Ere *this-day-month* come and gang,
My wedded wife ye'se be.
Blanchefleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

To carry the day. See *carry.*—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that *hath seene the day*, and is commonly ten yeares younger or ten yeares older by her owne confession than the people know she is.
J. Stephens, Essays (1615).

Oh Tibbie, I *ha's seen the day*
Ye wad na been sae shy.
Burns, Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day.

To name the day, to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; sine die: as, the committee adjourned *without day.*—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck.*

day[1]† (dā), *v.* [< ME. *dayen, daien,* var. of *dawen, dazen,* < AS. *dagian,* become day, < *dæg,* day: see *daw*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become day; dawn: same as *daw*[1].

II. *trans.* To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying.*

day[2] (dā), *n.* [Probably a special use of *day*[1].] One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

day[3]†, *n.* Same as *dey*[1].

Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* Same as *Dyak.*

dayal (dā-yäl′), *n.* [Also *dahil:* Hind. *dahiyāl.*] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copsichus* (which see).

day-bed† (dā′bed), *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Marg. Is the great couch up the Duke of Medina sent?
Altea. 'Tis up and ready.
Marg. And *day-beds* in all chambers?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

dayberry (dā′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *dayberries* (-iz). [Also dial. *deberry;* < *day* (*day*[1]?) + *berry*[1].] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

day-blindness (dā′blīnd′nes), *n.* The common name for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by a dim light: the opposite of *daysight.* Also called *night-sight, nocturnal sight,* and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia,* according to their definition of these words.

day-book (dā′bůk), *n.* [= D. *dagboek* = G. *tagebuch* = Dan. *dagbog* = Sw. *dagbok,* a diary.] 1†. A diary or chronicle.

Diarium [L.]. . . . *Registre journel* [F.]. . . . A *daie booke,* conteining such acts, deeds, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator.*

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-bookes* make mention. *Lansdowne MS.* (1634), 213.

2†. *Naut.*, a log-book.—3. In *bookkeeping,* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or *day-books*, for each distinct branch of business. *Waterston*, Cyc. of Commerce.

daybreak (dā′brāk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dagbrækning* = Sw. *dagbräckning.*] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

day-coal (dā′kōl), *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

day-dream (dā′drēm), *n.* A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Isle, whose whole life was one wild *day-dream* of conquest and spoliation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

day-dreamer (dā′drē′mėr), *n.* One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

day-dreaming (dā′drē′ming), *n.* Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to *day-dreaming*, and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 18.

day-dreamy (dā′drē′mi), *a.* Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

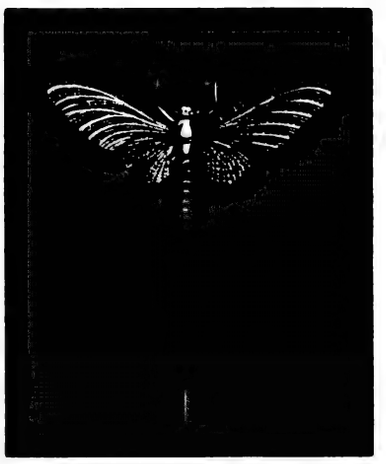
day-feeder (dā′fē′dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

day-fever† (dā′fē′vėr), *n.* The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

day-flier (dā′flī′ėr), *n.* An animal that flies by day.

day-flower (dā′flou′ėr), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina.*

day-fly (dā′flī), *n.* [= D. *dagvliegje* = Dan. *dögnflue* = Sw. *dagfluga;* cf. G. *eintagsfliege,* 'one-day's-fly.'] A May-fly: a popular name of the neuropterid insects of the order *Ephemerida:* so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemeridæ.*



Day-fly (*Ephemera (Potamanthus) marginatus*), natural size.

day-hole (dā′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* any heading or level communicating with the surface.

day-house (dā′hous), *n.* In *astrol.*, the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

dayhouse (dā′hous), *n.* See *deyhouse.*

daying† (dā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *day*[1], *v.*] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way? *Terence in English* (1614).

day-labor (dā′lā′bor), *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Doth God exact *day-labour*, light denied?
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

day-laborer (dā′lā′bor-ėr), *n.* One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 109.

daylight (dā′līt), *n.* [< ME. *daylyht, dailiht,* etc.; < *day*[1] + *light*[1].] 1. The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown
And crystal silence creeping down,
Flood with full *daylight* glebe and town?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vysytynge the holy place aforesayd, seying and heryng masses vnto tyme it was *day light.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No *daylights!*" [Slang.]—4. *pl.* The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her *daylights.* *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 10.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata,* a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane.*—**To burn daylight.** See *burn*[1].

daylighted (dā′lī′ted), *a.* [< *daylight* + *-ed*[2].] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, *daylighted* unencumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondslave of honor.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 215.

day-lily (dā′lil′i), *n* A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Hemerocallis.* so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day. See also *Funkia.*

day-long (dā′lông), *a.* [< ME. **daylong,* < AS. *dæglang,* < *dæg,* day, + *lang,* long.] Lasting all day.

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All about the fields you caught
His weary *daylong* chirping.
Tennyson, The Brook.

dayly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

daymaid†, **deymaid**† (dā′mād), *n.* [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

dayman (dā′man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

daymare (dā′mār), *n.* [< *day*[1] + *mare*[2]; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The *daymare*, Spleen, by whose false pleas
Men prove mere suicides of ease.
Green, The Spleen.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a *daymare* that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wits, and blunted them!
Dickens, David Copperfield, viii.

day-net† (dā′net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Davies*.

As larks come down to a *day-net*, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

day-nurse (dā′nėrs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

day-nursery (dā′nėr′se-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The *day-nurseries* which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 686.

day-owl (dā′oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Surnia ulula*, one of the least nocturnal of its tribe.

day-peep (dā′pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the *day-peepe*, till now the Sunne was growne somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his bankes and seed-plots.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

day-rawe†, *n.* [ME., also *dayrewe*, < *day* + *rawe*, *rewe*, row, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*[1] and *row*[2].] The dawn.

The engles in the *daye-rewe* bloweth heore beme [trumpets].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 163.

Qwen the *day-rawe* rase, he rysis belyfe.
King Alisaunder, p. 14.

day-room (dā′röm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

day-rule, day-writ (dā′röl, -rit), *n.* In *Eng. law*, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

day-scholar (dā′skol′ăr), *n.* 1. A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—2. A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

day-school (dā′skōl), *n.* 1. A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—2. A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

dayshine (dā′shīn), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine*?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

daysight (dā′sīt), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

daysman (dāz′man), *n.*; pl. *daysmen* (-men). [< *day's*, poss. of *day*[1], + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] 1. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to law, *Daiesmen* took up the matter, and cost them not a straw.
New Custome, i. 260.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix. 33.

2†. A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good *day's-man*, or journeyman, or tasker.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 105.

dayspring (dā′spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i. 78.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 521.

day-star (dā′stär), *n.* [< ME. *daysterre*, *daisterre* (also *daistern*, *daystarne*, after Scand.), < AS. *dægsteorra*, the morning star, < *dæg*, day, + *steorra*, star.] 1. The morning star. See *star*.

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise.
B. Jonson.

2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 168.

day-tale (dā′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaler*.

II. *a.* Hired by the day. *Sterne*.—**Day-tale pace**, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

daytaleman (dā′tāl′man), *n.* Same as *daytaler*.

daytaler (dā′tā′lėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *dataler*, *daitler*; < *daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

daytime (dā′tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the *daytime* she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame.

daywoman (dā′wum′an), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wim′en). [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the *day-woman*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

day-work (dā′wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *darg*, *dark* (see *darg*), < ME. **daiwerk*, < AS. *dægweorc*, < *dæg*, day, + *weorc*, work.] 1. Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *day-work* done.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—3†. An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

day-writ, *n.* See *day-rule*.

daze (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazed*, ppr. *dazing*. [Early mod. E. also *dase*, Sc. also spelled *daise*, *daize*; < ME. *dasen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied (different from, but appar. in part confused with, *daswen*, *dasewen*, become dark or dim), < Icel. **dasa*, reflex. *dasask*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = Dan. *dase* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *doze* doubtful: see *doze*. See also *dare*[2]. Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dasiberd*, *dastard*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was *dased* of the dint and half dede him semyd.
King Alisaunder, p. 136.

Some extasye
Assotted had his sence, or *dazed* was his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

Some flush'd and others *dazed*, as one who wakes
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen *dasen*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 31.

2. To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes
Can view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze
On glittering beams of honor, and not *daze*.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

3. To wither; become rotten.

daze (dāz), *n.* 1. The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her *daze*, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother." *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

2. In *mining*, a glittering stone.

dazed (dāzd), *p. a.* 1. Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sullen *dazed* gloom in his face. *Miss De la Ramée* (Ouida).

2. Dull; sickly.—3. Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—4. Raw and cold.—5. Cold; benumbed with cold.—6. Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dazedly (dā′zed-li), *adv.* In a dazed, bewildered, or stupid manner.

dazedness (dā′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being dazed, stunned, or confused.

dazeg (dā′zeg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

dazie†, **dazied**†. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisied*.

dazy (dā′zi), *a.* [Sc. also *daisy*, *daisie*, etc.; < *daze* + *-y*.] Cold; raw: as, a *dazy* day. [Scotch.]

dazzle (daz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazzled*, ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet *dazzle* heaven; that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.
Milton, P. L., iii. 381.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth, and *dazzle* the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,
More *dazzled* and drove back his enemies
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I *dazzle*:
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,
That knows no god more mighty than her mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise.
Dryden.

3. To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.—4. Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 249.

dazzle (daz′l), *n.* [< *dazzle*, *v.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a *dazzle* of light.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 359.

2. Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore*.

dazzlement (daz′l-ment), *n.* [< *dazzle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 55.

2. That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lanthorn], let up spouts of *dazzlement* into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.
R. L. Stevenson, A Plea for Gas Lamps.

dazzler (daz′lėr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvi.

dazzlingly (daz′ling-li), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been *dazzlingly* rapid.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 131.

dbk. In *com.*, a common contraction for *drawback*.

D-block (dē′blok), *n.* [< D (from the shape) + *block*[1].] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the lifts were rove.

D. C. In *music*, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

D. C. L. An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

D. D. An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

d/d. An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 *d/d* (30 days after date).

D. D. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

de[1] (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, < ME. *de*, < AS. *de*, < L. *de*, the name of the fourth letter, < *d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

de[2], *prep.* [(1) ME. *de*, < OF. *de*, F. *de* = Sp. Pg. *de* = It. *di*, < L. *de*, from, of, etc.: see *de-*. (2) < L. *de:* see *de*[1].] 1. A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *coulcur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French. Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as such evidence.

2. A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

de-. [(1) ME. *de-*, < OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, F. *de-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *de-* = It. *de-*, *di-*, < L. *de-*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) ME. *de-*, *def-*, < OF. *def-*, *des-*, *de-*, mod. F. *dé-*, < L. *dif-*, *dis-*: see

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dis-, *dif-*.] 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal—'off, from off, away, down, out,' or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea: *de-* privative, equivalent to *un-* or *dis-* privative. (2) Completive—'through, out, to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *decompose*, *demote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-* privative), as in *decentralize*, *de-Saxonize*, *derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress*, *detract*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride*, *denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *de-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *defer*[2], *deface*, *defame*, *decry*, etc.

-de. A form of *-d*[1], *-d*[2], or *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2] in older English, as in *solde*, *tolde*, *fledde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

deab, *n.* A kind of dog, the ekia (which see).

deacidification (dē′a-sid′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *acidification*.] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

deacon (dē′kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken*, *dekyn*, *decon*, *deacon*, *diacne*, *dealkne*, < AS. *dedcon*, *diácon* = D. *deken*, *diaken* = MLG. *diaken* = G. *diakon*, *diaconus* = Icel. *djākn*, *djākni*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *djekne*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakonus*, deacon), = OF. *diacne*, *diacre*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre*, *diague* = Sp. *diácono* = Pg. It. *diacono*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakaunus*, a deacon, < Gr. διάκονος, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to διώκειν, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean*[2]), and with those belonging with G. *degen*, etc., AS. *thegn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. *Eccles.*, one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (*a*) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or agape, and to minister alms to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1–6, where, although the word *deacon* (διάκονος, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (διακονεῖν) and "ministration" (διακονία) are employed. By an analogy with the Mosaic hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word Levite long remained frequent. (*b*) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied complete unction to men in preparation for baptism, but anointed women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence—(*c*) In the Greek Church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the officer of the same name in the early church. (*d*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (*e*) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *gospeler*. (*f*) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (*g*) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (*h*) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (*i*) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to attend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (*j*) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—**Cardinal deacon.** See *cardinal*.—**Deacons' seat,** in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—**Regionary deacon,** in the *early church*, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

deacon (dē′kn), *v. t.* [< *deacon*, *n.*] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it: sometimes with *off*: from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *line*, *v. t.*

> A prayer was made, and the chorister *deaconed* the first two lines. *Goodrich*, Reminiscences, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence—4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—**Deaconed veal,** veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

deaconess (dē′kn-es), *n.* [Formerly also *deaconisse*; = D. *diakones* = G. *diakoniss-in* = Dan. *diakonisse* = F. *diaconesse*, *diaconisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess*.] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkeepers and kept order on the women's side of the congregation, assisted at the baptism of women and administered the unction before baptism except the anointing of the forehead, instructed female catechumens, took charge of sick and poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated virgins or from the order of widows. In the Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of councils during the fifth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

> And Rom. xvi., I commende vnto you Phebe, the *deaconisse* of the church of Cenchris. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 250.

> So Epiphanius: There is an order of *deaconesses* in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

2. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1836. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods, to charitable work, as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in special houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

deaconhood (dē′kn-hůd), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-hood*.] 1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconry (dē′kn-ri), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ry*.] Deaconship.

> The deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all those churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 188.

deacon-seat (dē′kn-sēt), *n.* A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

deaconship (dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

> Even the apostolate itself [was] called a *deaconship*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 31.

★**dead** (ded), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ded*, < ME. *ded*, *deed*, *dead*, *dyad*, < AS. *dedd* = OS. *dōd* = OFries. *dād*, *dāth* = MD. D. *dood* = MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dod* = OHG. MHG. *tōt*, G. *tot*, *todt* = Dan. *dōd* = Sw. *död* = Icel. *daudhr* = Goth. *dauths*, dead; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d*, *-th*, etc.: see *-ed*[2] and *-d*[2]) of the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*), die: see *die*[1]. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *died*, pp. of *die*. Cf. *death*.] I. *a.* 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

> The men are *dead* which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

> Old Lord Dartmouth is *dead* of age. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 234.

Hence—2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

> All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay *dead* and obscured from 1590. till this yeare 1602. that Captaine Gosnoll, with 32. and himselfe in a small Barke, set sayle from Dartmouth vpon the 26. of March. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

> The crackling embers on the hearth are *dead*. *H. Coleridge*, Night.

> The winds were *dead* for heat. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

> The messenger of so unhappie newes
> Would faine have dyde: *dead* was his hart within. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

> Everything,
> Yea, even pain, was *dead* a little space. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 357.

> That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin.*

5†. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

> Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 166.

> I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

> But in the *dead* time of the night,
> They set the field on fire. *The Boyne Water* (Child's Ballads, VII. 256).

> In the *dead* waste and middle of the night. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

> Her hand shook, and we heard
> In the *dead* hush the papers that she held
> Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

> Slowly down the narrow canal, in that *dead* stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

> I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 6.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

> For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amazing cures, and places of abode. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

> The long *dead* level of the marsh between
> A coloring of unreal beauty wore. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

> Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work; and now caps were become a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 390).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

> All trades
> Have their *dead* time, we see. *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

> They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

> The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when, just before, it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

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12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors.—13. Without spiritual life: as, *dead* works; *dead* faith.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead* certainty.

The author . . . has . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead* shot—one who can kill every time.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—16. Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead* steam; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—17. Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—18. Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead* ball; he is *dead*.—19. In *golf*, said of a ball when it falls without rolling.—**Absolution for the dead.** See *absolution*.—**Baptism for the dead.** See *baptism*.—**Dead-alive**, or **dead-and-alive**, dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

Dead angle, in *fort*. See *angle*[3].—**Dead as a doornail**, utterly, completely dead.

As *ded as dornayl* te deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

Dead axle, beat, block, calm, copy, escapement, file, force, gold, etc. See the nouns.—**Dead cotton**, unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—**Dead floor**, a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—**Dead freight**, in *maritime law*, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead heat.** See *heat*.—**Dead hedge**, a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—**Dead holes.** See *hole*[1].—**Dead language, lift, matter.** See the nouns.—**Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, as defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (*b*) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—**Dead-letter office**, a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.—**Dead men.** (*a*) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.
Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare.]—**Dead men's shoes**, a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 256.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

Dead on end (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—**Dead pallet**, in *clock-* and *watch-making*. See *dead beat* (*b*), under *beat*[1], *n*.—**Dead pull.** See *pull*.—**Dead space.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead weight.** See *weight*.—**Dead wire**, in *teleg.*, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—**Dead wools.** See *fleece*, 1.—**Mass for the dead.** See *mass*[1].—**To be dead**† (with reference to the act, *be* being equivalent to *become*; cf. L. *mortuus est*, he died, lit. he is dead), to die.

Dampned was this Knyght for to *be dead*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 35.

If righteousness come by the law, then Christ *is dead* in vain. Gal. ii. 21.

The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth:—marry, he *was dead*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

To flog a dead horse, to pay for a dead horse, to pull the dead horse. See *horse*.

II. *n.* 1. The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in *mining*, worthless rock; attle: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deeds*.—3†. [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] Death.

The date a thousand right a hundreth & fifty,
That Steuen to *dede* was dight. *Robert of Brunne.*

Although he were my ae brither,
An ill *dead* sall he die.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

4. A complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *v.* [< ME. *deden*, < AS. *dȳdan*, also in comp. *ādȳdan*, kill (cf. *ādeádian*, become dead, mortify) (= D. *dooden* = MLG. *doden* = OHG. *toden*, MHG. *töten*, G. *töten*, *tödten* = Dan. *döde* = Sw. *döda* = Goth. *dauthjan*, kill), < *dead*, dead: see *dead*, *a.* Cf. *deaden*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To become dead; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *dede*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To make dead; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; deaden.

When Calidore these ruefull newes had raught,
His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish great.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 33.

A sad course I liue now; heauen's sterne decree
With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become
Dulled, if not *deaded*, with this spectacle?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *adv.* [< *dead*, *a.*] 1. In a dead or dull manner.—2. To a degree approaching death; deathly; to the last degree: as, to be *dead* sleepy; he was *dead* drunk.

Their weeping mothers,
Following the *dead*-cold ashes of their sons,
Shall never curse my cruelty.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead* sure that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim
At a most rich success strikes all *dead* sure.
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead* ahead.—**Dead beat.** See *beat*[1], *pp.*—**To be dead set against**, to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—**To be dead up to**, to know or understand thoroughly; be expert in. [Thieves' slang.]—**To lie dead**, in *golf*, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.

dead-beat (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement.—**Dead-beat escapement**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A dead-beat escapement.—2. See *dead beat* (*a*), under *beat*[1], *n.*

dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *death-bell*.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid,
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!
Herd's Collection, I. 20.

dead-born (ded'bôrn), *a.* [AS. *dēadboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 226.

dead-center (ded'sen'tėr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which their center-lines coincide with the line of effort—i.e., when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the engine is said to be on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*.

dead-clothes (ded'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

dead-coloring (ded'kul'or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See extract.

Dead colouring is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a dead or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

dead-day†, *n.* See *death-day*.

dead-dipping (ded'dip'ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a dead pale-yellow color to brass. *Weale.*

dead-doing† (ded'dö'ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death; deadly.

Hold, O deare Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

deaden (ded'n), *v. t.* [< *dead* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dead*, *v.*] 1. To make dead (in a figurative sense); render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—3. To make impervious to sound, as a floor.—4. To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—5. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, struggling with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 2.

Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue.
Owen, Anat., ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. ★[Western U. S.]

deadener (ded'n-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, dulls, checks, or represses.

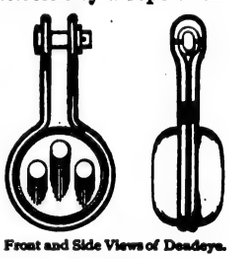
Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. *Landor.*

deadening (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. D. *doodening*.] 1. A device or material employed to deaden or render dull. Specifically—(*a*) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (*b*) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deadening* is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been ★killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.


Front and Side Views of Deadeye.

deadfall (ded'fâl), *n.* 1. A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—3. A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

Deadfalls of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches.
The Century, XXIX. 195.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

dead-file (ded'fīl), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

dead-flat (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, q. v.] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 160.

★**dead-head** (ded'hed), *n.* 1. In *founding*: (*a*) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the dead-head, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the dead-head is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *sprue*. (*b*) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. *E. H. Knight.*—2. The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the dead-spindle and back-center, while the live-head or headstock contains the live-spindle.—3. *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. ODan. *dödhoved*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of

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entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.]

deadhead (ded'hed), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to *deadhead* a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intrans.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed'izm), *n.* [< *deadhead* + *-ism.*] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deading (ded'ing), *n.* [< *dead* + *-ing.*] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called *cleading* and *lagging.*

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'lit), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—**2.** A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always *dead lights* hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.
Blackwood's Mag., March, 1823, p. 318.

deadlihood† (ded'li-hud), *n.* [< *deadly* + *-hood.*] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlyhood.* *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

dead-line (ded'lin), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the *dead-line* of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 449.

deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *dedlinesse, dedelynesse,* < AS. *dēadlicnys,* mortality, < *dēadlīc,* mortal, deadly: see *deadly, a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

As for my relapses, I . . . know their danger and . . . their *deadliness.*
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

★ **dead-lock** (ded'lok), *n.* **1.** A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a *dead-lock* in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written *deadlock.*]

There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a *dead lock!*—for every one of them is afraid to let go first. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a *dead-lock.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 127.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedli, dedely, -lich,* fatal, dead, mortal, < AS. *dēadlīc* (= OFries. *dādlīk, dādelīk* = D. *doodelijk* = MHG. *tōtlīch,* G. *tödtlich* = Icel. *daudhligr* = Dan. *dödelig* = Sw. *dödlig*), fatal, mortal, < *dēad,* dead, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *deathly.*] **1**†. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 23.

Hip. How does the patient?
Clod. You may inquire
Of more than one; for two are sick and *deadly.*
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

The ankers brak, and the topmasts lap,
It was sic a *deadly* storm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any *deadly* peril. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 196.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Deadlier emphasis of curse. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 4.

In England every preparation was made for a *deadly* struggle. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a *deadly* weapon; a *deadly* drug.

He drew his *deadly* sword.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,
And your crown girded over *deadly* brows.
Swinburne, Chastelard, iii. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.
Pepys, Diary, I. 129.

Deadly carrot. See *carrot.*—**Deadly nightshade.** See *nightshade.*—**Deadly sins.** See *sin.*—**Syn. 2.** *Deadly, Deathly.* *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deathly,* to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a *deadly* poison, and of *deathly* paleness. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with *deadly* venom;
And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Her hands had turned to a *deathly* coldness.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedely, -liche,* < AS. *dēadlīce,* adv., < *dēadlīc,* deadly: see *deadly, a.*] **1**†. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. Ezek. xxx. 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

Ffor thowgh that I haue hated yow neuer so *dedly,* ye haue here soche children that haue do me soche servise that I may haue no will to do yow noon euell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, *deadly* pale or wan.

Such is the aspect of this shore;
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly-handed (ded'li-han'ded), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

deadly-lively (ded'li-liv'li), *a.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a *deadly-lively* party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xli.

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* **1.** A name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas,* and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—**2.** The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata.* Also called *dead-man's-toe.*

dead-march (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the *dead-march* in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

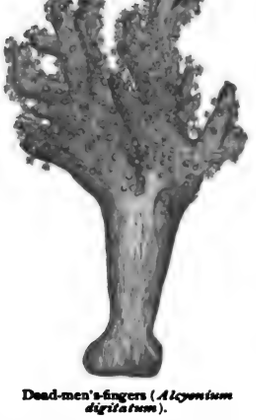
Hush, the *Dead-March* wails in a people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-belz'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing'gėrz), *n.* **1.** The hand-orchis, *Orchis maculata:* so called from its pale hand-like tubers. The name is also given to other species of *Orchis* and to some other plants.

Our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. An alcyonarian or halcyonoid polyp of the order *Alcyonaceæ,* family *Alcyoniidæ,* and genus *Alcyonium,* as *A. digitatum.* Also called *cow-paps* and *mermaid's-glove.* See *Alcyonium.*



Dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-līnz'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum,* having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* The state of being dead. (*a*) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by cursing it to *deadness* with a word.
South, Works, VII. i.

(*b*) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (*c*) A state resembling that of death: as, the *deadness* of a fainting-fit. (*d*) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity; indifference: as, *deadness* of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy. *Ruskin.*

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own *deadness* of feeling. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxv.

(*e*) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the *deadness* of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium,* the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species natives of Europe and Asia, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at about 340° F. or over. It includes *middle* and *heavy* oil.

dead-pay† (ded'pā), *n.* Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

O you commanders
That, like me, have no *dead-pays.*
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

★ **dead-plate** (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* See *dead-center.*

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz), *n.* The angle made by the lower edge of the dead-flat frame of a ship with a horizontal line from its intersection with the keel; the transverse inclination of the bottom amidships to a horizontal line.

dead-rising (ded'rī'zing), *n.* In *ship-building,* a curved line drawn at the height of the ends of the floor timbers.

Dead Sea apple. See *apple.*

dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—**2.** A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack: as, to make a *dead-set* in a game.—**3.** Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a *dead-set* between them. *Bartlett.*—**4.** A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grose*, Slang Dict. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Extremely desirous of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon.*

dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smâl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law,* that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes *dead man's part.*

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dead-spindle (ded'spin'dl), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which ★does not rotate.

dead-stroke (ded'strōk), *a.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-press*.

dead-thraw (ded'thrâ), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw?* How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

dead-tongue (ded'tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Œnanthe crocata:* so called from its ★paralyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

dead-water (ded'wâ'tèr), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her ★progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

dead-weight (ded'wāt), *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.
Cornhill Mag.

The gentlest of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—3. *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

dead-well (ded'wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

dead-wind (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly ★from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

dead-wood (ded'wùd), *n.* 1. In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—2. A buffer-block.—3. In *ten-pins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—4. Useless material.

The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort—though not so strenuous as might be—to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 209.

To get the dead-wood on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one. [U. S. slang.]

dead-wool (ded'wùl), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work (ded'wèrk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary to, and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.
Science, VI. 174.

dead-works (ded'wèrks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

de-aërate (dē-ā'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aërated*, ppr. *de-aërating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aërate*.] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

Dr. Meyer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aërated* water.
Ure, Dict., IV. 240.

★**deaf** (def or dēf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deef*; < ME. *def*, *deef*, *defe*, *deaf*, etc., < AS. *deáf* = OS. *dōf* = OFries. *dāf* = D. *doof* = MLG. *dōf*, LG. *dōv* = OHG. MHG. *toup*, G. *taub*, deaf, dull, stupid, etc., = Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv* = Goth. *daubs*, deaf; prob. akin to Gr. τυφλός, blind, and to E. *dumb*, q. v.] 1. Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts.*

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to perceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

Fal. Boy, tell him I am *deaf*.
Page. You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And many of hem becamen blynde, and many *deve*, for the noyse of the water. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

For God is *def* now a dayes and deyneth nouht ous to huyre. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 61.

To counsel this lady was *deaf*,
To judgment she was blind.
Margaret of Craigmargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

They might as well have blest her; she was *deaf*
To blessing or to cursing save from one.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.
Dryden.

5†. Numb.

Tórpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shal be lame & *defe* of lymmes that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 91.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Deaf as a door-post**, or **stone**, exceedingly deaf.

deaf, *v. t.* [Also *deave*, early mod. E. also *deve*; < ME. **defen*, **deven*, < AS. **deáfian*, in comp. *ādeáfian*, become deaf (= OFries. *dava* = D. *dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, deafen, = OHG. *touben*, MHG. *töuben*, G. *betäuben*, deafen, stun, = Icel. *deyfa* = Dan. *döve* = Sw. *döfva*), < *deáf*, deaf: see *deaf*, *a.* Cf. *deafen*.] To make deaf; deprive of hearing; deafen; stun with noise.

Thou *deafest* me with thy kryeng so loude.
Palsgrave, sig. B iii., fol. 206.

And lest their lamentable shreeks should sad the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 145.

An obstinate sinner . . . still *deafs* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live the more licentiously. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

deaf-adder (def'ad'èr), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

deaf-dumbness (def'dum'nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

deafen (def'n), *v. t.* [< *deaf* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deaf*, *v.*] 1. To make deaf; deprive of the power of hearing.—2. To stun; render incapable of perceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as, to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

And all the host of hell
With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

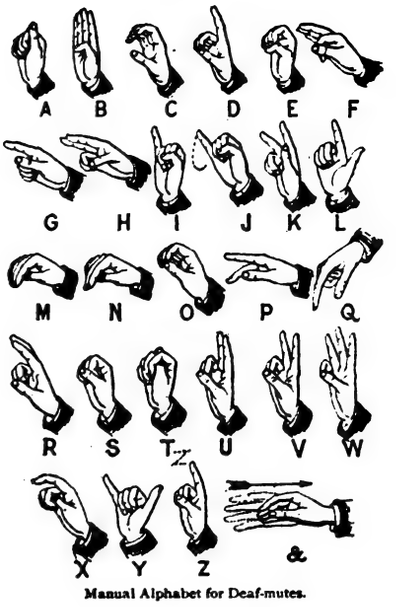
Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,
And *deafen'd* with the stammering cracks and claps
That follow'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *arch.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

deafening (def'n-ing), *n.* In *arch.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

deafly (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute (def'mūt), *n.* [< *deaf* + *mute*[1].] 1. A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has existed either from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States. The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught in many cases to understand spoken language by observing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.]

deaf-muteness (def'mūt'nes), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 358.

★**deaf-mutism** (def'mū'tizm), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

Deaf-mutism may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

★**deafness** (def'nes), *n.* [< ME. *defnes*, < *def*, deaf, + *-ness*.] 1. Incapacity of perceiving or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing; that state of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held him fourteen years.
State Trials, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *Eikon Basilike.*

Boiler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

deal[1] (dēl), *n.* [< ME. *deel*, *del*, *dæl*, < AS. *dǣl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but less common *dāl* (whence ME. *dāl*, *dōl*, E. *dole*[1], q. v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *deel* = MLG. *dēl*, *deil*, LG. *deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil*, G. *teil*, *theil* = Icel. *deil-d*, *deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *del* = Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share, portion, = OBulg. *dielŭ*, Bulg. *diel* = Serv. *diyel* = Bohem. *díl* = Pol. *dział* (barred *l*) = Russ. *diel*, a part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = Russ. *dolya*, a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deal*, *v.* *Deal*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the verb.] 1†. A part; portion; share.

Of poynaunt sauce hire needede never a *deel*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

Take hit euery *dele*;
That thou hit have, me lykythe wele.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 141.

This erthe it trembelys for this tree, and dyns [resounds] ilk *dele*. *York Plays*, p. 32.

A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. Ex. xxix. 40.

Hence—2. An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deal* of labor; a *good deal* of one's time.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite deal* of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

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A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a *great deal* of patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards; a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a *deal* in wheat or cotton; they made a *deal* for the division of the offices. [U. S.]

The President had definitively abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and *deals* which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. *The Nation*, XXXV. 411.

★ **deal**[1] (dēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [< ME. *delen* (pret. *delde*, *delte*, *dalte*, *dulte*), < AS. *dǣlan* = OS. *dēlian* = OFries. *dela* = D. *deelen* = MLG. *dēlen*, *deilen*, LG. *delen* = OHG. *teilan*, *teilen*, MHG. *teilen*, G. *teilen*, *theilen* = Icel. *deila* = Dan. *dele* = Sw. *dela* = Goth. *dailjan*, divide, share (cf. OBulg. *deliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2285.

Theose two louves in me were *dalt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock,
They'll *deal* the same at mine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 139).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Isa. lviii. 7.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickell.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

2†. To distribute to.

Godis word witnessith we shuln glue and *dele* oure enemys,
And alle men that arn nedy, as pore men and suche.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 237.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.
Dryden.

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.
Wordsworth.

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *in*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,
And death was *with* him *dealing*.
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal with* you as one should *deal with* his Confessor. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.
Walpole, Letters, II. 67.

Gad, I shall never be able to *deal with* her alone.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: *with* a person, *in* articles: as, he *deals in* pig-iron.

Perle praysed is prys, ther perre is schewed,
Thaȝ hym not derrest be demed to *dele* for penies.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1118.

The King [of Tonquin] buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloath: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal with* him, could they avoid it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 65.

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely. Lev. xix. 11.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confess'd That Bothwell *dealt with* him to consent to the Murder of the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 337.

Now have they *dealt with* my pothecary to poison me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Therefore they imploy their Agents to *deal* privately *with* one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

4. To intervene as a mediator or middleman.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon*, Essays.

5. To act; behave: *in* a matter, *with*, *by*, or *toward* a person or thing.

I mean therefor so to *deall in* it, as I maie wipe awaie that opinion of either vncertaintie for confusion.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lix.

★ Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

deal[2] (dēl), *n.* [< MD. *dele*, D. *deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = MLG. *dele*, LG. *dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = OHG. *dil*, *dilo*, MHG. *dil*, *dille*, G. *diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = Icel. *thilja* = Dan. *tilje* = Sw. *tilja* = AS. *thel*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thiling*, translating L. *area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. Slov. *dila* = Pol. *dyl* = Little Russ. *dyle*, a board, deal—prob. < OHG.), = OBulg. *tilo* = Skt. *tala*, ground (cf. L. *tellus*, the earth). The AS. word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now E. *thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*[2] is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*[2] is usually identified with *deal*[1], a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing."] **1.** A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens*; and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 2½ inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A *whole deal* is a deal which is 1¼ inches thick; a *slit deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals*; took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle*, Colours.

Red deal, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

dealbate† (dē-al'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *daub*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whitened; especially, in *bot.*, covered with a very white opaque powder.

dealbation† (dē-al-bā'shon), *n.* [< LL. **dealbatio*(*n*-), < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, iv. 1.

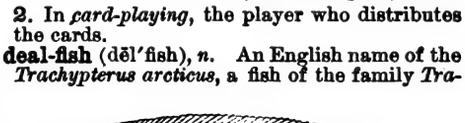
★ **dealer** (dē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. **delere*, *delare*, < AS. *dǣlere*, a divider, distributer, < *dǣlan*, divide, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a *dealer* in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-*dealer*. In *law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same articles in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.

2. In *card-playing*, the player who distributes the cards.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* An English name of the *Trachypterus arcticus*, a fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*, from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.



Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

deal-frame (dēl'frām), *n.* A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

dealing (dē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *delinge*, < AS. **dǣlung* (= D. *deeling* = OHG. *teilunga*, MHG. *teilunge*, G. *theilung* = Icel. *deiling* = Dan. *deling*; cf. Sw. *delning*), < *dǣlan*, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii.

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*,
But in our ends our swords. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.
John iv. 9.

dealt (delt). Preterit and past participle of *deal*[1].

dealth† (delth), *n.* [< *deal*[1] + *-th*; cf. *heal*, *n.*, *health*, and *weal*, *n.*, *wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.
Albino and Bellama (1638).

deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine†, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

deambulate† (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deambulatus*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*, *amble*.] To walk abroad.

deambulation† (dē-am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *deambulatio*(*n*-), < *deambulare*: see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

Deambulations or moderate walkynges.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 15.

deambulatory† (dē-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < L. *deambulare*, walk about: see *deambulate*.] **I.** *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

II. *a.* Strolling.

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus est.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

dean[1]† (dēn), *n.* [Also *dene*[1]; < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *den*[2].] A small valley.

dean[2] (dēn), *n.* [< ME. *deen*, *dene*, *den*, < OF. *deien*, mod. *doyen* = Pr. *degua*, *dega* = OSp. *dean*, Sp. *decano* = Pg. *deão* = It. *decano* (G. *dekan*, *dechant* = D. *deken*), < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, *ten*.] **1.** An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a decanus or dean was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of dean was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one dean in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the deans of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the chapels royal*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a convocation, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a convocation and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a dean (the dean of convocation).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean*?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 33.

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a

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dean as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the eldest master regent. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to looke to the behaviour and manner of the Students there [at Cambridge]. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

He long'd at college, only long'd,
All else was well, for she-society. . . .
They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of *deans*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

3. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; the *dean* of the French Academy; the *dean* of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—**4.** The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—**Dean and chapter**, a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—**Dean of Arches**, the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—**Dean of Faculty**, the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—**Dean of gild.** (*a*) The chief officer of a medieval trade-gild, and of some existing gilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracies, only the captains of companies and the *deans of guilds* in matters of government. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 20.

(*b*) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—**Dean of gild court**, in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gild, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—**Dean of peculiars.** See *peculiar*.—**Dean of the chapel royal**, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—**Dean of the province of Canterbury**, the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

deanery (dē'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-riz). [< *dean* + *-ery*. Cf. ML. *decanaria*, a deanery.] **1.** The office or the revenue of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 3.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery. See *dean*².

deaness (dēn'es), *n.* [< *dean*² + *-ess*.] A woman who is head of a female chapter. *Sterne*, Tr. Shandy, II. xxxv.

deanimalize (dē-an'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalized*, ppr. *deanimalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *animalize*.] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to *deanimalize* wool-fiber.

deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* [< *dean*² + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

deanthropomorphism (dē-an'thrō-pō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ism*.] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of *deanthropomorphism*, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 52.

deanthropomorphization (dē-an'thrō-pō-môr-fi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process [of knowing], which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of *deanthropomorphization*, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.

deanthropomorphize (dē-an'thrō-pō-môr'fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, ppr. *deanthropomorphizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *anthropomorphize*.] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the *deanthropomorphizing* process. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

dear¹ (dēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, *dere*, < ME. *deere*, *dere*, < AS. *deóre*, mutated *dȳre*, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. *diuri* = OFries. *diore*, *diure* = D. *dier*, *duur* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* = Icel. *dȳrr* = Sw. Dan. *dyr*, dear; orig. 'brave, fierce, wild'; cf. *deer*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. Costly; high in price; expensive, either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to *cheap*.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*.
Shak., Rich II., v. 5.

The Hackneys and Chairs . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be; and yet near as *dear* again as in London. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 13.

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are *dear* in cold weather? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

Each . . . hemlock
Wore ermine too *dear* for an earl.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a *dear* purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a *dear* season.

What if a *dear* year come, or dearth, or some loss?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.

4. Charging high prices: as, a *dear* tailor.—**5.** Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a *dear* child; a *dear* friend. [In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, *dear* Lucy; *dear* Doctor; *dear* Sir.]

Be ye . . . followers of God, as *dear* children.
Eph. v. 1.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Will not man one day open his eyes and see how *dear* he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Each to other seems more *dear*
Than all the world else.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.

With percing point
Of pitty *deare* his hart was thrilled sore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 39.

You
Towards York shall bend you, with your *dearest* speed.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Never was woman's grief for loss of lord
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

8. Dangerous; deadly.

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]

II. *n.* A darling: a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my *dear*.

From that day forth Duessa was his *deare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

But why, my *dear*, hast thou lock'd up thy speech
In so much silent sadness? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

I could not love thee, *dear*, so much,
Loved I not honour more. *Lovelace*, To Lucasta.

dear¹ (dēr), *adv.* [< ME. *dere*, *deore*, etc., < AS. *deóre* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* (= Dan. Sw. *dyrt*), adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Dearly; very tenderly.

So *dear* I lov'd the man. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you *dearer*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Thou shall *dear* aby this blow.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

My dinner at Calais was superb; I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel; but I paid *dear*.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

To buy the bargain dear†. See *bargain*.—**To cost dear.** See *cost*².

dear¹ (dēr), *interj.* [See *dear*¹, *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear me* is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And *dear*, but she was sorry.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

dear¹† (dēr), *v. t.* [< *dear*, *a.* Cf. *endear*.] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature *dear'd*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

dear²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deer*.

dearborn (dēr'bôrn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn*.] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

dear-bought (dēr'bât), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings," *Dryden*, Fables.

deare¹†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*¹.

deare²†, *n.* See *deer*.

dearie, *n.* See *deary*.

dearling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*. *Spenser*.

dearly† (dēr'li), *a.* [< *dear*¹ + *-ly*¹.] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;
She was a *dearly* nurse to me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

dearly (dēr'li), *adv.* [< *dear*¹ + *-ly*².] **1.** At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,
For which he will pay *dearly*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

The victory remained with the King; but it had been *dearly* purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. Richly; choicely.

Man, how *dearly* ever parted [gifted],
How much in having, or without, or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .
But by reflection. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her *dearly*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

4†. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.

And [he] made Merlyn come be-fore hym, and praied hym *dierly* to tell hym the significacion of his dreme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

For my father hated his father *dearly*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

de-arm† (dē-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *arm*.] To disarm. *Bailey*, 1727.

dearn¹†, *a.* Same as *dern*¹.

dearn² (dėrn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *arch.*, a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dern*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xiv.

dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* [< *dear*¹ + *-ness*.] **1.** Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

You admit temporary *dearness*, compensated by advantages. *The American*, VIII. 349.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great *dearness* of friendship. *Bacon*, Friendship.

The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

dearnful†, *a.* Same as *dernful*.

dearnly†, *adv.* Same as *dernly*.

dearsenicize (dē-är-sen'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearsenicized*, ppr. *dearsenicizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *arsenic* + *-ize*.] To free from arsenic. Also spelled *dearsenicise*.

dearth (dėrth), *n.* [< ME. *derth*, *derthe*, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) (= OS. *diurida* = OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde*, *türde* = Icel. *dȳrth*); < *dear* + *-th*, formative of abstract nouns.] **1**†. Dearness; costliness; high price.

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His infusion of such *dearth* and rareness.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearness or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of *dearth* began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the *dearth* was in all lands.
Gen. xli. 54.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's [Edward the Confessor's] Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattell and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive *Dearth* followed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a *dearth* of love; a *dearth* of honest men.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general *dearth* of admiration for the right thing, even a chance bray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 39.

=Syn. 2. *Famine*, etc. See *scarcity*.

dearth† (dėrth), *v. t.* [< *dearth*, *n.*] To cause a dearth or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

dearthful (dėrth'fůl), *a.* [(= Icel. *dýrthar-fullr*, full of glory) < *dearth* + *-ful*.] Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scotch.]

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well, . .
It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter *dearth*fu' wines to mell.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dearticulate (dē-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearticulated*, ppr. *dearticulating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint, articulate.] To disjoint or disarticulate.

dearticulation (dē-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *de* + *articulation*.] Same as *abarticulation*.

dearworth†, *a.* [ME. *derewurth*, *derwurth*, *derewerth*, etc., < AS. *deórwyrthe*, *deórwurthe*, < *deóre*, dear, + *weorthe*, worth.] **1.** Costly; precious.

Mani on other *direwerthe* ston
That ihc [I] nu nempne [name] he can.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my *derworth* sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

dearworthly†, *adv.* [ME. *deoreworthliche*; as *dearworth* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 54.

deary, dearie (dēr'i), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dear*[1].] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
There she got her *deary*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my *dearie*? *Burns*.

deasil† (dē'as), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dais*.

deasil (dē'shēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *deasoil*, *deisheal*, *deasiul*, repr. Gael. *deiseil*, *deiseal*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' < *deas* (= Ir. *deas*, OIr. *dess*, *des* = W. *dehau* = L. *dexter*, right, = Skt. *dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *iul*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *withershins*.

deaspirate (dē-as'pi-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspirating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aspirate*.] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

deaspiration (dē-as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deaspirate* + *-ion*.] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or ★syllable.

death (deth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *deid*, etc.), < ME. *deth*, *deeth*, often *ded*, *dede*, < AS. *deáth* = OFries. *dāth*, *dād* = OS. *dōth*, *dōd* = D. *dood* = MLG. *dode* = LG. *dod* = OHG. *tōd*, *tōt*, MHG. *tōt*, G. *tod* = Icel. *daudhr* = Sw. Dan. *död* = Goth. *dauthus*, death; from the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*), die, seen also in Goth. *dauths*, etc., E. *dead*, with suffix *-th* (orig. *-thu*, L. *-tu-s*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*[1].] **1.** Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (*a*) In the abstract.

Deeth is euere, as y trowe,
The moost certeyn thing that is,
And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,
As is the tyme of *deeth* y-wis.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed,
Death, dreadfull *Death* shall plague Thee and Thy Seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(*b*) Actual.

Than scholde alle the Lond make Sorwe for his *Dethe*, and else nought. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his *death* were more than they which he slew in his life. Judges xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the *death* of one whom we have injured without reparation. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(*c*) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The *death* of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The year smiles as it draws near its *death*.
Bryant, October.

[In poetry and poetical prose *death* is often personified.

O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is *Death*—
Death, and his brother Sleep!
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight.
Tennyson, Love and Death.]

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black *death* (which see, below).

Trevisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grete *deth*."
S. H. Carpenter, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The *death* is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a *death's* head.

Strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of *death*.
Milton, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as *death*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot.
2 Ki. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]
Dwell many thousand thousand sundry sorts
Of never-dying *deaths*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, etc., iii. 6.

It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents.
Milton.

The bright *death* quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touch'd; and I knew no more.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck
With *deaths* as thick as frosty nights with stars,
I would have ventur'd.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it *death*
For any male thing but to peep at us.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of *death*. Job xxxviii. 17.

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Bp. Atterbury*.

11. In *Scripture*: (*a*) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensuous life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is *death*. Rom. viii. 6.

(*b*) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the *death* of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.
Dr. Hodge, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction. *Edward White*, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12†. A slaughtering or killing.—**A man of death**†, a murderer.

Not to suffer *a man of death* to live. *Bacon*.

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

This banishment is a kind of *civil death*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Dance of death. See *dance*.—**Death camass.** See *camass*.—**Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death**, expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at *death's door*, or at the *gates of death*; he was snatched from the *jaws of death*.

Like one that hopelesse was depryv'd
From *deathes dore* at which he lately lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 35.

Into the *jaws of Death*,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See *article*.—**Second death**, in *theol.*, the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the *second death*. Rev. xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or petechiæ of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called *the black disease* and *the great death*.—**To be death on.** (*a*) To be a capital hand at; be an adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor *was death on* fits. (*b*) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he *was death on* the sherry. [Vulgar in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally *was death on* lace. *Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in *fox-hunting*, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent.—**To death**, to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired *to death*.

We are worked *to death* in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

To die the death. See *die*[1].—**To do to death**, to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the luge sholde hym shamfully *do* hym *to deth* before the peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To put to death, to kill; execute; order or compass the death of.

And I may not be byleved, wherfore I most with grete wronge be *put to deth*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to *put to death* so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 43.

To the death. (*a*) Till death; while life lasts.

These shull the love and serve euer *to the deth*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 122.

(*b*) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,
Yea *to the* very *death*.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

=Syn. 1. *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

death-a-cold (deth'a-kōld), *a.* Deadly cold. [Colloq. and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so ★*death-a-cold* as now. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 287.

death-adder (deth'ad'ėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag'ō-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **deth-bedde*, < AS. *deáth-bedd* (= D. *doodbed* = G. *todtenbett*), < *deáth*, death, + *bedd*, bed.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,
Take heed of perjury; thou'rt on thy *death-bed*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Hence—**2.** A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A *death-bed*'s a detector of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* **1.** The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell.—**2.** A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the *death-bell*,
An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.
Hogg, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, *dead-bell*.

death-bill† (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

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The *death-bill*, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 381.

death-bird (deth′bėrd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.

death-blow (deth′blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her [Lucretia]
Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

death-cord (deth′kôrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord* unheard? *J. Baillie.*

death-damp (deth′damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-dance (deth′dȧns), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke.*

death-day (deth′dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dethday*, *dedday*; < *death* + *day*[1].] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the *ded day* of a brother, euery couple to zeuyn iij. penys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

They esteeme this life as mans conception, but his *death-day* to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

death-fire (deth′fīr), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

deathful (deth′fûl), *a.* [< *death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.

Thou who, amidst the *deathful* field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy bosom bare art found.
Collins, To Mercy.

Oh! *deathful* stabs were dealt apace,
The battle deepen'd in its place.
Tennyson, Oriana.

2†. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

deathfulness (deth′fûl-nes), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor.*

The whole picture [Turner's Slave-ship] is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

death-hunter (deth′hun′tėr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-i-fy*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

deathiness (deth′i-nes), *n.* [< *deathy* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.
Southey, Thalaba, v.

deathless (deth′les), *a.* [< *death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal: as, *deathless* beings.

Gods there are, and *deathless*. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual: as, *deathless* fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

deathlessness (deth′les-nes), *n.* [< *deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality: as, the *deathlessness* of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his *deathlessness* from Him who alone hath immortality.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 216.

deathliness (deth′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest lichen, springs up to relieve the utter *deathliness* of the scene. *H. B. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, xviii.

deathling† (deth′ling), *n.* [< *death* + *-ling*[1].] One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester.*

deathly (deth′li), *a.* [< ME. *dedly*, *dedli*, etc. (same as *deadly*, q. v.), < AS. *dēaþlīc*, also *dēadlīc*, < *dēaþ*, death, or *dēad*, dead, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a *deathly* swoon; *deathly* pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and *deathly*. *J. Udall*, On 2 Cor. ii.

=Syn. See *deadly*.

deathly (deth′li), *adv.* [< ME. *dedely*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, q. v.), < AS. *dēadlice*, < *deadlīc*, adj.: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale.
Dickens.

death-mask (deth′mȧsk), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth′point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rate (deth′rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

death-rattle (deth′rat′l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth′ruk′l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

death's-head (deths′hed), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

I had rather to be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

2†. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, O d Law, iv. 1.

These are all rings, *death's-heads*, and such mementos,
Her grandmother and worm-eaten aunts left to her,
To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

3. A name of one of the saimiri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysothrix sciureus*.—**Death's-head moth**, or **death's-head hawk-moth**, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head;



Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

death's-herb (deths′ėrb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathsman (deths′man), *n.*; pl. *deathsmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathsman*.
Disraeli.

death-sough (deth′sûch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave.
Blackwood's Mag., Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth′strōk), *n.* A death-blow. *Coleridge.*

death-struck (deth′struk), *a.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth′thrō), *n.* [< ME. *deth-throwe*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth′tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin.*

death-token (deth′tō′kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry — "No recovery." *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

death-trance (deth′tràns), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth′trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

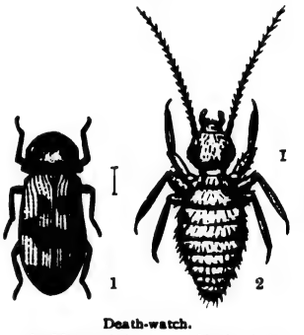
A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a *death-trap*.
New York Tribune, March 13, 1862.

deathward (deth′wȧrd), *adv.* [< *death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *deathward* for our faults.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

death-warrant (deth′wor′ant), *n.* 1. In *law*, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth′woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (*a*) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.



Death-watch.
1. *Anobium molatum*. 2. *Atropos pulsatorius*. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Few ears have escaped the noise of the *death-watch*: that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me—"for I heard the *death-watch* all night long." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.
(*b*) A minute, wingless, corrodentian insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, of the family *Psocidæ*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth′wönd), *n.* A wound causing death.

deathy (deth′i), *adv.* [< *death* + *-y*[1].] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, Thalaba, ii.

deaurate† (dē-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

deaurate (dē-â′rāt), *a.* [ME. *deaurat*, < LL. *deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* ruddie dy is the skin-coat of this landtgrave.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

2. In *entom.*, having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

deauration† (dē-â-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

deave (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *deaving*. [Another form of *deaf*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one?"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To become deaf.

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deawarren†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + **awarren* for *warren*. Cf. *diswarren*.] To diswarren. *E. D.*

Deawarrened is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common.
W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.

debacchate† (dē-bak'āt), *v. i.* [< L. *debacchatus*, pp. of *debacchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, < *de-* + *bacchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchation† (dē-ba-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *debacchatio(n-)*, < L. *debacchari*, rave: see *debacchate*.] Bacchanalian raving.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

debacle (dē-bak'l), *n.* [< F. *débâcle*, a break-up, overthrow, < *débâcler*, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *dé-* priv. (< L. *dis-*, apart) + *bâcler*, bar, shut, < Pr. *baclar*, bar, < L. *baculus*, a stick, staff: see *baculus*.] 1. Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the giving way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and *debacles*, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 313.

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debarring*. [< OF. *debarrer*, *desbarrer*, *desbarer*, bar out, < *de-*, *des-*, priv., + *barrer*, bar: see *bar*[1], *v.*, and cf. *disbar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not *debarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 178.

From this court I *debarre* all rough and violent exercises. Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

She was expiring; and yet I was *debarred* the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

Men were *debarred* from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

=**Syn.** To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

debarb† (dē-bärb'), *v. t.* [< ML. *debarbare*, cut off (the beard), < L. *de-*, off, + *barba* = E. *beard*: see *barb*[1].] To deprive of the beard.

debare†, *a.* [< *de-* + *bare*[1].] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As wooddes are made *debayre* of leaues.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

debark (dē-bärk'), *v.* [< F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, < *des-*, *de-*, *dé-*, from, + *barque*, a ship, bark: see *bark*[3], and cf. *disbark*, a doublet of *debark*.] I. *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debark* artillery.

Sherman *debarked* his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

II. *intrans.* To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

debarkation (dē-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [< *debark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*. *Barrington.*

debarkment† (dē-bärk'ment), *n.* [< F. *débarquement*, < *débarquer*, debark: see *debark* and *-ment*.] Debarkation: as, a place of *debarkment*. [Rare.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment*. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 12.

debarment (dē-bär'ment), *n.* [< *debar* + *-ment*.] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groaned within myself . . . at thinking of my sad *debarment* from the sight of Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.

debarrass (dē-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *débarrasser*, clear up, disentangle, < *dé-*, from, + **barrasser* in *embarrasser*, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar: see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarrass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have *debarrassed* ourselves tout à fait from his pursuit." *Mme. D'Arblay*, Cecilia, vii. 5.

Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxxiv.

debase (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [< L. *de-*, down, + E. *base*[1].] 1. To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 468.

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

=**Syn.** *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, dishonor, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

debased (dē-bāst'), *p. a.* 1. Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of *debased* Macedonian weight.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable.—3. In *her.*, reversed.

debasement (dē-bās'ment), *n.* [< *debase* + *-ment*.] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (*a*) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (*b*) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.

debaser (dē-bā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A *debaser* of the character of our nation.
Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.

debashed† (dē-basht'), *a.* [< *de-* + *bash* + *-ed*[2], after *abashed*.] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares.*

Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Niccols, England's Eliza, Ind.

debasingly (dē-bā'sing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

debatable (dē-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *debatable*, *debattable*, F. *débattable* (ML. *debatabilis*), < *debatre*, debate, + *-able*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often *debatable* and sometimes false.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 11.

Debatable land, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

debate[1] (dē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [< ME. *debaten*, < OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat: see *debate*[2]), F. *débattre*, contend, debate, = Sp. *debatir* = Pg. *debater* = It. *dibattere*, < ML. **debatere* (*debatare*, after Rom.), fight, contend, argue, debate, < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3]. Cf. *debate*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [Archaic.]

His cote-armour
As whyte as is a lily flour,
In which he wol *debate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 157.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

It seem'd they would *debate* with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1421.

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger,
No wisdom to *debate* with fruitless choler.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. *trans.* 1. To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [Archaic.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself.
Prov. xxv. 9.

The Civilians meete together at the Palace for the *debating* of matters of controversie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

He could not *debate* anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood *debating* what to do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion. =**Syn.** 2. *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

debate[1] (dē-bāt'), *n.* [< ME. *debate*, < OF. *debat*, *desbat*, F. *débat* = Sp. Pg. *debate* = It. *dibatto* (ML. *debatum*), debate; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3].] 1. Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [Archaic.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. Isa. lviii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next suyng was a gret *debaat*, . . . & in that murther ther were sleye . . . iiii skore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 690.

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate*. *Scott.*

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wele,
And with hym self he was helf atte *debate*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

The matter in *debate* was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Cæsar or Nero.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

3†. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*. *Milton.*

debate[2]†, *v.* [< OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in deflected sense, fight, contend, debate: see *debate*[1]), < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Cf. *debate*[1].] I. *trans.* To abate; lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare voce and ceice,
To here the Kyngis mynd, and hald thare peace.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 459.

II. *intrans.* To abate; fall off.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo *debate* and decrease againe. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.

debate[2]†, *n.* [ME.; from the verb.] Debasement; degradation.

Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage
To shewe pyte, and cause hir owen *debate*,
Of suche pyte cometh dispetous rage,
And of the love also right dedly hate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

debateful† (dē-bāt'fûl), *a.* [< *debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly shend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

If ye be so *debateful* and contentious.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. vi.

debatefully† (dē-bāt'fûl-i), *adv.* With contention.

debatement† (dē-bāt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *debatement*, *debattement*, < *debatre*, debate: see *debate*[1] and *-ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

debater (dē-bā'tėr), *n.* [< *debate* + *-er*[1]; cf. OF. *debateor*, *debateur*, disputant.] 1†. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarreler.—2. One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debatingly (dē-bā'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

debatous†, *a.* [ME., < *debate* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatouse: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus.
Catholicum Anglicum.

debauch (dē-bâch'), *v.* [Formerly also *debosh*, *deboish*; < OF. *desbaucher*, F. *débaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of OF. *desbaucher*, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *des-* priv., away, off, + *baucher*, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < *bauch*, *bauc*, *balc*, m., a beam, log, *bauche*, f., a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bauche*, *bauge*, a hut); of Teut. origin: OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke* = OHG. *balcho*, *balko*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balke*, *balken* = Icel. *bālkr* = Sw. Norw. Dan. *balk*, a beam, balk: see *balk*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—3. To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

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4†. Figuratively, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed*.
J. Fisher, Fuimus Troes, vii. 503.

II. *intrans.* To riot; revel.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *n.* [< F. *débauche*, > It. *deboscia*; from the verb.] 1. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery.=Syn. *Revel*, *Orgy*, etc. See *carousal*1.

debauched (dē-bâcht′), *p. a.* [Formerly *deboshed*, *debosh'd*, *debost*: see *debauch*, *v.*] 1. Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & goods (in short time) from this wicked & *deboste* crue, then from ye salvages them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this *debauched* company! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

debauchedly (dē-bâ′ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

debauchedness (dē-bâ′ched-nes), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

Cromwell, in a letter to General Fortescue (November, 1655), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneness and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 257.

debauchee (deb-ō-shē′), *n.* [< F. *débauché* (> It. *debosciato*), prop. pp. of *débaucher*, debauch: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.
South, Sermons, I. vi.

debaucher (dē-bâ′chėr), *n.* [=F. *débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

If we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher* of King Henry. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 262.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*. *Lamb.*

debauchery (dē-bâ′chėr-i), *n.* [< *debauch* + *-ery*.] 1. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

debauchment (dē-bâch′ment), *n.* [F. *débauchement*, < *débaucher*, debauch.] 1. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*
At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,
May turn to Indian, flat. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

debauchness† (dē-bâch′nes), *n.* The state of being debauched. *Bp. Gauden.*

debel† (dē-bel′), *v. t.* [< F. *débeller* = Sp. *debelar* = Pg. *debellar* = It. *debellare*, < L. *debellare*, subdue, < *de*, from, + *bellare*, carry on war.] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled*.
Warner, Albion's England, ii. 8.

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast.
Milton, P. R., iv. 605.

debellate† (dē-bel′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *debellatus*, pp. of *debellare*: see *debel*.] Same as *debel*.

debellation† (deb-e-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *debelación* = Pg. *debellação* = It. *debellazione*, < ML. *debellatio(n-)*, < L. *debellare*, subdue: see *debel*.] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, between the said Michaelmas and Halowe'entide next ensuing, in this *debellation* vanquished, they be fled hence and vanquished, and are become two towns again. *Sir T. More*, Salem and Bizance.

debellish†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *-bellish*, as in *embellish*, q. v.] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

de bene esse (dē bē′nē es′ē). [Law L., for what it is worth, as if valid; lit., for being well: *de*, of, for; *bene*, well; *esse*, be, inf. as a noun, being.] In *law*, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

debenture (dē-ben′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *debentur*, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words *debentur mihi*, there are owing to me: L. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debere*, owe: see *debit*, *debt*.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually if not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debentures, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*.

2. In the *customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reëxportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.—3. In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account.—**Debenture bond**, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

debentured (dē-ben′tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—**Debentured goods**, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

deberry (dē′ber′i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

debile (deb′il), *a.* [< OF. *debile*, F. *débile* = Sp. *débil* = Pg. *debil* = It. *debile*, *debole*, < L. *dēbilis*, weak, < *de-* priv. + *habilis*, able: see *able*1.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch, . . .
You shout me forth
In acclamations hyperbolical. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortuned man, whom he sincerely pitied.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 197.

Debilirostres (deb′i-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *debilis*, weak, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicolæ* (which see).

debilitant (dē-bil′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *débilitant*, < L. *debilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] I. *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

debilitate (dē-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [< L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare* (> It. *debilitare* = Sp. Pg. *debilitar* = F. *débiliter*), weaken, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular, thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

=Syn. To enervate, exhaust.

debilitate† (dē-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *debilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weak; feeble.

debilitation (dē-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *débilitation* = Sp. *debilitación* = Pg. *debilitação* = It. *debilitazione*, < L. *debilitatio(n-)*, a weakening, laming, < *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

debilitude† (dē-bil′i-tūd), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness. *Bailey*, 1727.

debility (dē-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *debylite*, < OF. *debilite*, F. *debilité* = Sp. *debilidad* = Pg. *debilidade* = It. *debilità*, < L. *debilita(t-)s*, weakness, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] 1. The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

Debylite of an enmye is no sure peace, but truce for a seasone. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 80.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass my own *debility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, no one was more distinguished or more distressing than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even for the ordinary expenses of the government.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 67.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.—3. In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*.=Syn. *Debility*, *Infirmity*, *Imbecility*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmity* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecility* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmity*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmity* is lameness; he has various mental *infirmities*. *Imbecility* is general, and may amount to idiocy. See *disease* and *illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men with natural *infirmities*, when they attempt things those very *infirmities* have rendered them incapable of executing, are fit objects for satire.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

That incomparable diary of Laud's, which we never see without forgetting the vices of his heart in the *imbecility* of his intellect. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

debit (deb′it), *n.* [< L. *debitum*, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] 1. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debits* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up their *debits* and credits. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or moneys paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

debit (deb′it), *v. t.* [< *debit*, *n.*] 1. To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must likewise be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

debitor (deb′i-tor), *n.* [L., a debtor: see *debtor*.] A debtor.—**Debitor and creditor**, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true *debitor and creditor* but it; of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

debituminization (dē-bi-tū′mi-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *debituminize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from bitumen.

debituminize (dē-bi-tū′mi-nīz), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= F. *débituminiser*, < L. *de*, away, + *bitumen* (*-min-*) + E. *-ize*.] To deprive of bitumen.

déblai (dā-blā′), *n.* [F., < *déblayer*, *desbleer*, *desblaer*, OF. *desblayer* (cf. *desblaver*, F. dial. *déblaver*, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. *debladare*, clear away (grain), < *de*, away, + *bladum*, grain (carried off the field), < L. *ablatum*, neut. pp. of *auferre*, carry off: see *ablation*.] In *fort.*, the cavity or ditch formed in excavating earth for a parapet. See *remblai*.

deblaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *deblateratus*, pp. of *deblaterare*, prate of, < *de* + *blaterare*, prate: see *blaterate*.] To babble. *Cockeram.*

deboise†, **deboish**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

debonair (deb-ō-nār′), *a.* [< ME. *debonaire*, *debonere*, < OF. *de bon aire*, F. *debonnaire* = Pr. *de bon aire* = OIt. *di bon aire*, *di buona aria*, It. *dibonaire*, *dibonare*, *dibonario*, courteous, gentle, lit. of good mien: *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *aire*, mien: see *air*2.] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And so ledde Gonnore hir cosin that was feire, and *debonaire*, and amyable to alle peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many greate imperfections; *debonaire*, easy of accesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb., 1685.

debonairity†, **debonairty**† (deb-ō-nār′i-ti, -nār′ti), *n.* [ME. *debonairyte*, *deboncrete*, < OF.

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debonairete (F. *debonnaireté* = It. *dibonarietà*), < *de bon aire*, debonair: see *debonair*.] Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer.*

Moche she hym loved for the grete *debonerte* that she hadde in hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 612.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur ansuerde to the barouns full *debonerly*, and seide he wolde do their requeste, or eny thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . Roland Graeme.
Scott, Abbot, vi.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 75.

debonairty†, *n.* See *debonairity*.

deboshᵗ, deboshmentᵗ, etc. See *debauch*, etc.

debouch (de-bösh'), *v. i.* [< F. *deboucher* (= It. *diboccare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr. open, uncork, < *de-*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek.] To emerge or pass out; issue. (*a*) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelasgians) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 167.

(*b*) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. [Rare.] (*c*) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

débouché (de-bö-shā'), *n.* [F., < *deboucher*, open: see *debouch*.] An opening. Specifically—(*a*) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (*b*) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 6th of July. The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 555.

debouchment (de-bösh'ment), *n.* [< F. *débouchement*, < *deboucher*, debouch.] 1. The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it [the piamatral envelop of the cerebral arteries] terminates by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 146.

2. An outlet.

debout†, *v. t.* [< OF. *debouter*, *deboter*, *debuter*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de-*, away, + *bouter*, *boter*, put, thrust, push: see *butt*[2].] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions.
Time's Storehouse, 208, 2. (*Latham.*)

débridement (de-brēd-moṅ'), *n.* [F., < *débrider*, unbridle, < *dé-* priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bridle*.] In *surg.*, a loosing or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brē'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< F. *débris*, fragments, < OF. *desbriser*, break apart: see *debruise*, and cf. *breeze*[3].] 1. Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.
Swift, To Dorset.

The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse-artillery tangled up in the *débris*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *débris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *detritus*, and *screes*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *débris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyell.*

debruiseᵗ, *v.* [< ME. *debrusen*, *debrisen*, break apart, < OF. *debrusier*, *debruisier*, *debrisier*, *desbriser*, break, break open, bruise, < *de-*, *des-*, apart, + *brusier*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, break: see *de-* and *bruise*. Cf. *debris*.] I. *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our giwes [Jews] *debrusede* al is bones.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hii ladde him vpe the tour & hei, & made him huppe to grounde;
He hupte & *debrusede*, & diede in a stounde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 537.

debruised (dē-brözd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *debruise*, *v.*] In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a ★beast, as a lion.


Bearing debruised by a bendlet.

debt (det), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME. *det*, usually *dette*, < OF. *dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *debte*, mod. F. *dette* = Pr. *deute* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *dívida* = It. *detta*, f., < ML. *debita*, f. (orig. neut. pl.) (cf. OF. *det* = OSp. *deudo* = It. *debito*, m., = E. *debit*, q. v.), < L. *debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of **dehibere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debt*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curtysy he claymes as for clere *det*.
Destruction of Troy, l. 534.

Thowghe I deye to-daye my *dettes* ar quitte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

My deep *debt* for life preserved
A better meed had well deserved. *Scott.*

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.
Bacon, Apophthegms. (*Latham.*)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. Mat. vi. 12.

Action of debt, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.—**Active debt**, a debt due to one.—**Alimentary debt**. See *alimentary*.—**Bill of debt**. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded debt**. See *bonded*.—**Crown debt**. See *crown*.—**Debt of honor**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor; especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.—**Debt of nature**, the necessity of dying; death.—**Fiduciary debt**, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.—**Floating debt**, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation; all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—**Funded debt**, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1881, 1891, and 1907.—**Hypothecary debt**, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—**In one's debt**, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been *in my debt* for the attempt.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

Judgment debt, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—**Liquid debt**, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—**National debt**, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—**Passive debt**, a debt which one owes.—**Privileged debt**, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privilege may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—**Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—**Small debts**, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts; in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

debt-book†, (det'bůk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares.*

debted†, (det'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *dettid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me,
Is got before me in my *debted* duty.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

debtee (de-tē'), *n.* [< *debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

debtless (det'les), *a.* [< ME. *detteles*, < *dette*, E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To maken him lyve by his propre good,
In honour *detteles*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

debtor (det'ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *detter*; < ME. *dettur*, *dettour*, < OF. *detor*, *deteur*, mod. F. *deteur* = Pr. *deutor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *devedor* = It. *debitore* = D. *debiteur* = G. Sw. Dan. *debitor*, < L. *debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians.
Rom. i. 14.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. Gal. v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.—**Debtors' Act**, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—**Debtor side of an account**, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See *debit*.—**Judgment debtor**, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter; one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—**Poor debtor**, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—**Poor debtor's oath**, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

deburse†, (dē-bėrs'), *v.* [< F. *debourser*, disburse, < OF. *desbourser*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *debursed* for the army. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 193.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*.
Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

debuscope (dē'bus-kōp), *n.* [< M. *Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 72°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object. It was invented by M. Debus, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also ★called *chromeidoscope*.

début (dā-bū'), *n.* [F., the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débuter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé-*, from, off, + *buter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *butt*[2].] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

débutant (dā-bū-toṅ'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *débuter*, make one's first appearance: see *début*.] One who makes a début; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

débutante (dā-bū-toṅt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society; specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have already an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 164.

debutmentᵗ, *n.* [< *début* + *-ment*.] Début.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakspeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxii.

debyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dibble*[1].

dec. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.*] of *December*; ★(*b*) of *decani*; (*c*) of *decrescendo*.

deca-. [L., etc., *deca-*, < Gr. *δέκα*, for **δέκαν* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

Decacera (de-kas'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decacerus*, ten-horned: see *decacerous*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*. The name is given as an alternative of *Decapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decacerata*.

decacerous (de-kas'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *decacerus*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decacera*; decapodous, as a cephalopod.

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decachord (dek'a-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *decachordum*, < Gr. δεκάχορδον, prop. neut. of δεκάχορδος, ten-stringed, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + χορδή, a string, cord, chord.] **1.** A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious *decachord!*
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

2†. Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together.

decachordon† (dek-a-kôr'don), *n.* [< Gr. δεκάχορδον, neut. of δεκάχορδος, ten-stringed: see *decachord.*] Same as *decachord*, 2.

A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion.

Decacrenidia (dek'a-krē-nid'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + κρηνίδιον, dim. of κρήνη, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see). *Bronn.*

decacuminated (dē-ka-kū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *decacuminatus*, pp. of *decacuminare*, cut the top off, < *de*, from, + *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad, decade (dek'ad, -ād), *n.* [< F. *décade* = Sp. *década* = Pg. *decada* = It. *decade*, < L. *decas* (*decad-*), < Gr. δεκάς (δεκαδ-), the number ten, a company of ten, < δέκα = E. *ten.*] **1.** The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the form *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant as being the base of numeration and potentially embracing all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered as highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four naturally suggests organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial life.
Zeller, Presocratic Phil., tr. by Alleyne, i. 427.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—**3.** A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thro' sunny *decads* new and strange,
Or gay quinquenniads, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "decennium" or "space of ten years." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 304.

4. In *music*, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting-tone, and the second a perfect fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete. It contains two heptads, which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodene.*

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

The best part of the thyrd *Decade* in Liuie, is in a maner translated out of the thyrd and rest of Polibius.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring.*—**Decad ring**, a ring having knobs or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the aves, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the credo: used like a rosary in numbering. Also called *rosary ring.*



Decad Ring, with ten knobs for the aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

decadal (dek'a-dal), *a.* [< *decad* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of tens.

decadation (dek-a-dā'shon), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ation.*] In *music*, the theory, process, or act of passing from one decad to another related decad: a generalized statement of modulation.

decade, *n.* See *decad.*

decadence (dē-kā'dens), *n.* [< F. *décadence* = Sp. Pg. *decadencia* = It. *decadenza*, < ML. *decadentia*, decay, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, decaying: see *decadent*, and cf. *cadence.*] A falling off or away; the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.

We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual *decadence* of patriotism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

The Decadence, specifically, the last centuries of the Roman empire.

decadency (dē-kā'den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence.* [Rare.]

decadent (dē-kā'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decadente*, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decay.*] **I.** *a.* Falling away; decaying; deteriorating.

In the classical language [Sanskrit], the aorist is a *decadent* formation. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 285.

II. *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of decadence: applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadianome (dek-a-dī'a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + διανομή, distribution, < διανέμειν, distribute, < διά, through, + νέμειν, distribute.] In *math.*, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist† (dek'a-dist), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ist.*] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadrachm, *n.* See *dekadrachm.*

decagon (dek'a-gon), *n.* [= F. *décagone* = Sp. *decágono* = Pg. It. *decagono*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + γωνία, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular decagon.*

decagonal (de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [= F. *décagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram, decagramme (dek'a-gram), *n.* [< F. *décagramme* = Sp. *decagramo*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + γράμμα, a certain weight, > F. *gramme*, gram: see *gram*2.] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32356 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *dekagram.*

decagyn (dek'a-jin), *n.* [= F. *décagyne* = Sp. *decágino* = Pg. *decagyno*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + γυνή, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten styles or carpels.

Decagynia (dek-a-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decagyn.*] The name given by Linnæus to the tenth order in the first thirteen classes of his vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten styles.

decagynian (dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Same as *decagynous.*

decagynous (de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [As *decagyn* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having ten styles or carpels.

decahedral (dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *decahedron* + *-al.*] In *geom.*, having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *décaèdre* = It. *decaedro*, < NL. *decahedron*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + ἕδρα, a seat, base, = E. *settle*, a seat: see *settle*1, *seat*, *sit.*] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decaid†, *v. i.* [< ML. **decadere*, decay: see *decay.*] To fall away; decay. [Scotch.]

Decaisnea (de-kā'nē-ą or de-kās'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Decaisne*, a French botanist (1807–82).] An antedated name of *Slackia*, a genus of Himalayan plants of the family *Lardizabalaceæ.* There is but one species, *D. insignis.* It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dē-kal'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *decalcify* + *-ation*: see *-fy.*] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalcify (dē-kal'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decalcified*, ppr. *decalcifying.* [< *de-* priv. + *calcify.*] To deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

If dentine has been *decalcified* at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes putrefaction under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX. 140.

★ **decalcomania** (dē-kal-kō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< F. *décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, counter-trace, + Gr. μανία, madness.] The practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then removing the paper backing of the film by aid of warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalet (dek'a-let), *n.* [< Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + dim. *-let.*] A stanza of ten lines. [Humorous.]

decaliter, decalitre (dek'a-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décalitre* = Sp. *decalitro* = Pg. It. *decalitro*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + F. *litre*: see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2½ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter.*

decalitron (dek-ą-lit'ron), *n.*; pl. *decalitra* (-rą). [< Gr. δεκάλιτρον, a coin worth ten λίτραι, neut. of δεκάλιτρος, worth ten λίτραι, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + λίτρα, a silver coin of Sicily: see *liter*, *litra.*] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracusan name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (de-kal'ō-jist), *n.* [As *decalogue* + *-ist.*] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

Through which [languages] he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod, the *decalogist.*
Preface to J. Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

decalogue (dek'a-log), *n.* [Formerly also *decaloge*, < ME. *decaloge*; < F. *décalogue* = Sp. *decálogo* = Pg. It. *decalogo*, < LL. *decalogus*, < Gr. δεκάλογος, the decalogue, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + λόγος, a word, speech, < λέγειν, say, speak.] The ten commandments or precepts given, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

The grossest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbour. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel
No self-reproach.
Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar.

decamalee, *n.* See *dikamali.*

Decameronic (de-kam-ę-ron'ik), *a.* [< *Decameron* (< It. *Decamerone*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or imitating the Decameron, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (de-kam'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + μέρος, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous.*

decameter, decametre (dek'a-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décamètre* = Sp. *decámetro* = Pg. It. *decametro*, a length of ten meters (cf. Gr. δεκάμετρος, of ten (poetical) meters), < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + μέτρον, a measure, meter, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also *dekameter.*

decamp (dē-kamp'), *v. i.* [< F. *décamper*, formerly *descamper* (> E. *discamp*) (= Sp. Pg. *descampar*), < L. *de-*, away, + *campus*, camp.] **1.** To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off: as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th.
Tatler, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away: as, he *decamped* suddenly.

My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, Essays, v.

3. To camp. [Rare.]

The first part of the ascent [of the mountain] is steep, covered with chesnut, hazel, and beech; it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were *decamping.* *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

decampment (dē-kamp'ment), *n.* [< F. *décampement* (= Sp. Pg. *decampamento*), < *décamper*, decamp: see *decamp.*] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [Rare.]

decanal (dek'a-nal), *a.* [< LL. *decanus*, a dean: see *dean*2.] **1.** Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

In his rectorial as well as *decanal* residence, he would be near his friend. *Churton*, A. Nowell, p. 78.

2. Same as *decani.*

The pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

decanate (dek'a-nāt), *n.* [< ML. *decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten: see *dean*2.] In *astrol.*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< F. *décandre*, etc., < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decander.*] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, characterized by

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the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Dianthus, Lychnis, Cerastium, Saxifraga, Sedum, Oxalis*, etc.



Decandrous Flower of *Alsine aquatica*.

decandrous, decandrian (de-kan'drus, -dri-an), *a.* In *bot.*, having ten stamens.

decane (dek'ān), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*[2].

decangular (de-kang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

decani (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L., gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Eccles.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—**Decani side**, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris side*: so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the chancel of any church.

decant (dē-kant'), *v. t.* [< F. *décanter* = Sp. Pg. *decantar* = It. *decantare*, < NL. *decantare* (in chem.), decant, prob. < L. *de*, down, + ML. *cantus, canthus*, a side, corner: see *cant*[1].] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

> They attend him daily as their chief,
> *Decant* his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

The excess of acid was *decanted*, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 401.

decantate[1]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< NL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

decantate[2]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, L. repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de-* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant, cant*[2].] To chant; celebrate in song.

Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth His praises.
Becon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 182.

It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much *decantated* . . . by the verses of Poets.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 113.

decantation (dē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< *decant* + *-ation*; = F. *décantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

The fluid was allowed to stand in a *decantation* glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 454.

decanter (dē-kan'tėr), *n.* [< *decant* + *-er*[1].] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

decapetalous (dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal).] In *bot.*, having ten petals.

decaphyllous (dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ten leaves.

decapitalize (dē-kap'i-ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [< de- priv. + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

If Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war.
Daily Telegraph (London), Jan. 13, 1882.

★**decapitate** (dē-kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [< ML. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare* (> F. *décapiter* = Pr. *descapitar, decapitar* = Sp. Pg. *decapitar* = It. *decapitare*), behead, < L. *de*, off, + *caput* (*capit-*), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

Decapitate Laocoön, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 167.

In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were *decapitated* by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 202.

2. To remove from office summarily. [Slang, U. S.]

decapitation (dē-kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décapitation* = Sp. *decapitación* = Pg. *decapitação* = It. *decapitazione*, < ML. *decapitatio(n-)*, < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [Slang, U. S.]

decapité (de-kap-i-tā'), *a.* [F. *décapité*, pp. of *décapiter*, decapitate.] In *her.*, having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *deffait*. Compare *couped*.

decapod (dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < Gr. *δεκάπους*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal, decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decacerous or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

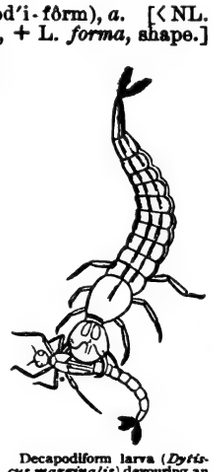
Decapoda (de-kap'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.] 1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branchiæ inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnathites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxillipeds or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly shed, annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and construction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decacera*. The division includes all except the *Octopodidæ* and *Argonautidæ*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squids, etc., of such families as *Spirulidæ, Belemnitidæ, Sepiidæ, Sepiolidæ, Loliginidæ, Chiroteuthidæ, Loligopsidæ*, and *Cranchiidæ*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

decapodal (de-kap'ō-dal), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

decapode (dek'a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [Rare.]

decapodiform (dek-a-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *decapus* (*-pod-*), decapod, + L. *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvæ with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-laminæ on the tail. The young of the coleopterous *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.



Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginalis*) devouring an ephemerid larva.

decapodous (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

Decapterygii† (de-kap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a fin.] An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch and Schneider*.

decarbonate (dē-kär'bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= F. *décarbonater*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonate*, *v.*] To deprive of carbon.

decarbonization (dē-kär'bo-nī-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decarbonize* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburization*.

decarbonize (dē-kär'bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonized*, ppr. *decarbonizing*. [= F. *décarboniser*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonize*.] Same as *decarburize*.

decarburization (dē-kär'bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décarburisation*; as *decarburize* + *-ation*.] The process of depriving of carbon: as, the *decarburization* of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburisation, decarbonization*.

decarburize (dē-kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarburized*, ppr. *decarburizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *carburize*. Cf. F. *décarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of *carburize*. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarburized in making steel; pig-iron is decarburized by puddling. See *cementation*. Also *decarburise, decarbonize*.

decard† (dē-kärd'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *card*[1]. See *discard*.] To discard.

> *Pedro.* I would not task those sins to me committed.
> *Rod.* You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, *decarded* 'em. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

decardinalize (dē-kär'di-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalizing*. [= F. *décardinaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *cardinal* + *-ize*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [Rare.]

He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize* him.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 19.

decare (de-kär'), *n.* [< F. *décare*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *are*: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

decarnation† (dē-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, ii. 1.

decasemic (dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεκάσημος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *σῆμα*, a sign, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

decasepalous (dek-a-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having ten sepals.

decastere (dek'a-stēr), *n.* [< F. *décastère*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a solid measure, ten times the stere or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *dekastere*.

decastich (dek'a-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στίχος*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek'a-stīl), *a.* [= F. *décastyle* = Sp. *decastilo* = Pg. *decastylo* = It. *decastilo*, < Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypæthral *decastyle* species.
W. Wilkins, in Philol. Museum, I. 543. *N. E. D.*

decasyllabic (dek'a-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *décasyllabique*; < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

Decatoma (de-kat'ō-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominæ*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether as inquilines or parasites. *Spinola*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Beridæ*.

★**decaudate** (dē-kâ'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaudated*, ppr. *decaudating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of; deprive of the tail.

I plead the fox who, having lost his tail — as I my head — was for *decaudating* the vulpine species directly.
C. Reade, Harper's Weekly, May 6, 1876, p. 370.

decay (dē-kā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *decaye, decaie*; < OF. *decair, decaoir, dequeoir*, assibilated *dechair, dechaeir, dechaoir, decheoir, descheoir*, mod. *déchoir* = Pr. *dechazer, decazer* = Sp. *decaer* = Pg. *decair* = It. *decadere* (= Sc. *decaid*, q. v.), fall away, decay, decline, < ML. **decadere*, restored form of L. *decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fail, sink, perish (whence ult. E. *deciduous*, q. v.), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. E. *cadence, chance, case*[1], etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent, decadence*.] I. *intrans.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an

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inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not *decay*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay*?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 319.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

The woods *decay*, the woods *decay* and fall.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

=Syn. *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

II. *trans.* To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to *decay* this office.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly *decaying* the Church then the open cruelty of Decius or Diocleslan. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 14.

decay (dē-kā'), *n.* [< *decay*, *v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Churche wyth all the places falleth in gret *Delay*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

I, wofull wight,
Against my conscience heere did fight,
And brought my followers all unto *decay*.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before *Decay's* effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 72.

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*. *Macaulay*.

Specifically — 2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot. — 3†. Death; dissolution.

Grit dolour was for his *decay*,
That sae unhappylie was slain.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

She forth was brought in sorrowfull dismay
For to receive the doome of her *decay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 12.

4†. A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead — not killed by Mr. Ashton — but of a *decay* that came upon him at once.
Walpole, Letters, II. 217.

5†. A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon*.

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee. Lev. xxv. 35.

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,
The worst was this, — my love was my *decay*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

A merchant of Plimouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into *decay*, came to Casco Bay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 368.

7†. *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the *decayes* of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

=Syn. 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering.

decayable (dē-kā'a-bl), *a.* [< *decay* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *decheable*, *descheable*, *dechaable*.] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength *decayable* with time there might be some hope in reluctation; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 111.

decayedness (dē-kād'nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

decayer (dē-kā'ėr), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

decease (dē-sēs'), *n.* [< ME. *deces*, *desces*, *decesse*, < OF. *deces*, F. *décès* = Sp. *deceso*, < L. *decessus*, death, lit. departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, go away: see *decede*.] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spake of his *decease* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.
Luke ix. 30, 31.

=Syn. *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. *Death* is the common term for the ending of life. *Decease* is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than *death*. *Demise* applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under *demise*), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of *demise* for *death* apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepchas, the house where there has been a *death* is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 110.

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,
And from the Queen's *decease* she brought her up.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

There is such a difference between dying in a sonnet with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the prosaic reality of *demise* certified in the parish register.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 367.

decease (dē-sēs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceased*, ppr. *deceasing*. [< ME. *decesen*, *dissesen*; from the noun.] To depart from life; die.

It is ordeyned, that when any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is *decessed* oute off this worlde, then, withyn the xxx. dayes of that Broder or Suster, in the Chirch of Seynt Poules, ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Your brother's dead; this morning he *decess'd*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

=Syn. *Expire*, etc. See *die*1.

deceased (dē-sēst'), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy *deceased* lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Deceased wife's sister bill. See *bill*3.

decedet (dē-sēd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceded*, ppr. *deceding*. [= F. *décéder* = It. *decedere*, < L. *decedere*, depart, go away, depart from life, die, < *de-*, away, + *cedere*, go. See *decedent*.] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. just cause for which . . . they *deceded* from Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.

decedent (dē-sē'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decedent*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *decedere*, depart: see *decease*.]
I.† *a.* Going away; departing; seceding.
II. *n.* A deceased person. [U. S., used chiefly in law.]

deceit (dē-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceite*, *deceyte*, *deceete*, *deceipt*, etc.; < ME. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *desceit*, *disceyte*, *dissayte*, *dessayte*, etc., < OF. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *decoite*, *decoitte*, *dechoite*, *decepte*, f., *deceit*, *descait*, *decept*, m., deceit, < L. *deceptus*, deceit, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*, *deception*. Cf. *conceit*, *receipt*.] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sotylle *disceytes* and false Cauteles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. Job xxvii. 4.

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.
Ps. xxxviii. 12.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Deceit*, *Deception*, *Fraud*, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, wiliness, treachery, finesse, imposture. *Deceit* is a shorter and more energetic word for deceitfulness, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of *deception*, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of *deceit*,
She might by a true descent be untrue.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 362.

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, crieth.
Jas. v. 4.

deceitful (dē-sēt'fûl), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-ful*.] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to vse so *deceitfull* an Organ.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow,—
There's nothing true but Heaven.
Moore, This world is all a fleeting show.

=Syn. *Deceptive*, *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

deceitfully (dē-sēt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. Gen. xxxiv. 13.

deceitfulness (dē-sēt'fûl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

deceitless (dē-sēt'les), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-less*.] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!
Bp. Hall, Old Religion, § 2.

deceivable (dē-sē'va-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deceavable*, *decevable*; < ME. *deceivable*, *desayvabel*, etc., only in sense of 'deceitful,' < OF. *decevable* (F. *décevable*), deceitful, < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby
Deceivable in most things as a child.
Milton, S. A., l. 942.

2†. Producing error or deception; deceptive.

So ben dremys *deseyuable*.
R. Brunne, Handl. Synne, p. 471.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabulæ, keeper of both tables.
Milton, Civil Power.

We may have proved them false and *deceivable* a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and allure. *Trench*, Serm. Westminster Abbey, p. 376.

deceivableness (dē-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived. — 2†. Liability to deceive; deceitfulness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. 2 Thes. ii. 10.

deceivably (dē-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

deceivancet, *n.* [ME. *deceyvance*, *desceyvance*, < OF. *decevance* (F. *décevance*), < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *desceyvance* thei conseild him to do.
Robert of Brunne, p. 133.

deceivantt, *a.* [ME. **deceyvant*, *disceyvaunt*, < OF. *decevant* (F. *décevant*), ppr. of *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake thei ben trewe, ffor by woman is many a man disceyved, and therefore I cleped hir *disceyuaunt*, for by woman ben many townes sonken and brent. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 432.

deceive (dē-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceived*, ppr. *deceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *deceave*, *deceeve*; < ME. *deceyven*, *desayven*, *dissayven*, etc., < OF. *decever*, *deceveir*, etc., F. *décevoir* = Pr. *decebre* = OSp. *decebir*, < L. *decipere*, deceive, beguile, entrap, < *de*, from, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *conceive*, *perceive*, *receive*.] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. Mat. xxiv. 4.

King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his Time, was at this Time *deceived* by many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

Wooden work
Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 54.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*.

3†. To take from; rob stealthily.

The borders wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon*, Gardens.

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.
Wordsworth.

=Syn. 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, cozen, hoodwink.

deceiver (dē-sē'vėr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing. Gen. xxvii. 12.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver*!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 696.

December (dē-sem'bėr), *n.* [= F. *décembre* = Sp. *diciembre* = Pg. *dezembro* = It. *dicembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *december*, < L. *december*, the tenth month (see def.), < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] That month of the year in which

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the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem'bėr-li), *a.* [< *December* + *-ly*[1].] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 206.

Decembrist (dē-sem'brist), *n.* [= F. *Décembriste*; < *December* + *-ist*. Cf. *Dekabrist*.] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist*.

Those of the *Decembrists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*[1]: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-*costate*.

decemdentate (dē-sem-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ate*[1] = *-ed*[2].] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem'fid), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-fidus*, cleft, < *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*.] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-*fid*.

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-ped'al), *a.* [< LL. *decempedalis*, having ten feet (in length), < *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet: see *decempede*.] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2†. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

decempedet†, *n.* [ME. *decempede* = F. *décempède*, a., < LL. *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet (square), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A square of ten feet.

This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
Dissenaseth alle *decempedes* xviii.
Renomber hem, but tymes twyos nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC iiii & iii and xviime (*v. cccxxiv*).
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem'pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *decempes* (see *decempede*), < L. *decem* (= Gr. *δέκα* = E. *ten*) + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

Decempennatæ (dē'sem-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *decempennatus*: see *decempennate*.] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinæ*), whydah-birds (*Viduinæ*), and hedge-sparrows (*Accentorinæ*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen'āt), *a.* [< NL. *decempennatus*, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem'vėr), *n.*; pl. *decemvirs*, *decemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *decemviri*, pl., with later sing. *decemvir*, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (*a*) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (*b*) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (*c*) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (*d*) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividundis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—**Laws of the decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.

decemviral (dē-sem'vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *décemviral* = Sp. *decenviral* = Pg. *decemviral* = It. *decemvirale*, < L. *decemviralis*, < *decemviri*: see *decemvir*.] Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Before they went out of the cittie, the *decemvirall* lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 127.

decemvirate (dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *décemvirat* = Sp. *decenvirato* = Pg. It. *decemvirato*, < L. *decemviratus*, < *decemviri*: see *decemviral*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

decemvirship (dē-sem'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *decemvir* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.

decence† (dē'sens), *n.* [< OF. *decence*: see *decency*.] Decency.

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden*.

decency (dē'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *decencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *decence*; < OF. *decence*, F. *décence* = Sp. Pg. *decencia* = It. *decenza*, < L. *decentia*, comeliness, < *decen(t-)s*, comely, decent.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greekes call this good grace of euery thing in his kinde, *το πρεπον*, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise Laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South*.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Bp. Atterbury*.

He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=Syn. 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

decenna (dē-sen'ä), *n.* Same as *decennary*[2].

decennary[1] (dē-sen'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *decennaries* (-riz). [= F. *décennaire* = Sp. *decenario* = Pg. It. *decennario*, < L. *decennis*, adj., of ten years: see *decennial*.] A period of ten years.

decennary[2] (dē-sen'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **decenary*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*, < *decenum*, *decena*, *decenna*, a tithing (ten families), < L. **decenus*, in pl. contr. *deni*, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < *decem*, ten: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a tithing.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the *decennary* constitution.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

decennet†, *n.* [Also *decennier*, *deciner*; < OF. *dizenier*, *dixenier*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*: see *decennary*[2].] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

Deciners, alias *decenniers*, alias *Dosiners*. *Decennarii* cometh of the French *Diziene*, i. e., *Decas*, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

decennial (dē-sen'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **decennialis*, prop. *decennalis* (> F. *décennal* = Sp. *decenal* = Pg. *decennal* = It. *decennale*, of ten years), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a *decennial* period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, *decennial* games.

This shows an average *decennial* increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decenniert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decennium (dē-sen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium*.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen'ō-val), *a.* [< LL. *decennovalis*, of nineteen years, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *novem* = E. *nine*.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder*.

decennovary (dē-sen'ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval*. *Holder*.

decent (dē'sent), *a.* [< F. *décent* = Sp. Pg. It. *decente*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, comely, fitting, ppr. of *decere*, become, befit, akin to *decus*, honor, fame, whence ult. *decorate*, q. v.] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is *decent* for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That which he doth well and commendably is euer *decent*, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*: that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A *decent* behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē'sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden*.

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentness (dē'sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décentralisation*; as *decentralize* + *-ation*.] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, *decentralization* prevailed. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.

decentralize (dē-sen'tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decentralized*, ppr. *decentralizing*. [= F. *décentraliser*; as *de-* priv. + *centralize*.] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 434.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structures.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef'a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decephalize* + *-ation*.] In *zoöl.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

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decephalize (dē-sef'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility† (dē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

> The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

deceptible† (dē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deceptible* (also *deceptable*), < L. as if **deceptibilis*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

> Popular errours . . . are more neerly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of errour.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

deception (dē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decepcioun*, < OF. *deception*, F. *déception* = Pr. *decepcio* = Sp. *decepción* = It. *decezione*, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

> All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

> We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*. =**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud.* See *deceit*.—3. Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious† (dē-sep'shus), *a.* [< OF. *deceptieux, decepcieux*, < ML. *deceptiosus*, deceitful, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, deception: see *deception*.] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

> Yet there is a credence in my heart,
> An esperance so obstinately strong,
> That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
> As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
> Created only to calumniate. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dē-sep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive, + *-itious*.] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

> Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.
> *Bentham*, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, ii. 3.

deceptive (dē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *deceptif*, F. *déceptif* = Pr. *deceptiu* = Sp. *deceptivo*, < L. as if **deceptivus*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.—**Deceptive cadence**, in *music*. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*.=**Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent*, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among deception, deceit, and fraud (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

> The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.
> *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.
>
> Woman!
> Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!
> *Otway*, Orphan, iii. 1.

> One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deceptively (dē-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptive* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being deceptive.—2. Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

deceptory (dē-sep'tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *deceptoire* = Sp. Pg. *deceptorio*, < LL. *deceptorius*, < *deceptor*, a deceiver, < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dē-ser'ē-briz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dē-sėrn'), *v.* [< OF. *decerner, descerner, discerner*, F. *décerner* = Pr. *decernir* = Sp. *discernir* = It. *decernere*, < L. *decernere*, pp. *decretus*, decide, determine, judge, decree, < *de*, from, + *cernere*, separate, distinguish, discern: see *concern, discern*, and cf. *decree*. The word *decern* in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

> The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.
> *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

2†. To discern; discriminate.

> They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer*, Sacraments, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

> The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.
> *Scottish Acts*, Jas. I., 1598.

decerner† (dē-sėr'nėr), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

> Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.
> *Glanville*, Lux Orientalis, Pref.

decerniture (dē-sėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< *decern* + *-it-ure*.] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment†, *n.* [< *decern* + *-ment*; var. of *discernment*.] Discernment.

> A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.
> *Goodwin*, Works, III. 488.

decerp† (dē-sėrp'), *v. t.* [< L. *decerpere*, pp. *decerptus*, pluck off, < *de*, off, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

> O what mysery was the people then in! O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces! *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

decerptible† (dē-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp., + E. *-ible*.] That may be plucked.

decerption† (dē-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp.: see *decerp*.] 1. The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—2. That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

> If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.
> *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

decertation† (dē-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *decertatio(n-)*, < *decertare*, contend, < *de* + *certare*, fight, contend.] Strife; contest for mastery.

> A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

de certificando (dē sėr"ti-fi-kan'dō). [ML.: L. *de*, of, to; ML. *certificando*, abl. of *certificandus*, ger. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decesset, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*.

decession† (dē-sesh'on), *n.* [= OF. *decession* = Sp. (obs.) *decesión*, < L. *decessio(n-)*, a departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart: see *decede, decease*.] Departure; decrease; diminution.

> (Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.
>
> Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
> All which are neither natures by themselves
> Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
> And absolute *decessions* of nature.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

> The accession and *decession* of the matter.
> *W. Scott*, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.

decessor† (dē-ses'or), *n.* [< L. *decessor*, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, retire: see *decede, decease*.] A predecessor.

> David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dē-chärm'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descharmer, decharmer*, F. *décharmer*, < *des-, de-*, priv., + *charmer*, charm: see *charm*[1].] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

> Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

déchaussé (dā-shō-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *déchausser*, take off one's shoes, make bare, < *dé-*, from, away, + *chausser*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] In *her.*: (*a*) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (*b*) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demembered*.

decheerful† (dē-chēr'fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *de-* priv. + *cheerful*.] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

> When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O *decheerful* 'prentice, uncomfortable servant! *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech'en-īt), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von *Dechen* (1800–1889).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dē-klō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dē-kris'tian-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-* priv. + *christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decimi-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth,' in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

deciare (des-iār'), *n.* [< F. *déciare*, < L. *deci-(mus)*, tenth, + F. *are*, are: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dē-sī'da-bl), *a.* [< *decide* + *-able*.] That may be decided.

decide (dē-sīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [< ME. *deciden*, < OF. *decider*, F. *décider* = Sp. Pg. *decidir* = It. *decidere*, < L. *decidere*, decide, also lit. cut off, < *de*, off, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *decise*, and *concise, incise*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut off; separate.

> Our seat denies us traffick here;
> The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided*.

> The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
> Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to *decide* questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 256.

> They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

> Who *decided*
> What our gifts, and what our wants should be?
> *M. Arnold*, Self-Deception.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

> Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 1.
>
> Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*
> On doing or not doing justice here?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 17.

decided (dē-sī'ded), *a.* [Cf. F. *décidé* = Sp. Pg. *decidido*, pp., used in the same way.] 1. Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

> I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry*, in Wirt's Sketches.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

> A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Decided, Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

> He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edinburgh Rev.*

> The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable. *Blackstone.*

> All the most eminent men, . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Unhesitating.

decidedly (dē-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

> While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

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decidedness (dē-sī'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being decided.

decidement† (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* [< *decide* + *-ment.*] The act of deciding; decision.

> Fie, signior! there be times, and terms of honour
> To argue these things in, *decidements* able
> To speak ye noble gentlemen, ways punctual,
> And to the life of credit; you're too rugged.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

decidence† (des'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *deciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *decidere*, fall off, fall down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence* and *decay.*] A falling off.

> Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decider (dē-sī'dėr), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

> I dare not take vpon me to be umpire and *decider* of those many altercations among Chronologers.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

decidingly (dē-sī'ding-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

> But Herodotus who wrote his [Homer's] life hath cleared this point: . . . and so *decidingly* concludeth, etc.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

★**decidua** (dē-sid'ū-ą), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana*, the membrane that falls off, fem. of L. *deciduus*, that falls down: see *deciduous.*] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

decidual (dē-sid'ū-ąl), *a.* [< *decidua* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

deciduary (dē-sid'ū-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *deciduus* (see *deciduous*) + E. *-ary.*] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [Rare.]

> The shedding of the *deciduary* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 77.

Deciduata (dē-sid-ū-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deciduatus:* see *deciduate.*] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

> In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fœtus; and, at birth, this decidual and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fœtus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 282.

deciduate (dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [< NL. *deciduatus*, having a decidua, < *decidua*, a decidua: see *decidua.*] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata.*—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

deciduity (des-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *deciduous* + *-ity.*] Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

deciduous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *décidu* = Sp. *deciduo*, < L. *deciduus*, that falls down, < *decidere*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay.*] Falling or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

> There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

> *Deciduous* institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *fugacious* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *persistent* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen.* (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (*b*) In *zool.*: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—**Deciduous cusps** or **pieces** of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Otiorhynchidæ.*—**Deciduous dentition.** See *dentition.*—**Deciduous insects**, those insects that cast off the wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—**Deciduous membrane.** See *decidua.*

deciduousness (dē-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

decigram, decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* [< F. *décigramme* = Sp. *decigramo* = Pg. *decigrammo* = It. *decigramma*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + NL. *gramma*, gram.] In the *metric system*, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains ★troy.

decil, decile (des'il), *n.* [= F. *décil* = It. *decile*, irreg. < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten.*] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décilitre* = Sp. *decilitro* = Pg. It. *decilitro*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + NL. *litra*, liter: see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decillion (dē-sil'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decem*, ten, + E. *(m)illion.*] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [Owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.]

decillionth (dē-sil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *decillion* + *-th.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; equal to one of a decillion equal parts; last in a series having a decillion terms.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a ★decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decima (des'i-mą), *n.*; pl. *decimæ* (-mē). [< L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (*b*) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money. ★

decimal (des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decimal*, F. *décimal* = Sp. Pg. *decimal* = It. *decimale* = D. *decimaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten:* see *ten.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

> Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 469.

Decimal arithmetic, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.—**Decimal currency.** See *currency.*—**Decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used alone) a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = .1, $\frac{1}{100}$ = .01, $\frac{1}{1000}$ = .001, etc.; $2\frac{1}{100}$ = 2.06, etc. See II.—**Decimal measure**, any measure belonging to a decimal system.—**Decimal notation**, a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boëthius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indian notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See II.—**Decimal numeration**, any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—**Decimal place**, the position of a figure in decimal notation.—**Decimal point**, a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point appears to have been first used by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619); the writing of it above the line by Newton. See II.—**Decimal system**, any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the units' place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 199320.3 is the same as $199320\frac{3}{10}$; 19932.03 is the same as $19932\frac{3}{100}$; and 1.993203 is the same as $1\frac{203}{1000000}$. (See *decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of decimals is usually attributed to Stevinus (1582). In his notation a mixed number, for example $1993\frac{203}{1000}$, which is now written 1993-.203, would have been written 1993(0)2(1)0(2)3(3). The decimal point may be placed above the line (a common practice) or on the line.—**Recurring decimal**, a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal;* if there are more than one, the expression is called a *circulating decimal.* But these distinctions are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus, $\frac{1}{74}$ is 0.0135, that is, 0.0135135135, etc.

decimalism (des'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ism.*] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

decimalist (des'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

> Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure *decimalist.* *The Engineer*, LXV. 83.

decimalization (des'i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

> When the *decimalization* of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

decimalize (des'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalized*, ppr. *decimalizing.* [< *decimal* + *-ize.*] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to *decimalize* currency, weights, measures, etc.

decimally (des'i-mal-i), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, ppr. *decimating.* [< L. *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare* (> F. *décimer* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *decimar* = It. *decimare* = D. *decimeren* = G. *decimiren* = Dan. *decimere* = Sw. *decimera*), select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1†. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

> I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.
> *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

> God sometimes *decimates* or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as God hath cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire.

> It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng.

decimation (des-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décimation* = Pg. *decimação* = It. *decimazione*, < L. *decimatio(n-)*, < *decimare*, decimate: see *decimate.*] 1†. A tithing; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

> By *decimation*, and a tithed death,
> . . . take thou the destin'd tenth.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

> And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful *decimation*, taking off so many of our brethren by the worst of executioners. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 9.

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

decimator (des'i-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *décimateur* = It. *decimatore;* as *decimate* + *-or.*] One who or that which decimates.

decime (de-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *décime*, a tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *disme*, *dime*, > E. *dime*), < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime.*] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

decimestrial (des-i-mes'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-mestris*, adj. form in comp. of *mensis*, a month, q. v. Cf. *semester.*] Consisting of or containing ten months. [Rare.]

> The *decimestrial* year still survived long after regal government had ceased.
> *W. Smith*, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 192.

decimeter (des'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décimètre* (> Sp. *decímetro* = Pg. *decimetro*), < L. *deci-mus*, tenth, + F. *mètre* = E. *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.88 imperial ★quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quarts.

decimo (des'i-mō; Sp. pron. dā'thē-mō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] In Spanish reckoning: (*a*) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (*b*) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.

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decimole (des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *decem*, ten.] In *music*, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

decimo-sexto (des'i-mō-seks'tō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

decinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decipher (dē-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [After OF. *dechiffrer*, F. *déchiffrer* = Sp. *descifrar* = Pg. *decifrar* = It. *decifrare*, *deciferare*, *dicifrare*, *diciferare*, < ML. *dechiffrare* (after F.), **decifrare*, decipher, < *de-* + *cifra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] **1.** To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to *decipher;* and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could *decipher* them.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

I could not help *deciphering* something in his face above his condition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past *deciphering*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5†. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

What's the news?—
That you are both *decipher'd*, that's the news,
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

I have spoke with her, and we have a nay-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. . . . But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will *decipher* her well enough.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2.

6†. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

To be plain with you, I am the very man *deciphered* in his book, under the name of Venator.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

★=**Syn. 1-3.** To interpret, make out, unravel.

decipher† (dē-sī'fėr), *n.* [< *decipher*, *v.*] A description.

He was a Lord Chancellour of France, whose *decipher* agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 220.

decipherable (dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déchiffrable* = Sp. *descifrable;* as *decipher* + *-able*.] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not *decipherable* by all or any of the keys found.
Preface to Letters on Popish Plot.

decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the *decipherer*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed *decipherers* . . . that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

decipherment (dē-sī'fėr-ment), *n.* [= F. *déchiffrement;* as *decipher* + *-ment*.] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their *decipherment* is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 19.

decipia (dē-sip'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *decipium*, q. v.] The supposed oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful (perhaps DpO or Dp_2O_3), and its separate existence is not regarded as proved.

decipium (dē-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol, Dp. A substance found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

deciset, *v. t.* [< L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and cf. *concise*, *incise*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

No man more profoundly discusseth or more fynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Matthew.

decision (dē-sizh'on), *n.* [< OF. *decision*, F. *décision* = Sp. *decision* = Pg. *decisão* = It. *decisione*, < L. *decisio(n-)*, < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] **1†.** The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

When the Contract is broken, and there is no third Person to judge, then the *Decision* is by Arms.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 115.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court.

What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a *decision*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 510.

Her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold,
The while, above, her full and earnest eye
Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
Kept watch, waiting *decision*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—**5.** The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of *decision*.—**Fifty Decisions**, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made A. D. 529–30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Report*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*. In law the following distinctions are usual: A *decision* is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a *verdict*, by a jury; a *report*, one submitted to the court by a referee, master, or auditor; a *judgment*, *decree*, or *order*, the formal entry or document embodying the determination; *adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—**5.** *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active; it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

Unity, secrecy, *decision* are the qualities which military arrangements require. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

When the force of habit is added, the *determination* becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. *Foster*, Decision of Character, ii.

We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable *resolution* and vigor. *Foster*, Decision of Character, v.

decisional (dē-sizh'on-al), *a.* [< *decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

These opinions of the minority can have no *decisional* effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

decisive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decisif*, F. *décisif* = Sp. Pg. It. *decisivo*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* on the question.

He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and *decisive* engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his countrymen. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and *decisive*.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a *decisive* alteration of character follow. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 452.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

Strong and *decisive* the reply I gave.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 92.

Decisive abstraction. See *abstraction*.=**Syn.** *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their armes, which was the *decisive* here.
Evelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

decisively (dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—**2.** The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, *decisiveness* of character.

decisory (dē-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [< F. *décisoire* = Sp. Pg. *decisorio*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

decistère (des-i-stār'), *n.* [< F. *décistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère:* see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stere, or 3.531 cubic feet.

decitizenize (dē-sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizenized*, ppr. *decitizenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

decivilize (dē-siv'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, ppr. *decivilizing*. [= F. *déciviliser;* as *de-* priv. + *civilize*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

We have but to imagine ourselves *de-civilized*—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and skepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 71.

★**deck** (dek), *v. t.* [< ME. *decken* (rare), < MD. *decken*, D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken*, LG. *dekken* = OHG. *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = OFries. *thekka* = Dan. *dække* (after LG.), prop. *tække* = Sw. *täcka* = Icel. *thekkja* = AS. *theccan*, E. *thatch*, dial. *thack*, *theak*, cover: see *thatch*, *v.* *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the D. and LG., of the native E. *thatch*. The alleged AS. **deccan*, **ge-deccan*, to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *theccan*, *gethecccan*. Cf. *deck*, *n.*] **1.** To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to *deck* one's self for a wedding; she was *decked* with jewels.

They *deck* it [an image] with silver and gold. Jer. x. 4.

Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, P. L., v. 189.

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes,
And beauty *decks* with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe.*

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

At last it was concluded to *decke* their long boat with their ship hatches.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 122.

3. In *mining*, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—**4.** [Cf. *deck*, *n.*, 5.] To discard. *Grose.*=**Syn. 1.** *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. See ★*adorn*. See also list under *decorate*.

★**deck** (dek), *n.* [< MD. *decke*, D. *dek*, cover, deck, = OFries. *thekke* = LG. *decke* = OHG. *decchi*, *decki*, also *decha*, MHG. G. *decke*, cover, G. *deck*, deck, = Sw. *däck* = Dan. *dæk* (after LG.), deck; from the verb: see *deck*, *v.*, and cf. *thatch*, *n.*] **1†.** A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

Being well refreshed, we vntyed our Targets that coured vs as a *Deck*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 188.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. See the supplement.
In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks, spiked to the beams and carlines; in iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck, or protective deck, is protected by iron or steel plating. The *spar-deck* is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern; the *main deck* is the deck immediately below the spar-deck in a double-decked ship; the *quarter-deck* is that part of the spar-deck which is abaft the mainmast; the *topgallant forecastle-deck* is a short deck above the spar-deck in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the *berth-deck* is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-lockers and -tables are placed, and where the hammocks are slung. The *gun-deck* is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the spar-deck, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A *flush deck* is a spar-deck clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term *half-deck* was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the spar-deck, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The *hurricane-deck* is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The *orlop-deck* is below the berth-deck, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The *poop-deck* is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, when the cabin is on the spar-deck. The *turtle-deck* or *turtle-backed deck* is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

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States the *boiler-deck* is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A *cambered deck* is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern — the opposite of the usual practice.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waist, the *deck*, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. In *mining*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks.—**4†.** A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrer, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*. *Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a euchre *deck;* a bezique *deck*.

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solimus, Emperour of the Turks (1638).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Cold deck, a pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. [Gamblers' slang.]—**Officer of the deck**. See *officer*.—**On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *base-ball*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next.—**Protective deck**, in a war-ship, a steel deck several inches in maximum thickness, extending throughout the length of the ship below the water-line.—**To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action.—**To sweep the deck** or **the decks**. (*a*) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (*b*) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (*c*) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

deck-beam (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge (dek'brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

deck-cargo (dek'kär'gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

deck-cleat (dek'klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

deck-collar (dek'kol'ăr), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

decked (dekt), *p. a.* **1.** Dressed; adorned.—**2.** Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-*decked* ship.—**3.** In *her.*, edged or purfled with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marguetté*.

deckel, *n.* See *deckle*.

decker (dek'ėr), *n.* [= D. *dekker* (*tafeldekker, driedekker*) = G. *decker* = Dan. *dækker* (in comp. *taffeldækker, tredækker*) = Sw. *täckare;* as *deck* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *thatcher*.] **1.** One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer: as, a table-*decker*.—**2.** A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a two-*decker*. [Only in composition.]

deck-feather (dek'feтн'ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

deck-flat (dek'flat), *n.* See *flat*.

deck-hand (dek'hand), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

deck-hoad (dek'hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

deck-hook (dek'hůk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See cut under *stem*.

deck-house (dek'hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

decking (dek'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of adorning.—**2.** Ornament; embellishment.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.
Homilies, ii., Against Idolatry.

No *decking* sets forth anything so much as affection.
Sir P. Sidney.

deckle (dek'l), *n.* [Also written *dekle, deckel;* = Sw. *deckel* = Russ. *dekele,* < LG. *dekkel* = G. *deckel* (cf. D. *deksel* = Dan. *dæksel*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke*, cover, covering, *deck*, deck: see *deck*.] In *paper-making:* (*a*) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making, a belt of linen and caoutchouc placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (*b*) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of hand-made paper, produced by the deckle.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *a.* See the extract.

Deckle-edged.—This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 227.

deckle-strap (dek'l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

deck-load (dek'lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

deck-passage (dek'pas'āj), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

deck-passenger (dek'pas'en-jėr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

deck-pipe (dek'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

deck-planking (dek'plang'king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

deck-plate (dek'plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

deck-pump (dek'pump), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

deck-sheet (dek'shēt), *n.* The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper (dek'stop'ėr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

deck-tackle (dek'tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

deck-transom (dek'tran'sum), *n.* See *transom*.

decl. An abbreviation of *declension*.

declaim (dē-klām'), *v.* [< ME. *declamen* = OF. *declamer*, F. *déclamer* (> D. *declameren* = G. *declamiren* = Dan. *deklamere* = Sw. *deklamera*) = Sp. Pg. *declamar* = It. *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1], *clamor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

With what impatience he *declaim'd*!
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of the argument. *Swift.*

To *declaim* on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

It is not enough in general to *declaim* against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been *declaiming* against Wit.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

At least he [Milton] does not *declaim*. *J. A. St. John.*

The preacher *declaimed* most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

The undergraduates shall in their course *declaime* publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.
Laws of Harvard Univ. (1734), in Peirce's Hist. Harv. [Univ., App., p. 129.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner.—**2.** To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he *declaimed* Mark Antony's speech.—**3†.** To maintain or advocate oratorically.

Makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.
South, Sermons, VIII. 82.

4†. To speak against; cry down; decry.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 175.

declaimant (dē-klā'mant), *n.* [< *declaim* + *-ant*, after L. *declaman(t-)s*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

declaimer (dē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Loud *declaimers* on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*

I have little sympathy with *declaimers* about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 289.

declamando (dek-la-man'dō). [It., ppr. of *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] In *music*, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

declamation (dek-la-mā'shon), *n.* [= D. *declamatie* = G. *declamation* = Dan. Sw. *deklamation*, < F. *déclamation* = Sp. *declamación* = Pg. *declamação* = It. *declamazione*, < L. *declamatio(n-)*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public *declamation;* the art of *declamation*.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the power of tragedy declin'd;
From bard to bard the frigid caution crept
Till *declamation* roar'd, while passion slept.
Johnson, Drury Lane, Prol.

Specifically—**2.** In *vocal music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music.—**3.** A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

The *declamations* of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation*. *J. A. St. John.*

Loose *declamation* may deceive the crowd.
Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

declamator† (dek'la-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclamateur* = Sp. Pg. *declamador* = It. *declamatore*, < L. *declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator* without being fir'd at his noble zeal? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 56.

declamatory (dē-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclamatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declamatorio*, < L. *declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

The public will enter no protest if the gaps between them are filled up with the *declamatory* odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention.
Wagner and Wagnerism, Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a *declamatory* style.

That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being *declamatory*. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

declarable (dē-klār'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclarable;* < *declare* + *-able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

declarant (dē-klār'ant), *n.* [< F. *déclarant*, < L. *declaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *declarare:* see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in *law*, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases: as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the *declarant's* interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 741.

declaration (dek-la-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *declaracion* = D. *declaratie* = G. *declaration* = Dan. *deklaration*, < OF. *declaration*, F. *déclaration* = Sp. *declaración* = Pg. *declaração* = It. *dichiarazione, dichiaragione*, < L. *declaratio(n-)*, a declaration, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1†.** A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

Of this forseide skale, fro the croos-lyne vnto the verre angle, is cleped vmbra versa, and the nether partie is cleped the vmbra recta. And for the more *declaration*, loo here the figure. *Chaucer.*

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of man. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

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To set forth in order a *declaration* of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

3. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the *Declaration* of Independence.

Verefie I wold the *declaracion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6592.

4. In *law:* (*a*) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (*b*) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.—**5.** A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the Auburn *Declaration;* the Savoy *Declaration*, etc.—**Déclaration de faillite,** in *French law*, an adjudication in bankruptcy.—**Declaration of Independence,** in *U. S. hist.*, the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence *the Declaration*.—**Declaration of intention,** in *law*, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.—**Declaration of rights.** See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*3.—**Declaration of Title Act,** an English statute of 1862 providing means to establish and quiet land-titles.—**Declaration of trust,** an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.—**Declaration of war,** an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive; but the Constitution of the United States confines this power to Congress.—**Dying declaration,** in *law*, a declaration made by a person on his death-bed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.—**Explicit declaration.** See *explicit*.—**Judicial declaration,** in *Scots law*, in civil causes, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which a case rests.—**Savoy Declaration,** a "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1658. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.—**To emit a declaration.** See *emit*.

declarative (dē-klar'a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *déclaratif* = Sp. Pg. *declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, < LL. *declarativus*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1.** Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent *declarative* form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential:* as, the *declarative* glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klar'a-tor), *n.* [< F. *déclaratoire*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a *declarator* of marriage, etc.—**Declarator of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.

declaratorily (dē-klar'a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

declaratory (dē-klar'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclaratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declaratorio*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, < *declarator*, a declarer, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [act] is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vi.

Declaratory act or statute, an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.—**Declaratory action,** in *Scots law*, same as *declarator*.—**Declaratory decree** or **judgment,** a decree or judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

declare (dē-klār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [< ME. *declaren*, < OF. *declarer*, *declerer*, *declairier*, *desclairier*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. Pg. *declarar* = It. *dichiarire*, *dichiarare*, < L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, < *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarify*.]
I. *trans.* **1†.** To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle*.

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood
Unto you I will *declare*.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul.
Ps. lxvi. 16.

Who shall then *declare*
The date of thy deep-founded strength?
Bryant, The Ages, xxxv.

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sr Joseph Williamson, now *declar'd* Secretary of State.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. To assert; affirm: as, he *declares* the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world—and *declareth* that wit is his aversion. *Lamb*, My Relations.

5. In *law*, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he *declared* a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.—**6.** To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000. *Brougham*.

To declare a dividend. See *dividend*.—**To declare one's self,** to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison*.

To declare war, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*).—**Syn. 2-4.** *Proclaim*, *Publish*, etc. (see *announce*); *Affirm*, *Aver*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against:* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Jer. Taylor*.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate.
Dryden.

Specifically—**2.** To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be *declared* for, which was 2000 men for six months.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 144.

3. In *law*, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff *declared* on a promissory note.—**4.** In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.—**To declare off.** (*a*) To refuse to coöperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (*b*) To decide against continuing a habit or practice; break away from a custom: as, to *declare off* from smoking. [Colloq.]

declared (dē-klārd'), *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed: open; professed: as, a *declared* enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār'ed-li), *adv.* Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating. *Sir Wm. Temple*, Memoirs.

declaredness (dē-klār'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being declared.

declarement† (dē-klār'ment), *n.* [< OF. *declarement*, *declairement* = Sp. *declaramiento* = Pg. *declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, < ML. as if **declaramentum*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A *declarement* of very different parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

declarer (dē-klār'èr), *n.* One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open *declarer* of God's goodness.
J. Udall, On Luke xviii.

The *declarer* of some true facts or sincere passions.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

déclassé (dā-kla-sā'), *a.* [F.: see *declassed*.] Same as *declassed*.

It is only the *déclassé*, the ne'er-do-well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 227.

declassed (dē-klast'), *a.* [< *de-* + *class* + *-ed*2, after F. *déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klen'shon), *n.* [An accom. form (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), the same word as *declinasion*, *declinacion*, F. *déclination*, E. *declination*, < L. *declinatio(n-)*, a bending aside, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] **1.** A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.
South, Sermons.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave deportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of *declension*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham*, John Wilkes.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

Declension is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word to express a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his *declension* of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining." . . . "Declinature" may yet make its way into reputable use.
Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

4. In *gram.:* (*a*) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man*, *man's*, *men*, *men's;* in Latin, *rex*, *regis*, *regi*, *regem*, *rege*, in the singular, and *reges*, *regum*, *regibus*, in the plural. (*b*) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (*c*) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second *declension;* the five Latin *declensions*. Abbreviated *decl.*—**Declension of the needle.** See *declination*.

declensional (dē-klen'shon-al), *a.* [< *declension* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the *declensional* and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 278.

declericalize (dē-kler'i-kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [< *de-priv.* + *clerical* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [Rare.]

declinable (dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = Pg. *declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, < LL. *declinabilis*, < *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in *gram.*, capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

declinal (dē-klī'nal), *a.* [< *decline* + *-al*.] **1.** Bending downward; declining.—**2.** In *geol.*, sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. See *acclinal*.

declinant (dek'li-nant), *a.* [< F. *déclinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinante*, < L. *declinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In *her.*, having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *declivant*.

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declinate (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In *bot.*, bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—2. In *zoöl.*, declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek-li-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *declinacion, declinacioun* = OF. *declinacion, declinasion, declinaison*, F. *déclinaison* and *déclination* = Sp. *declinación* = Pg. *declinação* = It. *declinazione* = D. *declinatie* = G. *declination* = Dan. Sw. *deklination*, < L. *declinatio(n-)*, a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

Like the sun in his evening *declination*.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is alwayes in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 379.

5†. Aversion; disinclination.

The returne of sundry letters into Fraunce, signefying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.]—7. In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that tyme in Geminis, as I gesse,
But litel fro his *declinacioun*
Of Cancer. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9. In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10†. In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination.** See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms**, or **declination of principles** [ML. *clinamen principiorum*], the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass** or **needle**, or **magnetic declination**, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (20° to 40°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agonic* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek-li-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination.—**Declinational tide**, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'li-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclinateur* = Pg. *declinador* = It. *declinatore*, < NL. *declinator*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinatory*.—2†. One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 65.

declinatory (dē-klī'na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déclinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinatorio*, < ML. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**Declinatory plea**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-riz). 1. Same as *declinator*, 1.—2†. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dē-klī'nā-tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **declinatura*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See extract under *declension*, 3.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.
The Scotsman (newspaper).

Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [< ME. *declinen, declynen* (= D. *declineren* = G. *decliniren* = Dan. *deklinere* = Sw. *deklinera*), < OF. *decliner*, F. *décliner* = Sp. Pg. *declinar* = It. *dichinare, dechinare, declinare*, < L. *declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < *de*, down, + **clinare*, bend, incline, = E. *lean*[1]: see *cline* and *lean*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*. *Thomson.*

2†. To lower; degrade; debase.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.
Boyle.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

3†. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have *declined* his means. *Beau. and Fl.*

4†. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty
Distress'd, without some pity; but no king,
If any superficial glass of feature
Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 3.

I would not stain your honour for the empire,
Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

Your servants: who *declining*
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now *decline*,
And trace against the stream the Tyne.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerliest, to *decline* your jealousy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

Melissa . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest. *Johnson.*

As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine*.—**Syn. 7.** See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare addresse of the architect.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

Green cowcumbers, that on their stalks *decline*.
Stanley, Anacreon (1651), p. 86.

The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatherton *decline* into rolling hills. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 221.

2†. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets ben comunly rekned fro the Ecliptik, bicause that non of hem *decline*th but few degrees owt fro the brede of the zodiak.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in fauour of the sayd Sc. Q. *declining* from her Maiestie, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realme by many euill and vndutifull practizes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had Travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,
Of late is much *declined* in what he was.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Rather would I instantly *decline*
To the traditionary sympathies
Of a most rustic ignorance.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me . . . to *decline*
Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those of mine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me, to *decline*
On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—7. To approach or draw toward the close.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears while day *declined*.
Milton, P. L., x. 99.

8†. To incline; tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland.*

9†. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn. 4.** To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—**7.** To wane.

decline (dē-klīn'), *n.* [< *decline*, *v.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

At the *decline* of day,
Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

Like a lily which the sun
Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.
Tennyson, Adeline.

3. A failing or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 3.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b*) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (*c*) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. *Quain.*—**Syn. 3.** Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dē-klīnd'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dē-klī'nėr), *n.* 1. One who declines.

He was a studious *decliner* of honours and titles.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

declinograph (dē-klī'nō-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.]

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An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or *declinometers*.
R. M. Ferguson, Electr., p. 19.

declivate (dek'li-vāt), *a.* [< *declive* + *-ate*[1].] Declining; sloping downward; in *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with some surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

declive (dē-klīv'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *déclive*, < L. *declivis*, sloping: see *declivity*.] **I.** *a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

The waters coming down from the Caspian hills, settling themselves on those *declive* and bottomie places where the said sea is.
Swan, Spec. M., vi. 2.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivitous (dē-kliv'i-tus), *a.* [< *declivit-y* + *-ous*.] Same as *declivous*.

declivity (dē-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [< F. *déclivité* = Sp. *declividad* = Pg. *declividade* = It. *declività*, < L. *declivita(t-)s*, a slope, declivity, < *declivis*, sloping, < *de*, down, + *clivus*, a slope, hill, < **cli-nare*, slope, bend down: see *decline*. Cf. *acclivity*, *proclivity*.] A downward slope. Specifically—(*a*) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It [the Ural] consists, along its western *declivity*, of the older palæozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite *declivities*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—**Declivity of the metathorax**, a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-kli'vus), *a.* [< L. *declivis*, sloping (see *declivity*), + E. *-ous*.] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zoöl.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

decoct (dē-kokt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *decocten*, < L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] 1. To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle *decocted* in clear posset drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues.
Boyle, Works, VI. 371.

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she expels what she may fitly spare.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3†. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5.

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they *decocting* now?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

decoct† (dē-kokt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *decoctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooked; digested.

Barly seede, or puls *decoct* and colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

decoctible (dē-kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< *decoct* + *-ible*.] That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decoccioun*, < OF. *decoction*, F. *décoction* = Sp. *decocción* = Pg. *decocção* = It. *decozione*, < L. *decoctio(n-)*, a decoction, a boiling down, < *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*: see *decoct*.] 1. The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a *decoction* of hearbes in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

decoctive (dē-kok'tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

decocture (dē-kok'tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **decoctura*, < *decoctus*, pp.: see *decoct*.] A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

decoit (de-koit'), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dakoit*.

decollt, *v. t.* [< OF. *decoller*, F. *décoller* = Sp. *degollar* = Pg. *degolar* = It. *decollare*, < L. *decollare*, behead, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and *decolling* of the king.
Parliamentary Hist., an. 1648.

★**decollate** (dē-kol'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decollated*, ppr. *decollating*. [< L. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, behead: see *decoll.*] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying—he
Decollated by way of privilege,
The rest hanged decently and in order.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decollated (dē-kol'ā-ted), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in consequence *B. decollatus*.

★**decollation** (dē-ko-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decollacion*, < OF. *decollation*, F. *décollation* = Sp. *degollación*, *decolación* = Pg. *degolação* = It. *decollazione*, < L. *decollatio(n-)*, < *decollare*, behead: see *decoll*, *decollate*.] 1. The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their *decollations* and flagellations are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—**Decollation of St. John the Baptist**, a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

décolleté (dā-kol-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *décolleter*, bare one's neck and shoulders, < *dé-*, < L. *de*, off, down, + *cou*, *col*, < L. *collum*, neck.] (*a*) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (*b*) [Fem. *décolletée*.] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck.

decolor, decolour (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [= F. *décolorer*, < L. *decolorare*, deprive of color, < *de*, from, + *color*, color: see *color*, and cf. *discolor*.] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal. *Ure*, Dict., I. 415.

decolorant (dē-kul'or-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decoloran(t-)s*, ppr. of *decolorare*: see *decolor*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and *decolorant*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 113.

II. *n.* A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating*. [< L. *decoloratus*, pp. of *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< L. *decoloratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décoloration* = Sp. *decoloración* = Pg. *decoloração*, < L. *decoloratio(n-)*, < *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] 1. The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—2. Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

decolorimeter (dē-kul-o-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *décolorimètre*, < L. *decolor*, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—2. A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorization (dē-kul'or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decolorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of blanching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation*, *decolourization*, *decolourisation*.

decolorize (dē-kul'or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *color* + *-ize*. Cf. *decolorate*.] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise*, *decolourize*, *decolourise*.

The syrup is then whitened or *decolorized* by filtering it through a bed of coarsely-powdered animal charcoal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 99.

decolorizer (dē-kul'or-ī-zėr), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements, in the presence of the individual groups of *decolorizers*, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, decolourization, etc. See *decolor*, etc.

decomplex (dē'kom-pleks), *a.* [< *de-* + *complex*.] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with *decomplex* intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.
De Quincey, Style, i.

Decomplex idea. See *idea*.

decomposability (dē-kom-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *decomposable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready *decomposability* of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 931.

decomposable (dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *décomposable*; as *decompose* + *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly *decomposable* states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

decompose (dē-kom-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *de-* priv. + *compose*; cf. *decompound*.] **I.** *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely *decompose* cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water *decomposed* is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 242.

Decomposing furnace. See *furnace*.

II. *intrans.* To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.—**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

decomposed (dē-kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. In a state of decomposition.—2. In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decompounded by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decompound* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinnabar may be brought into intimate contact with its *decomposer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 235.

decomposite (dē-kom-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *decompositus*, formed from a compound, < *de-* + *compositus*, compound, composite: see *composite*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *decompound*.

II. *n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon*, Questions touching Metals.

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The decomposite character of such words [as midshipman, gentlemanlike] is often concealed or disguised. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., § 423.

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposición* = Pg. *decomposição* = It. *decomposizione*, < NL. **decompositio(n-)*, < **decomponere*, decompose: see *decompound*, *decompose*.] 1. The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the *decomposition* of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such *decomposition*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 105.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

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The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the *decomposition* of the foregoing. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the *decomposition* of orthodoxies. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 269.

3. [With ref. to *decomposite*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous *decomposition* of two or three words together. *Instruct. Concerning Oratory.*

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical*.—**Decomposition of forces,** in *mech.*, same as *resolution of forces* (which see, under *force*).—**Decomposition of light,** the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *decompor* = It. *decomporre*, < NL. **decomponere*, < L. *de-* priv. (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound: see *de-* and *compound*[1], and cf. *decompose*.] 1. To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts. *Hazlitt.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever, . . . however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolv'd into simple ideas. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 22.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *a.* [< *de-* + *compound*, *a.*: see *decompound*, *v.*, and cf. *decomposite*.] 1. Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time. —2. In *bot.*, divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposite*.



Decompound Leaf.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

decompoundable (dē-kọm-poun′da-bl), *a.* [< *decompound* + *-able*.] Capable of being decompounded.

decompoundly (dē-kọm-pound′li), *adv.* In a decompound manner.

decompt†, *n.* [< OF. *descompt*, account, back reckoning, < *descompter*, account for, account back: see *discount* and *count*[1].] Account; reckoning.

deconcentrate (dē-kọn-sen′trāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *Times* (London).

deconcentration (dē-kon-sen-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of *concentration*.

deconcoct† (dē-kọn-kokt′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *concoct*.] To decoct or digest further or again.

Since these Benedictines have had their crudities *deconcocted*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 267.

deconsecrate (dē-kon′sẹ-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *consecrate*. Cf. F. *déconsacrer*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to *deconsecrate* the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

deconsecration (dē-kon-sẹ-krā′shọn), *n.* [< *deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

de contumace capiendo (dē kon-tū-mā′sē kapi-en′dō). [L. (NL.): L. *de*, of; *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *capiendo*, abl. ger. of *capere*, take: see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In *Eng. law*, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendo*.

decoped†, *p. a.* [ME. pp. of **decopen*, < OF. *decoper*, *decoupper*, F. *découper*, cut, slash, < *de-* + *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grete maistrie
With shoon *decoped*, and with laas [lace].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.

decopperization (dē-kop-ėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *decopperize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decopperize (dē-kop′ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing*. [< L. *de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The zinc remaining in the *decopperized* lead is oxidised in a reverberatory furnace. *Ure*, Dict., III. 71.

decoramentt (dek′ọ-ra-mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. *decoramentum*: see *decorement*.] Same as *decorement*.

decorate (dek′ọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating*. [< L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decŏrare* (> F. *décorer* = Sp. Pg. *decorar* = It. *decorare* = D. *decoreren* = G. *decoriren* = Dan. *dekorere* = Sw. *dekorera*), adorn, distinguish, honor, < *decus* (*decŏr-*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, < *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] 1†. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harte was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to haue *decorated* this realme wyth wholesome lawes, statu[t]es, and audinaunces. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

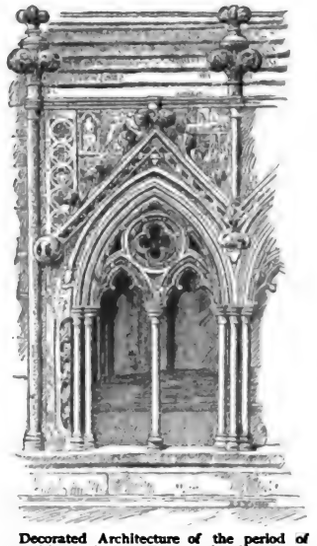
2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, *decorated* by the most brilliant wit and fancy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

With lupin and with lavender,
To *decorate* the fading year.
D. M. Moir, Birth of the Flowers.

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to *decorate* an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. =**Syn. 2.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), bedizen, gild, trick out, emblazon.

decorated (dek′ọ-rā-ted), *p. a.* Adorned; ornamented; embellished.—**Decorated style,** in *arch.*, the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric Decorated* period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.



Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style.—Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

decoration (dek-ọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décoration* = Sp. *decoración* = Pg. *decoração* = It. *decorazione* = D. *decoratie* = G. *decoration* = Dan. Sw. *dekoration*, < ML. *decoratio*(*n-*), < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] 1. The act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that *decoration* is not architectural *decoration* unless it emphasizes construction. *The Century*, XXXI. 554.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred.—3. That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and *decorations*. *Marvell*, Works, II. 208.

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying *decorations*. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. In *music*, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc.—5. In *pyrotechny*, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded.—**Castellan decoration,** in *ceram.*, the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito*.—**Decoration day,** the day set apart in the United States for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South.—**Embroidery decoration,** in *ceram.*, a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground.—**Porcellana decoration,** in *ceram.*, decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated.—**Trophy decoration,** decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art. =**Syn. 3.** Embellishment, garniture, trapping.

decorative (dek′ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *decorate* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, *decorative* art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for *decorative* purposes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 413.

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so piously *decorative*, and yet so pictorial. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 24.

Decorative art. See *art*[2].—**Decorative notes,** in *music*, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

decorativeness (dek′ọ-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek′ọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *décorateur* = Sp. Pg. *decorador* = D. *decorateur* = Dan. *dekorator*, < ML. *decorator*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful *decorators* of their persons. *Sir S. Raffles*, Hist. Java.

decoret (dē-kōr′), *v. t.* [< OF. *decorer*, F. *décorer*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteeme of her the more,
Her name and rareness did her so *decore*.
K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 479. (*Jamieson.*)

To *decore* and beautifie the house of God.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

decorementt (dē-kōr′mẹnt), *n.* [Sc. *decoirment*, < OF. *decorement*, F. *décorement*, < LL. *decoramentum*, ornament, < L. *decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decorament*.] Decoration.

The policie and *decoirment* of this realme.
Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

These *decorements* which beautify and adorn her.
Heywood, Description of a Ship, p. 29.

decorous (dē-kō′- or dek′ọ-rus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decoroso* (also *decoro*), < L. *decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, < *decor* (*decŏr-*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably *decorous*, as a superannuated coquette.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 192.

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty, . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a *decorous* pretext for the war which was now formally declared.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 169.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was uniformly *decorous*, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

=**Syn.** Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

decorously (dē-kō′- or dek′ọ-rus-li), *adv.* In a decorous manner; with decorum.

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Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,
As a proud dame should, *decorously;*
Lifting my axe, I split her skull,
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.
Trials of Charles I. and the Regicides, N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 446.

decorousness (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

decorticate (dē-kôr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorticated*, ppr. *decorticating*. [< L. *decorticatus*, pp. of *decorticare* (> Pg. *decorticar* = F. *décortiquer;* cf. It. *scorticare, discorticare*, with prefix *dis-*, and Sp. *descortezar* = Pg. *descorticar* = OIt. *discorzare*, from a deriv. form of the noun), strip the bark off, < *de*, from, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, whence ult. E. *cork:* see *cork*[1], *corticate*.] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.

Great barley, dried and *decorticated*.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

decorticate (dē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< L. *decorticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: used specifically in lichenology.

decortication (dē-kôr-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décortication* = Sp. *decorticación*, < L. *decorticatio(n-)*, < *decorticare*, decorticate: see *decorticate*.] The act of removing the cortex or outer ★layer; removal of the bark or husk.

decorticator (dē-kôr'ti-kā-tor), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (dē-kō'rum), *n.* [= F. *décorum* = Sp. Pg. It. *decoro*, < L. *decorum*, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of *decorus*, fit, proper: see *decorous*.] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.

The true Measure of *Decorum* . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great *decorum*, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

A first-rate beauty never studied the *decorums* of dress with more assiduity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.

2. In general, fitness, suitableness, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

découplé (dā-kō-plā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *découpler*, uncouple, < *dé-* priv. + *coupler*, couple.] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

decours (de-kōrz'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decours*, a running down, course, wane, decree, F. *décours*, wane, decrease, < L. *decursus*, a running down, descent, < *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *her.*, same as *decrescent* (*a*).

decourt† (dē-kōrt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *court*.] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

decoy (dē-koi'), *v.* [< *de-* + *coy*[1], *v.*, entice, allure: see *de-* and *coy*[1], *v.* The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*[1], *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The D. words, *eenden-kooi*, formerly *eende-kooi*, a 'duck-coy' (D. *eend* = AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake* and *anas*), *kooi-eend*, a 'coy-duck,' *kooi-man*, a decoy-man, *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, a decoy, are compounded with D. *kooi*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of E. *coy*[2], q. v., but not connected with E. *coy*[1] or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar E. words, or in imitation of them.] I. *trans.* 1. To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurement or deception: as, to *decoy* ducks within gunshot; troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush.

I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, *decoy* them to the rocks that they may plunder their lading. *Johnson.*

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* from thence.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.

=**Syn.** *Allure, Lure, Entice* (see *allure*[1]); to snare, insnare, mislead.

II. *intrans.* To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.

They [ducks] are quite unsuspicious of man, and, *decoying* well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 201.

★**decoy** (dē-koi'), *n.* [< *decoy*, *v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence—2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.—3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

decoy-bird (dē-koi'bėrd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

decoy-duck (dē-koi'duk), *n.* 1. In *fowling*, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy.—2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . *Decoy-Duck* to wheadle you a fop-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

decrassify (dē-kras'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, ppr. *decrassifying*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *crassus*, thick, + *-fy*.] To make less crass.

I might at least
Eliminate, *decrassify* my faith,
Since I adopt it; keeping what I must,
And leaving what I can.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

decrease (dē-krēs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, ppr. *decreasing*. [< ME. *decresen, decrecen*, < OF. *decresser, decrestre, decreistre, decroistre*, F. *décroître* = Sp. *decrecer* = Pg. *decrescer* = It. *decrescere* (cf., with altered prefix, ME. *discresen*, < OF. *descreistre, descroistre* = Pr. *descreisser* = Sp. *descrecer* = It. *discrescere*, < ML. *discrescere*), < L. *decrescere*, decrease, become less, wane, < *de*, from, away, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*. Cf. *créase*[2], *accrease, increase*.] I. *intrans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

Olyves nowe and oth'r treen ichone
Do dounge hem in *decresinge* of the moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii. 30.

Decreasing series. See *progression*. =**Syn.** *Decrease, Diminish, Dwindle, Contract;* to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling *decreases* daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *dwindle* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army *dwindled* to a few thousands; the child *dwindled* to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements; it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by the other words.

So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not *decreased*, their property violated, or their wealth *diminished*, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *dwindling* follows.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 53.

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately *contracted* pupil is in contact with the lens-surface. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 480.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

decrease (dē-krēs' or dē'krēs), *n.* [< ME. *decrees*, < OF. *decreis, decrois, descrois, decrece*, decrease; from the verb.] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great *decrease* in production or of income.

decreasingly (dē-krē'sing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

decreation (dē-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *creation*.] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

★**decree** (dē-krē'), *n.* [< ME. *decre* (cf. Sc. *decreet*), < OF. *decret*, F. *décret* = Sp. Pg. It. *decreto* = D. *dekreet* = G. *decret* = Dan. Sw. *dekret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of *decretus*, pp. of *decernere*, decree, decide (> E. *decern*): see *decern*.] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august *decree*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

On December 7, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil issued a *decree* which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1867.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees* of the Council of Trent; the *Decree* of Auricular Confession by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after a hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act, article, bill, charter, code, constitution, edict, law, ordinance, provision, statute*.

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional—that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, iii.), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures—is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the *decree* of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 3.

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—**Absolute decree**, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it.—**Berlin decree, Milan decree**, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denentralized, and ordered that they should be treated as English.—**Declaratory decree.** See *declaratory*.—**Decree arbitral**, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters.—**Decree condemnator.** See *decree of absolvitor*, under *absolvitor*.—**Decree dative**, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law.—**Decree nisi** (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition.—**Decree of absolvitor.** See *absolvitor*.—**Decree of constitution.** See *constitution*.—**Decree of locality**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it.—**Decree of modification**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—**Decree of registration**, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an

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action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—**Decree of valuation of teinds**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.=**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Edict*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].—4 and 6. *Judgment*, *Order*, etc. (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

decree (dē-krē'), *v.* [Cf. F. *décréter* = Sp. Pg. *decretar* = It. *decretare* = D. *dekreteren* = G. *dekretiren* = Dan. *dekretere* = Sw. *dekretera*, < ML. *decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

He [William I.] *decreed* there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 27.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to *decree* and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which insured their condemnation: and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was *decreed*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 258.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.

Theirs be the laurel-wreath *decreed*,
Who both write well, and write full speed.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves *decreed*
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 116.

=**Syn.** To order, ordain, command, enact.

II. *intrans.* To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 172.

decreeable (dē-krē'a-bl), *a.* [< *decree* + *-able*.] Capable of being decreed.

decreement† (dē-krē'ment), *n.* [< *decree* + *-ment*.] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust *decreement*. *Foxe*, Martyrs.

decreer (dē-krē'èr), *n.* [< *decree* + *-er*[1].] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it; it is written of me. *Goodwin*, Works, I. iii. 103.

decreet (dē-krēt'), *n.* [< OF. *decret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] In *Scots law*, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Frendraught . . . obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

decrement (dek'rē-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decremento*, < LL. *decrementum*, a decrease, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] 1. The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural *decrement* or diminution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward*.

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in *math.*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the *decrements* in pressure. *Frankland*, Chemistry, III. i. 880.

Each increment of evolution entails a *decrement* of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—4. In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which Haüy supposed secondary forms to be produced.—**Equal decrement of life**, in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period.

decrepit (dē-krep'it), *a.* [< OF. *decrepit*, F. *décrépit* = Sp. *decrépito* = Pg. It. *decrepito*, < L. *decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old': lit. meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because "old people creep about quietly" or "like shadows"), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-* priv. + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitate*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old *decrepit* wretch
That has no sense, no sinew. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

He was already *decrepit* with premature old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull. *Jenyns*, An Ode.]

decrepitate (dē-krep'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [< NL. as if **decrepitatus*, pp. of **decrepitare* (> F. *décrépiter* = Sp. Pg. *decrepitar* = It. *decrepitare*), < L. *de-* + *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle, as salt when roasting.

II. *trans.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to *decrepitate* salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decrepitation (dē-krep-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décrépitation* = Sp. *decrepitación* = Pg. *decrepitação* = It. *decrepitazione*, < NL. as if **decrepitatio(n-)*, < **decrepitare*: see *decrepitate*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

decrepitly (dē-krep'it-li), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up *decrepitly*
For a last dim look at earth and sea.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 1.

decrepitness (dē-krep'it-nes), *n.* Decrepitude.

decrepitude (dē-krep'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *décrépitude* = Sp. *decrepitud* = Pg. *decrepitude*, < L. as if **decrepitudo*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 78.

decrepityt (dē-krep'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *decrepita(t-)s*, < L. *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] Decrepitude.

Honest Credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on *Decrepity!*
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

decrescendo (It. pron. dā-kre-shen'dō), *n.* [It., ppr. of *decrescere*, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In *music*, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign >.

decrescent (dē-kres'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *décroissant*, etc., < L. *decrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and cf. *crescent*.] **I.** *a.* Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the in-crescent and *de-crescent* moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decours*. (*b*) In *bot.*, diminishing gradually from below upward.

II. *n.* In *her.*, the moon in her decrement: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.

decrescent-pinnate (dē-kres'ent-pin'āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

decret†, *n.* See *decreet*, *decree*.

decretal (dē-krē'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *decretalis*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a *decretal* epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentical. *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

2†. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most *decretal* end of me. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

II. *n.* [= F. *décrétale* = Sp. Pg. *decretal* = It. *decretale*, < ML. *decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] 1. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judge of heresies, . . . besides the single dictates or *decretals* of private bishops? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will—a *decretal* enveloped in a scientific nimbus. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically (*cap.*), in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

Ac in canoun ne in the *decretales* I can nouȝte rede a lyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 428.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymund of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decretion† (dē-krē'shon), *n.* [< LL. *decretio(n-)*, decrease, < L. *decretus*, pp. of *decrescere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

decretist (dē-krē'tist), *n.* [= OF. *decretiste* (also *decretistre*: see *decretister*), F. *décrétiste* = Sp. Pg. *decretista* (cf. It. *decretalista*), < ML. *decretista*, < L. *decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretister*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretistert, *n.* [ME. *decretistre*, < OF. *decretistre*, *discretistre*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diuinour and *decretistre* of canon. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 85.

decretive (dē-krē'tiv), *a.* [< L. *decret-um*, decree, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorialt (dek-rē-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *decretory* + *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usuall or calendary month, there are but foure considerable, that is, the month of peragration, of apparition, of consecution, and the medicall or *decretoriall* month. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

decretorily (dek'rē-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek'rē-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *décrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *decretorio*, < L. *decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] 1. Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too *decretory* and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 819.

Sirs, you are not sure that when the *decretory* hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., iv. 7.

2†. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* dates dependent on that number. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

decrewt (dē-krö'), *v. i.* [For **decrue* (as *accrew* for *accrue*), < OF. *decru*, F. *décrû*, pp. of *decreistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

decrial (dē-krī'al), *n.* [< *decry* + *-al*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wits . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a *decrial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections, V. ii.

decrier (dē-krī'èr), *n.* [< *decry* + *-er*[1].] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning. *South*, Sermons, VII. ii.

decrown (dē-kroun'), *v. t.* [< F. *découronner*, decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a crown; discrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope]. *Hakewill*, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 37.

He holds it to be no more sin the *decrowning* of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

decry (dē-krī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [< F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*, cry down,

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discredit, disparage, < *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] 1. To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to *decry* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Far be it from me to *decry* moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and *decried*,
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 411.

2†. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.
Blackstone, Com., I. 278.

=Syn. 1. *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, *Derogate from*, *Disparage*, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *asperse*. *Decry*, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. *Depreciate*, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than *decry*, and may apply to persons. *Detract from* and *derogate from* have almost precisely the same meaning — to take from or diminish repute, as by cavilling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. *Disparage*, to make a thing unequal to what it was in repute; underrate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as, it would *derogate* very much *from* his standing; it would *disparage* him in public estimation if it were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to *decry*, the powers belonging to other branches. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury *depreciates* objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 186.

If a man is honest, it *detracts* nothing *from* his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to *derogate from* the honour and majesty of a king.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 398.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to *disparage* that man we are, and that form of being assigned to us? *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

decrystallization (dē-kris′tạ-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< **decrystallize* (< *de-* priv. + *crystallize*) + *-ation*.] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrystallization* of the ice.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 62.

decubation (dē-kū-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*: see *decumbent*), lie down, < *de*, down, + *cubare*, lie. Cf. L. *decubare*, lie away from, < *de*, away, + *cubare*, lie.] ★The act of lying down.

decubital (dē-kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< *decubitus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or ★decubitus.

decubitus (dē-kū′bi-tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *decumbere*, pp. **decubitus*, lie down: see *decumbent*.] 1. The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anaclisis*.—2. Same as *bed-sore*.

decula (dek′ū-lạ), *n.* A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

déculassement (de-kü-lȧs-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < **déculer*, unbreech, < *dé-* priv. + *cul*, breech.] In *gun.*, the unbreeching of a cannon; any serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermeture or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

decuman (dek′ū-man), *a.* and *n.* [Also *decumane*; = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano*, < L. *decumanus*, *decimanus*, of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani*, the tenth cohort, *porta decumana*, the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), < *decumus*, *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* 1. In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the *decuman* gate. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 182.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 30.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 23.

II. *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.—2. A large wave.

Shocks of surf that clomb and fell
Spume-sliding down the baffled *decuman*.
Lowell, Cathedral.

decumbence, decumbency (dē-kum′bens, -ben-si), *n.* [< *decumbent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

decumbent (dē-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *decumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *decumbere*, lie down, < *de*, down, + **cumbere*, nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 2.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

decumbently (dē-kum′bent-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

decumbiture (dē-kum′bi-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decumbere*, lie down, + *-it-ure*.] 1. The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend. *Life of Firmin* (1698), p. 82.

2. In *astrol.*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *décuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo*, < L. *decuplus*, tenfold, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*.] I. *a.* Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. *n.* A number ten times repeated.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decupled*, ppr. *decupling*. [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar*; from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

decuplet (dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< *decuple* + *-et*.] Same as *decimole*.

decurt, *v. t.* [ME. *decourren*, *decorren*, < OF. *decorre*, *decourre*, *descorre* = Pr. *decorre* = OSp. *decorrer*, < L. *decurrere*, run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, < *de*, down, + *currere*, run: see *current*1.] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the parchemyn *decorreth*,
And principaliche of alle peple but thei be pore of herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 193.

★**decurion** (dē-kū′ri-ọn), *n.* [= F. *décurion* = Sp. *decurión* = Pg. *decurião* = It. *decurione*, < L. *decurio(n-)*, < *decuria*, a company of ten: see *decury*.] 1. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A *decurion* with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

decurionate (dē-kū′ri-ọn-āt), *n.* [< L. *decurionatus*, < *decurio(n-)*, a decurion: see *decurion*.] The dignity or office of a decurion.

decurrence† (dē-kur′ens), *n.* [< ML. *decurrentia*, a current, lit. a running down, < L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr., running down: see *decurrent*.] Lapse; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befalln it, are easily corrected.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 536.

decurrency (dē-kur′en-si), *n.* [As *decurrence*: see *-cy*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent (dē-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf the margin of which is prolonged down the stem). Also *decurring*.


Decurrent Leaf. Thistle.

decurrently (dē-kur′ent-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decurring (dē-kur′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **decur*, *v.*; < L. *decurrere*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Same as *decurrent*.

decursion† (dē-kėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *decursio(n-)*, < *decurrere*, run down, flow: see *decur*.] 1. The act of running down, as a stream.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military manœuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

Decursions, lectisternium, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

decursive (dē-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *décursif*, < NL. as if **decursivus*, < L. *decursus*, pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] Running down; decurrent. *Loudon.*

decursively (dē-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.—**Decursively pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

de cursu (dē kėr′sū). [L.: *de*, of, from; *cursu*, abl. of *cursus*, > E. *course*1, q. v.] In *Eng. law*, of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the cursitor on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

decurt† (dē-kėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *decurtare*, cut off, < *de*, off, + *curtare*, cut short, < *curtus*, short: see *curt*.] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurted* or headlesse clause, Angelorum enim et cet., is thus Englyshed. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 147.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurtated*, ppr. *decurtating*. [< L. *decurtatus*, pp. of *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] 1. To cut short; abridge. [Rare.]—2†. To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and spunge him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decurtatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged.—**Decurtate syllogism**, a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

decurtation (dē-kėr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décurtation*, < LL. *decurtatio(n-)*, < L. *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

decurvation (dē-kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< *decurve* + *-ation*.] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation*.

There are Trochilidæ which possess almost every gradation of *decurvation* of the bill. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

decurvature (dē-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *decurve* + *-ature*.] Same as *decurvation*.

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 376.

decurve (dē-kėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurved*, ppr. *decurving*. [< L. *de*, down, + *curvare*, curve, bend. Cf. *decurved*.] To curve downward.

decurved (dē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* [< *decurve* + *-ed*2, after L. *decurvatus*, curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurved*: as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or jack curlew (Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.) may be seen, like their congeneric relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.
Shore Birds, p. 9.

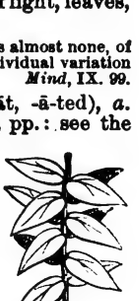
decury (dek′ū-ri), *n.*; pl. *decuries* (-riz). [< OF. *decurie*, F. *décurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria*, < L. *decuria*, a company of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*. Cf. *century*1.] A body of ten men under a decurion; the office or authority of a decurion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V. iii. § 7.

decussate (dē-kus′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decussated*, ppr. *decussating*. [< L. *decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, < *decussis*, the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a unit, an ace, an as: see *ace* and *as*4.] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decussate*, great individual variation being observed. *Mind*, IX. 99.

decussate, decussated (dē-kus′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *decusado*, < L. *decussatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at right angles.—2. In *rhet.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiastic. See *chiasmus*.—**Decussate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.


Decussate Leaves.

decussately (dē-kus′āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

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decussation (dē-ku-sā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décussation* = Sp. *decusación* = Pg. *decussação*, < L. *decussatio(n-)*, < *decussare*, cross: see *decussate*.] 1. The act of crossing or intersecting; an intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The state of being decussated, or that which decussates; a chiasm.

decussative (dē-kus′ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *décussatif*; as *decussate* + *-ive*.] Intersecting; crossing.

Decussative diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

decussatively (dē-kus′ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

decussis (dē-kus′is), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēz). [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a copper coin, an as: see *as*[4]. Cf. *decussate*.] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the as. See *as*[4], and *æs grave*, under *æs*. It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the as was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

decussorium (dē-ku-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *decuss(us)*, ppl. of *decutere*, shake down, beat down, + *-orium*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

decypher†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher*.

dedain[1]†, *v.* [ME. *dedainen, dedaynen, dedeinen, dedeynen*, var. of *desdainen, disdainen*, disdain: see *disdain*.] I. *trans.* To disdain.

And we were faire and bright,
Therefore me thoght that he
The kynde of vs tane myght,
And ther-at *dedeyned* me.
York Plays, p. 22.

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The princis of prestis and scribis, seeynge the marueilouse thingis that he dide, . . . *dedeyneden*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 15.

dedain[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dedayn, dedein, dedeyn*, var. of *desdain, disdain*: see *disdain*.] Disdain.

Hee [read *him*] was *dedaine* on his deede "Madame" to segge
To any Ladie in lond, for lordlich hee karpes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 584.

dedain[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, deign: see *deign, dedain*[1].] To deign.

Thou art the way of oure redempcion,
For Crist of the *dedeynyt* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath deyned*] for to take
Bothe flesche and blood. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 51.

dedal, dædal (dē′dal), *a.* [= F. *dédale*, n., = It. *dedalo*, a., < L. *dædalus*, < Gr. δαίδαλος, also δαιδάλεος, skilfully wrought (as a proper name Δαίδαλος, L. *Dædalus*, a mythical artist), < δαιδάλλειν, work skilfully, embellish.] 1. Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dædal* fancies play'd.
T. Warton, Odes, iii.

Pour forth heaven's wine, Idæan Ganymede,
And let it fill the *dædal* cups like fire.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,
I have no *dædale* heart: why is it wrung
To desperation? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

3. Skilful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol. to III.

Also *dædale*.

dedalian, dædalian (dē-dā′liạn), *a.* [< *dedal, dædal*, + *-ian*.] Same as *dedal*.

From time to time in various sort
Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman*.

dedalous, dædalous (ded′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *dædalus*: see *dedal*.] Same as *dedal*.

dede[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed*.

dede[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *dead*.

dede[3]†. A Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*[1].

dedecorate†, (dē-dek′ọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> Pg. *dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de-* priv. + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

dedecoration†, (dē-dek-ọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedecoration*, < LL. *dedecoratio(n-)*, < L. *dedecorare*: see *dedecorate*.] A disgracing or dishonoring. *Bailey*.

dedecorous†, (dē-dē-kō′rus), *a.* [< L. *dedecorus*, LL. also *dedecorosus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de-* priv. + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous*.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bailey*.

dedeint, dedeynt, *v.* See *dedain*[1].

dedentition†, (dē-den-tish′ọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

Dedentition or falling of teeth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

dedes (dē′des), *n.* [Javanese.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rasse.

dedicant (ded′i-kạnt), *n.* [< L. *dedican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedicare*, dedicate.] One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity, . . . is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicants*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, ppr. *dedicating*. [< L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> It. *dedicare* = Sp. Pg. *dedicar* = F. *dédier* = Dan. *dedicere* = Sw. *dedicera*), < *de-* + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *diction*.] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or *dedicate* his beauty to the sun. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To the face of peril
Myself I'll *dedicate*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Many famous men have studied here, and *dedicated* themselves to the Muses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 129.

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. *Macaulay*.

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to *dedicate* a book.

The ancient custom was to *dedicate* them [books] only to private and equal friends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

These to His Memory — since he held them dear — . . .
I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears —
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

4. In *law*, to devote (property, as land) to public use. = **Syn.** See *devote*.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *a.* [ME. *dedicat*, < L. *dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

My praise shall be *dedicate* to the mind itself.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 123.

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman*.

dedicatee (ded′i-kā-tē′), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 514.

dedication (ded-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedication, dedicacion* (also *dedicace*, F. *dédicace*) = Sp. *dedicación* = Pg. *dedicação* = It. *dedicazione* = D. *dedicatie* = Dan. Sw. *dedikation*, < L. *dedicatio(n-)*, dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] 1. The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. Ezra vi. 16.

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose. — 3. The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by sorry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

5. In *law*, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it. — **Feast of the Dedication**, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabæus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 43–59; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 3–8. Also called *the Encænia*. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Consecration, devotion. — 3 and 4. Inscription.

dedicator (ded′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *dedicatore*, < LL. *dedicator*, < L. *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 598.

dedicatorial (ded′i-kā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *dedicatory* + *-al*.] Same as *dedicatory*.

dedicatory (ded′i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dédicatoire*; as *dedicate* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An epistle *dedicatory*.
Dryden, Love's Triumph, Ep. Ded.

II.† *n.* A dedication.

Neere a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formall *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dedicature†, (ded′i-kā-tụr), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ure*.] The act of dedicating; dedication.

dedimus (ded′i-mus), *n.* [< L. *dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *law*, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

dédit (dā-dē′), *n.* [F.] In *French* and *French-Canadian law*, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

dedition†, (dē-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *deditio(n-)*, < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

dedititiancy (ded-i-tish′iạn-si), *n.* [< L. *dediticius, dedititius*, belonging to a surrender, as n., a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *deditus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + *-ancy*.] In *early Rom. law*, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

dedly†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly*.

dedo (dā′dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a finger, finger-breadth, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about $\frac{78}{100}$ of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals $\frac{77}{100}$ of an English inch.

dedolation (ded-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dédolation*, < NL. *dedolatio(n-)*, < L. *dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by dedolation most frequently occur on the head. *Dunglison*.

dedolent†, (ded′ọ-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *dedolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedolere*, cease to grieve, < *de-* priv. + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[2].] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 114.

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamie and *dedolent* impenitency as Authors of Heresie.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

de domo reparando (dē dō′mō rep-a-ran′dō). [L., for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

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the expense of repairing property held in common.

deducation (ded-ū-kā′shon), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. viii.

deduce (dē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= F. *déduir* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] 1†. To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2†. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval Fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthron'd.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

No just Heroic Poem ever was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

5†. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon.*—6†. To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson.*

deducement (dē-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *deduce* + *-ment*.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

deducibility (dē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deducible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge.*

deducible (dē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ible*.] 1†. Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

deducibleness (dē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deducive (dē-dū′siv), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ive*.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

deduct (dē-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] 1†. To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philippians, . . . a people *deducted* oute of the citie of Philippos. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Philippians.

2†. To trace out; set forth.

For divers great and importunate considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.
Mary, Queen of Scots, Letter to Babington (1586), [in Howell's State Trials.

3†. To bring down; reduce.

Clerk. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing; 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many——
Gnotho. Do not *deduct* it to days, t'will be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

=**Syn. 4.** *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total *subtracted* from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductible (dē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< *deduct* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—2†. Deducible.

deductio (dē-duk′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *deduction*.] Deduction; specifically, in *music*, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—**Deductio ad impossibile** (Latin translation of Greek ἀπαγωγὴ εἰς τὸν ἀδύνατον, deduction to the impossible), in *logic*, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

deduction (dē-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deduccioun*, < OF. *deduction*, F. *déduction* = Sp. *deducción* = Pg. *deducção* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio(n-)*, deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1†. A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A compleate *deduction* of the progresse of navigation and com'erce, from its first principle, to ye present age.
Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

2†. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the *deduction* of one language from another. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In *logic*, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's ἀναγωγή (translated *deductio* by Boëthius), and properly signifies an illative descent from a general principle to the result of that principle in a special case; it is specially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logicians it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction*—that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition—or a process of induction—that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Deduction . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a law of cases assumed to be of like nature. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. iv. § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—5†. A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddyngton, payde by the Warden, as apperythe aboue in the *deduccouions* of the same College. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Deduction for new, in *mercantile law*, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to reimburse or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old.—**Deduction of a claim**, in *law*, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity.—**Deduction of a concept**, in *Kantian philos.*, the proof that the concept has a meaning—that is, refers to an object.—**Transcendental deduction**, in *Kantian metaph.*, the proof of the objective validity of any concept.=**Syn. 3.** *Conclusion*, *Corollary*, etc. See *inference*.—4. Subtraction, diminution, discount, tare.

deductive (dē-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *déductif* = Sp. Pg. *deductivo*, < LL. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1. Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degree in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted.
Jevons.

Before *deductive* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Atheism: that although men concede there is a God, yet they should deny his providence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

Deductive method, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.
Mill, Logic, III. xi. § 6.

Deductive reasoning is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be needed in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive;* but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

deductively (dē-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

deduit†, *n.* [ME., also *dedute* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *desduit* = Pr. *desduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, lit. (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away: see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *diversion*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bar for his *deduyt*
An egle tame, as eny lylie whyt.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1319.

Than driue thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4998.

deduplication (dē-dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déduplication*, < NL. **deduplicatio(n-)*, < **deduplicare* (F. *dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de-* + *duplicare*, duplicate, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.

dee[1] (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*[1].] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me doun and *dee*. *Scotch song.*

dee[2] (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*[1].] A dairymaid. See **dey*[1].

deed (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deede*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dēd* (= OS. *dād* = OFries. *dede* = D. *daad* = OHG. MHG. *tāt*, G. *tat*, *that* = Icel. *dāðr* = Sw. *dåd* = Dan. *daad* = Goth. *ga-dēds*), deed, a thing done, with formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *dōn* (√ **dā*), do: see *do*[1].] 1. That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedis* a man doth by his lyve is litill a-valle but yef he haue gode ende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

Ther dide Arthur merveillouse *dedes* of armes, that gretly he was be-holden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done? Gen. xliv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Inquisitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In *law*, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,
And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll,
A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

Bond for a deed. See *bond*[1].—**Commissioner of deeds.** See *commissioner*.—**Composition deed.** See *composition*.—**Deed of accession, deed of assumption.** See *accession, assumption*.—**Deed of bargain and sale.** See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—**Deed of saying**†, the

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executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,
The *deed of saying* is quite out of use.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify sureties.—**Deed poll** [< *deed* + *poll* for *polled*, pp. of *poll*[1], shave, shear], a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is cut even and not indented. See *indenture*.—**Estoppel by deed.** See *estoppel*.—**Gratuitous deed.** See *gratuitous conveyance*, under *conveyance*.—**In deed**, in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrases *in very deed*, *in deed and in truth*. See *indeed*.

One . . . wrote certaine prety verses of the Emperor Maximinus, to warne him that he should not glory too much in his owne strength, for so he did *in very deed*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but *in deed and in truth*. John iii. 18.

Narrative of a deed. See *narrative*.—**To acknowledge a deed, to damn a deed, to extend a deed.** See the verbs.—**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. (See *action*.) *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*[1].

deed (dēd), *v. t.* [< *deed*, *n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

deed-box (dēd'boks), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

deed-doer (dēd'dö'ėr), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The *deed-doers* Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 185.

deedful (dēd'fûl), *a.* [< *deed* + *-ful*.] Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A *deedful* life. *Tennyson*, To ——.

deedily (dē'di-li), *adv.* [< *deedy* + *-ly*[2].] In a deedy manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles. *Jane Austen*, Emma, II. x.

deedless (dēd'les), *a.* [(= G. *thatenlos* = Icel. *dāðhlauss* = Dan. *daadløs*) < *deed* + *-less*.] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in *coal-mining*, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *deads*. See *dead*, *n.*, 2. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Peeb., p. 131. (*Jamieson.*)

deedy[1] (dē'di), *a.* [(= G. *thätig*, active) < *deed* + *-y*[1].] Industrious; active. [Rare.]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 165.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be *deedy*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 111.

There were grim silent depths in Nic's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.
T. Hardy, The Waiting Supper, iii.

deedy[2] (dē'di), *n.*; pl. *deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, that had chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.
C. E. Craddock, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 67.

deem[1] (dēm), *v.* [< ME. *demen*, < AS. *dēman* (= ONorth. *doema* = OS. *ā-dōmian* = OFries. *dēma* = D. *doemen* = MLG. *dōmen* = OHG. *tuomen*, MHG. *tuemen* = Icel. *dæma* = Sw. *dömma* = Dan. *dömme* = Goth. *gadōmjan*), judge, deem, < *dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom*, *n.*, and cf. *doom*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.

And in the feld he left hym liggeng,
Demyng non other butt that he was dede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3028.

I *deem* I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 293.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall *deem*
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.
Bryant, Evening Wind.

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakspere is *deemed* the greatest of poets.

For never can I *deem* him less than god.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i.

Yet he who saw this Geraldine
Had *deem'd* her sure a thing divine.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That what was *deemed* wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Story*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they *deemed* classical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 239.

3†. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.

He badde vs preche and bere wittenesse
That he schulde *deme* bothe quike and dede.
York Plays, p. 466.

The Sowdon doth vs wrong, as thinkith me,
To make vs *deme* a man withoute lawe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

Sixe judges were dispos'd
To view and *deeme* the deedes of armes that day.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 4.

4†. To adjudge; decree.

If ye *deeme* me death for loving one
That loves not me. *Spenser*

5†. To dispense (justice); administer (law).

By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be *demyd*.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.

II. *intrans.* To have an opinion; judge; think.

I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

deem[1]† (dēm), *n.* [< *deem*[1], *v.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem[2]†, **deemet**, *n.* [Variants of *dime*, *disme*, q. v.] A tithe; a tenth.

There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 10.

deemer†, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

deemster, dempster (dēm'-, demp'stėr), *n.* [Formerly also *demster*; < ME. *demester*, *demister*, *demster*, *dempster*, a judge, < *demen*, judge: see *deem*[1] and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentence or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. Compare *doomster*.

deenet, *n.* See *din*.

deep (dēp), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; < ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *deóp* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diep* = D. *diep* = MLG. *diep* = OHG. *tiuf*, MHG. G. *tief* = Icel. *djūpr* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *diups*, deep; akin to *dip*, *dop*, and prob. to *dive*, *dub*[2], q. v. Hence *depth*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (*a*) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward: extending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow*: as, *deep* water; a *deep* mine; a *deep* well; a *deep* valley.

This city [Jerusalem] stands at the south-end of a large plain, . . . and has vallies on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very *deep*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them. *Ruskin*.

(*b*) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep* sky. (*c*) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Ector to the erth egurly light,
The gay armur to get of the gode hew,
That he duly dessirit in his *depe* hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6415.

Than he smytethe himself, and makethe grete Woundes and *depe* here and there, tille he falle doun ded.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

I think she loves me, but I fear another
Is *deeper* in her heart.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, then a Goose-quill, sometimes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 2.

(*d*) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a *deep* house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled
On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*,
To hide the fraud. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 554.

2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—3. Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep* in figures.

Let him be judge how *deep* I am in love.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

I was in the Coffee-House very *deep* in advertisements.
Gray, Letters, I. 131.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was *deep* in the schemes of St. Germain's. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 292.

5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. Ps. xcii. 5.

A people of a *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.
Isa. xxxiii. 19.

The blindness of Cupid contains a *deep* allegory.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 281.

The *deep* mind of dauntless infancy.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of *deep* insight.

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecioun, in dole thof sho were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9237.

Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. (Gower).

Rules [Roscommon's] whose *deep* sense and heavenly numbers show
The best of critics, and of poets too.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a *deep* schemer.

Keep the Irish fellow
Safe, as you love your life, for he, I fear,
Has a *deep* hand in this.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Designs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 3.

8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 186.

9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* grief; a *deep* black.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.
Gen. ii. 21.

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 51.

On the day I quitted Sarasiab, my guide killed one [a tarantula] of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end. *Whately*, Rhetoric, III. ii. § 12.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yea, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

12. Profound; thorough.

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and various and thorough attainments to the bench? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 360.

13†. Late; advanced in time.

I marle how forward the day is. . . . 'Slight, 'tis *deeper* than I took it, past five! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

14. In *logic*, signifying much; having many predicates. See *depth*, 9.—**Syn. 5.** Difficult, knotty, mysterious.—**7.** Shrewd, crafty, cunning.

II. *n.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *dȳpe*, *f.* (= MLG. *diupi*, *diopi*, *dūpi* = OHG. *tiufi*, *tiefi*, MHG. *tiufe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *teufe*, *f.*, = Icel. *dȳpi*, neut.), also *deóp*, neut. (= D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *djup* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb*), the deep (sea); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.* Cf. *depth*.] 1. That which is of great depth. Specifically—(*a*) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli. 31.

(*b*) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, Memel *Deeps*, Prussia; Boston *Deeps*, near Boston, England. (*c*) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (*d*) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*,
Where stars their perfect courses keep.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

(*e*) In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (*f*) Any abyss.

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Deep calleth unto *deep* at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.
Ps. xlii. 7.

2. *Naut.*, the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*. —**3.** That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi. 6.

A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought.
Carlyle.

4. Depth; distance downward or outward.

Immeasurable *deeps* of space crushed me.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

In his *deepe* of sickness
He is so charitable.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

deep (dēp), *adv.* [< ME. *deepe, depe,* < AS. *deópe* (= OS. *diopo, diapo* = D. *diep* = OHG. *tiefo,* MHG. *tiefe, tief,* G. *tief;* cf. Dan. *dybt* = Sw. *djupt*), adv., deep, < *deóp,* deep: see *deep, a.*] Deeply.

Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the bateile, that they wiste not where he was be-come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself.
Milton, P. L., iv. 327.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very *deep* at both. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 149.

deept, *v. i.* [< ME. **depen, deopen* (= OFries. *diupa* = D. *diepen* = MHG. *tiefen, teufen,* G. *tiefen, ver-tiefen* = Goth. **diupjan,* in comp. *gadiupjan,* make deep); from the adj.: see *deep, a.*, and cf. *deepen* and *dip.*] **1.** To become deep; deepen.

When you come vpon any coast, or doe finde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade oftener, as you shal thinke it requisite, noting diligently the order of your depth, and the *deeping* and sholding.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

2. To go deep; sink.

Theonne . . . ther waxeth wunde & *deopeth* into the soule. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 288.

deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

deep-drawing (dēp'drâ'ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

deepen (dē'pn), *v.* [< *deep* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deep, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.

The water *deepned* and sholdned so very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference. *Dampier*, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 39.

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. *trans.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense.

He made forts and barricadoes, heightened the ditches, *deepened* the trenches. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 169.

The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place [Haddon Hall] is so much less that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 27.

Deepning thy voice with the deepening of the night.
Tennyson, Valley of Cauteretz.

deep-fet† (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

deeping (dē'ping), *n.* [< *deep* + *-ing*[1].] See the extract.

They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called *deepings*, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifice: as, a *deep-laid* plot.

deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deplike, deopliche,* < AS. *deóplice,* deeply, < *deoplic,* adj., deep, < *deóp,* deep: see *deep, a.*] **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface.

I have spoke this, to know if your affiance
Were *deeply* rooted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The lines were *deeplier* ploughed upon his face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethics.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 9.

3. Intensely.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.*

Blue, darkly, *deeply,* beautifully blue.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.

She's ta'en out a Bible braid,
And *deeply* has she sworn.
Sweet Willie and Fair Mairsy (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 6.

5. With profound sorrow; with deep feeling.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—**7.** With elaborate artifice; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Either you love too dearly,
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, v. 6.

deepmost (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *deep* + *-most.*] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth. [Rare.]

Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepmost* glen.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

deep-mouthed (dēp'moutht), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice; sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *depenes, depnes, depnesse,* < AS. *deópnes, diopnes, -nis, -nys,* < *deóp,* deep: see *deep* and *-ness.*] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.

And double deep for treen in *depnesse* gage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xiii. 5.

deep-piled (dēp'pīld), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.

The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 436.

Deep-sea lead-line, a line used for soundings from 20 to 200 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 60 to 150 pounds in weight.—**Deep-sea sounding-machine**, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths, with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements displaying great ingenuity, in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 14½ pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 5,269 fathoms. This sounding was made on the United States steamship "Nero" in the vicinity of the island of Guam. The deepest sounding previously made in which a specimen of the bottom was brought up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,561 fathoms.

deep-seated (dēp'sē'ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged; firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.

His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 257.

deep-set (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.

His *deep-set* eyes,
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem right wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

deepsome† (dēp'sum), *a.* [< *deep* + *-some.*] Deep, or somewhat deep.

This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* watrie heapes.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

deep-waisted (dēp'wās'ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised higher than usual above the level of the spar-deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deere,* and often *dear, deare;* < ME. *der, deor,* < AS. *deór,* a wild animal, often in combination, *wild deór, wildeór, wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness,* q. v.), = OS. *dier* = OFries. *diar* = D. *dier* = LG. *deer, deert* = OHG. *tior,* MHG. *tier,* G. *tier, thier* = Icel. *dȳr* = Sw. *djur* = Dan. *dyr* = Goth. *dius,* a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deór,* bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *tiorlih,* wild. (The AS. *deór,* bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deóre,* E. *dear:* see *dear.*) Not connected with Gr. θήρ, Æolic φήρ, a wild beast, or with L. *fērus,* wild, fem. *fēra* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *fierce, ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dȳr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.).] **1**†. Any wild quadruped.

But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family *Cervidæ*, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket, elk, moose, roe, stag, wapiti, caribou, black-tail.*) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species is the Irish elk, *Cervus giganteus*. The leading genera of living deer are *Alces, Rangifer, Dama, Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus, Cervulus, Moschus,* and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cariacus virginianus*. See *Cariacus*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family *Tragulidæ* (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer.—**Axis-deer**, *Cervus axis.*—**Barasingha deer**, *Cervus duvaucelli*, of the Himalayas.—**Barbary deer**, *Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range.—**Cashmere deer**, *Cervus cashmirianus.*—**Fallow-deer**. See *Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica.*—**Formosan deer**, *Cervus taëvanus.*—**Gemul deer**, *Furcifer chilensis.*—**Japanese deer**, *Cervus sika.*—**Manchurian deer**, *Cervus manchuricus.*—**Molucca deer**, *Cervus moluccensis.*—**Pampas deer**, *Cariacus campestris*, of South America.—**Panolia deer**, *Cervus eldi.*—**Persian deer**, *Cervus maral.*—**Philippine deer**, *Cervus philippinus.*—**Pudu deer**, *Pudua humilis*, of South America.—**Red deer**, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag.*—**Rusa deer**, *Cervus hippelaphus.* See *Rusa.*—**Sambur deer**, *Cervus aristotelis.* (Many of the above are placed in distinct genera.) (See also *hog-deer, mule-deer, water-deer.*)

deerberry (dēr'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *deerberries* (-iz). **1.** The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens.*—**2.** The squaw-huckleberry, *Polycodium stamineum.*—**3.** The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens.*

deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* [< ME. **derfold,* < AS. *deór-fald,* an inclosure for animals, < *deór,* an animal, + *fald,* a fold: see *fold*[2].] A fold or park for deer.

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deer-grass (dēr'grȧs), *n.* Species of *Rhexia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *R. Virginica*.

deer-hair, deer's-hair (dēr'-, dērz'hâr), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus:* so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

Moss, lichen, and *deer-hair* are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.
Scott, Old Mortality, i.

deer-herd (dēr'hėrd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

deer-hound (dēr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

deerlet (dēr'let), *n.* [< *deer* + dim. *-let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevrotain; a kanchil.

deer-lick (dēr'lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

deer-mouse (dēr'mous), *n.* 1. A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*, the best known of the family *Zapodidæ* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. Several species are found in woodland of the United States and British America.


Deer-mouse, or Jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridæ*, and genus *Peromyscus*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*P. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish-brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3¼ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.


Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

deer-neck (dēr'nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

deer-reeve† (dēr'rēv), *n.* One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

deer's-hair, *n.* See *deer-hair*.

deerskin (dēr'skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or ★leather made from such a hide.

deer-stalker (dēr'stâ'kėr), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

deer-stalking (dēr'stâ'king), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon ★them unawares; still-hunting.

deer's-tongue (dērz'tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

deer-tiger (dēr'tī'gėr), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor:* so called from its tawny or fawn color.

dees[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dais*. *Chaucer*.

dees[2]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*[3].

deess† (dē'es), *n.* [< OF. *deesse*, F. *déesse* = Pr. *deuessa, diuessa* = It. *deessa, diessa*, a goddess; with fem. term., F. *-esse*, < ML. *-issa* (in Sp. *diosa* = Pg. *deosa*, with simple fem. term. *-a*), < L. *deus*, > F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*, a god: see *deity*.] A goddess. *Croft*.

deet (dēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. form of *dight*.] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). *Brockett*.

deev (dēv), *n.* Same as *dev*.

deevil (dē'vil), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *devil*.—**Deevil's buckie.** See *buckie*.

def-†. See *dif-* and *de-*.

deface (dē-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing*. [< ME. *defacen, defasen, diffacen*, < OF. *defacier, deffacier, desfacier, desfachier* = It. *sfacciare* (Florio), deface, < L. *dis-* priv. + *facies*, face: see *face*.] 1. To mar the face or surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to *deface* a monument.

Their groves he feld; their gardins did *deface*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 83.

Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse;
Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 233.

Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to *deface* an inscription; to *deface* a record.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would *deface*.
Mrs. Behn, Lover's Watch.

Defaced coin. See *coin*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Cancel, Obliterate*, etc. See *efface*.

defacement (dē-fās'ment), *n.* [< *deface* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—2. That which disfigures or mars appearance.

The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin.
Bacon.

The *defacements* of vice are the results of adverse surroundings.
The American, VI. 410.

defacer (dē-fā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

Defacers of a public peace.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

defacingly (dē-fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

de facto (dē fak'tō). [L., of or in fact: *de*, of, from; *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *de*[2] and *fact*.] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto*. The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the de jure ground.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland—of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organisation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 123.

defade†, *v. i.* [ME. *defaden, diffaden*, < *de-, dif-*, away, + *faden*, fade.] To fade away.

Thei wene heore honoure and heore hele,
Schal euer last and neuer *diffade*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.

Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede,
Ffor I am fallene fro ferre, and frendles bylevyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3305.

defæcate, defæcation, etc. See *defecate*, etc.

defail†, *v.* [ME. *defailen*, < OF. *defaillir, defallir, defalir*, F. *défaillir*, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. **defallere*, fail, < L. *de-*, away, + *fallere*, deceive (ML. fail): see *fail*. Cf. deriv. *default*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail.

It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

II. *trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

And if all othir for-sake the,
I schall neuere fayntely *defayle* the.
York Plays, p. 246.

defailance† (dē-fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *defaillance*, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. *défaillance*, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. *defaillensa, defalensa*, < ML. *defallentia*, < **defallere*, fail: see *defail*.] Failure; miscarriage.

Our life is full of *defailances*, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*.
Glanville.

defailement†, *n.* [< OF. *defaillement, deffaillement*, failure, < *defaillir*, fail: see *defail*.] Failure.

A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of those *defailements*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 95.

defaileur† (dē-fā'lūr), *n.* [Less prop. spelled *defailour*; < *defail* + *-ure*. Cf. *failure*.] Defailance; failure.

A *defaileur* of jurisdiction.
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

defaisance†, *n.* See *defeasance*.

defaite†, *v.* A Middle English form of *defeat*. *Chaucer*.

defalcate (dē-fal'kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating*. [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, cut away, abate, deduct: see *defalk*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut off; take away or deduct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.
Burke, Late State of Nation.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

defalcate†, *a.* [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curtailed.

Defalcate of their condigne praises.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

defalcation (dē-fal-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défalcation* = It. *difalcazione*, < ML. *defalcatio(n-)*, deduction: see *defalk, defalcate*.] 1. The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in *law*, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no *defalcations* at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation*.
Addison.

Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not *defalcation:* though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.
Charles Huston, J., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 250.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—3. A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations*.
Saturday Rev., May 6, 1865.

defalcator (def'al-kā-tor), *n.* [< *defalcate.*] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

defalk (dē-fâlk'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *defaulk*; < OF. *defalquer, desfalquer*, F. *défalquer* = Sp. *defalcar, desfalcar* = Pg. *desfalcar* = It. *diffalcare*, < ML. *defalcare*, also *difalcare, diffalcare*, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. *de-* or *dis-*, away, + ML. *falcare*, cut with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate, defalcate*.] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

They should be allowed 9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent.
State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex, an. 1624. (*E. D.*)

Justin Martyr justified it to Tryphon, that the Jews had *defalked* many sayings from the books of the old prophets.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

The question is whether the damages sustained can be *defalked* against the demand in this action.
Justice Sterrett, in Gunnis v. Cluff (Pa.), 1886.

defalt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *default*.

defamate† (def'a-māt), *v. t.* [< LL. L. *defamatus* (as adj.), *diffamatus*, pp. of *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] To defame; slander.

defamation (def-a-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *diffamacioun*, < OF. *diffamation*, F. *diffamation* = Pr. *difamacio* = Sp. *difamacion* = Pg. *diffamação* = It. *diffamazione*, < LL. *diffamatio(n-)*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersion.

Thus others we with *defamations* wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 99.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation*.
Dr. Dodd.

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.]—**Syn.** Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

defamator† (def'a-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *diffamateur* = Sp. *difamador* = Pg. *diffamador* = It. *diffamatore*, < LL. as if **diffamator*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 66.

defamatory (dē-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *diffamatoire* = Sp. *difamatorio* = Pg. It. *diffamatorio*, < ML. *diffamatorius*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, *defamatory* words or writings.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.
Government of the Tongue.

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Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 5.

defame (dē-fām'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [< ME. *defamen, diffamen*, < OF. *defamer, deffamer, desfamer, diffamer*, F. *diffamer* = Pr. Pg. *diffamar* = Sp. *difamar* = It. *diffamare*, < L. *diffamare*, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < *dis-* priv. + *fama*, a report: see *fame*. The prefix is thus for L. *dis-*; but cf. LL. *defamatus*, dishonored, *defamis*, infamous.] 1. To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputation or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.

If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what contumelies and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be
Scribblers or peers, alike are mob to me.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 139.

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [Archaic.]

Rebecca . . . is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxviii.

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

=Syn. 1. *Calumniate, Slander*, etc. See *asperse*.

defame† (dē-fām'), *n.* [< ME. *defame*, also *diffame*, n., < OF. *diffame* (also *defamie*, < LL. *diffamia*), infamy; from the verb.] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame . . .
From all brave knights be banisht with *defame*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

defamed (dē-fāmd'), *p. a.* 1. Slandered or libeled.—2. In *her.*, deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *diffamed*.

defamer (dē-fā'mėr), *n.* A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

defaming (dē-fā'ming), *n.* The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths; they draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

defamingly (dē-fā'ming-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

defamous† (def'a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *defamis*, infamous, < *de-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *defame*, and cf. *infamous*.] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

Defamous words. *Holinshed*, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.

defatigable† (dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **defatigabilis*, < *defatigare*, tire out: see *defatigate*.] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

defatigate† (dē-fat'i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> It. *defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue: see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

defatigation† (dē-fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, ii.

default (dē-fâlt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defaut, defaute*; < ME. *defaulte*, prop. and usually *defaute*, < OF. *defaute, deffaute, defalte, defaulte, deffaulte*, F. *défaut* = Pr. *defauta* = It. *diffalta*, < ML. *defalta*, for **diffallita*, a deficiency, failure, prop. fem. pp. of **diffallire*, **defallere* (> ult. E. *defail*), fail, < L. *dis-* or *de-*, away, + *fallere*, fail: see *fail*, and cf. *fault*.] 1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty, obligation, or law requires; specifically, in *law*, a failure to perform a required act in a lawsuit within the required time, as to plead or appear in court, or omission to meet a pecuniary obligation when due.

And yf he fynde 3ow in *defaute* and with the false holde,
Hit shal sitte 3oure soules ful soure at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 153.

Let patrons take heed, for they shall answer for all the souls that perish through their *default*.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 94.

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

Alle these fill by stroke of spere for *defaute* of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shal he more his wyf mistriste,
Though he the soth of hir *defaute* wiste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

Thine own *defaults* did urge
This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

4†. In *hunting*, a lost scent.

The houndes hadde overshot hym alle,
And were on a *defaulte* yfalle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.

Judgment by default, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be *in default*.

default (dē-fâlt'), *v.* [< ME. *defauten*, fail, be exhausted, < *defaute*, n.: see *default*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care: as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger, "Pay up! Come on!"
Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

2†. To fail in duty; offend.

Pardon crav'd . . .
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

But if in due prevention you *default*,
How blind are you that were forewarn'd before!
Greene, James IV., iii.

3†. To omit; neglect.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses.
Hales, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fail in the performance of.

What they have *defaulted* toward him.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In *law*, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

defaulter (dē-fâl'tėr), *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against.
Marvell, Works, I. 57.

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

defaultive†, *a.* [ME. *defautif*, < OF. *defautif*, < *defaute*, default.] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defautiyf* in lippis. *Wyclif*, Ex. vi. 12.

defaultless†, *a.* [ME. *defautles*; < *default* + *-less*.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defautles*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8697.

defaulture†, *n.* [< *default* + *-ure*.] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

defaute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *default*.

defet, *a.* An obsolete form of *deaf*.

defeasance (dē-fē'zans), *n.* [Formerly also *defeizance*; < OF. *defeisance*, a rendering void, < *defeisant, defaisant, desfaisant*, ppr. of *defaire, desfaire*, F. *défaire*, render void, undo: see *defeat*.] 1†. An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasaunce* did remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In *law*, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeasance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

defeasanced (dē-fē'zanst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

defease† (dē-fēz'), *v. t.* [ME. *defesen, defeisen*, evolved from *defesance, defeasance*, defeasance: see *defeasance*. Cf. *defeat*.] 1. To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeased* to the defender.
Newbyth, Supp., Dec., p. 499. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defese* him tharof.
Act Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

defeasible (dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [< AF. *defeasible*; as *defease* + *-ible*.] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

defeasibleness (dē-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

defeat (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defeten, deffeten, defaiten* (pp. **defeted, deffeted*, also *defet*, as adj., after OF.: see first quot.), < AF. *defeter, defeater*, annul, undo, < AF. *defet*, OF. *defait, deffait, desfait, desfeit* (ML. *defactus, diffactus, disfactus*), pp. of *defaire, deffaire, desfaire*, F. *défaire* = Sp. *deshacer* = Pg. *desfazer*, < ML. *defacere, diffacere, disfacere*, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *facere*, do; being of the same ult. formation as L. *deficere*, fail: see *deficient*, and cf. *defeat*, *n.*, which, as compared with *defect*, *n.*, connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also *defease, defeasance*.] 1†. To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.

And of hymself ymagyned he ofte
To be *defet* and pale and waxen lesse
Than he was wont. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 618.

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeateth* men.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defeature*, 2.]

Specifically—2. In *law*, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defeasance*, 3.—3. To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession.
Hallam.

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. 34.

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 223.

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the King on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfred's Forces. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

=Syn. 5. *Beat, Overpower, Overwhelm, Defeat, Discomfit, Rout, Overthrow*, conquer. *Beat* is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. *Overpower* and *overwhelm* are the least discreditable to the one that loses in the struggle; *overpower* is least permanent in its effects. To *overpower* is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To *overwhelm* is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. *Defeat* is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies less discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than *beat*: as, that army is considered *beaten* which withdraws from the field. *Defeat* implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. *Discomfit* has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of foiling, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. *Rout* is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. *Overthrow* is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See *conquer*.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Our Conquerour whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have *o'erpower'd* such force as ours.
Milton, P. L., i. 145.

There the companions of his fall, *o'erwhelm'd*
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 76.

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry [IV.].
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 307.

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fail?
Sumner, Speech against the Slave Power.

The armies of Charles were everywhere *routed*, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

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I have never yet been *overthrown*,
And thou hast *overthrown* me, and my pride
Is broken down, for Enid sees my fall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

defeat (dē-fēt'), *n.* [< *defeat*, *v.* Cf. F. *défaite*, OF. *defaitte*, *defaite*, *defaicte*, *deffaite*, *desfaicte*, f., defeat, ruin, deprivation, *defait*, *defaict*, *desfait*, m., evil, misfortune, < L. *defectus*, failure, want, defect, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*, and *defeat*, *v.* *Defeat*, *n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in E. it depends directly upon the verb.] **1†.** An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the *defeat* of a title.—**3.** The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without *defeat*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe *defeat* upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by *defeat*, who durst contend with me.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 28.

A *defeat* like that of Culloden. *Bancroft.*

defeasure† (dē-fē'zūr), *n.* [< OF. *deffaiture*, *defaiture*, *deffaicture*, ruin, destruction, disguise, < *defaite*, *desfaite*, defeat, ruin, destruction: see *defeat* and *-ure*, and cf. *feature*, to which *defeature*, *n.*, 2, and *defeature*, *v.*, are now referred.] **1.** Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

The king of Parthia,
Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi,
Offer'd him his protection.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

defeature (dē-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [< OF. *deffaiturer*, *deffacturer*, *desfaiturer*, disfigure, disguise, < *deffaiture*, disfigurement, disguise: see *defeature*, *n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events *defeatured* by exaggeration.
Fennell, Proceedings at Paris.

Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.
De Quincey.

defecate (def'ē-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæcare* (> F. *déféquer* = Sp. Pg. *defecar* = It. *deficare*), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < *de*, away, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, sediment: see *fæces*, *fecal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber.
Boyle, Hist. Firmness.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more *defecated* and perfect. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients [Classics] that their works are *defecated* of all turbid mixture of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure literature. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.

defecate (def'ē-kāt), *a.* [< L. *defæcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a *defecate* and pure spirit, not laden with the burden of meat and vapours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 235.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

defecation (def-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défécation* = Sp. *defecación* = Pg. *defecação* = It. *defecazione*, < LL. *defæcatio(n-)*, < *defæcare*, defecate: see *defecate*.] **1.** The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood.
Harvey, Consumptions.

2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—**3.** Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and his abstinence from meat might be a *defecation* of his faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 9.

defecator (def'ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous-acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

defect (dē-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *defaicte* (< OF. *defait*, *defaict*, *deffait*: see *defeat*, *n.*), also *defect*, *deffect* = Sp. *defecto* = Pg. *defeito* = It. *defetto*, *difetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *defect*, < L. *defectus*, a failure, lack, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (cf. OF. *defaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*), < *de-* priv. + *facere*, do. Hence (from L. *deficere*) *deficit*, *deficient*, etc.] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

An hidde *defaicte* is sumtyme in nature
Under covert, and thereof thus thowe lere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than *Defect* of any thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 213.

Either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

=**Syn.** Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.

defect (dē-fekt'), *v.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I looke on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a greate stroke to ye poore Church of England, now in this *defecting* period. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 15, 1686.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected*; he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 280.

II.† *trans.* To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life *defect*.
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

Defected honour never more
Is to be got againe.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

defect† (dē-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] Defective.

Their service was *defect* and lame. *Taylor*, 1630.

defectibility (dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *defectibilidade*; as *defectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the *defectibility* of certitude.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 338.

defectible (dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *defectible* = Pg. *defectivel*, < ML. as if **defectibilis*, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail (see *defect*, *v.*), + E. *-ible*.] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

defection (dē-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *défection* = Sp. *defección* = Pg. *defecção* = It. *defezione*, < L. *defectio(n-)*, lack, failure, desertion, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **1.** A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—**2.** The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their *defection* from the New. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and *defection* will have their portion for ever in the Church triumphant. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 323.

Boscan preferred to write in the Castilian; and his *defection* from his native dialect became, in some sort, the seal of its fate. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 438.

defectionist (dē-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *defection* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

defectious† (dē-fek'shus), *a.* [< *defection* + *-ous*.] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Perchance in some one *defectious* peece we may find a blemish. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

defective (dē-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defectif*, *deffectif*, F. *défectif* = Sp. Pg. *defectivo* = It. *defettivo*, *difettivo*, < LL. *defectivus*, imperfect, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally *defective* in those faculties which are essential and necessary to that work which is under our hand, is a great discouragement. *Donne*, Sermons, V.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.
Addison.

All human systems are necessarily *defective*. They partake of the limits of the human mind.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from one person to another is as yet rude and *defective*.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a *defective* noun or verb.—**Defective fifth**, in *music*, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—**Defective hyperbola.** Same as *deficient hyperbola* (which see, under *deficient*).—**Defective syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the premises of the conclusion is omitted.=**Syn. 1.** *Deficient*, *Defective*, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the separation of the first two words, *defective* generally takes the sense of lacking some important or essential quality; *deficient*, that of lacking in quantity: as, *defective* teeth, timber, character; *deficient* supplies, means, intellect. The same difference is found between *deficiency* and *defectiveness*.

They who are *defective* in matter endeavour to make amends with words.
Montaigne, Essays, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xxv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education imparted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought up to be brave, honest, and truthful.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 52.

II. *n.* A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many *defectives*, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of *defectives*. *Science*, VI. 413.

defectively (dē-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for *defectively* writing the Punicke warres. *Speed*, The Proeme.

defectiveness (dē-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and *defectiveness* of an unconjugal mind.
Milton, Divorce, i.

defectless (dē-fekt'les), *a.* [< *defect* + *-less*.] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely *defectless* memory.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 485.

defectuosity† (dē-fek-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *défectuosité* (= Pr. *defectuositat* = It. *difettuosità*), < L. as if **defectuosita(t-)s*, < **defectuosus*, defective: see *defectuous*.] Defectiveness; faultiness. *W. Montague.*

defectuous† (dē-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *défectueux* = Pr. *defectuos* = Sp. Pg. *defectuoso* = It. *difettuoso*, < L. as if **defectuosus*, < *defectus* (*defectu-*), defect: see *defect*, *n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow*, Works, II. xv.

defedation† (def-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *defædatio(n-)*, < LL. *defædare*, defile, < *de-* + *fædare*, foul, < *fœdus*, foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

defence, defenceless, etc. See *defense*, etc.

defend (dē-fend'), *v.* [< ME. *defenden*, also *diffenden*, < OF. *defendre*, *desfendre*, F. *défendre*, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. *defender* = It. *defendere*, *difendere*, < L. *defendere*, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < *de*, down, away, + **fendere*, strike, only in comp. *defendere* and *offendere*; cf. Gr. θείνειν, strike. Cf. *fend*, apheretic form of *defend* and *offend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To saue man saules he sall be send
And all fals trowth he sall *defende*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady Laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The sunny beames. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 63.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Oure Lord *defended* hem, that thei scholde not telle that Avisioun, til that he were rysen from Dethe to Lyf.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

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The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God *defend*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 53.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to *defend* a fortress.

How shulde treuthe not kepe hem that stonden thus to *defenden* treuthe? *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 405.

I pray yow, and requyre be the feith that ye me owen, that ye helpe me to *difende* my londe yef he me assawte with werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

I haue seene one (saith our Author) take a man aliue, and *defend* himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a Target. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

There arose to *defend* Israel Tola the son of Puah. Judges x. 1.

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to *defend* one's rights and privileges; to *defend* a cause or claim at law.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

We use alsoe, almost at the end of everie word, to wryte an idle e. This sum *defend* not to be idle, because it affectes the voual before the consonant.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to *defend* it.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Thou might'st *defend*
The thesis which thy words intend—
That to begin implies to end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn. 3.** *Protect*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), guard, shield.—**4.** *Maintain*, *Vindicate*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

When the Marquise Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs. Lancaster declined to *defend*, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 387.

defendable (dē-fen'da-bl), *a.* [< *defend* + *-able*.] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defendant*, *deffendant*, F. *défendant*, ppr. of *defendre*, defend: see *defend* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

2. In *law*, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party *defendant*.

Now growling, spluttering, wauling, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in a gutter.
Dryden, King and Queen, Epil.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and *defendant*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall.
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.

2. In *law*, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē'), *n.* [< *defend* + *-ee*[1].] One who is defended. [Rare.]

defender (dē-fen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *defendour*, *defendor*, < OF. *defendeor*, *defendeur*, F. *défendeur* (= Pr. *defendedor* = OSp. Pg. *defendedor* = It. *difenditore*), defender, < *defendre*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be *defenders* of themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defender of the Faith** (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn later, but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated *D. F.* and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) *F. D.*

defendress (dē-fen'dres), *n.* [< OF. *defenderesse*, *deffenderresse*, < *defendeor*, defender: see *defender* and *-ess*.] A female defender.

The Queene's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

defendu (dē-fen'dū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *defendre*, defend.] In *her.*, having defenses: used when these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, *defendu* or. See *horned*, *tusked*, *armed*.

★**defensablet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *defensible*.

defensative (dē-fen'sa-tiv), *n.* [< L. *defensatus*, pp. of *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend (see *defense*, *v. t.*), + E. *-ive*.] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pliny doth place in cock-broth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

This is that part of prudence which is the *defensative* or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), I. 873.

★**defense, defence** (dē-fens'), *n.* [< ME. *defense*, *defens*, *defence*, *diffense*, < OF. *defense*, *deffense*, f., *defens*, *deffens*, *desfens*, m., mod. F. *défense*, f., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *defensa* = It. *difensa*, < LL. *defensa*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*. The spelling with *-ce*, *defence*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defense*, and in the apheretic form *fence* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see *-ce*.] **1.** The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernaud Leillo was slaine in *defence* of a fort.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 22.

On Saturday night they made their approches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, tooke the counterscarp and ravelin after a stout *defence*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1674.

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 2.

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence*. Ps. lix. 9.

4. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defence*.
Acts xxii. 1.

The *defence* of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(*b*) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 20.

6†. Defiance; resistance; offense.

What *defense* has thou done to our dere goddes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2692.

7†. A prohibition.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is," (said he) "a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battel and in deedes of armes."
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 5.

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intituled the Noble Science of *Defence*.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 355.

9. *pl.* In *her.*, the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—**Angle of defense.** See *angle*[3].—**Coat of defense.** See *coat*[2].—**Council of defense.** See *council*.—**Défense en droit,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—**Défense en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—**Défense au fond en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—**Defense month.** Same as *fence-month*.—**Dermal defenses.** See *dermal*.—**Dilatory defense, equitable defense,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Dutch defense.** See *Dutch*.—**Line of defense.** (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (*b*) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.—**To be in a posture of defense,** to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defensed† (dē-fens'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defensen*, < OF. *defenser*, *deffenser*, *defencer* = Pr. OSp. *defensar* = It. *difensare*, < L. *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou *defenced* with circular fire, more subtle
Than the [fierce] lightning, . . . yet I should
Neglect the danger. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

Human invention
Could not instruct me to dispose her where
She could be more *defenced* from all men's eyes.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), *a.* [< *defense*, *defence*, + *-less*.] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenceless and unarm'd, expose my Life.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), *adv.* In a defenseless or unprotected manner.

defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the *defenselessness* of a man's condition.

defensert, defencert, *n.* A defender.

If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or *defencers*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 591.

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *defensible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *defencible* (= ME. *defensable*, < OF. *defensable*, *deffensable*, < ML. *defensabilis*); = Sp. *defensible* = Pg. *defensivel* = It. *defensibile*, < LL. *defensibilis*, < L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** Capable of being defended: as, a *defensible* city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defencible*.
Speed, Henry II., IX. vi. § 56.

This part of the palace
Is yet *defensible*; we may make it good
Till your powers rescue us.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 1.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a *defensible* cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and *defensible* prerogative. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 121.

3†. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come ageyn to ther seruice,
And euery man in *defenseable* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And that euery citezen or other wtyn the cite haue *defensable* wepyn wtyn hym self, for kepynge of the pease.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Defensible casemate. See *casemate*[1].

defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Defensibility.

The *defensibleness* of religion. *Priestley.*

defensibly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *defensible*.] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* araied.
Paston Letters, II. 422.

defensiont, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defencion*; < OF. *defension*, *deffension* = Sp. *defensión* = Pg. *defensão* = It. *defensione*, *difensione*, < ML. *defensio(n-)*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] A defense.

No *defencion* could take place, but all went by tyrannie and meere extortion. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 159.

defensive (dē-fen'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defensif*, F. *défensif* = Pr. *defensiu* = Sp. Pg. *defensivo* = It. *defensivo*, *difensivo*, < ML. **defensivus* (fem. *defensiva*, > OF. *defensive*, a fortification), < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, *defensive* armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and *defensive* against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear.
Waller.

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part.
Dryden, Ded. of All for Love.

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a *defensive* attitude.—**Defensive allegation.** See *allegation*.

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II. *n.* That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Conteininge a resolution politique, touchinge the feminyne goverment in monarchye; wth. a *defensive* of her Maties. honoure and constancye.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*.
Bacon.

The defensive, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, *the defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 256.

To be on the defensive, or **to stand on the defensive**, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time [the battle of Metaurus], for four more years, Hannibal could but *stand on the defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 444.

defensively (dē-fen'siv-li), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather then *defensively*, was not fortified. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

defensor (dē-fen'sọr), *n.* [L., < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(*a*) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having inconsiderable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (*b*) In *civil law:* (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability, of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (c) In *canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—**Fidei Defensor.** See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *defensoire, deffensoire*, < ML. **defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < L. *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

defer[1] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [< OF. *deferer*, F. *déférer* = Sp. Pg. *deferir* = It. *deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < L. *deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = E. *name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *delate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

II. *intrans.* To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred to* his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence*, tr. of Varilla's Hist. House of Medicis [(1686), p. 306.

You — whose stupidity and insolence
I must *defer to*, soothe at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

defer[2] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*[1], of *differ*, < ME. *differren* (rare), put off, < OF. *differer*, F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *differire*, *diferire*, defer, delay, < L. *differre* (pp. *dilatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different, whence directly E. *differ*), < *dis-*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]: see *differ*, *dilate*, *delay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name.
Milton, S. A., l. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**Deferred bonds**, bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict.—**Deferred pay**, an allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—**Deferred shares**, shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bithell.*

II. *intrans.* To wait; delay; procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.
Congreve, To Cobham.

deference (def'ėr-ens), *n.* [< F. *déférence* = Sp. Pg. *deferencia* = It. *deferenza*, < L. as if **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer*[1].] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Inferior Nature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham.*

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 199.

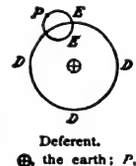
★ **deferent** (def'ėr-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déférent* = Sp. Pg. It. *deferente*, < L. *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer*[1].] **I.** *a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent:* as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or concaves, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal, the tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens*.

II. *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.



Deferent.
⊕, the earth; *P*, the planet; *P*, *E*, *E*, the epicycle; *D*, *D*, *D*, the deferent or orbit.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—**Deferent of the epicycle**, or simply the **deferent** (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicycle*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequalities of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. *Small.*

deferential (def-ę-ren'shal), *a.* [= F. *déférentiel*, < L. as if **deferentialis*, < **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre:* see *deferent*, *deference*.] 1. Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the vas deferens, or deferent duct of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

deferentially (def-ę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer (*deferentially*
With nearing chair and lower'd accent) think —
For people talk'd — that it was wholly wise?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

deferment (dē-fėr'mẹnt), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-ment*.] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

deferrer (dē-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

defervet, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *defervere*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] To boil down.

Defrut, carene, and sape in oon manere
Of must is made. Defrut of *defervyng*
Til thicke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

defervescence, defervescency (dē-fėr-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *defervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defervescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *defervescency* in holy actions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *defervescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.
London Times.

defeudalize (dē-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalized*, ppr. *defeudalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *feudalize*.] To deprive of feudal character or form.

deffait, *a.* [OF., pp. of *defaire, deffaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*.] In *her.*, same as *decapité*.

deffly† (def'li), *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

They dauncen *deftly*, and singen soote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

defiablet, *a.* [ME. *dyffyable;* < *defy* + *-able*.] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meetes and *dyffyable* also.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 1, back.

defiance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *defyaunce*, < OF. *defiance, deffiance, desfiance*, F. *défiance* (= Pr. *desfiansa* = OSp. *desfianza* = It. *diffidanza, difidenza, disfidanza*), < ML. *diffidentia, diffidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant*, *diffident*, and cf. *diffidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance*.] 1†. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defyance* against him.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,
Defiances send forth, proclaiming open war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers. *Scott.*

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt or an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid defiance to, or **to set at defiance**, to defy; brave: as, to *bid defiance to* ridicule or criticism; to *set* public opinion *at defiance*.

He *bids defiance to* the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

defiant (dē-fī'ant), *a.* [< OF. *defiant, deffiant*, F. *défiant* = Pr. *desfiant* = OSp. *desfiante* = It. *diffidente, disfidante*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy, > OF. *defier*, F. *défier*, defy: see *defy*, *diffide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *defiant*.] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

defiantly (dē-fī'ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

defiatory† (dē-fī'a-tọ-ri), *a.* [Improp. < *defy* + *-at-ory*.] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defiatory*.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (1632), p. 276.

defibrinate (dē-fī'bri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate*.] To defibrinize.

defibrination (dē-fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* The act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

defibrinize (dē-fī'bri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinized*, ppr. *defibrinizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ize*.] To deprive of fibrin: specifi-

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cally used of removing fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

deficience (dē-fish′ens), *n.* [See *deficiency.*] The state of being deficient; a deficiency. [Rare or obsolete.]

In this third part of learning, which is poesy, I can report no *deficience.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

It would argue doubtless in the other party great *deficience* and distrust of themselves, not to meet the force of his reason in any field whatsoever,
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

deficiency (dē-fish′en-si), *n.*; pl. *deficiencies* (-siz). [Also *deficience*; = Sp. Pg. *deficiencia* = It. *deficienza*, < ML. as if **deficientia*, < L. *deficien(t-)s*, deficient: see *deficient.*] 1. The state of being deficient; a lack or failing; a falling short; incompleteness, as of intelligence, attainments, or performance.

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.
Buckle, Civilization.

The *deficiency* in administration [of the U. S. government], aside from bad lawgivers, consists mainly in the lack of business order in public affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 311.

2. That in which a person or thing is deficient; an imperfection.

The *deficiency* which causes colour-blindness cannot be supplied by any conceivable process. *Tait*, Light, § 16.

3. Lack of the necessary quantity, number, etc.; inadequacy; insufficiency: as, a *deficiency* of troops; a *deficiency* of blood.—4. Absence; loss. [Rare.]

Tho' thou wert scattered to the wind,
Yet is there plenty of the kind. . . .
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency*?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Deficiency bill. See *bill*[3].—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve.** See *curve.*—**General Deficiency Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Syn.** Insufficiency, scantiness, meagerness, scarcity, dearth. For comparison with *defectiveness*, see *defective.*

deficient (dē-fish′ent), *a.* [= F. *déficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *deficiente*, < L. *deficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *deficere*, lack, fail, be wanting: see *defect.*] 1. Lacking; wanting; incomplete.

Just as much as the love of God's law is *deficient*, must the fear of man's law be called in to supply its place.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 222.

2. Defective; imperfect; inadequate: as, *deficient* strength.

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not *deficient*, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not— *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. Not having a full or adequate supply: as, the country is *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—**Deficient hyperbola,** in *math.*, a curve which meets the line at infinity at only one real point; a curve which has one and but one real asymptote, and which does not run off to infinity elsewhere. It is so called (first by Newton) as having but one asymptote instead of two. See *hyperbola.* Also called *defective hyperbola.*—**Deficient number,** in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the number itself: thus, 8 is a *deficient number*, as the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, is only 7. =**Syn.** *Deficient*, *Defective* (see *defective*), insufficient, inadequate.

deficiently (dē-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In a deficient manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

deficientness (dē-fish′ent-nes), *n.* The state of being deficient. [Rare.]

deficit (def′i-sit), *n.* [= F. *déficit* = Sp. Pg. It. D. G. Dan. Sw. *deficit*, < L. *deficit*, it is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *deficere*, be wanting: see *deficient.*] A failure or falling off in amount; specifically, a financial deficiency: as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit.* *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

Profuse expenditure, demanding more than could be got from crippled industry, had caused a chronic *deficit.*
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 155.

defidet, *v. t.* See *diffide.*

de fide (dē fī′dē). [L., of faith: *de*, of; *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Of the faith; authoritative; authentic.

The poorer classes are not, for the most part, even acquainted with the distinction between what is to be believed to be *de fide* and what is popularly taught them as truth. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 112.

defier (dē-fī′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *defyer*; < *defy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *defieur.*] One who defies or dares. (*a*) A challenger; one who challenges another to combat or encounter. (*b*) One who acts in opposition or contempt: as, a *defier* of the laws.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

defiguration† (dē-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *defigure* + *-ation*; equiv. to *disfiguration.*] A disfiguring; disfiguration.

Defigurations and deformations of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 30.

defigure† (dē-fig′ūr), *v. t.* [< F. *défigurer*, formerly *desfigurer* (ML. *defigurare*), disfigure: see *disfigure.*] 1. To disfigure.—2. To figure; delineate; represent figuratively.

On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones as they are here *defigured.*
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 844.

By this [Labyrinth] *defigured* they the perplexed life of man, combred and intangled with manifold mischiefs, one succeeding another. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

defilade (def-i-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiladed*, ppr. *defilading.* [< F. *défilade*, n., < *défiler*, protect from enfilade (q. v.), defile: see *defile*[2].] In *fort.*, to arrange the plan and profile of (a fortification) so as to protect its lines from enfilading fire, and its interior from plunging or reverse fire. Also *defile.*

defilading (def-i-lā′ding), *n.* That branch of fortification the object of which is to determine the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from neighboring eminences. Also *defilement.*

defile[1] (dē-fīl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [Altered, in imitation of the simple verb *file*[2], of same meaning, from ME. *defoulen*, mod. obs. *defoul*, defile, < L. *de-* + ME. *foulen*, make foul (whence mod. *foul*, *v.*), with parallel form *fylen*, whence mod. *file*[2]: see *defoul*[1], *defoul*[2].] 1. To make unclean, dirty, or impure; soil; befoul.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to sully or tarnish, as reputation, etc.

They shall *defile* thy brightness. Ezek. xxviii. 7.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.

3. To make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. Lev. xxii. 8.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. Num. xix. 20.

4. To overcome the chastity of; debauch; violate; deflower.

Shechem . . . lay with her, and *defiled* her.
Gen. xxxiv. 2.

5. To taint, in a moral sense; corrupt; vitiate; debauch; pollute.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt.
Ezek. xx. 7.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

=**Syn.** To contaminate, foul, stain, dirty. See *taint*, *v. t.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [= D. *defileren* = G. *defiliren* = Dan. *defilere* = Sw. *defilera*, < OF. *defiler*, F. *défiler* (= Sp. Pg. *desfilar* = It. *difilare*), file off, defile, unravel, unstring, < *de-* priv. + *filer*, spin threads, < *fil*, a thread, a file, rank, order: see *file*[3].] I. *intrans.* To march off in a line, or by files; file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

The army did not *defile* into the plains around Malaga before the following morning.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

II. *trans.* In *fort.*, same as *defilade.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl′ or dē′fil), *n.* [Formerly also *defilee*; < F. *défilé*, a pass, defile, prop. pp. of *défiler*, defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] 1. A narrow passage in a mountain region; a gorge through which a body of troops or other persons can pass in column with a narrow front.

He sent the guides in the advance, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed through a *defile* of the mountain.
Irving, Granada, p. 94.

2. A march in column with a narrow front.

It was a proud sight for Siena as she watched the *defile* through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys of the towns that acknowledged her sway.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gorge*, *Ravine*, etc. See *valley.*

defilement[1] (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< *defile*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; foulness; uncleanness; impurity.

They are here, as at Mindanao, very superstitious in washing and cleansing themselves from *defilements*: and for that reason they delight to live near the Rivers or Streams of water. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or conduct; impurity; pollution by vice or sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Addison*, Spectator, No. 286.

defilement[2] (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< F. *défilement*, < *défiler*, defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] In *fort.*, same as *defilading.*

defiler (dē-fī′lėr), *n.* One who or that which defiles; one who corrupts or debauches; one who or that which pollutes.

Thou bright *defiler*
Of Hymen's purest bed! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

defiliation (dē-fil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + E. *-ation*: see *filiation.*] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. [Rare.]

The tales of fairy-spiriting may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montagu be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations.* *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

definable (dē-fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *define* + *-able.*] Capable of being defined. (*a*) Susceptible of definition: as, *definable* words.

That Supreme Nature, which we cannot otherwise define than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.
Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.

(*b*) Determinable; ascertainable: as, *definable* limits; a *definable* period.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable* or no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

definably (dē-fī′na-bli), *adv.* In a definable manner.

define (dē-fīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defined*, ppr. *defining.* [< ME. *definen*, *diffinen*, < OF. *definer*, *deffiner*, *defenir*, *deffinir*, *diffiner*, define, limit, finish, end, etc., F. *définir* = Pr. *definir*, *diffinir* = Sp. Pg. *definir* = It. *definire*, *diffinire* = D. *definiëren* = G. *definiren* = Dan. *definere* = Sw. *definiera*, < L. *definire*, limit, settle, define, < *de-* + *finire*, set a limit, bound, end: see *finish*, and cf. *definish.*] I. *trans.* 1. To determine, declare, or mark the limit of; circumscribe; determine or indicate the bounds or outlines of with precision; mark or set out clearly: as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

More and yet more *defined* the trunks appear,
Till the wild prospect stands distinct and clear.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 122.

The images of objects at different distances from the eye cannot be *defined* at the same time upon the retina.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 48.

2. To fix, establish, or prescribe authoritatively: as, to *define* the duties of an officer.

Even had there been only one state, and not thirteen, it would probably have been found convenient to *define* the range of each of the powers of the commonwealth in a written document. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. To state the signification of; explain what is expressed by (a word, a phrase, etc.); state the nature or essential properties of: as, to *define* virtue; *define* your meaning more clearly.

Hard it is, through the bad expression of these Writers, to *define* this fight, whether by Sea or Land.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined.* *Otway.*

He [Canon Kingsley] *defines* superstition to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

4†. To determine; settle; decide.

These warlike Champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to *define.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To determine; decide; give judgment.

The unjust judge . . . is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties.
Bacon, Judicature.

2. To state a definition.

defined (dē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Having the extent ascertained; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; definite.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Brougham.*

definement† (dē-fīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *definement*, definition, finishing, accomplishment, < *definer*, *defenir*, define: see *define.*] The act of defining or describing; definition.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

definer (dē-fī′nėr), *n.* One who defines, in any sense of that word.

Let your imperfect Definition show
That nothing you, the weak *Definer*, know.
Prior, On Ex. iii. 14.

definish†, *v. t.* [ME. *definishen*, < OF. *definiss-*, stem of certain parts of *definir*, define: see *define*, and cf. *finish.*] To define. *Chaucer.*

definita, *n.* Plural of *definitum.*

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definite (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definit*, F. *défini* = Sp. *definido* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definire*, limit, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and *definite* constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a control arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—**4.** Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—**6.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (*b*) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—**Definite proportions**, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Definite term**, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object. =**Syn.** *Definite*, *Definitive*, clear. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely* — that is, with his meaning sharply defined.; he answered *definitively* — that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of L. *definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

definiteness (def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its *definiteness* to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 330.

definition (def-i-nish'on), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definison*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definición* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. Dan. Sw. *definition*, < L. *definitio(n-)*, a definition (tr. Gr. *ὁρισμός*, < *ὁρίζειν*, define, limit: see *horizon*), < *definire*, define: see *define*.] **1.** The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens — that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details: this depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration; in *astron.*, the condition of the atmosphere with reference to its ability to transmit rays of light without distortion. Such distortion is caused by the passage of the rays through currents or strata of air of different densities.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 255.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

Definition is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its *definition*.
Macaulay, History.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds. Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoölogy. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and attaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognizing that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, some concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An *uncle* is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "*Substance* is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though *definitions* will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. 24.

Abundant definition, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition**. See *causal*.—**Circle in definition**. See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible idea which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception; a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

definitional (def-i-nish'on-al), *a.* [< *definition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comparison that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

definitive (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *définitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, LL. definite, < *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term catalepsy, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Poe*, Tales, I. 332.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain;
For the Queens sentence is *definitive*,
And we must see 't performed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, I.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 484.

They [treaties] may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

Specifically — (*a*) In *biol.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* aorta; a *definitive* anus. *Huxley*. (*b*) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method divisive or *definitive*. *Blundeville*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

Definitive and circumscriptive — the distinction whereby theologers, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere.
Hobbes.

Definitive location, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole. =**Syn.** See *definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitively (dē-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, Civil Power.

3†. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

definitiveness (dē-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled — but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk.
Poe, Tales, I. 346.

definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

definitum (def-i-nī'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tȧ). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

defix† (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvii.

deflagrability (def'lā-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deflagrable*: see *-bility*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine.
Boyle, Works, I. 362.

deflagrable (def'lā- or dē-flā'grā-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 538.

deflagrate (def'lā-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [< L. *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de-* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] **I.** *trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible.—**Deflagrating mixtures**, combustible mixtures, generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

deflagration (def-lā-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagracion* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio(n-)*, < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion. Specifically — (*a*) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with an extremely sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (*b*) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

deflagrator (def'lā-grā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—**Hare's deflagrator**, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

deflate (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *flate*. Cf. *inflate*.] To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate*. ★[Recent.]

deflation (dē-flā'shon), *n.* The act of deflating. [Recent.]

deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *deflectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*, *flexible*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to *deflect* the Pole half-a-dozen miles, far less half-a-dozen degrees.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 5.

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The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more *deflected* by dishonourable motives than that of their adversaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

A beam is always *deflected*, whatever be the load it supports. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *intrans.* To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to *deflect* from the line of ordinary analysis. *Poe*, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), *p. a.* Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shon), *n.* [Prop. but less commonly spelled *deflexion*; = F. *déflexion* = Pg. *deflexão* = It. *deflessione*, < L. *deflexio(n-)*, a bending aside, < L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or *deflection*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 112.

Specifically—3. *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—4. In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The *deflections* which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—6. In *math.*: (*a*) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (*b*) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—7. In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—8. In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (*b*) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), *a.* [< *deflect* + *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflective forces**, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *deflectere*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a beam, especially the bending of a railway ★rail, by an applied weight.

deflector (dē-flek'tọr), *n.* [< *deflect* + *-or*.] 1. A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A device for causing the nozle of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction.

deflex (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, *deflex* the extremity of their antennæ. *Westwood*.

deflexed (dē-flekst'), *p. a.* [< *deflex* + *-ed*[2].] Deflected; specifically, in *zoöl.*, bent down: as, a *deflexed* margin.—**Deflexed antennæ**, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—**Deflexed wings**, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Homoptera*.

deflexion, *n.* See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'shūr), *n.* [< *deflex* + *-ure*: see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [= F. *défloré* = Sp. *desflorado* = Pg. *deflorado* = It. *deflorato*, < LL. *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (*b*) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.

defloration (def-lọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défloraison* = Sp. *desfloración* = Pg. *defloração* = It. *defiorazione*, < LL. *defloratio(n-)*, < *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale*.

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflour, *v. t.* See *deflower*.

deflow† (dē-flō'), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, down, + E. *flow*, after L. *defluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluent*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter *deflowing* from the body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

deflower, deflour (dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defloure*n, *defloren*, < OF. *deflorir*, *defflorir*, *desflourir*, *deflourer*, F. *déflorer* = Pr. *desflorar* = Sp. *desflorar* = Pg. *deflorar* = It. *deflorare*, < LL. *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower* and *flour*.] 1. To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardens. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye
At fifty paces; twice *defloured* a rose,
Striking each time the very leaf he chose.
R. H. Stoddard, Stork and Ruby.

Hence—2. To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grizly Hair *defloweres* his polish'd Skin,
Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured*. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.

deflowerer (dē-flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who deflowers. *Bp. Bale*.

defluency† (def'lọ̈-en-si), *n.* [< *defluent*: see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the *defluency* of the oil, . . . there appeared . . . cylinders consisting partly of concreted oil. *Boyle*, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (def'lọ̈-ent), *a.* [< L. *defluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluous† (def'lọ̈-us), *a.* [< L. *defluus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey*.

defluvium (dē-flō'vi-um), *n.* [L., a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

defluxt (dē'fluks), *n.* [= Sp. *deflujo* = Pg. *defluxo* = It. *deflusso*, < LL. *defluxus*, a flowing down or off, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down or off: see *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *defluxe* and rheumatike descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défluxion* = Pg. *defluxão*, < LL. *defluxio(n-)*, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and *defluxions*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a *defluxion* which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

defly†, *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

defœdation†, *n.* See *defedation*.

defoil[1]†, *v. t.* [< F. *défeuiller* (cf. Sp. *deshojar* = Pg. *desfolhar* = It. *disfogliare*, < ML. **disfoliare*), < ML. *defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foil*[1].] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disburgening and *defoiling* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoil[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *defoilen*, var. of *defoulen*, < OF. *defoler*, etc.: see *defoul*[2].] To trample under foot.

defoil[2]†, *n.* [ME.; < *defoil*[2], *v.*] A trampling under foot.

Ther was fighting, ther was toile,
And vnder hors knightes *defoile*.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 7999.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < L. *de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (Lachnosterna fusca), which begin to *defoliate* oak-groves and poplar-trees. *Science*, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défeuillaison* (cf. Pg. *desfolhação*), < ML. **defoliatio(n-)*, < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; the fall of leaves in autumn or in the dry season.

The foliation and *defoliation* of trees. *Nature*, XXX. 558.

defoliator (dē-fō'li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *deshojador* = Pg. *desfolhador*; as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [< OF. *deforcer*, *deforcier*, *defforcier*, *desforcier*, < ML. *difforciare*, **diffortiare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *de-*) + *fortia* (> OF. *force*), force: see *force*.] In *law*: (*a*) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, castels, and other places to defend the land against him, to *deforce* him of his fee. *Holinshed*, Edw. I., an. 1296.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 137.

deforce† (dē-fōrs'), *n.* Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *deforcement* (cf. ML. *deforciamentum*), < *deforcer*, deforce: see *deforce* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a *deforcement*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforceor† (dē-fōr'sọr), *n.* [Also written *deforser*, *deforsor*, *deforsour*; < OF. *deforceor*, < *deforcer*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'siant), *n.* [< OF. *deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcier*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*: (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

deforciation (dē-fōr-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **difforciatio(n-)*, < *difforciare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general *deforesting* of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *deforest* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 268.

deform[1] (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deformen*, *difformen*, < OF. *deformer*, F. *déformer* = Sp. Pg. *deformar* = It. *deformare*, *difformare*, < L. *deformare*, put out of shape, disfigure, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] 1. To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be *deformed* into a circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

Specifically—2. To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by

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malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Whose work is without labour, whose designs
No flaw *deforms*, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.
Cowper, Task, vi. 229.

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.

3. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

Fury will *deform* the finest Face.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

deform[1]† (dē-fôrm'), *a.* [< ME. *defourme*, < OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme* = Sp. Pg. *deforme* = It. *difforme*, < L. *deformis*, a., deformed, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *deform*, *v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 494.

deform[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deformen*, *defformen*, < L. *deformare*, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, < *de-* intensive + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *deform*[1], *v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

Deformyd [L. *deformata*] by lettris in stoones.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dē-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deformable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.
Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *deform*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

deformatet, *a.* [ME., < L. *deformatus*, pp. of *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1], *v.*] Deformed.

And whan she sawe her visage so *deformate*,
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate.
Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 349.

★ **deformation** (def-ôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *difformation* = Sp. *deformación* = Pg. *deformação*, < L. *deformatio*(*n-*), < *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1].] **1.** The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 165.

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 450.

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bántu languages.
Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.—**4.** In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin.—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

deformed (dē-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [< ME. **deformed*, *difformed*; pp. of *deform*[1], *v.*] **1.** Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monstre is a thing *diformed* azen Kynde both of Man or of Best or of ony thing elles: and that is cleped a Monstre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 47.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings.—**3**†. Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make
My crime the more *deform'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest: generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennæ are said to be *irregular*.=**Syn. 1.** Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (dē-fôr'med-li), *adv.* In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dē-fôr'med-nes), *n.* The state of being deformed.

deformer (dē-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certaine *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

★ **deformity** (dē-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *deformities* (-tiz). [< OF. *deformeté*, *deformité*, *defformeté*, F. *difformité* = Sp. *deformidad* = Pg. *deformidade* = It. *deformità*, *difformità*, < L. *deformita*(*t-*)*s*, deformity, < *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*[1], *a.*] **1.** Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, harelip, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—**3**†. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequents of conformity and unity will be lost. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 289.

deforsert, deforsort, *n.* See *deforceor*.

defossion† (dē-fosh'on), *n.* [< L. as if **defossio*(*n-*), < *defossus*, pp. of *defodere*, dig down, bury in the earth, < *de*, down, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul[1]† (dē-foul'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (a var. of *defylen*, E. *defile*, q. v.), < *de-* + *foulen*, make foul: see *foul*, *v.*, and cf. *defile*[1], *file*[2], *v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defoulinge* of men and horse; but there the xiij felowes shewed merveiles with her bodies.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

It is an unclene birde *defoulsth* his neste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defould!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

defoul[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *defoulen*, defile: see *defoul*[1], *v.*, *defile*[1].] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is clene inow.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 109.

defoul[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (also *defoilen*: see *defoil*[2]), < OF. *defoler*, *defouler*, *defuler*, *deffoler*, *desfoler* = Pr. *defolar*, trample under foot, < *de*, down, + *foler*, trample upon, press: see *foil*[2]. This verb was partly confused with *defoul*[1].] To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defowlith* with hyr feet hyr metes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

defoulment†, *n.* [< *defoul*[1] + *-ment*.] Defilement.

defound†, *v. t.* [< OF. *defondre*, *defundre*, melt down, pour down, < L. *defundere*, pour down, < *de*, down, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3].] To pour down. *Jamieson.*

The son schene
Begouth *defound* his bemes on the grene.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 298.

defraud (dē-frâd'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defrauden*, < OF. *defrauder*, F. *défrauder* = Sp. Pg. *defraudar* = It. *defraudare*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud, < *de-* + *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*.] **1.** To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded*.
Paley.

To defraud the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

★ **defraudation** (dē-frâ-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défraudation* = Sp. *defraudación* = Pg. *defraudação*, < LL. *defraudatio*(*n-*), < L. *defraudare*, defraud: see *defraud*.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of *defraudation*, or matter of interest.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222.

defrauder (dē-frâ'dėr), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 196.

defraudment (dē-frâd'ment), *n.* [< *defraud* + *-ment*.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society. *Milton*, Divorce.

defray (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [< OF. *defrayer*, *defraier*, *deffrayer*, *desfraier*, also *deffraitier*, *desfraitier*, *deffretier*, mod. F. *défrayer*, dial. (Picard) *défraitier*, pay the expense, < *de-*, *des-*, off, + *frait*, mod. F. pl. *frais*, expense, cost, < ML. *fredum*, *fredus*, *fridus*, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, < OHG. *fridu*, *fridu*, G. *friede* = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*. The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *affray*, a breach of the peace: see *affray*, and cf. OF. *deffrei*, *deffroi*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. *pay*, ult. < L. *pax*, peace. The ML. *fractum*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of OF. *frait*, expense, after the analogy of L. *fractus*, the source of OF. *frait*, pp., broken.] **1**†. To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Laconia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The governour gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers. *Heylin*, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.

2†. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*
The wrath of thundring Jove, that rules both night and day? *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 42.

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easye, Irenæus, to laye a charge upon any towne, but to fore-see howe the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the cheifest parte of good advisement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure *defrays* his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 606.

The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to *defray*.
Thirlwall, Hist. of Greece, II. 208.

The payment was *defrayed* out of the spoils.
Freeman, Norm. Conquest, II. 404.

defrayal (dē-frā'al), *n.* [< *defray* + *-al*.] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses.
The American, VI. 87.

Her share . . . was confined to the *defrayal* of its cost.
W. E. Norris, No New Thing, II. 3. *N. E. D.*

defrayer (dē-frā'ėr), *n.* [= F. *défrayeur*.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayers* of charges of common [public] plays. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

defrayment (dē-frā'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deffraiement*, *deffrayement*, *desfraiement*, *desfroiement*, F. *défrayement*, < *défrayer*, etc., defray: see *defray*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7.

defrication† (def-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *defricatio*(*n-*), a rubbing, < *defricare*, rub off, rub

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down, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing. *Bailey*, 1727.

defrut†, *n.* [ME., < L. *defrutum*, must boiled down, perhaps contr. of *defervitum* (sc. *mustum*, must), neut. of **defervitus*, pp. of *defervere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] A wine which is made of the must boiled down.

Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere
Of must is made.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deft (deft), *a.* [< ME. *defte*, *dafte*, simple, meek, < AS. *ge-dæfte*, meek (cf. D. *deftig* = MLG. *deftich*, LG. *deftig* (> G. *deftig*), grave, respectable), < *dæftan*, *ge-dæftan*, prepare, put in order, make fit, a secondary causal verb connected with *dafenlīc*, *ge-dafenlīc*, also simply *ge-dafen*, becoming; *ge-dēfe* (= Goth. *ga-dōbs*), becoming, seemly, meek, etc.; < **ge-dafan* (in once-occurring pp. *ge-dafen* before mentioned) = Goth. *ga-daban*, befit, behoove. See *daft*, a var. of *deft*, in deflected sense.] 1†. Simple; meek; modest.

That *defte* meiden, Marie by name.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 36.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or performance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a *deft* young man.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

With so sure a hand and so *deft* a touch.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the author was so *deft* at turning. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

3†. Neat; spruce; trim. *Bailey.*—4†. Foolish; daft. See *daft*.

deft. An abbreviation of *defendant*.

defterdar (def'tėr-där), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish province, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish minister of finance.

deftly (deft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deftly* (once erroneously *defly*), earlier *daftelike*, fitly, properly, < AS. *ge-dæftlīce*, fitly, seasonably; cf. also ME. *daftig-like* (= D. *deftiglijk*), extended from *daftelike*; as *deft* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full *deftly* can he strike.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 8.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,
Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,
And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.
Southey.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lydgate and Occleve contrive to draw from the instrument their master had tuned so *deftly*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

deftness (deft'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being deft; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence the development of *deftness* or skill.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263.

2†. Elegance; beauty.

deftster (deft'stėr), *n.* One who is deft; a proficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.]

defunct (dē-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *défunt* = Pr. *defunct*, *deffunt* = Sp. *defunto*, *difunto* = Pg. *defunto*, *defuncto* = It. *defunto*, < L. *defunctus* (as adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*, discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an obligation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*, or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, + *fungi*, perform: see *function*.] I. *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 225.

The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 9.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons collectively; the dead: most commonly used of a recently deceased person.

Nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

defunction† (dē-fungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *defunctio(n-)*, performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, perform, die: see *defunct*.] Death; decease.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one-and-twenty years
After *defunction* of King Pharamond.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

defunctionalize (dē-fungk'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defunctionalized*, ppr. *defunctionalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *functional* + *-ize*.] To deprive of function. *T. N. Gill.*

defunctive† (dē-fungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *defunctus*, pp. (see *defunct*), + E. *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,
That *defunctive* music can,
Be the death-divining swan,
Lest the requiem lack his right.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

defuse†, **defused**†, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.

defy (dē-fī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defied*, ppr. *defying*. [< ME. *defien*, *defyen*, *deffyen*, *diffyen*, < OF. *defier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfizar* = It. *disfidare*, *diffidare*, < ML. *diffidare*, renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudiate, defy, L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-*, away, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Cf. *affy*, and *diffide*, *diffident*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To renounce; reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

The fowler we *deffye*
And al his crafte. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 138.

There was none of them that ever railed on him, and came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we *defy* him and all his works, false wretch that he was."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 88.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2†. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disapprove.

I would kiss as many of you as had . . . breaths that I *defied* not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms; dare to meet in combat.

Edmunde bi messengers the erle he *defies*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of any kind; dare to do something (generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done, or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

Since he has *defied* us to the proof, we will go fully into the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile force); set at naught; resist successfully: as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of a magistrate.

The spul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point.
Addison, Cato.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, *defy* fortune and outlive calamity.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to the density of liquids these elements have still *defied* all efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

6†. To reject; eject; void: with *out*.

The *defied out* [things *defied out* (Purv.), tr. L. *ejecta*] thou shalt cover with erthe. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 13.

7†. To digest.

And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] mizt *defie*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 404.

Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .
The reed [red] your stomake to *defye*.
Squyr of Lowe Degre (Ritson's Met. Rom., III. 176).

II.† *intrans.* To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere fysshe on the Fryday *defien* in my wombe [stomach]. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 389.

defy† (dē-fī'), *n.* [= OF. *desfi*, *deffy*, F. *défi*; from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal *defy*, to which we had been invited. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

defyer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defier*.

deg (deg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degged*, ppr. *degging*. [E. dial. (North.), = *dag*[1], bedew.] I. *trans.* To sprinkle; moisten.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of water previously to *degging* the spent madder with it.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), *a.* [Fem. *dégagée*: F., pp. of *dégager*, disengage, put at ease.] Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conventional rules.

No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so *dégagé*. *Cowper*, Of Himself.

deganglionate (dē-gang'gli-on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *deganglionating*. [< *de-* priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of ganglia.

The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of minimal faradaic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), unfurnish, ungarrison, < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, furnish: see *garnish*.] 1. To unfurnish; strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house. —2. To deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [Rare in both uses.]

degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* [< *degarnish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

degender† (dē-jen'dėr), *v.* [< OF. *degenerer*, F. *dégénérer*, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < OF. *engendrer*): see *degenerate*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To degenerate.

And if then those may any worse be red,
They into that ere long will be *degendered*.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to degenerate.

degeneracy (dē-jen'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *degenerate*: see *-cy*.] 1. The tendency to degenerate or deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential qualities; a downward course, as from better to worse, or from good to bad.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal *degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

2. The state of being or of having become degenerate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *degeneracy* of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, vii.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.
Addison.

=Syn. Debasement, degenerateness.

degenerant (dē-jen'ę-rant), *a.* [< L. *degeneran(t-)s*, ppr. of *degenerare*: see *degenerate*, *v.*] Becoming reduced or degraded in type; degenerating. [Rare.]

degenerate (dē-jen'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *degenerated*, ppr. *degenerating*. [< L. *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare* (> F. *dégénérer* = Sp. Pg. *degenerar* = It. *degenerare*), degenerate, < *degener*, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind: see *genus*, *general*.] 1. To lose, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype; become of a lower type.

You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not yourself most able in wit and body to do anything when you be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).

Without art, the noblest seeds
Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Specifically—2. To decay in quality; pass to an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

Without that activity which its greater perfection implies and requires, the brain of the civilized man *degenerates*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 506.

★=Syn. To deteriorate, decline.

degenerate (dē-jen'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *degeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having lost, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind; having been reduced to a lower type.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii. 21.

Specifically—2. Having fallen into a less excellent or a worse state; having declined in physical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint-hearted and *degenerate* king,
In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through indulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical beauty. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 155.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at present see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilisation. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 59.

3. Characterized by or associated with degeneracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inanimate objects.

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Caird.*

Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms. Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

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degenerately (dē-jen'ę-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I served.
Milton, S. A., l. 419.

degenerateness (dē-jen'ę-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

★**degeneration** (dē-jen-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneración* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if **degeneratio*(*n*-), < *degenerare*, degenerate.] **1.** A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkinding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organisation; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—**3.** In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration. Same as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Amyloid degeneration.** See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*.—**Calcareous degeneration,** a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—**Caseous degeneration, cheesy degeneration.** See *caseous*.—**Colloid degeneration.** See *colloid*.—**Fatty degeneration,** in *pathol.*, the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.—**Fibroid degeneration,** the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mucoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing mucin.—**Parenchymatous degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration,** disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallerian degeneration,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

degenerationist (dē-jen-ę-rā'shọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *degeneration* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.
Academy (London).

degenerative (dē-jen'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *degenerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance. Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 195.

degenered† (dē-jen'èrd), *a.* [Accom. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) *-ed*[2] = (L.) *-ate*[1]. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* seed
Industrious nature in each heart had sowen.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

degenerescence (dē-jen-ę-res'ens), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize† (dē-jen'ę-rīz), *v. i.* [As *degenerous* + *-ize*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degeniz'd, decaid, and withered quight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

degenerous† (dē-jen'ę-rus), *a.* [< OF. *degenereus*, *degenereuz*, with added suffix (E. *-ous*), < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,
Convicted caitiff and *degen'rous* creature.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

degenerously† (dē-jen'ę-rus-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed! *Decay of Christian Piety.*

degerminator (dē-jėr'mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *de-* priv. + *germen* (*germin-*), germ. Cf. F. *dégermer*, extract the germ.] In *milling*, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest†, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. *Jamieson.*

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 321.

degestly†, *adv.* [< *degest* + *-ly*[2].] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson.*

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thir wourdis *degestlie* maid ansueris.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 284.

degger (deg'èr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles.

degging-machine (deg'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* [< *degging*, verbal n. of *deg*, sprinkle, + *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

degise†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

deglaze (dē-glāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglazed*, ppr. *deglazing*. [< *de-* priv. + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

deglory† (dē-glō'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [< *de-* priv. + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head
That was before with thorns *degloried*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

deglube† (dē-glōb'), *v. i.* [< L. *deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, + *glubere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*E. D.*)

Deglubitores (dē-glō-bi-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglubere*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the finches and buntings, the tanagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidæ*, *Tanagridæ*, and *Icteridæ*. See *husker*. [Not in use.]

deglutinate (dē-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [< L. *deglutinatus*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *déglutiner*), unglue, < *de-* priv. + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] **1.** To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by ungluing.

See, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke!)
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lō-tish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *déglutition* = Pg. *deglutição* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglución*), < LL. **deglutitio*(*n*-), < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (deg-lō-tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

deglutitive (dē-glō'ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutition* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory.

deglutitory (dē-glō'ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutition* + *-ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

deglycerin (dē-glis'ę-rin), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerining* neutral fats before they are saponified.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 151.

degorder (deg'ôr-dèr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg*(*ree*) + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degote (deg'ōt), *n.* [Russ. *degotĭ*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elachert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *degutt*.

degouted†, *a.* [Sc. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté*, *degoté*, spotted (cf. *degouter*, *degoutter*, drop, drop down), < L. *de-* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill . . .
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.
King's Quair, v. 10.

★**degradation** (deg-rā-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *desgradatio* = Sp. *degradación* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio*(*n*-), a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] **1.** A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office: as, the *degradation* of a general. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degradation. By the *simple* or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deprivation*, 4. (*b*) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (*c*) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. *B. H. Hall.* (*d*) In the University of Cambridge, England, the postponement of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (*e*) In the University of Oxford, the solemn canceling in convocation of the degree held by a member of the university.

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination].
Macaulay.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand comforts his shoulder. *The Century*, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude.—**5.** In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance.—**6.** In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties. *Dana.*

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as retrogressive metamorphosis, corresponds to the demands of the selection

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theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), *degradation* and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 158.

8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—**9.** In *her.*, same as *abatement*.—**Degradation of energy.** See *energy*. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

degradational (deg-rā-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *degradation* + *-al*.] In *nat. hist.*, due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dē-grād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [< ME. *degraden*, < OF. *degrader*, F. *dégrader* = Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar* = Sp. Pg. *degradar* = It. *degradare* = D. *degraderen* = G. *degradiren* = Dan. *degradere* = Sw. *degradera*, < ML. *degradare*, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank: see *grade* and *degree*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—**2.** To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

> When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
> Then I *degraded* you from being king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

> Both which have been *degraded* in the senate,
> And must have their disgraces still new rubbed
> To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey.*

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

> Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
> Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 304.

> Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,
> And wilfully *degrade* ourselves of reason
> And piety, to live like beasts?
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 174.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (*b*) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* [cleistogamic] flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 336.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science.*

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—**7.** To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 320.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Debase*, *Disgrace*, etc. (see *abase*); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—**3.** To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under *debase*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—**2.** To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

> No doubt vast eddies in the flood
> Of onward time shall yet be made,
> And throned races may *degrade*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 128, note.

★**degraded** (dē-grā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—**2.** Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley.*

3. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type.
Farrar, Language, iv.

The Protozoa are the most *degraded* in organization.
Science, IV. 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. Also *degreed*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined.** See *cross*1.

degradement (dē-grād'ment), *n.* [< OF. *degradement*, F. *dégradement* (= It. *degradamento*), < *degrader*, degrade: see *degrade*.] Deprivation of rank or office. [Rare.]

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

degrading (dē-grā'ding), *p. a.* **1.** Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dē-grā'ding-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

dégras (dā-grä'), *n.* [F.] Grease obtained as a by-product from wool, and also in the manufacture of some kinds of leather.

degravate† (deg'rā-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down, < *de*, down, + *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*3.] To make heavy; burden. *Bailey*, 1727.

degravation† (deg-rā-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **degravatio*(*n-*), < *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down: see *degravate*.] The act of making heavy.

degrease (dē-grēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [< *de-* priv. + *grease*, after F. *dégraisser*.] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. ★[Rare.]

degree (dē-grē'), *n.* [< ME. *degre*, *degree*, < OF. *degre*, *degret*, F. *degré* = Pr. *degrat* = Pg. *degrão*, a degree, step, rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade*1 and *gree*1. Cf. *degrade*.] **1**†. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

> Round was the schap, in manere of compaas,
> Ful of *degrees*, the heighte of sixty paas,
> That whan a man was set on o *degre*,
> He lette nought his felawe for to se.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

> But when he once attains the utmost round,
> He then unto the ladder turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*
> By which he did ascend. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

> We have feet to scale and climb
> By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
> The cloudy summits of our time.
> *Longfellow*, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparison*, 5.—**4.** The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every dishe in his *degre*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

> He shold serche, fro *degre* into *degre*,
> Vn-to know wherhens he descendyd is,
> Duke, Erle, or Baron, or markois if he be.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 113.

> Great indeed
> His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of bachelor was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of determinant, or bachelor of arts, without a diploma; (2) the license; (3) the degree of master of arts; (4) the degree of master or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of master or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor, master, and doctor: as, bachelor of arts, divinity, music, or law; master of arts; doctor of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, music, etc.

He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Batchelor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In *geneal.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. See first extract, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil. *Stimson.*

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. (*b*) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angular magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 2000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

Aftre the Auctoures of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of Erthe aneweren to a *Degree* of the Firmament.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

(*c*) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,360 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (*d*) In *music:* (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D♯, and D♭; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D♭ and C♯, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from *do* to *re*, from *mi* to *fa*. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. See *step*, *tone*, *interval*, *staff*, *scale*. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

> goure barnes sall ilkon othir wedde,
> And worshippe god in gud *degre*.
> *York Plays*, p. 55.

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection.
Clarke, The Attributes, viii.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 101.

10. In *criminal law:* (*a*) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (*b*) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.]—**Accumulation of degrees.** See *accumulation*.—**By degrees**, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

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Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,
And, *by degrees*, from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,
Dies *by degrees*, and *by degrees* revives.
Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.

By due *degrees*, small Doubts create.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Chronic degree, one 360th part of a tropical year.—**Conjunct degrees.** See *conjunct.*—**Degree cut.** See *cut.*—**Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable.—**Degree of constraint.** See *constraint.*—**Degree of freedom.** See *freedom.*—**Discrete degrees.** See *discrete.*—**Forbidden** or **prohibited degrees**, in *civil* and in *canon law*, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantius. Theodosius the Great forbade them between first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The presenter for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, to presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 99th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage.—**In degree**†, greatly; to a degree.

He was greved *in degre*,
And gretely moved in mynde.
York Plays, p. 53.

Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac.—**Simeon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renunciation of his degree.—**Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxxiv., inclusive. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalms*, under *gradual*.—**To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly: as, proud *to a degree*. [Colloq.]

Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath *to a degree*; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Total degree, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

degree† (dē-grē′), *v. t.* [< *degree*, *n.*] **1.** To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 230.

I will *degree* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 189.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degreed* above our people.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

degreed (dē-grēd′), *a.* [< *degree* + *-ed*²] In *her.*, same as *degraded*, 4.

degreeingly†, *adv.* By degrees; step by step.

Degreeingly to grow to greatness.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 97.

degu (deg′ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidæ* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut in next column.

deguise†, *v. t.* [ME. *deguisen*, *degisen*, *degysen*, vars. of *desgisen*, disguise; see *disguise.*] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede.
King's Quair, iii. 8.



Degu (*Octodon cumingi*).

deguise†, *n.* [ME. *deguyse*, *degise*, *degyse*; from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouthe maners and sere *degyse*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1517). (*E. D.*)

degum (dē-gum′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [< *de-* priv. + *gum*².] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenuity in the yarn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 62.

degust (dē-gust′), *v.* [< L. *degustare*, taste of, < *de-* + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*².] **I.** *trans.* To taste; relish.

A soupe au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of: see *degust.*] Same as *degust.*

degustation (dē-gus-tā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *degustación*, < LL. *degustatio(n-)*, < L. *degustare*, taste of: see *degust.*] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxxiv.

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.

degyse†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise.*

déhaché (dā-ha-shā′), *a.* [F. (in her.), pp. of OF. *dehacher*, *dehachier*, cut off, < *de-* priv. + *hacher*, cut: see *hack*¹, *hash.*] In *her.*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beast used as a bearing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 698.

dehisce (dē-his′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dehisced*, ppr. *dehiscing*. [= It. *deiscere*, < L. *dehiscere*, gape, open, < *de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *hiare*, yawn: see *hiatus* and *yawn.*] To gape; specifically, in *bot.*, to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *dehiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.
R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.

The anthers *dehisced* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 329.

dehiscence (dē-his′ens), *n.* [= F. *déhiscence* = It. *deiscenza*, < NL. **dehiscentia*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, dehiscent: see *dehiscent.*] **1.** A gaping.—**2.** In *bot.*, the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septicidal*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehiscence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.



Dehiscent Seed-vessel or Silicule.

The *dehiscence* of the firm external envelope.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 267.

3. In *pathol.*, a bursting open.

dehiscent (dē-his′ent), *a.* [= F. *déhiscent*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dehiscere*, gape: see *dehisce.*] **1.** Opening, as the capsule of a plant. —**2.** In *entom.*, divergent at the tips, as if tending to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices.

dehonestate†, *v. t.* [< L. *dehonestatus*, pp. of *dehonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, < *de-* priv. + *honestare*, honor, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*, and cf. *dishonest*, *v.*] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

dehonestation†, *n.* [< LL. *dehonestatio(n-)*, < L. *dehonestare*, dishonor: see *dehonestate.*] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 482.

dehors (dē-hôrz′; F. pron. dē-ôr′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dehors*, < OF. *defors*, *deforz*, *deffors*, *deffuers*, *defuer*, *desfuer* = Pr. *defors* = Sp. *defuera*, < ML. *deforis*, outside, without, < L. *de*, from, + *foris*, *foras* (> OF. *fors*, *forz*, *foers*, *hors*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fors* = It. *fore*, *fuora*, *fuore*, *fuori*), out of doors, out, < *foris*, a door, = Gr. *θύρα* = AS. *duru* = E. *door*: see *door*, and *forum*, *foreign*, *foris-*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *law*, without; foreign to; irrelevant.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

dehort† (dē-hôrt′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dehortar*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade, persuade, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, advise: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort.*] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not *dehort* us, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre us.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

The bold Galilean, St. Peter, took the boldness to *dehort* his Master from so great an infelicity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *dehortatio(n-)*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort.*] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a *dehortation* for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

dehortative (dē-hôr′ta-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *dehortativus*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort.*] Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge.*

dehortatory (dē-hôr′ta-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dehortatorius*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort.*] **I.** *a.* Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 103.

II.† *n.* A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

dehorter (dē-hôr′tėr), *n.* A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or *dehorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

dehumanization (dē-hū′man-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehumanize* + *-ation.*] The act of dehumanizing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled *dehumanisation.*

Nature has put a limit to *dehumanisation* in the qualities which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 245.

dehumanize (dē-hū′man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehumanized*, ppr. *dehumanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *humanize*. Cf. F. *déshumaniser.*] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, *dehumanizing* influences; *dehumanized* speculation. Also spelled *dehumanise.*

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *dehumanized*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 343.

dehusk† (dē-husk′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *husk.*] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .
Dehusked upon the floor.
Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numilius.

dehydrate (dē-hī′drāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrated*, ppr. *dehydrating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chlorid, by reason of its strong affinity for water, *dehydrates* moist gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *dehydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent [alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes.
Penhallow, Vegetable Histology, p. 9.

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The celloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 350.

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dehydrater (dē-hī'drā-tėr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrate* + *-ion.*] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī'drọ-jen-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrogenize* + *-ation.*] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the *dehydrogenisations* play the most important part in the production of colour.
Ure, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hī'drọ-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenized*, ppr. *dehydrogenizing*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

dehydrogenizer (dē-hī'drọ-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of *dehydrogenisers* upon naphthylamine.
Ure, Dict., IV. 932.

deiamba (dā-iam'bä), *n.* [Native name.] The Kongo name for bhang, *Cannabis Indica*, the sun-dried leaves of which are smoked either with tobacco or alone. Also *diamba*, *ramba*.

deicide[1] (dē'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicida*, < ML. as if **deicida*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[1].] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig.* [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *deicides*. *The Century*, XXIV. 149.

deicide[2] (dē'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicidio*, < ML. as if **deicidium*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[2].] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*.
Prior, I am that I am.

★ **deictic** (dīk'tik), *a.* [The reg. L. analogy would require **dictic* (cf. *apodictic*); < Gr. δεικτικός, serving to show, < δεικνύναι, show, akin to AS. *tæcan*, E. *teach*: see *teach*.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenchic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reductio ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle.
Whately, Rhetoric, i. 2.

deictically (dīk'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciative, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.
Hammond, Works, I. 703.

deid (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

deid (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Ilka thing that lady took,
Was like to be her *deid*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

He was my father's *deid*.
Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballads, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if'ik), *a.* [= F. *déifique* = Sp. *deífico* = Pg. It. *deifico*, < LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deific* impulse.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 43.

deifical (dē-if'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *deific*.

The ancient catholick fathers were not afrayd to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.
Homilies, On the Sacrament, i.

deification (dē'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deification*, *deificacion*, < OF. *deification*, F. *déification* = Sp. *deificación* = Pg. *deificação* = It. *deificazione*, < LL. as if **deificatio*(*n*-), < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deifier (dē'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

deiform (dē'i-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deiforme*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.
Dr. H. More.

2†. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

deiformity† (dē-i-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *deiform* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Hath given her.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed. *Spiritual Conquest.*

deify (dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [< ME. *deifien*, < OF. *deifier*, F. *déifier* = Sp. Pg. *deificar* = It. *deificare*, < LL. *deificare*, deify, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The seals of Julius Cæsar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*. *Wordsworth.*

deign (dān), *v. t.* [< ME. *deignen*, *deynen*, *daynen*, < OF. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, F. *daigner* = Pr. *denhar* = Sp. Pg. *dignar* = It. *degnare*, deign, < L. *dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*[1], *disdain*, *dedain*[2].] 1†. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deignest* not our land.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

2†. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei *deyne* not hym to knowe for her lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.
Pope, Summer, l. 71.

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her wo ne *deyneth* him not to thinke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.]

deignous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

Dei gratia (dē'i grā'shi-ạ). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, Victoria *Dei gratia* Britanniarum regina (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.

Dei judicium (dē'i jọ̄-dish'i-um). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

deil (dēl), *n.* [Sc., = E. dial. *deel*, *dule*, etc., < ME. *del*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Deil's buckie. See *buckie*.—**Deil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball.—**The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell,
When Pate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.
Ramsay.

deil-. See *dil-*.

Deimos (dī'mos), *n.* [< Gr. δεῖμος, fear, terror, personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

dein[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

dein[2] (dēn), *adv.* [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' fowk say that I can preach
Nae that *dein* ill.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Deinacrida, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

Deinornis, *n.* See *Dinornis*.

deinosaur, Deinosauria, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

Deinotherium, *n.* See *Dinotherium*.

deinous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

deinsularize (dē-in'sụ-lạr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularized*, ppr. *deinsularizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *insular* + *-ize.*] To deprive of insularity.

deintet, deinteet, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer.*

deintegrate† (dē-in'tẹ̄-grāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deintegratus*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-* priv. + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

deinteous†, *a.* See *dainteous*.

deinteth†, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

deintrell†, *n.* See *daintrel*.

Deipara (dē-ip'ạ-rạ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Deipara*, < LL. *deipara*, fem. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. See *Theotocos*.

deiparous†, (dē-ip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *deipara*, fem. adj., < L. *deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*

Deipnosophist (dīp-nos'ọ̄-fist), *n.* [< Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής, sing. of Δειπνοσοφισταί, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' < δεῖπνον, dinner, + σοφιστής, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.

deirbhfine, *n.* [Ir.] See *geilfine*.

deist, *n.* A Middle English form of *dais*.

deism (dē'izm), *n.* [< F. *déisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *deismo* = D. G. *deismus* = Dan. *deisme* = Sw. *deism*, < NL. *deismus*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1.—2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. Deism is opposed to atheism, or the denial of any God; to pantheism, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to theism, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

deist (dē'ist), *n.* [< F. *deiste* (Viret, 1563), now *déiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *deista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *deist*, < NL. *deista*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology Theists. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it is transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature: namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

=**Syn.** *Atheist*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

deistic (dē-is'tik), *a.* [< *deist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

deistical (dē-is'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked] . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 462.

deistically (dē-is'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a deistic manner.

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deisticalness (dē-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]

deitate† (dē'i-tāt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *deita(t-)s*, deity, + *-ate*[1].] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

Deiters's cells. See *cell*.

deity (dē'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [< ME. *deite, deyte*, < OF. *deite*, F. *déité* = Pr. *deitat* = Sp. *deidad* = Pg. *deidade* = It. *deità*, < LL. *deita(t-)s* (for classical L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity), the divine nature, < L. *deus* (> F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus, dieus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*), a god, God. The L. *deus* (whence also E. *deific, deify, deism, deist*, and their derivates) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. *dĕus*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dii*, dat. and abl. pl. *dis, diis*, in inscriptions also *dībus, diibus*, gen. pl. *dīvom, dīvum;* later nom. pl. *dei*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. **dīus*, **dīvus*, a god; cf. Skt. *deva*, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend *daēva*, an evil spirit, = Lith. *deva*, a god; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, God, = OW. *Diu*, W. *duw*, God, = Icel. *tívi*, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. *θεός*, a god (whence E. *theism, theist, atheism, atheist, thearchy, theodicy, theology*, etc.). (2) L. *dīvus*, often *dius* (= Gr. *δῖος* or **διϝός*, divine), adj. to *deus;* hence L. *divinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. Skt. *dāiva*, divine, *divya*, heavenly; L. *divus, dīus*, adj., as n. a god. (3) OL. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove, Jupiter*), = Gr. *Ζεύς*, Bœotian *Δεύς*, for **Δηύς* (gen. *Διός* for **Διϝός*), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = Skt. *dyāus* (gen. *divas*, stem *div-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, OL. *Joupiter*, L. *Jūpiter, Juppiter*, in another form *Diespiter*, = Gr. voc. *Ζεῦ πάτερ* = Skt. voc. *Dyāush pitar*, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. **Tiu*, in OHG. *Zio* = AS. *Tiw* = Icel. *Týr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. *Tiw* is still preserved in E. *Tuesday*, AS. *Tiwes dæg* (see *Tiw* and *Tuesday*). (4) L. *diēs*, a day, orig. **diās*, **divās;* cf. Skt. *dyāus* (stem *div-*), day (the same as *dyāus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiv*, Ir. *dia* = W. *dyw*, day: see *dial, diurnal, journal, journey*. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same root, see *Diana, Janus, Juno*, and *Dis*. Cf. also *demon*.] 1. Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded *deity*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the *Deity* more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. *Paley*, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *dejeter, degeter, dejecter, degecter*, F. *déjeter* = Pr. *dejetar*, < L. *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, dejicere*, cast down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, cast, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject, adject, conject, eject*, etc.] 1†. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In sething water hem *dejecte*,
So lette hem sething longe tyme swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*
With too much scorn.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.
Fuller, Profane State, i.

2†. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly *dejected*, to call home her wandering senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that *dejects* me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 99.

=**Syn.** 3. To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.

deject† (dē-jekt'), *a.* [< OF. *dejet* = Sp. *deyecto* = It. *dejetto*, < L. *dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downcast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

dejecta (dē-jek'tă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, deicere*, thrown down: see *deject*.] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

dejectant (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, same as *despectant*.

dejected (dē-jek'ted), *p. a.* 1. Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.]—2. Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

He was much *dejected*, and made account we would have killed him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Long, with *dejected* look and whine,
To leave the hearth his dogs repine.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Dejected embowed, in *her.*, embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed dejected.* =**Syn. 2.** Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dē-jek'ted-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bowed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil.

dejectedness (dē-jek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being cast down; depression of spirits.—2. Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

The *dejectedness* of a slave is likewise given him [Caliban], and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island.
Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy.

dejecter (dē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who dejects or ★casts down.

dejection (dē-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *déjection* = Sp. *deyeccion* = Pg. *dejecção* = It. *dejezione*, < L. *dejectio(n-)*, < *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, deicere*, deject: see *deject*.] 1. The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe
Than base *dejection*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Pearson.*

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (*b*) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the *dejections* of cholera; watery *dejections*.—4. The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 301.

A vague *dejection*
Weighs down my soul.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

5. In *astrol.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet. =**Syn. 4.** Sadness, despondency, gloom.

dejectly† (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* [< *deject, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. *Davies.*

I rose *dejectly*, curtesied, and withdrew without reply.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ory*.] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, *dejectory* medicines.

dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *deject* + *-ure*.] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejecta.

dejerate† (dej'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *dejerare*, take an oath, orig. *dejurare*, a form restored in LL., < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury*.] To swear solemnly.

dejeration† (dej-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dejeratio(n-)*, LL. *dejuratio(n-)*, < *dejerare*, take an oath: see *dejerate*.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and *dejerations* he labours to clear his intentions to her person.
Bp. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejeunet, *n.* Same as *déjeuner*.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

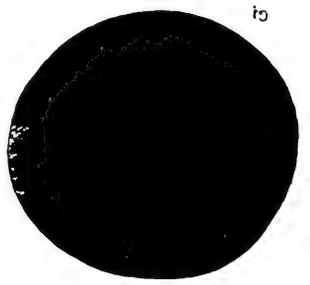
★**déjeuner** (dā-zhė-nā'), *n.* [F., prop. inf. *déjeuner*, OF. *desjeuner, desjuner*, break fast, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *jejunare* (> F. *jeûner*), fast: see *jejune*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.—**Déjeuner à la fourchette** (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 118.

de jure (dē jö'rē). [L., of right or law: *de*, of; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just, justice*.] By right; according to law. See *de facto*.

Dekabrist†, *n.* [< Russ. *Dekabrĭ*, December, + *-ist*.] Same as *Decembrist*.

dekadrachm (dek'a-dram), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάδραχμος*, worth 10 drachmas, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma, drachm*.] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachms, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Evainetos, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dekagram, *n.* See *decagram*.

dekass (dek'-ăs), *n.* [G., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *as* (*ass-*), as: see *as*[4], *ace*.] A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or 7.7 grains troy.

dekastere, *n.* See *decastere*.

dekingt (dē-king'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *king*.] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus *dekinged*, the embassie rode ioyfully backe to London to the parliament.
Speed, Edward III., IX. xii. § 75.

dekle, *n.* See *deckle*.

del[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

del[2] (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *angili-wood*.

del. An abbreviation of the Latin *delineavit*, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a picture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. *De la Beche* (1796–1855).] Lindley's genus name for the bottle-tree, *Pœcilodermis rupestris*. See cut under *bottle-tree*.

delabialize (dē-lā'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *labialize*.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. *H. Sweet.*

delacerate† (dē-las'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating*. [< L. *delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'); cf. *dilacerare*, to tear to pieces (> E. *dilacerate*), < *de-*, from, or *di-*, away, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

delaceration† (dē-las-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. **delaceratio(n-)*, < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate*.] A tearing in pieces.

delacrimation† (dē-lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [Also written *delacrymation;* < L. *delacrimatio(n-)*, < *delacrimare*, shed tears, < *de*, down, + *lacrimare, lacrumare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

delactation† (dē-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *lactation*.] The act of weaning.

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delaine (dē-lān′), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; F. *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

delamination (dē-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscence; a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

The next stage of development . . . is reached in two ways — by invagination and by *delamination*.
H. Spencer, in Nineteenth Cent., May, 1886, p. 764.

delapidate†, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delapse† (dē-laps′), *v. i.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown, from Philip her fair mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsion† (dē-lap′shon), *n.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapse*.] A falling down; prolapse.

delate (dē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= Sp. Pg. *delatar*, accuse, < ML. *delatare* (also contr. *delare*), accuse; < L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *nomen*, name, or later with person as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *defer*[1].] 1†. To carry; convey; transmit; carry down or away; convey to a particular point.

The bone of the cheeke . . . hath a round hole . . . through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd conjugation of sinewes, *delated* to the muscles of the nose.
Banister, Hist. Man, I. 15. *N. E. D.*

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

2†. To publish or spread abroad; make public; relate; report.

This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and *delate* to the people the proceedings of the other.
T. Jefferson, Works, IV. 246. *N. E. D.*

When the crime is *delated* or notorious.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

3. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may *delate*
My slackness to my patron, work me out
Of his opinion. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a house [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly *delated* to the provincial or the general.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 648.

delater (dē-lā′tèr), *n.* [< *delate* + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

delation[1] (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délation* = Sp. *delación* = Pg. *delação* = It. *delazione*, accusation, < L. *delatio*(*n-*), an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, conveyance'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, accuse: see *delate*[1].] 1†. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The *delation* of light is in an instant.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In *delation* of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A *delation* given in against him to the said committee — for unsound doctrine.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ii. 4.

delation[2]† (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [For *dilation*: see *dilation* and *delay*[1].] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage micht suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was sa ner approacheand to the wallis and portis of the town.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantages gotten by such *delation*; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance nor mercy. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxiii.

delator (dē-lā′tor), *n.* [= F. *delateur* = Sp. Pg. *delator* = It. *delatore*, < L. *delator*, an accuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*[1].] A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delater*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, pickthank or malevolent *delators*, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 20.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-ạ-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *delatorius*, < L. *delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delawarean (del-ạ-wār′ē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609–18) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *delayen*, *delaien*, < OF. *delaier*, *delayer*, *deleier*, *delear*, also *dellaier*, *deslaier*, etc., *dilaier*, *dilayer*, etc., later *delayer*, F. *délayer* = Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, also (after F.) *dilajare*, < ML. *dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < L. *dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > ult. E. *defer*[2], *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*[2], *differ*. Thus *delay*[1] is a doublet of *dilate*, and practically of *defer*[2], *differ*, being ult. attached to the same L. inf. *differre*. Cf. *delay*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

Come, are you ready?
You love so to *delay* time! the day grows on.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,
And wish in vain for your *delay'd* Return.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of: as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal?
Milton, Comus, l. 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 272.

To delay creditors, in *law*, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands. = **Syn. 1.** To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new-year *delaying* long;
Thou doest expectant nature wrong;
Delaying long, *delay* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead
Within the taper's flame
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *n.* [< ME. *delay*, < OF. *delai*, *delay*, *dilai*, *dilais*, F. *délai*, m., OF. also *delaie*, f., = It. *dilata*, f., delay; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he seid withoute more *delay*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

O love, why makest thou *delay*?
Life comes not till thou comest.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

delay[2]† (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [< F. *délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = Pr. *desleguar* = It. *dileguare*, dilute, < ML. **disliquare*, **diliquare*, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis-*, *di-*, instead of *de-*), as L. *deliquare*, also *delicare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *liquare*, liquefy: see *deliquate*, *liquate*, *liquid*. Appar. more or less associated, erroneously, with *delay*[1] (OF. *delayer*, etc.), *delate*[2] (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*[2], is prop. a form of *dilate*), *dilate*, and with *allay*[1], *allay*[2].] To alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*

Those dreadfull flames she also found *delayd*
And quenched quite like a consumed torch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

delayable (dē-lā′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies.*

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

delayed† (dē-lād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*[2], *v.*] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper halfe of it a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dē-lā′èr), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tarrier or *delayer*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.
Swift, Character of Hen. II.

delayingly (dē-lā′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,
With many a scarce-believable excuse.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment† (dē-lā′ment), *n.* [< ME. *delayement*, < OF. *delaiement*, *delayement*, *deleement*, etc., < *delaier*, delay, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayement*,
But goeth home in all hie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., IV.

del credere (del kred′e-re). [It., lit. of belief or trust: *del*, contr. of *de il*, of the (L. *de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < L. *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—**Del credere commission**, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

dele[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

dele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dell*[1].

dele[3] (dē′lē), *v. t.* [L. *dele*, impv. of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form ꝺ, or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del′ē-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= F. *délébile* = Sp. *deleble* = Pg. *delevel* = It. *delebile*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indelible*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so usefull for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

delectability (dē-lek-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *deleitabilidad*; as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded — for its *delectability* to the eye. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 827.

delectable (dē-lek′ta-bl), *a.* [(The ME. form was *delitable*, q. v., < OF. *delitable*) = F. *délectable* = Sp. *deleitable* = Pg. *deleitavel* = It. *dilettabile*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "*delectable* bowers," *Quarles*, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the *delectable* baits of sin.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these mediæval cities which the May sun had melted away — a certain *delectable* depth of local color, an excess of duskiness and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

delectableness (dē-lek′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret.*

delectably (dē-lek′ta-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.
Bp. Bale, On Revelations, ii., sig. A vii.

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delectate (dē-lek'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = It. *dilettare*, *dilettare* = Sp. Pg. *deleitar* = F. *délecter*, OF. *deliter* (> ME. *deliten*, E. *delight*), delight: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

delectation (dē-lek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délectation* = Sp. *deleitación* = Pg. *deleitação* = It. *dilettazione*, < L. *delectatio(n-)*, < *delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great *delectation* in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly."
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to *delectation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these *delectations*, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (dē-lek'tus pėr-sō'nē). [L., the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, < *deligere*, pp. *delectus*, choose out, select, < *de*, from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *personæ*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In *law*, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy† (del'ē-gā-si), *n.* [< *delega(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set *delegacy* to that purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [< L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (> It. *delegare* = Sp. Pg. *delegar* = F. *déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. —2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to *delegate* authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Let him *delegate* to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The Iliad shows that it was usual for a Greek king to *delegate* to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délégué* = Sp. Pg. *delegado* = It. *delegato*, < L. *delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.
Jer. Taylor.

II. *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and *delegates* with powers from hell.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the *delegate* of a higher Legislator.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control. *Macaulay.*

Specifically —2. In the United States: (*a*) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (*b*) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent. —3. In Great Britain: (*a*) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. (*b*) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act. —4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council. —**Court of Delegates**, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*. —**House of Delegates**, in the United States: (*a*) The lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (*b*) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).

delegated (del'ē-gā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that Reason may not win.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 36.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose *delegated* cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all *delegated* trust.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special *delegated* power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

delegation (del-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délégation* = Sp. *delegación* = Pg. *delegação* = It. *delegazione*, < L. *delegatio(n-)*, < *delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*.
S. Miller.

These only held their power by *delegation* from the people. *Brougham.*

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first — the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Cromwel.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly. —3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members. 4. In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be *perfect* when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor. 5. In French usage, a share certificate. —6. In *banking*, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatory† (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delegate* + *-ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might bee, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dē-len'dä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delendum, *n.* Same as *delundum*.

delenifical† (del-ē-nif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *delenificus*, soothing, < *delenire*, soothe, soften (< *de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (del-e-sē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Benjamin *Delessert* (1773–1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algæ (*Florideæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaf-like fronds, which are laciniate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

delessite (dē-les'it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist A. *Delesse*.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

delete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps < *de*, away, + **lere*, an assumed verb related to *linere*, smear, erase: see *liniment*. In another view, L. *delere* = Gr. *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*, according to better information.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight.
W. E. Aytoun.

It was not till 1879 that they [the German socialists] were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to *delete* from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 283.

deleterious (del-ē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *délétère* = Sp. *deletéreo* = Pg. It. *deleterio*, < ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, noxious, deleterious, < *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer, < *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a *deleterious* plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried abroad. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xc.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a *deleterious* practice; *deleterious* food.

'Tis pity wine should be so *deleterious*,
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so *deleterious* an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized peoples as clothing. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

deleteriously (del-ē-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

deleteriousness (del-ē-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

deletery† (del'ē-ter-i), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] **I.** *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,
. . . stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since).
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 2.

II. *n.* [< ML. *deleterium*, < Gr. *δηλητήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a poison, neut. of *δηλητήριος*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deleteries* to the sin, and to abate the temptation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dē-lē'shon), *n.* [< L. *deletio(n-)*, < *delere*, delete: see *delete*.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing. —2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total *deletion* from being God's people, was foretold by Christ. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or *deletion* of the Moors.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality.
R. L. Stevenson, Ordered South.

deletitious (del-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *deletitius*, prop. *deleticius*, < L. *delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

deletive (dē-lē'tiv), *a.* [< *delete* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

deletory (del'ē-tō-ri), *n.* [< *delete* + *-ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 2.

Dele-wine†, *n.* A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated, vii. 253.

delf[1] (delf), *n.* [< ME. *delf*, a quarry, a grave, < AS. *dælf*, a ditch, *ge-delf*, a ditch, digging, < *delfan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] 1†. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a *delf* with hande an handfull longe,
And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

Some lesser *delfs*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.
Fletcher, Purple Island, iii. 13.

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2. A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*.—3. A bed of coal or of ironstone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coalfields, Eng.]—4. In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See ★*abatement*, 3.

delf[2], **delft** (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph*; prop. *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware*[3].

delfynt, *n.* See *delphin*.

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

Delian (dē′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Delius*, < Gr. Δήλιος, pertaining to Delos, < Δῆλος, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.—**Delian problem**, the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication*.

delibat† (del′i-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> It. *delibare* = Pg. *delibar*), take of, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation*.] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travell'd and *deliba*ted the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, iii.

delibation (del-i-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. *delibatio*(*n*-), < *delibare*, taste: see *deliba*te.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [Σεβόμενοι] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

delibert, *v. i.* [OSc. also *deliver*, *delyver*; ME. *delliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délibérer*, < L. *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] To deliberate; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste
That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 169.

deliberate (dē-lib′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliberated*, ppr. *deliberating*. [< L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> It. *deliberare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = F. *délibérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + **liberare*, *librare*, weigh, < **libra*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate*.] I. *trans.* To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Alhama. *Irving*, Granada, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all distempered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iii., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 28.

2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast),
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberate (dē-lib′e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose,
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts: as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage,
Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.
Milton, P. L., i. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, Mod. Infidelity.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the Mareb, and formed opposite to the basha. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt.*

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful.

deliberately (dē-lib′e-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē-lib′e-rāt-nes), *n.* 1. Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Eikon Basilike.*

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action. *The American*, VIII. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberater, deliberator (dē-lib′e-rā-tėr, -tor), *n.* [= It. *deliberatore*, < L. *deliberator*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, Essays, cxxxiii.

deliberation (dē-lib-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deliberacion*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délibération* = Pr. *deliberacio* = Sp. *deliberación* = Pg. *deliberação* = It. *deliberazione*, < L. *deliberatio*(*n*-), < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before,
To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after;
To serche it full suerly, and se to the ende,
With due *deleberacion* for doutis of Angur;
Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2457.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great *deliberation*, and his iudgment consists much in his pace. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

4. In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse.=**Syn.** 1 and 3. Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.—2. Consultation, conference.

deliberative (dē-lib′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délibératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliberativo*, < L. *deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberatiue* is a meane whereby we doe perswade, entreate, or rebuke, exhorte, or dehorte, commende, or comforte any man. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it; especially, oratory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

II. *n.* 1†. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (dē-lib′e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 7.

deliberator, *n.* See *deliberater*.

delible, *a.* See *deleble*.

Distinguishing between a *delible* and an indelible character. *Erasmus* (trans.), Morise Enc.

To render the marks not easily *delible*. *Smeaton*, Eddystone Light.

delicacy (del′i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-siz). [< ME. *delicacy*, *delicacie*; < *delica*(*te*) + *-cy*.] 1. The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—2. Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.
Milton, P. L., v. 333.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds.
Milton, P. L., viii. 526.

Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little *delicacy* of that sort. *Grant Allen*, Philistia, III. *N. E. D.*

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden.*

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. xii. 339.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—7. Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, Essays, i.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay.*

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness: as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator.*

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True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful *delicacy.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of *delicacy*, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing *delicacy* was beginning to alarm her friends. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 376.

12†. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie
Which cleped is *delicacie*,
Wherof ye spake here to fore,
Beseche I wolde you therefore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.

13†. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l 489.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers.
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

=Syn. 2. Daintiness, savoriness.—**3.** *Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit.* A *delicacy* is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the *delicacies* of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with *delicacies*. *Dainty* is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A *tidbit* is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *delicate, delicat*, < OF. *delicat*, F. *délicat* = Pr. *delicat* = Sp. Pg. *delicado* = It. *delicato* (cf. ME. *delie*, < OF. *delie, delje, delgie, delge, deuge*, the vernacular form, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, fine, slender), < L. *delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender; usually associated with *deliciæ*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the latter source are *delicious, delectable*, and *delight*, q.v.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to *coarse* or *rough*.

Cer. Wrench it open;
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my sense.
2d Gent. A *delicate* odour. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such *delicate* music in the woods?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a *delicate* being; a *delicate* skin or fabric; *delicate* tints.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
So *delicate* that mortal touch might mar.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,
With the dew on its *delicate* sheath.
Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. *J. Caird.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate*
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—**6.** Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a *delicate* surgical operation; a *delicate* topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact; deft: as, a *delicate* touch; a *delicate* performer or performance.

I do but say what she is: —So *delicate* with her needle!
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined: as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—**9.** Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship: as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.—**10.** Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous.
Addison, Spectator, No. 26.

11†. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses intermixed with plaines, *delicate* gardens, artificiall fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

=Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—**8.** Fastidious, discriminating.—**10.** Sensitive.

II.† *n.* **1.** Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my *delicates.* Jer. li. 34.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince: he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of *delicates.* *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler.*

delicately (del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicatliche*, ne to depe neither.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 166.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts.
Luke vii. 25.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so *delicately* clear. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

delicateness (del'i-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tenderness. Deut. xxviii. 56.

delicatesse† (del-i-ka-tes'), *n.* [< F. *délicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate: see *delicate.*] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'en), *n. pl.* [G., < F. *délicatesse.*] Delicacies; articles of food which are used as relishes.

delice†, *n.* [< ME. *delice*, pl. *delices*, < OF. *delices*, F. *délices*, pl., = Sp. Pg. *delicia* = It. *delizia*, < L. *deliciæ*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate.*] A delight; a dainty; something delicately pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "youthe axith *delice*;
For youthe the course of kinde [nature] wole holde."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

deliciate† (dē-lish'i-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *deliciatus*, pp. of *deliciari*, delight one's self, feast, < L. *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate.*] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

delicious (dē-lish'us), *a.* [< ME. *delicious*, < OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux* = Pr. *delicios* = Sp. Pg. *delicioso* = It. *delizioso*, < L. *deliciosus*, delicious, delightful, < *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate.*] **1.** Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure: as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odor; *delicious* fruit or wine.

She [Venice] ministred unto me more variety of remarkable and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any citie before. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the stomach deadly. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetely declining to the south and Mediterranian coasts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

What so *delicious* as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling? *Emerson*, Friendship.

Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast
To take them as I did? but something jarr'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3†. Delicate; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

=Syn. *Delicious, Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always supersensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, *delicious* spring-time violet.
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so *delightful* as a wife?
Cowper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "*delicious* music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1149.

deliciously (dē-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-lish'us-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness.*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

2†. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East sends hither her *deliciousness.*
Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3†. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dē-likt'), *n.* [= F. *délit* = Sp. *delicto, delito* = Pg. *delicto, delito* = It. *delitto*, < L. *delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de* + *linquere*, leave; cf. *delinquent.*] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in *civil* and *Scots law*, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

deliet†, *a.* [ME. *delie* (three syllables), < OF. *delie, delje, delgie*, F. *délié*, fine, slender, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, < L. *delicatus*, delicate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see *delicate.*] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of riht *delye* thredes.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déligation* = Sp. *deligación*, < L. as if **deligatio(n-)*, < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation.*] In *surg.*, a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *deligations* with many rowlers, saith Albucasius. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

delight (dē-līt'), *v.* [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light, might*, etc.; the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, < ME. *deliten, delyten*, < OF. *deleiter, deliter* = Pr. *delectar* = Sp. *deleitar, delectar* = Pg. *deleitar* = It. *dilettare, dilettare*, < L. *delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delicere*, allure: see *delicate, delectable, delicious.*] **I.** *trans.* To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; poetry *delights* the mind.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 16.

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man *delights* not me, no, nor woman either. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

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II. *intrans.* To have or take great pleasure; be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squyer *delited* nothinge ther-*ynne* whan that he smote his maister, but he wiste not fro whens this corage to hym come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart. Ps. xl. 8.

The labour we *delight in* physics pain. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

delight (dē-līt'), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delite*, < ME. *delite*, *delit*, *delyt*, < OF. *deleit*, *delit* = Pr. *delieg*, *deliet* = Sp. Pg. *deleite* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] **1.** A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. Ps. i. 2.

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, ere spiritual megrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with alle this?
Thowe doest the *delytys* of the devylle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,
And show the best of our *delights*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

3†. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer.* = **Syn. 1.** *Joy*, *Pleasure*, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dē-lī'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*] **1.** Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—
What was thy *delighted* measure?
Collins, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2†. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more white than black.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

delightedly (dē-lī'ted-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dē-lī'tėr), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 250.

delightful (dē-līt'fùl), *a.* [< *delight* + *-ful*, 1.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful*—the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

= **Syn.** *Delicious*, *Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dē-līt'fùl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a delightful manner: in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. ix.

2†. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

delightfulness (dē-līt'fùl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxix.

2†. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sir P. Sidney.

delightingly (dē-lī'ting-li), *adv.* **1.** In a delighting manner; so as to give delight.—**2†.** With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium.

delightless (dē-līt'les), *a.* [< *delight* + *-less*.] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson*, Spring.

delightsome (dē-līt'sum), *a.* [< *delight* + *-some*.] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delightsom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 31.

delightsomely (dē-līt'sum-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightsomely*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

delightsomeness (dē-līt'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied. *Wheatly*, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 38.

delignate† (dē-lig'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *lignum*, wood, + *-ate*[2] (suggested by *delapidate*, *dilapidate*).] To deprive or strip of wood. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness dilapidating, or rather *deligating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.

★**delimit** (dē-lim'it), *v. t.* [< F. *délimiter*, < LL. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de-* + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangiophore. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, V. 246.

★**delimitation** (dē-lim-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *délimitation*, < LL. *delimitare*: see *delimit*.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various dioceses of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

deline† (dē-līn'), *v. t.* [= F. *délinéer* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*.] To mark out; sketch, delineate: see *delineate*. *Otway.*

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 523.

delineable (dē-lin'ē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*. *Feltham*, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dē-lin'ē-a-mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. *delineamiento* = Pg. *deliniamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if **delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternall light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 11.

delineate (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [< L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *deliniare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *lineare*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2]. Cf. *deline*.] **1.** To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—**2.** To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

delineation (dē-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *délinéation* = Sp. *delineación* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < LL. *delineatio(n-)*, < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] **1.** The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the eare well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleaseth the eye well. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

= **Syn. 2.** *Sketch*, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dē-lin'ē-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *délinéateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if **delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*.] **1.** One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, liii.

Specifically—**2.** A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—**3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

delineatory (dē-lin'ē-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *delineate* + *-ory*.] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 386.

delineature† (dē-lin'ē-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *delineatura*, < L. as if **delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*.] Delineation.

deliniment† (dē-lin'i-mẹnt), *n.* [= OF. *deliniment*, < L. *delinimentum*, prop. *delenimentum*, < *delinire*, prop. *delenire*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lenire*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient*, *delenifical*.] **1.** Mitigation.—**2.** A liniment. *Bailey.*

delinition† (del-i-nish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delinere*, besmear, < *de* + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling'kwẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-siz). [= OF. *delinquance* = Sp. *delincuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < LL. *delinquentia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, delinquent: see *delinquent*.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, v. 2.

= **Syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

delinquent (dē-ling'kwẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *delinkwent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinkvent* = F. *délinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I.** *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person. *State Trials* (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for
'Gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)
But that it is abhorring from our state.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

Delinquents who confess,
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.
Cowper, Elegies, iv.

= **Syn.** *Offender*, *Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong-doer.

delinquently (dē-ling'kwẹnt-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

deliquate (del'i-kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquare*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquesce*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquefy, melt: see *liquate* and *delay*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To melt or be dissolved.

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It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle*, Chemical Principles.

II. *trans.* To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwā'shon), *n.* [< *deliquate* + *-ion*.] A melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquesced*, ppr. *deliquescing*. [< L. *deliquescere*, melt away, dissolve, < *de*, down, + *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt: see *liquid*.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chromic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change. *C. O. Whitman*, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had *deliquesced* into some half-dozen expressions. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes'ens), *n.* [= F. *déliquescence* = Sp. *delicuescencia* = Pg. *deliquescencia* = It. *deliquescenza*, < L. as if **deliquescentia*, < *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquescent*.] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by *deliquescence*; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. *Sydney Smith*, To Dr. Holland, lx.

★**deliquescent** (del-i-kwes'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déliquescent* = Sp. *delicuescente* = Pg. *deliquescente* = It. *deliquescente*, < L. *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquesce*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry. *Black*, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*. *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—4. In *bot.*, branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquiate (dē-lik'wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquiated*, ppr. *deliquiating*. [Improper form of *deliquate*.] Same as *deliquesce*.

deliquiation (dē-lik-wi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *deliquiate* + *-ion*.] Same as *deliquescence*.

deliquium[1] (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [= F. *déliquium* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliquio*, < LL. *deliquium*, a flowing down, < L. *de*, down, + *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate*.] 1. In *chem.*, a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—2. Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle*.

The sentimentalist always insists on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium[2]† (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [< L. *deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), < *delinquere*, fail, be wanting: see *delinquent*.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries bisket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquiums*, or being sick. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

deliracy† (dē-lir'a-si), *n.* [< L. as if **deliratia*, < *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Delirium.

delirament† (dē-lir'a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deliramento*, < L. *deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *delirare*, be crazy: see *delirate*.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *deliraments* further I proceed. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.

delirancy† (dē-lir'an-si), *n.* [< *deliran(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies. *Bp. Gauden*, Sermon at Funeral of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

delirant† (dē-lī'rant), *a.* [< F. *délirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirante*, < L. *deliran(t-)s*, ppr. of *delirare* (F. *délirer*), be crazy: see *delirate*.] Delirious.

delirate† (dē-lī'rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (> It. *delirare* = Sp. Pg. *delirar* = F. *délirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, < *delirus*, crazy, raving: see *delirous*, *delirious*.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram*.

deliration (del-i-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *deliratio(n-)*, < *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementation. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind. *De Quincey*.

deliriant (dē-lir'i-ant), *n.* [< *delirium* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *delirare*, rave, + *facere*, ppr. *facien(t-)s*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (dē-lir'i-us), *a.* [< *delirium* + *-ous*. The older form was *delirous*, q. v.] 1. Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—2. Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,
And scenes ideal took for true.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses. *Longfellow*.

deliriously (dē-lir'i-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.
Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 260.

deliriousness (dē-lir'i-us-nes), *n.* The state of ★being delirious; delirium.

delirium (dē-lir'i-um), *n.* [= F. *délire* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *delirium*, < L. *delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirus*, mad, raving: see *delirate*.] 1. A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind. *Irving*.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.
Cowper, Task, iv. 528.

Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.

=**Syn. 1.** *Madness*, *Frenzy*, etc. See *insanity*.

delirous† (dē-lī'rus), *a.* [< L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away, from, + *lira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious*.] Raving; delirious.

Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason. *Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight*.

délit (dā-lē'), *n.* [F. *délit*, an offense: see *delict*.] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another.—**Quasi délit**, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *delitable*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, whence later E. *delectable*, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde,
That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,
And many another *delitable* syghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

delitably†, *adv.* [ME., < *delitable*, q. v.] Delightfully. *Chaucer*.

delite†, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight*.

delite†, *a.* [< OF. *delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, n., delight: see *delite*, *n.*, *delight*.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe moste *delyte*,
That gave his body to man in forme of brede
On shreffe thursday to-forne or before he was dede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *délitescence*; < *delitescent*, q. v.] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*. *Aubrey*, Life, p. 13.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*. *Johnson*.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. In *surg.*, the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor.—**Period of delitescence**, in *med.*, the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation*.

delitescent (del-i-tes'ent), *a.* [< L. *delitescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigate† (dē-lit'i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *delitigatus*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram*.

delitigation† (dē-lit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< *delitigate* + *-ion*.] A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey*.

deliver[1] (dē-liv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *deliveren*, *delyveren*, *delivren*, < OF. *delivrer*, F. *délivrer* = Pr. *deslivrar*, *desliurar*, *deslieurar*, *delivrar* = Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = OSp. *delibrar* = It. *diliberare*, *deliberare*, *dilibrare*, < ML. *deliberare*, set free, deliver, < L. *de*, away, from, + *liberare*, set free, liberate, < *liber*, free: see *liberate*, *livery*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noyse of foulis for to ben *delyverd*
So loude ronge, "Have don and let us wende."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked. Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magestrats used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delyved* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to haue none other commission, or authoritie, but onely to *deliuer* their Emperours letter vnto the Pope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over*: as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebel'd and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *deliver'd* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and griefs, . . .
She is, something before her time, *deliver'd*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *deliuered* of him without paine, and Angelicall Birds came to nourish the child. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses. *Peacham*, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Scott*.

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,
Let argument slide, and then *deliver* swift
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand—
Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 278.

6†. To make known; impart, as information.

Wel. Oh, I came not there to-night.
Bob. Your brother *delivered* us as much.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Will you *deliver* how
This dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly *delivereth*, and divers confirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

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7. To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowell is alwayes more easily *deliuered* then the consonant. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibillas prophecies were wholly *deliuered* in verses. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

To deliver battle, to deliver an attack, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered* two *battles* at Fuentes de Onoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

=Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—7. *Pronounce*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left unoiled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason. See *draw*.

deliver[2] (dē-liv'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *deliver*, *delyvere*, < OF. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert, < ML. **deliber* (cf. adv. *delibere*, promptly), < L. *de* + *liber*, free; cf. adv. *libere*, freely. Cf. *deliver*[1], formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
And wonderly *delyvere*, and gret of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men. *Holinshed.*

Pyrocles, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . soon have made an end of Anaxius. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

deliver[3]†, *v. i.* See *deliber*. *Chaucer.*

deliverable (dē-liv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *deliver*[1] + ★*-able*.] That may be or is to be delivered.

deliverance (dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *deliverance*, *deliveraunce*, < OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance* = Pr. *delivransa* = Sp. *delibranza* (obs.) = It. *deliberanza*), < *deliverer*, deliver: see *deliver*[1] and *-ance*.] 1. The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.

In hir standeth all your *deliuerance*,
Or elles your deth without doubt any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1863.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. Gen. xlv. 7.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—3. Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

Hence—4. The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequate *deliverance*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—6. Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 162.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking in duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 99.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

deliverer (dē-liv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *delyverer*; < *deliver* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—3†. One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deviser, discusser, *deliverer*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. § 460.

deliveress (dē-liv'ėr-es), *n.* [< *deliver* + *-ess*.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our country men when they beseiged it. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, April 21, 1644.

deliverly (dē-liv'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *delyverly*, *-liche*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Nimbly; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whan Gaheries saugh his brother Gawein, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his heed his hatte *delyuerly*, and hente a-gein his swerde, and apparelled hym to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverly*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

deliverness† (dē-liv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *delyvernes*, *-nesse*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ness*.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. *Chaucer.*

This, for his *delyuernesse* and swiftenesse, was surnamed ★Herefote. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccviii.

delivery (dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-iz). [< *deliver*[1] + *-y*, after *livery*.] 1. The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

In the *deliuery* of them that suruiue, no mans particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God himselfe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—3. Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—5. Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—6. Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Addison.*

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—8. Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—9†. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

10. In *founding*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—**Actual delivery**, or **delivery in fact**, in *law*, a transfer of physical possession.—**Constructive delivery**, in *law*, such a change in the situation as in legal effect imports a transfer of possession.—**Delivery of juridical possession**, in *law*, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investure of title: corresponding to the common-law livery of seizin. Under Mexican administration it was performed by a magistrate of the vicinage, and it included the establishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the magistrate and witnesses, pulled up grass and stones and threw them to the four winds of heaven, in token of his legal and legitimate possession. The magistrate made a record of these proceedings, duly attested by the witnesses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—**Delivery-roller**, in *mach.*, the last of a series of rollers, or that which finally carries the object from the operative parts of the machine.—**Delivery-valve**, the valve through which a pumped fluid is discharged.—**General delivery**, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—**Good delivery**, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—**Jail delivery**. See *jail-delivery*.—**Symbolical delivery**, in *law*, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it.

=Syn. 6. *Elocution*, *Delivery*. See *elocution*.

dell[1] (del), *n.* [< ME. *delle* = MD. *delle*, D. *del*, a dale, vale, = G. dial. *telle*, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. *dal*, dale, E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. For the relation of forms, cf. *tell*, *tale*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.

That break [in the forest] is a *dell*; a deep, hollow cup, lined with turf. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In a little *dell* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

dell[2]† (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench. [Thieves' cant.]

My *dell* and my dainty wild *dell*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Della Crusca (del'ä krus'kä). [It.: *della*, of the (< L. *de*, of, + *illa*, that); *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a sieve, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Della-Cruscan (del-ä-krus'kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in *Della-Cruscan* dilettanteism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 63.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See *ware*[2].

delocalize (dē-lō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, ppr. *delocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *localize*.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* our gossip and give it historic breadth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 92.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 20.

deloo (de-lō'), *n.* [N. African.] A kind of North African duykerbok, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

deloul, *n.* See *delul*. *Layard.*

Deloyala (dē-lō-ī'a-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῆλος, clear, + ὐαλος, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Coptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolet in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Coptocycla clavata*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapical spot, whence the name. It feeds on sweet-potato vines.



Clubbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clavata*). (Line shows natural size.)

delph, *n.* An improper spelling of *delf*[1], *delf*[2].

Delphacida (del-fas'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphax* (*-ac-*) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoridæ*, or referred to the *Cixiidæ*.

Delphax (del'faks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέλφαξ, a young pig.] A genus of lantern-flies of the homopterous family *Fulgoridæ*. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

Delphian (del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delphi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind. *Halleck.*

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinius, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward *Delphian* look. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

Also *Delphinian*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Delphi.

The *Delphians* contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

Delphic (del'fik), *a.* [< L. *Delphicus*, < Gr. Δελφικός, pertaining to Δελφοί, Delphi.] Same as *Delphian*.

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick invisible strings. *Keats.*

delphin[1]† (del'fin), *n.* [ME. *delphin*, *delfyn*, < L. *delphinus*, ML. also *delfinus*, < Gr. δελφίς, later also δελφίν, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Hence *dolphin* and *dauphin*, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar buth oft ytake *delphyns*, & se-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hyt were of whaales kunde). *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, i. 41.

delphin[1] (del'fin), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, also *delphin*, a dolphin (in ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see *dauphin*): see *delphin*[1], *n.*, and *dolphin*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to a dol-

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phin, or to the *Delphinidæ*.—2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

Also *delphine, delphinian*.

Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

delphin[2] (del'fin), *n.* [For *delphinine* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + *-ine*[2].] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinapterinæ (del-fi-nap-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinoids collectively. They have the cervical vertebræ all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

Delphinapterus (del-fi-nap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δελφίς, δελφίν*, dolphin, + *ἀπτερος*, wingless (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερόν*, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebræ, the cervical vertebræ being free; 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.



Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni:* now called *Leucorhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt), *n.* [< *delphin-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphine, *a.* See *delphin*[1].

Delphinia (del-fin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *Δελφίνιος* (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' (< *Δελφοί*, Delphi), but in form < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin: see *dolphin, Delphic*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinius (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Ægina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

delphinia (del-fin'i-ạ), *n.* Same as *delphinine*[2].

Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), *a.* 1. Same as *Delphian*. Compare *Pythian*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *delphin*[1].—**Delphinian Apollo**. See *Apollo*.

delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, dolphin: see *delphin*[1], *n.*] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is identical with isovaleric acid.

Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidæ* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaing- or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinæ, Delphinapterinæ, Delphininæ*, and *Globicephalinæ*.

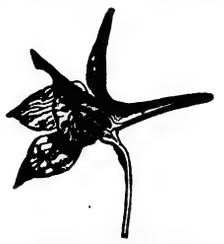
Delphininæ (del-fi-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, blackfish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the postaxial cervical vertebræ are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

delphinine[1] (del'fi-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Delphininæ*.

delphinine[2] (del'fi-nin), *n.* [< *delphin-ium* + *-ine*[2].] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia, delphia, delphinin, delphin*.

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δελφίνιον*, larkspur (so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 120 species or more, scattered over the north temperate zone, a fourth of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. Ajacis* and *D. Consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphisagria*, commonly called stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinine.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*), cut longitudinally.

delphinoid (del'fi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δελφινοειδής*, like a dolphin, < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* like or likened to a dolphin.

II. *n.* One of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a cachalot.

Delphinoidea (del-fi-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-oidea*. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalots. The families are the *Iniidæ, Platanistidæ, Delphinidæ*, and *Ziphiidæ*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

delphinoidine (del-fi-noi'din), *n.* [< *Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Delphinula (del-fin'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidæ*.



Delphinula laciniata.

Delphinulidæ (del-fi-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinula* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirriform appendages to the foot, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families *Turbinidæ* and *Trochidæ*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

delphinuloid (del-fin'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Delphinula* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidæ;* like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

Delphinus (del-fī'nus), *n.* [L., a dolphin: see *delphin*[1] and *dolphin*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Delphinidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the authors of the Linnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidæ* (except *Monodon*), *Platanistidæ*, and *Iniidæ*. (*b*) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidæ*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocæna* and *Delphinapterus;* gradually others were excluded. (*c*) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphininæ* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebræ; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *dolphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocæna*, sometimes called *bottle-nosed* or *bay porpoises*. The tursio, *D. tursio*, is a larger and bulkier species. Sundry dolphins marked with white, and having from 80 to 90 vertebræ, constitute a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A Chinese species, with only about 50 vertebræ, is called *Steno sinensis*. A species from the south seas, *D. peroni*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhamphus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

delphisine (del'fi-sin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

Delsartian (del-sar'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811–1871), a French musician, or to the method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

delta (del'tạ), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. *δέλτα*, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see *D*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Δ, *δ*, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—3. In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—**Delta fornicis**, in *anat.*, the delta of the fornix; the triangular entocœlian area of the inferoposterior surface of the fornix, constituting the roof of the aula. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the portæ, and its two other sides are ripæ, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded auliplexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 477.—**Delta mesoscapulæ**, in *anat.*, the delta of the mesoscapula; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapula, at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 156.

deltafication (del'tạ-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *delta* + *-fication*, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), *a.* [< *delta* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or like a delta.

> The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the *deltaic* spill-streams of the Ganges.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a delta.

> It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltaic* river. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

delta-metal (del'tạ-met'ạl), *n.* [< *delta*, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three constituent metals), + *metal*.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and put to use in England and Germany. It resembles Aich metal and sterro-metal (see these words), the principal difference being that in the manufacture of delta-metal improvements have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of iron can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. Delta-metal is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivers of Central Africa. It is said, also, that it has been introduced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable.

deltidium (del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ạ). [NL., dim. of Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ: see *delta*.] In *zoöl.*, the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.



Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldheimia flavescens*), showing *d*, deltidium.

deltohedron (del-tō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *deltohedra* (-drạ). [< Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a hemihedral isometric solid bounded by twelve faces, each a quadrilateral. The corresponding holohedral form is a trigonal trisoctahedron.

deltoid (del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *deltoïde* = Sp. *deltóide* = Pg. It. *deltoide*, < NL. *deltoides*, < Gr. *δελτοειδής*, delta-shaped, < *δέλτα*, delta (Δ), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ; triangular.

> A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three mouths being noticed, and probably more existing. *Science*, III. 706.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Forming a triangular place or part; being triangular: as, the *deltoid* muscle. (2) Relating to the deltoid muscle: as, the *deltoid* crest of the humerus. (*b*) In *entom.*, pertaining to or resembling the pyralid moths, or *Deltoides*. (*c*) In *bot.*, triangular and about as broad as long, like the Greek letter delta: as, a *deltoid* leaf or bract.—**Deltoid moth**, a popular name given to various species of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, which in repose spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.



Deltoid Leaf.

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II. *n.* The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under *muscle*.

deltoidal (del-toi'dal), *a.* [< *deltoid* + *-al*.] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or *deltoidal* instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

deltoidei, *n.* Plural of *deltoideus*.

deltoides (del-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *deltoid*.] 1. In *anat.*, the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid, n.*

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 48.

2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera;* the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidæ* of later systems.

deltoideus (del-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *deltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid, n.*

delubrum (dē-lū'brum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brȧ). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *deluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *luere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In *eccles. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dē-lū'da-bl), *a.* [< *delude* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

delude (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [< ME. *deluden*, < OF. *deluder*, also *deluer*, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, mock, make sport of, deceive, < *de* + *ludere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *illude*.] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *deluded* feed
On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 108.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

2†. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding oftentimes, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thee
Deluds them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. *Mislead*, *Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

deluder (dē-lū'dėr), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song. *Pope*.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* [< ME. *deluge*, < OF. *deluge*, *deluce*, F. *déluge* = Pr. *diluvi* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium*, a flood, < *diluere*, wash away, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *luere*, wash. Cf. *diluvial*.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.
Milton, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass
To let the military *deluge* pass.
Cowper, Expostulation.

After me the deluge (*F. après moi le déluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

deluge (del'ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [< *deluge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, *deluged* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

Lands *deluged* by unbridled floods.
Wordsworth, The Brownie's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies. —3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . .
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 187.

II. *intrans.* To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I.

delul (de-lōl'), *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *deloul*.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy humps.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dē lū-nat'i-kō in-kwi-ren'dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunatico*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delundung (de-lun'dung), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body.



Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).

★Also *delendung*.

delusion (dē-lū'zhọn), *n.* [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *dilusión* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio(n-)*, < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up
To thy *delusions*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie. 2 Thes. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*
My credulous sense.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior*.

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 383.

=**Syn.** 2. *Illusion*, *Delusion*, *Hallucination*. As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *illusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of detection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a post, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion;* a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such as cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion;* a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity; *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is an unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an illusion or any other error: he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to illusions. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some degree of permanence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,
They lift us from the commonplace of life
To better things. *Longfellow*, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*. *Burke*, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward. *D. Webster*, Reply to Hayne.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 292.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion. *Boyle*.

delusional (dē-lū'zhọn-al), *a.* [< *delusion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had delusions of persecution. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 462.

delusionist (dē-lū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *delusion* + *-ist*.] One who causes or is a subject of delusion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 332.

delusive (dē-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *delusivo*, < L. as if **delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. Apt to delude; causing delusion; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

A fox
Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,
Mocking a gaping crow. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell,
That hides us from a world wherein we dwell.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 209.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

=**Syn.** 1. See *fallacious* and *deceptive*.

delusively (dē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

delusiveness (dē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

delusory (dē-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *delusoire*, F. *délusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < LL. as if **delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

deluviet, *n.* See *diluvie*.

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delvauxene, delvauxite (del-vō′zēn, -zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux.*] A variety of dufrenite containing a large excess of water.

delve (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving*. [< ME. *delven* (pret. *dalf*, *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < AS. *delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen*) = OFries. *delva* = D. *delven*, dig, = OS. *bi-delbhan* = OHG. *bi-telban*, bury.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

Do *delve* up smal the moolde of every roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.
Dryden.

2†. To bury.

Salamon for this cause made it to be taken vp and *doluen* depe in the grounde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise digging; labor with the spade.

The common people . . . doe dig and *delve* with undefatigable toyle. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 215.

When Adam *delv'd* and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime.*

Ever of her he thought when he *delved* in the soil of his garden. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*
In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

delve (delv), *n.* [< ME. *delve*; the same word as *delf*[1], q. v.; from the verb.] **1†.** A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

In *delves* deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite,
Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

It is a darksome *delve* farre under ground.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

2. That which is dug out: as, a *delve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [Prov. Eng.]

delver (del′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *delvere*, < AS. *delfere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig: see *delve*.] **1.** One who digs with or as if with a spade.

It is so goode that in the blossomynge
She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
The *delver* is to help her with delvynge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

He turned and looked as keenly at her
As careful robins eye the *delver's* toil.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del′ving), *n.* **1.** Digging.—**2.** Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 279.

demagnetization (dē-mag′net-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *demagnetize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—**2.** In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation*.

demagnetize (dē-mag′net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing*. [< *depriv.* + *magnetize*.] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity.

A thunder-storm *demagnetized* the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship Wren, in which I was then a midshipman. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetisation, and acts like a *demagnetising* force. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 386.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise*.

demagogic, demagogical (dem-a-goj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *démagogique* = Sp. *demagógico* = Pg. *demagogico* (cf. D. G. *demagogisch* = Dan. Sw. *demagogisk*), < Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue*.] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

Demagogic leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem′a-gog-izm), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ism*.] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in *demagogism*, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 176.

demagogue (dem′a-gog), *n.* [< F. *démagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogo* = D. *demagoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *demagog* = Russ. *demagogŭ*, < NL. *demagogus*, < Gr. *δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δῆμος*, the people, the populace, + *ἀγωγός*, a leader, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent*, *act*.] **1.** Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.
South, Works, II. ix.

To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.
Ames, Works, II. 273.

The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

demagoguery (dem′a-gog-ę-ri), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ery*.] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.
The Century, XXXII. 268.

demagoguism, *n.* See *demagogism*.

demagogy (dem′a-goj-i), *n.* [= G. *demagogie* = Dan. Sw. *demagogi*, < F. *démagogie* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogia*, < Gr. *δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue*.] Demagogism.

American *demagogy* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 506.

demain (dē-mān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demaine*, *demean*, *demeasne*, *demesne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < ME. *demayn*, *demaine*, *demeine*, *demeyne*, *demeigne*, < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, *demagne*, *demoine*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, power, dominion: see *domain* and *demesne*, doublets of *demain*, and see *dominion*, *damage*.] **1†.** Power; dominion.

There finde I now that every creature
Somtime a yere hath love in his *demaine*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 349.

That al the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] *demeyne*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 675.

2†. Same as *domain*.—**3.** Same as *demesne*.

Come, take possession of this wealthy place,
The Earth's sole glory: take, (deer Son) to thee
This Farm's *demains*, leaue the Chief right to me.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

You know
How narrow our *demeans* are, and, what's more,
. . . we hardly can subsist.
Massinger, The Picture, i. 1.

In his demain (or **demesne**) **as of fee**, in *old Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof *in his Demaine as of Fee*; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.
E. Phillips, 1706.

demaine[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *demain*.

demaine[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demean*[1].

demand (dē-mand′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demaund*; < ME. **demanden* (not found, but the noun occurs), < OF. *demander*, F. *demander* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demandar* = It. *demandare*, < ML. *demandare*, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit: see *mandate*, and cf. *command*, *remand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents *demand* obedience; what price do you *demand*?

Ne ought *demaunde* but that we loving bee,
As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

We *demand* of superior men that they be superior in this — that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14.

Will you, I pray, *demand* that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

He was *demanded*, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 325.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to *demand* it of the dwarf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demanded* my purse.

And when all things were ready, the people with shouts *demaunded* the Sacrifice, which vsually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 663.

A proper jest, and never heard before,
That Suffolk should *demand* a whole fifteenth,
For costs and charges in transporting her!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work *demands* great care.

All that fashion *demands* is composure and self-content.
Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 131.

Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions *demand* them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 305.

5. In *law*, to summon to court: as, being *demanded*, he does not come. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

demand (dē-mand′), *n.* [< ME. *demande*, *demaunde*, < OF. *demande*, F. *demande* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demanda* = It. *dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] **1.** An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the *demands* of one's creditors.

He will give you audience: and wherein
It shall appear that your *demands* are just,
You shall enjoy them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demands* of a blackmailer.—**3.** That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your *demands* upon the estate? the *demands* upon one's time; the *demands* of nature.

The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest *demands* of human nature. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Specifically—**5.** In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing: sometimes technically called *effectual demand*: as, the supply exceeds the *demand*; there is no *demand* for pig-iron; also, the quantity of a commodity that will be taken by purchasers at a certain price: as, "*demand* and supply are equal."

Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effectual demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. ii. § 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (*b*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—**7.** Inquiry; question; interrogation.

Than they axed hym many *demaundes*, but he wolde speke no more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.

The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand*.
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

Alternative demand. See *alternative*.—**Demand and supply,** in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

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sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased: used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

Demand note, a note payable on demand — that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of $50,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose. — **Effectual demand**, in *polit. econ.* See 5. — **In demand**, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are *in demand*; his company is *in* great *demand*. — **On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable *on demand*; all checks are payable *on demand*.

demandable (dē-mán′da-bl), *a.* [< *demand* + *-able*.] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

demandant (dē-mán′dant), *n.* [< F. *demandant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *demandante*), ppr. of *demander*, demand: see *demand*.] In *law*, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

demander (dē-mán′dėr), *n.* [< *demand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *démandeur* = Pr. *demandaire, demandador* = Sp. Pg. *demandador* = It. *dimandatore*.] One who demands.

Yet, to so fair and courteous a *demander*,
That promises compassion, at worst pity,
I will relate a little of my story.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

demandress (dē-mán′dres), *n.* [< *demander* + *-ess*.] In *law*, a female demandant.

demantoid (de-man′toid), *n.* [< G. *demant, diamant*, diamond, + *-oid*.] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mär′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating*. [< NL. **demarcatus*, pp. of **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of: see *demark*.] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to *demarcate* the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to *demarcate* these from the known and knowable elements. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mär-kā′shon), *n.* [Also written *demarkation*; < F. *démarcation* = Sp. *demarcación* = Pg. *demarcação* = It. *demarcazione*, < NL. **demarcatio*(*n*-), < **demarcare*, set the bounds of: see *demarcate, demark*.] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the *demarcation* of the frontiers.

The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual *demarcation*, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 6.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

demarch[1]† (dē-märch′), *n.* [< F. *démarche*, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. *demarcher*, march, walk, advance, < *de-* + *marcher*, march: see *march*[3].] March; excursion; manner of proceeding.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*. *London Journal*, 1721.

demarch[2] (dē′märk), *n.* [< L. *demarchus*, < Gr. *δήμαρχος*, < *δῆμος*, a district, deme, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme. — 2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

demark (dē-märk′), *v. t.* [< F. *démarquer* = Sp. Pg. *demarcar* = It. *demarcare*, < NL. **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. *de*, off, + ML. *marcare*, mark, < *marca*, bound, **mark**, march: see *mark*[1], *march*[1].] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.

demarkation, *n.* See *demarcation*.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē′ri-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dematerialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of *dematerialisation* which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 17.

2. In *mod. spiritualism*, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (which see).

Also spelled *dematerialisation*.

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē′ri-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing*. [= F. *dématérialiser*; as *de-* priv. + *materialize*.] **I.** *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman*.

II. *intrans.* In *mod. spiritualism*, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to *dematerialize* again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled *dematerialise*.

Dematieæ, Dematiei (dem-a-tī′ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dematium* + *-eæ, -ei*.] The largest family of hyphomycetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphæ and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphæ, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called *black molds*.

Dematium (de-mat′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεμάτιον*, dim. of *δέμα*(*τ*-), a bundle, a bend, < *δέειν*, tie, bind.] A small genus of *Dematieæ*, in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.

demay† (dē-mā′), *v. i.* [ME. *demayen*, var. of *desmayen*, dismay: see *dismay*.] To be dismayed; fear.

Dere dame, to day *demay* yow neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

demayne[1]†, *n.* See *demain, demesne*.

demayne[2]†, *n.* Same as *demean*[1].

deme[1]† (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *deem*[1]. *Chaucer*.

deme[2] (dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δῆμος*, a district, the people.] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica. *Grote*.

Eleusis was the only Attic *deme* which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a zoöid. (*b*) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See extract.

The term colony, corm, or *deme* may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

demean[1] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen*, < OF. *demener, deminer, demaner, demoner*, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. *démener*, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. *demenar* = It. *dimenare*, < ML. as if **deminare*, conduct, < *de*, down, away, + *minare*, lead, L. drive, deponent *minari*, threaten: see *menace, mine*[2].] 1†. To lead; guide; conduct.

After that the swymming oil doo gete
Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
And in sum goodly vessel it *demene*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

And what ye think that I shall do trewly,
In this mater *demeane* me as ye list.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

2†. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

Is it not a grete mischaunce,
To let a foole hav governaunce
Of thing that he cannot *demeyne*?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 959.

How doth the youthful general *demean*
His actions in these fortunes?
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Our obdurat clergy have with violence *demean'd* the matter. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct.

And loke ye *demene yow* so, that noon knowe what wey we shull ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a connivance in it so long as they *demeaned themselves* peaceably. *Everett*, Orations, I. 220.

demean[1]† (dē-mēn′), *n.* [Also archaically *demayne*; < *demean*[1], *v.*; cf. *mien*.] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

All the vile *demeane* and usage bad
With which he had those two so ill bestad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

Seeke . . . to winne favour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly *demeans* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy
Where at his feet, with sorrowfull *demayne*
And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,
Sirnamed gentle for your fair *demean*,
Here I do take of you my last farewell.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity.
West, On Travelling.

demean[2] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [Improp. < *de-* + *mean*[1], base; orig. a misuse of *demean*[1].] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. [This is in origin a misuse of *demean*[1] by association with the adjective *mean*[2]. Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean*[1] in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *bemean*[2].]

You base, scurrilous old — but I won't *demean* myself by naming what you are. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

demean[3]†, *n.* [Var. of *demain, demesne*, q. v.] Same as *demain*.

demeanance† (dē-mē′nans), *n.* [< *demean*[1] + *-ance*.] Demeanor; behavior.

demeanant†, *a.* [ME. *demenaunt*, < OF. *demenant*, ppr. of *demener*, manage, conduct, demean: see *demean*[1] and *-ant*[1].] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

That no citezen resident withyn the cite and *demenaunt*, havynge eny proteccyon, or beynge outlawed or acursed, bere non office w[t]yn this cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning† (dē-mē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *demening*; verbal n. of *demean*[1], *v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

He was wild in all his *demening*,
Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;
Thanne afterward he was withoute feyning
A nobyll knyght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē′nor), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *demeanure*, < ME. *demenure*, < *demenen*, E. *demean*[1], + *-ure*, E. *-our, -or*.] 1†. Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man. *Milton*.

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment: as, decent *demeanor*; sad *demeanor*.

This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Maiestie and grauitie in his *demeanure*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined *demeanour*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and *demeanour* of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life. *Whately*, Bacon's Essay, "Youth and Age."

=Syn. 2. *Conduct, Deportment*, etc. (see *behavior*), manner, mien, bearing, air.

demeanure†, *n.* See *demeanor*.

demembert (dē-mem′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *demembren*, < ML. *demembrare*, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to *dismembrare*, > OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer*: see *dismember*), < L. *de-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] To dismember.

demembered (dē-mem′bėrd), *a.* [< *demember* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*.] In *her.*, same as *déchaussé*.

demembration (dē-mem-brā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *demembratio*(*n*-), < *demembrare*, deprive of a limb: see *demember*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

démembré (dā-moṅ′brā), *a.* [F., pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*, and cf. *demembration*.] In *her.*, same as *dismembered*.

demenaunt†, *a.* Same as *demeanant*.

demency (dē′men-si), *n.* [< F. *démence* = Sp. Pg. *demencia* = It. *demenza*, < L. *dementia*, q. v.] Same as *dementia*. [Rare.]

dement (dē-ment′), *v.* and *n.* [= F. *dément* = Sp. Pg. It. *demente*, < L. *demen*(*t*-)*s*, out of one's mind, mad, demented, < *de-* priv. + *men*(*t*-)*s*, mind: see *mental*.] **I.** *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. *J. H. Newman*.

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II. *n.* A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from coming on a group of *dements* in their daily walks.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a *dement* beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 3.

dement (dē-ment'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dementar* = It. *dementare*, < L. *dementare*, drive mad, make mad, also, like *dementire*, be mad, rave, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, out of one's mind: see *dement*, *a.*] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking . . . for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had *demented* my unfortunate companion.
Poe, Tales, I. 62.

Do not the gods *dement* those whom they mean to destroy? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 259.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementated*, ppr. *dementating*. [< L. *dementatus*, pp. of *dementare*, make mad: see *dement*.] To make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dementatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.
Hammond, Works, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dementate* + *-ion*.] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 512.

demented (dē-men'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dement*, *v.* Cf. *dement*, *a.*] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.
Pritchard.

dementedness (dē-men'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*. *Pritchard*, Cyc. Pract. Med.

dementia (dē-men'shiạ), *n.* [< L. *dementia*, madness, insanity, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, insane: see *dement*, *a.* Cf. *amentia*.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (idiocy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of mania or melancholia.—**Acute primary dementia**, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usually before the twentieth year, and more often in girls than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, such as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—**Dementia paralytica**, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional temporary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functions are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well-developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usually between the ages of 35 and 50, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is atrophy of the fibers of nervous network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the sustentacular tissue of the brain. Also called *general paralysis, general paresis, progressive paralysis, paretic dementia, cirrhosis of the brain, pericerebritis, perioencephalomeningitis diffusa chronica, encephalitis interstitialis corticalis*, and popularly *softening of the brain*.—**Senile dementia**, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction.

demephitization (dē-mef'i-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *demephitize* + *-ation*.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

demephitize (dē-mef'i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demephitized*, ppr. *demephitizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mephitis*, foul air, + *-ize*.] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

demergeꝉ (dē-mėrj'), *v. t.* [= OF. *demergier*, < L. *demergere* = It. *demergere*, plunge into, < *de*, down, + *mergere*, plunge: see *merge*, and cf. *demerse*, *immerse*.] To sink or dip; immerse.

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 519.

demerit[1]ꝉ (dē-mer'it), *v.* [< L. *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, also deponent, *demereri*, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), < *de*, of, + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve, merit: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deserve; merit; earn.

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles. *Eden*, tr. of P. Martyr.

Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . .
The highest in his fancy stood,
And she could well *demerit* this.
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 370.

II. *intrans.* To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation,
However he *demerit*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

demerit[1]ꝉ (dē-mer'it), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demerite*, *demirite*, desert, merit (in neut. sense); from the verb: see *demerit*[1], *v.*] That which one merits; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.
Shirley, Humorous Courtier.

demerit[2]ꝉ (dē-mer'it), *v. t.* [< F. *démériter* = It. *demeritare*, deserve ill, do amiss; from the noun or as freq. of the earlier verb, OF. *demerir*, < ML. *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss, < L. *de-* priv. + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*[1], *v.*] To lower the merit of; discredit; depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.
Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, sig. c. iv.

demerit[2] (dē-mer'it), *n.* [< OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* = Sp. Pg. *demerito* = It. *demerito*, *demerto*, < ML. *demeritum*, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss: see *demerit*[2], *v.* Cf. *demerit*[1], *n.*] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to *merit*.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dispossess'd any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 28.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for bad conduct or deficiency.=**Syn.** Ill desert, delinquency.

demerlaikꝉ, *n.* [ME. *demerlayk*, earlier *dwomerlak*, < AS. **dwimor*, in comp. *gedwimor*, *gedwimer*, *gedwomer*, an illusion, a phantom, + *lāc*, play.] Magic; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con dele wyth *demerlayk*, & deuine lettres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1561.

demersetꝉ (dē-mėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, plunge into: see *demerge*.] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it.
Boyle, Works, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mėrst'), *a.* [< L. *demersus*, pp.: see *demerse*.] In *bot.*, situated or growing under water: applied to leaves of plants: same as *submersed*.

demersion (dē-mėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *demersio(n-)*, < L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*: see *demerse*, *demerge*.] 1. The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth.
Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

demesmerization (dē-mez-mėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mez'mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demesmerized*, ppr. *demesmerizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demeasne*, prop. *demain*, *demean*, < ME. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., vars. of *domaine*, right of ownership, power, dominion, domain: see *demain* and *domain*. The corrupt spelling *demesne* (cf. OF. *demesne*, *demeisne*, corrupt spellings of *demaine*, *demeine*, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal conservatism.] 1ꝉ. Power; dominion; possession. See *demain*.

Whether from the circumstances of their original formation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the bulk of English villages were now "in *demesne*"—that is to say, in the "dominion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 315.

2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.
Swift.

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

My father's dead; I am a man of war too,
Moneys, *demesnes*; I have ships at sea too, captains.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 5.

The *demesnes* of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted to more than eighty towns and castles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, according to the Doomsday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—**Demesne lands**, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne lands* of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

In his demesne as of fee. See *demain*.

demesnial (de-mē'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *demesne* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demeter (dē-mē'tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. Δημήτηρ, Doric Δαμάτηρ, usually explained as for *Γημήτηρ, < γῆ, = Doric δᾶ, earth, + μήτηρ = E. *mother*; but the identification of δᾶ, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with γῆ, earth, is very doubtful.] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vegetation and of useful

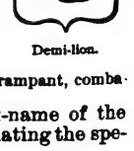


Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museum.

fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

demi (dē-mi'), *n.* Same as *demy*, 2.

demi-. [OF. F. *demi-*, < OF. F. *demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*, *middle*. Cf. *demy*.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in technical terms taken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, including the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, combatant, or the like.



Demi-lion.

demi-ass (dem'i-as), *n.* A book-name of the hemione (*Equus hemionus*), translating the specific name.

demi-bain (dem'i-bān), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bain*, a bath.] Same as *demi-bath*.

demi-bastion (dem'i-bas'tion), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bastion*, bastion.] In *fort.*, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-bath (dem'i-bȧth), *n.* [< *demi-* + *bath*; cf. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which only one portion of the body is immersed. Also *demi-bain*.

demi-bombardꝉ, *n.* A cannon used in the second half of the sixteenth century, having sometimes a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.

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demi-brassart (dem'i-bras'ärt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

demi-cadence (dem'i-kā'dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan'on), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6¾ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 33½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

demicarlino (dem'i-kär-lē'nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

demi-castor (dem'i-kas'tor), *n.* 1. An inferior quality of beaver. Hence — 2†. A hat made of beaver of this quality.

I know in that more subtil air of yours tinsel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demi-castors* for beavers. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham'fron), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

demicircle (dem'i-sėr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight*.

demi-cuirass (dem'i-kwē'ras), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

demi-culverin (dem'i-kul'vėr-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds.

They had planted me three *demi-culverins* just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a *demy culverlin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

demideify (dem-i-dē'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demideified*, ppr. *demideifying*. [< *demi-* + *deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgment that he is but man,
They *demideify* and fume him so
That in due season he forgets it too.
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

demi-distance (dem'i-dis'tans), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

demi-ditone (dem'i-dī'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

demifarthing (dem-i-fär'ŦHing), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galonier† (dem'i-gal-ō-nēr'), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd'bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gänt'let), *n.* In *surg.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *demy-god*; < *demi-* + *god*; cf. F. *demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

He took his leave of them whose eyes had him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged *demigods*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

To be gods, or angels, *demigods*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 987.

View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career,
Surrounding throngs the *demigod* revere.
Cowper, Truth, l. 312.

demigoddess (dem'i-god'es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

demi-gorge (dem'i-gôrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

demigrate† (dem'i-grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, < *de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram*.

demigration† (dem-i-grā'shon), *n.* [< L. *demigratio(n-)*, < *demigrare*, migrate from: see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 22.

demi-grevière† (dem'i-gre-viär'), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

demi-hag†, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-haque*, < *demi-* + **hag*, **hake*, **haque*, short for *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crécy and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 282.

demi-island† (dem'i-ī'land), *n.* A peninsula.

The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

demi-jambe†, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), *n.* [Also *demijan*, *damijan*, < F. *dame-jane* (1684), later *damejeanne*, a demijohn, an amplification (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of the older *jane*, a vessel for containing vinegar, etc. (Cotgrave, 1611). The word passed from F. into It. and thence into Turkish and Arabic, and gave rise to the erroneous statement that the name was derived from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wicker-work, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, to aid in pouring out its contents.

demi-lance (dem'i-lans), *n.* 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lances seem to have succeeded the hobblers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

Pedro, did you send for this tailor? or you, Moncado? This light French *demi-lance* that follows us?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many *demi-lances*, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Walden. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts.

Also formerly *dimilance*.

demilune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *lune*, moon: see *lune*.] I. *n.* 1. A crescent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune* with a bar in the middle of the concave. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 228.

In some cases we find alveoli in which these small cells are not arranged in *demilunes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 672.

2. In *fort.*, a crescentic or triangular defensible outwork which covers the entrance to the main fortification and also the walls of the caponiere or main work in its rear. Also called *ravelin*.

Bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or *demilune*. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

Demilunes of Heidenhain. Same as *crescents of Gianuzzi* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

The *demilune* cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 215.

demi-mentonnière (dem'i-men-to-niär'), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

demi-metamorphosis (dem'i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

demi-metope (dem'i-met'ō-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demi-monde (dem'i-mond), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] 1. A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — 2. Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans in general.

demiostage (dem-i-os'tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework*.

demi-parallel (dem'i-par'a-lel), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

demi-parcel† (dem'i-pär'sl), *n.* The half; the half part.

My tongue denies for to set forth
The *demi-parcel* of your valiant deeds.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

demi-pauldron (dem'i-pâl'drọn), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-penniform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pīk), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

demi-placard (dem'i-plak'ärd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

demi-placate (dem'i-plā'kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

demiquaver (dem'i-kwā'vėr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as *mezzo-rilievo*.

demirep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for **demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 306.

demirepdom (dem'i-rep-dum), *n.* [< *demirep* + *-dom*.] Demireps collectively; the demi-monde.

Him, Lady B., and *demirepdom*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 137.

demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet'ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

demisability (dē-mī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *demisable*: see *-bility*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī'za-bl), *a.* [< *demise* + *-able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

demisang (dem'i-sang), *n.* [< F. *demisang*; < *demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

demise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *demis*, *desmis*, fem. *demise*, F. *démis*, *démise*, pp. of OF. *demettre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre*, resign, < L. *dimittere*, send away, resign, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*.] 1†. Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

The greate Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom . . . had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — 3. Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 7.

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay*.

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. = Syn. 3. *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

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demise (dē-mīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [< *demise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bequeath; grant by will.

What state, what dignity, what honour
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

The governour and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 427.

The words grant and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment. *Justice Swayne*, 92 U. S., 109.

II. *intrans.* To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

Now arose a difficulty — whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

★ **demisemiquaver** (dem′i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups. — **Demisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest or sign for a silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is: 

a b c d

demisent† (dem′i-sent), *n.* [< OF. *demicoinct*, a half-girdle, < *demi-*, half, + *ceinct*, girdle: see *ceint*.] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

demi-sheath (dem′i-shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, one of a pair of plates or channeled setæ which, when united, form a tube encircling an organ: specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

demisphere (dem′i-sfēr), *n.* [OF. *demisphere*, < *demi-*, half, + *sphere*, sphere.] Same as *hemisphere*. [Rare.]

demiss (dē-mis′), *a.* [= OF. *demis*, *desmis* = Sp. *demiso* = Pg. *demisso* = It. *dimisso*, *dimesso*, humble, submissive, < L. *demissus*, pp. of *demittere*, let down, cast down: see *demit*[1].] 1. Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall, in fleshes fraile attyre.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or *demiss* behaviour.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In *bot.*, depressed; flattened. *E. Tuckerman.*

demission[1] (dē-mish′on), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *demisión* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a humbling, lowering, < L. *demissio*(*n*-), a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < *demittere*, let down, lower, demit: see *demit*[1].] A lowering; degradation; depression.

Demission of mind. *Hammond*, Works, I. 238.

Their omission or their *demission* to a lower rank.
The American, VI. 214.

demission[2] (dē-mish′on), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, *desmission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimisión* = Pg. *dimissão* = It. *dimessione*, a giving up, resignation, demising, dismission, < L. *dimissio*(*n*-), a sending away, dismission, discharge, < *dimittere*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *dimission* and *dismission*, doublets of *demission*[2].] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary *demissions* of the world are most expedient.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

demissionary[1] (dē-mish′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[1] + *-ary*[1].] Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

demissionary[2] (dē-mish′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[2] + *-ary*[1]. Cf. F. *démissionnaire* = Pg. *demissionario*, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

demissive† (dē-mis′iv), *a.* [As *demiss* + *-ive*.] Humble; downcast; demiss.

They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence. *Lord*, The Banians, p. 72.

demissly† (dē-mis′li), *adv.* In a humble manner.

demissory (dē-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [Var. of *dimissory*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

demi-suit (dem′i-sūt), *n.* The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-defenses than tassets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See *corselet*, 3.

demit[1]† (dē-mit′), *v. t.* [< L. *demittere*, pp. *demissus*, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < *de*, down, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, and cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc. Cf. also *demit*[2] = *dimit*.] 1. To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

demit[2] (dē-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= OF. *demetre*, *desmetre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. Pg. *dimitir* = It. *dimettere*, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimit*, a doublet of *demit*[2], and see *dismiss*, etc.] 1†. To let go; dismiss.

Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flise.
Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son. *Melvill*, Memoirs, p. 85.

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course. *Hume*, Private Correspondence.

demi-tint (dem′i-tint), *n.* [< *demi-* + *tint*, after F. *demi-teinte*. Cf. *mezzotint*.] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

demitone (dem′i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *semitone*. [Little used.]

demiurge (dem′i-ėrj), *n.* [< L. *demiurgus*, < Gr. *δημιουργός*, contr. of earlier (Epic) *δημιοεργός*, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < *δήμιος*, of the people (< *δῆμος*, the people), + **ἐργειν*, work, *ἔργον*, a work, = E. *work*.] 1. A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a *demiurge*, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior *demiurgus* or other demon. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the infinite God. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 385.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

demiurgeous (dem′i-ėr-jus), *a.* [< *demiurge* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims.
R. L. Stevenson, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ėr′jik, -ji-kal), *a.* [< L. as if **demiurgicus*, < Gr. *δημιουργικός*, < *δημιουργός*, demiurge: see *demiurge*.] Pertaining to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. *De Quincey.*

To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no mean happiness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 304.

demi-vambrace (dem′i-vam′brās), *n.* In *armor*, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work.

demi-vill (dem′i-vil), *n.* In *law*, a half-vill. See *vill*.

demi-vol (dem′i-vol), *n.* In *her.*, a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

demi-volt (dem′i-volt), *n.* [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, half, + *volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault*[2].] In the *manège*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demi-volte* in air,
Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land?" *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 30.

demi-wolf (dem′i-wůlf), *n.*; pl. *demi-wolves* (wůlvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

demobilization (dē-mō′bi-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *démobilisation*, < *démobiliser*, demobilize: see *demobilize*.] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilisation*. See *mobilization*.

demobilize (dē-mō′bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [< F. *démobiliser*, < *dé-* priv. + *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

democracy (dē-mok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *democracies* (-siz). [Formerly *democraty*, *democratie*; < OF. *democratie*, F. *démocratie* (*t* pron. *s*) = Sp. Pg. *democracia* = It. *democrazia* = D. G. *demokratie* = Dan. Sw. *demokrati*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατεῖσθαι*, have popular government), < *δῆμος*, the people, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κρατύς*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*, q. v.] 1. Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

In this open *democracy* [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and, within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

Rank nor name nor pomp has he
In the grave's *democracy*.
Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*: (*a*) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (*b*) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

[The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern *democracy*, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce *democratie*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 269.

Social democracy. See *social*.

democrat (dem′ō-krat), *n.* [= D. *demokraat* = G. Dan. Sw. *demokrat*, < F. *démocrate* = Sp. *demócrata* = Pg. *democrata*, < NL. **democrata*, < Gr. *δημοκρατ-*, base of *δημοκρατ-ικός*, *δημοκρατ-ία*: see *democratic*, *democracy*.] 1. One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a *democrat*; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 157.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

The name *Democrat*, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.
Quoted by *Thurlow Weed*, Autobiog., p. 135.

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3. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]—**Social democrat.** See *social*.

democratic (dem-ọ̄-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. It. *democratico* (cf. D. *demokratisch* = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*), ‹ NL. **democraticus*, ‹ Gr. *δημοκρατικός*, ‹ *δημοκρατία*, democracy: see *democrat*.] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The *democratic* theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party: as, a *Democratic* newspaper; the *Democratic* platform; a *Democratic* convention.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 188.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic*: as, a *democratic* community or assemblage; *democratic* manners.—**Democratic party**, a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1795) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before Democratic was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republican*.

democratical (dem-ọ̄-krat'i-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgaritie, and the *Democraticall* enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 13.

Every expansion of the scheme of government they [the framers of the American Constitution] elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. *Lowell*, Democracy.

II. *n.* Same as *democrat*, 1. *Hobbes.*

democratically (dem-ọ̄-krat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received. *Algernon Sidney.*

democratie†, *n.* See *democraty*.

democratifiable (dem'ọ̄-krat-i-fī'a-bl), *a.* [‹ **democratify* (‹ *democrat* + *-i-fy*) + *-able*.] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratifiable*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 245.

democratisation, democratise. See *democratization, democratize*.

democratism (dē-mok'ra̤-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo*; as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

democratist (dē-mok'ra̤-tist), *n.* [‹ *democrat* + *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a democrat. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

democratization (dem'ọ̄-krat-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [‹ *democratize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratisation*.

democratize (dē-mok'ra̤-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar*; ‹ *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *δημοκρατίζειν*, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratise*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plate. *The Atlantic*, LX. 168.

There was a great impetus given by politics to the *democratizing* of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 151.

democraty†, **democratie**† (dē-mok'ra̤-ti), *n.* [See *democracy*.] Democracy.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, *democraty*, or Monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Democritean (dē-mok-ri-tē'a̤n), *a.* [‹ *Democritus* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Xenocrates] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain *εἶδος* or number.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI. 89.

Democritic (dem-ọ̄-krit'ik), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

Democritical (dem-ọ̄-krit'i-ka̤l), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. *Davies.*

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 394.

Demodex (dem'ọ̄-deks), *n.* [NL., appar. ‹ Gr. *δημός*, fat, + *δήξ* (*δηκ-*), a worm in wood, ‹ *δάκνειν*, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodicidæ*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Simonea* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

Demodicidæ (dem-ọ̄-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Demodecidæ*, ‹ *Demodex* (*-dec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; stylliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

Demogorgon (dē-mọ̄-gôr'gọn), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgo(n-)*, first mentioned by Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); appar. ‹ Gr. *δῆμος*, people, + *γοργός*, grim, terrible, whence Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood
Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 965.

demographer (dē-mog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dem-ọ̄-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature*, XXXVI. 618.

demography (dē-mog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, ‹ Gr. *δῆμος*, people, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*[1].] **1.** A young lady; a damsel.—**2.** A bird, the



Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.—**4.** A shark, *Galeocerdo tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. *Playfair.*—**5.** A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus*; one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See *circle, theorem*.

demolish (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* [‹ OF. *demoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Pr. *demolhir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demoliren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, ‹ L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, ‹ *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, set in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, ‹ *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*[3], q. v. Cf. *amolish*.] **1.** To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster *demolished* each as soon as projected. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Raze, Demolish.* *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is *razed* when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

He . . .
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns,
And in a moment makes them desolate.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

demolisher (dē-mol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the setting up of religion. *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

demolishment† (dē-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [‹ OF. *demolissement, desmolissement*, ‹ *demolir* (*demoliss-*), demolish: see *demolish* and *-ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, sister;
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it;
No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

demolition (dem-ọ̄-lish'ọn), *n.* [‹ OF. *demolition*, F. *démolition* = Pr. *demolition* = Sp. *demolicion* = Pg. *demolição* = It. *demolizione* = D. *demolitie*, ‹ L. *demolitio(n-)*, ‹ *demoliri*, pull down: see *demolish*.] **1.** The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompactings, so many resurrections. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its *demolition*, from expediency.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

2. In *French law*, abatement; annulment: as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

demolitionist (dem-ọ̄-lish'ọn-ist), *n.* [‹ *demolition* + *-ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. *Carlyle.*

demon (dē'mọn), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon*; = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dämon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, ‹ LL. *dæmonium*, ‹ Gr. *δαιμόνιον*, dim.), ‹ L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, ‹ Gr. *δαίμων* (*δαιμον-*), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with *δαήμων*, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form *δαίμων*), ‹ *δαῆναι*, learn, teach, akin to *διδάσκειν*, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *docile, doctrine*); (2) by some derived, with formative *-μων*, as 'the distributer of destinies,' ‹ *δαίειν*, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. **δαιϝμων*, ‹ **δαιϝ-*, *διϝ-*, as in **διϝος*, *δῖος*, heavenly, L. *divus, divinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita(t-)s*, deity, etc.: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius: as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *daimon*.

Thy *dæmon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3

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Those *Demons* that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 93.

Soon was a world of holy *demons* made,
Aërial spirits, by great Jove design'd
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.
T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, i.

A *dæmon*, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil *dæmons* was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same *demon*, that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions, I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—**4.** [*cap.*] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

demoness (dē'mon-es), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ess.*] A female demon.

The Sichemites . . . had a goddess or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.
J. Meds, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 81.

demonetization (dē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *demonetize* + *-ation*; = F. *démonétisation.*] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation*.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the *demonetization* of silver. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 119.

demonetize (dē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *moneta*, money, + E. *-ize*; = F. *démonétiser.*] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise*.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company. *Cobden.*

Germany and England, in *demonetizing* silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (dē-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demoniak* = F. *démoniaque* = Pr. *demoniayx*, *demoniat* = Sp. Pg. It. *demoniaco*, < LL. *dæmoniacus*, < Gr. as if **δαιμονιακός*, for which only *δαιμονικός* (whence LL. *dæmonicus*, E. *demonic*), < *δαίμων*, a god, genius, spirit: see *demon.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee, with the terrour of his voice,
From thy *demoniack* holds. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.
Milton, P. L., xi. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Raving and blaspheming incessantly, like a *demoniac*, he came to the court. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a *demoniac*, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

2. [*cap.*] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

demoniacal (dē-mō-nī'a-kal), *a.* Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac. —**Demoniacal possession**, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

demoniacally (dē-mō-nī'a-kal-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

demoniacism (dē-mō-nī'a-sizm), *n.* [< *demoniac* + *-ism.*] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial (dē-mō'ni-al), *a.* [< OF. *demonial*, < ML. **demonialis*, < Gr. *δαιμόνιος*, of or belonging to a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon.*] Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

demonian (dē-mō'ni-an), *a.* [As *demonial* + *-an.*] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton, P. R., ii. 122.

demonianism (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *demonian* + *-ism.*] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration must needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as *demonianism* did, if it were an error.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm (dē-mō'ni-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **δαιμονιασμός*, < *δαιμονιᾶν*, also *δαιμονᾶν*, be under the power of a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon.*] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or *demoniasm*? *Warburton*, Sermons, p. 255. (*Latham.*)

demonic (dē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δαιμονικός*, < *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon.*] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *dæmonic*.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mon'i-fūj), *n.* [< LL. *dæmon*, a demon, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*.
Pennant, London, p. 271.

★ **demonism** (dē'mon-izm), *n.* [= F. *démonisme*; as *demon* + *-ism.*] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*.
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist (dē'mon-ist), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ist.*] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*. *Shaftesbury.*

demonize (dē'mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing*. [< ML. *dæmonizare*, make demoniac, < Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι*, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, deify or *demonize* his humanity. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 184.

Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state *demonized* by evil.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mon-ok'ra-si), *n.* [= F. *démonocratie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mon-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [= F. *démonographe*; < *demonography* + *-er*[1].] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The *demonographers* of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mon-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démonographie* = Pg. *demonographia*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason.* [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mon-ol'ā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *démonoldtre* = Sp. *demonolatra* = Pg. *demonolatra*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, worship. Cf. *idolater.*] A demon-worshiper.

Certain *demonolators* in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago.
Bp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421.

demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [= F. *démonoldtrie* = Sp. *demonolatría* = Pg. *demonolatria*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession. *Bp. Caldwell*, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

demonologer† (dē-mon-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-er*[1].] A demonologist. *North.*

demonologic, demonological (dē'mon-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist (dē-mon-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-ist.*] One versed in demonology.

demonology (dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *démonologie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

demonomagy (dē-mon-om'ā-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μάγος*, magic, a magician: see *magic.*] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of *demonomagy* to furnish out an entertainment. *Bp. Hurd.*

demonomancy (dē'mon-ō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *démonomancie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

demonomania (dē'mon-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *démonomanie* = Pg. *demonomania*, < NL. *dæmonomania*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

demonomist† (dē-mon'ō-mist), *n.* [< *demonomy* + *-ist.*] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.

demonomy (dē-mon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-νομία* (cf. *νόμος*, law), < *νέμειν*, regulate.] **1**†. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—**2.** The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason.*

demonopathy (dē-mon-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Demonomania.

demonopolize (dē-mō-nop'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *monopolize.*] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been *demonopolized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 154.

demonry (dē'mon-ri), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ry.*] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?
J. Baillie.

demonship (dē'mon-ship), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ship.*] The state of being a demon.

demonstrability (dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

demonstrable (dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *demostrable* = Pg. *demonstravel*, < LL. *demonstrabilis*, < L. *demonstrare*: see *demonstrate.*] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

It is *demonstrable* that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.
Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably (dē-mon'stra-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance† (dē-mon'strans), *n.* [< ME. *demonstraunce*, < OF. *demonstrance*, *demoustrance* (= It. *dimostranza*), < NL. as if **demonstrantia*, < L. *demonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *demonstrare*, demonstrate: see *demonstrate.* Cf. *monstrance.*] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. *Holland.*

He leyed them in the mydle of the cyté, and abode the *demonstraunce* of god. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient *demonstrance* of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?
R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

demonstratable (dem'on-strā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *demonstrate* + *-able.*] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically *demonstratable* that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend. *Herschel*, Pop. Lectures, p. 469.

demonstrate (dē-mon'- or dem'on-strāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating*. [< L. *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*

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(〉 Sp. *demostrar* = Pg. *demonstrar* = It. *dimostrare* = D. *demonstreren* = G. *demonstriren* = Dan. *demonstrere* = Sw. *demonstrera*), point out, indicate, designate, show, 〈 *de-* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] 1. To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must *demonstrat*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he *demonstrated* greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 89.

Specifically — 2. To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles. — 3. To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the *demonstrating* of a deity distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 145.

★**demonstration** (dem-on-strā'shon), *n.* [〈 ME. *demonstracion*, 〈 OF. *demonstration*, *demonstroison*, F. *démonstration* = Sp. *demostración* = Pg. *demonstração* = It. *dimostrazione* = D. *demonstratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *demonstration*, 〈 L. *demonstratio(n-)*, 〈 *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a *demonstration* of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy. — 3. *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand.
Macdougall, Modern Warfare, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession. — 5. Proof, either (*a*) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (*b*) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from Burgersdicius, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, *demonstration* must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also underived from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a *demonstration* is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the Fermatian mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some, the certainty of *demonstration* to the Mathematickes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Blundeville.*

Demonstration, in the Greek ἀποδείξις, is amongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed pseudographema: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic; and there *demonstration* is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism scientific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas] by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, demonstration τοῦ διότι, or *demonstratio quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved. — **Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*. — **Indirect demonstration, demonstration** τοῦ ὅτι, or *demonstratio quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved. — **Ostensive demonstration,** in *math.*, a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

demonstrative (dē-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [〈 ME. *demonstratif*, 〈 F. *démonstratif* = Pr. *demostratiu* = Sp. *demostrativo* = Pg. *demonstrativo* = It. *dimostrativo*, 〈 L. *demonstrativus*, 〈 *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting. — 2. In *rhet.*, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty. — 3. Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a *demonstrative* argument; *demonstrative* reasoning.

A syllogism *demonstrative* is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blundeville.*

It is impossible by any solid or *demonstrative* reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Probations are *demonstrative* in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Demonstrative certainty. See *certainty*. — **Demonstrative judgment,** a judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved. — **Demonstrative legacy.** See *legacy*. — **Demonstrative pronoun,** in *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this*, *that*, *you*, and to their correspondents in other languages. — **Demonstrative root,** a name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

II. *n.* A demonstrative pronoun.

demonstratively (dē-mon'strā-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Adam Smith*, Moral Sentiments, vii. § 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

demonstrativeness (dē-mon'strā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dem'on-strā-tor), *n.* [= F. *démonstrateur*, OF. *demonstreur* = Sp. *demostrador* = Pg. *demonstrador* = It. *dimostratore*, 〈 L. *demonstrator*, 〈 *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in *anat.*, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as *demonstrator*. *Gallery of Medicine*, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, xliii.

3. The index finger. *Dunglison.*

demonstratorship (dem'on-strā-tor-ship), *n.* [〈 *demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical *demonstratorship*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [〈 LL. *demonstratorius*, 〈 L. *demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

demoraget, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurrage*.

demoralization (dē-mor'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *démoralisation* = Sp. *desmoralización* = Pg. *desmoralização* = It. *demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1810.

The *demoralization* among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= F. *démoraliser* = Sp. Pg. *desmoralizar* = It. *demoralizzare* = D. *demoraliseren* = G. *demoralisiren* = Dan. *demoralisere* = Sw. *demoralisera*; as *de-* priv. + *moral* + *-ize*.] 1. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to *demoralize*," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.
Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States, p. 58

It is always *demoralizing* to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely *demoralized* the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and *demoralizes*, it sometimes perpetuates injustice, it is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly *demoralized* by fright. [Colloq.]

★ Also spelled *demoralise*.

★**demos** (dē'mos), *n.* [〈 Gr. δῆμος, the people: see *deme*[2].] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth. — 2. The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 25.

★ Also *demus*.

Demospongiæ (dē-mō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., 〈 Gr. δῆμος, the people (see *deme*[2], 2), + σπόγγος, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiæ* in which sexradiate spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospongian (dē-mō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Demospongiæ*.

Demosthenian, Demosthenean (dē-mos-thē'ni-an, dē-mos-thē-nē'an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then'ik), *a.* [〈 L. *Demosthenicus*, 〈 *Demosthenes*, 〈 Gr. Δημοσθένης, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' 〈 δῆμος, the people, + σθένος, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon.

★**demotic** (dē-mot'ik), *a.* [= F. *démotique* = Sp. *demótico*, 〈 Gr. δημοτικός, of or for the common people, popular, democratic, 〈 δημότης, one of the common people, 〈 δῆμος, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Popular; pertaining to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic. *Farrar*, Language, xiii.

It [the Rosetta stone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 19.

dempnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*. *Chaucer.*

dempster, *n.* See *deemster*.

dempt† (dempt). [ME. *dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *demen*, deem, judge: see *deem*[1].] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*[1].

Till partiall Paris *dempt* it Venus dew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 55.

Therefore, Sir knight,
Aread what course of you is safest *dempt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 22.

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demulce† (dē-muls′), *v. t.* [= It. *demulcere*, < L. *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke, allay.] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 64.

demulcent (dē-mul′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *demulcente*, < L. *demulcen(t-)s*, ppr. of *demulcere*: see *demulce*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a *demulcent* medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called *demulcent* or mild.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum-acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple *demulcent*, for lubricating abraded surfaces.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 171.

demulsion† (dē-mul′shon), *n.* [An erroneous form (by confusion with *emulsion*, q. v.) for **demulction*, < L. as if **demulctio(n-)*, < *demulctus*, pp. of *demulcere*, stroke: see *demulce*.] 1. The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content.—2. That which soothes or contents; flattery.

Vice garlanded with all the soft *demulsions* of a present contentment. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

demur (dē-mėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [Early mod. E. also *demurre*; < ME. **demoren*, *demeoren*, *demeren*, < OF. *demorer*, *demourer*, *demurer*, *demeurer*, F. *démeurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demorar* = It. *dimorare*, < L. *demorari*, delay, retard, < *de* + *morari*, delay, < *mora*, hesitation, delay.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.

2†. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernolle, whilst the Regent stands *demurring* what was best to be done. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 189.

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they *demurred* to our proposals.

My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas "Jack, do this;" if he *demurred*, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

If he accepts it, why should you *demur*?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

4. In *law*, to interpose a demurrer.

II.† *trans.* 1. To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to *demur* obedience," *Fenton*.

demur (dē-mėr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demurre*, *demeure*; < OF. *demor*, *demour*, *demeur*, m., *demore*, *demeure*, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] 1. Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not
Fall by too long *demur*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays,
Long *demurs* breed new delays. *Southwell*.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous *demurrs* to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentulus and Cethegus.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope*.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce *demur*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

demure (dē-mūr′), *a.* [< ME. *demure*, < OF. *de murs*, for *de bounes murs* (*buens murs*, *boines mours*), lit. of good manners (in formation like *debonair*, q. v.): *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *murs*, *mors*, *mours*, m., f., F. *mœurs*, f., manners, < L. *mores*, manners: see *moral*.] 1. Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a *demure* look.

I sawe there Iuges, sittyng fulle *demure*,
With out semblant [regard], othir to moste or leest,
Notwithstandyng thei hadde them vnder cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.

His fashion and *demure* Habit gets him in with some Town-precisian, and maks him a Guest on Fryday nights.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever. *Trollope*, The Warden, x.

demure† (dē-mūr′), *v. i.* [< *demure*, *a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . .
Demuring upon me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

demurely (dē-mūr′li), *adv.* With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how *demurely* he will bear himself before our husbands, and how jocund when their backs are turned. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Hoe, i. 2.

Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end. *Bacon*.

demureness (dē-mūr′nes), *n.* The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

demurity (dē-mū′ri-ti), *n.* [< *demure* + *-ity*.] 1†. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 182.

They placed their justification upon their patience and suffering for their opinions, and on their righteous life and retired *demurity*, and affected singularity both in word and gesture.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 281.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

demurrable (dē-mėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *demur* + *-able*.] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

demurrage (dē-mėr′āj), *n.* [Formerly *demorage*; < OF. *demorage*, *demourage*, *demoraige*, < *demorer*, delay: see *demur* and *-age*.] 1. In *maritime law*: (*a*) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be *on demurrage*. (*b*) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for *demorage* of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.
Pepys, Diary, II. 56.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.
M'Culloch, Dict. of Commerce.

2. (*a*) A charge for detention of railway-cars, etc. (*b*) A charge of 1½*d.* per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion.

demurral (dē-mėr′al), *n.* [< *demur* + *-al*.] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur. *Southey*.

demurrer[1] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< *demur* + *-er*[1].] One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

demurrer[2] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *demorer*, *demurer*, inf. as noun: see *demur*.] 1. In *law*, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A *general demurrer* is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a *special demurrer* is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This *demurrer* our suit doth stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you hint a *demurrer* to much that is now being said and done.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 28.

Demurrer ore tenus, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally, on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—**Demurrer to evidence**, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—**Demurrer to interrogatory**, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—**Plea of parole demurrer**. Same as *age-prayer*.

demus (dē′mus), *n.* [L.] See *deme*[2] and *demos*.

demy (dē-mī′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *demi*, half: see **demi-*.] **I.** *a.* Half: used to indicate a particular size of paper. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *demies* (-mīz′). 1. A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demy is 17½ × 22 inches, and double-demy is 28 × 38½ inches. English writing-demy is 15 × 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demi*.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a *demy* at Magdalen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xiii.

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3*s.* 4*d.* English. Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.—4†. A short close vest. *Fairholt*.

He . . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and flead him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

demy-pourpoint†, *n.* A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

demyship (dē-mī′ship), *n.* [< *demy* + *-ship*.] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1698 one of the *demyships* at Magdalen.
Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den[1] (den), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denne*; < ME. *den*, *denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *denn*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *denne*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. *denu*, ME. *dene*, a valley: see *den*[2], *dean*[1]. Cf. OD. *denne*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni*, *denni*, neut., MHG. *tenne*, neut. and fem., G. *tenne*, fem., *tenn*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] 1. A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's *den*.

The beasts go into *dens*. Job xxxvii. 8.

The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in the mountains. Judges vi. 2.

2†. A grave.

Whanne thei be doluen in her *den*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, *dens* of misery.

Those squalid *dens*, . . . the reproach of large capitals.
Macaulay.

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his *den* again to serve the last arrival. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 152.

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite *den*. Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, II. 501.

den[1] (den), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *denned*, ppr. *denning*. [< ME. *dennen*; < *den*[1], *n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that *den* below.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.]

den[2] (den), *n.* [A variant of *dean*[1], < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *dean*[1].] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie *dens* o' Yarrow. *Old Ballad*.

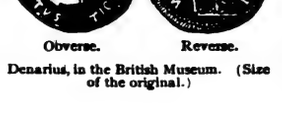
It's up and down in Tiftie's *den*,
Where the burn runs clear and bonny,
I've often gone to meet my love.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

den[3]† (den), *n.* [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *goodden*, *godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden*, *Godigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good e'en*, *good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*[2], *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den*? *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

denarcotize (dē-när′kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *narcotize*.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to *denarcotize* opium.

denarius (dē-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-ī). [L. (sc. *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < *deni*, ten each, by tens, for **decni*, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*[2]), Ar. *dīnār*, etc.] 1. The principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 269 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore



Obverse. Reverse.

Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

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the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, *X*— that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollux. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 296 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—3. In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6*s.* 8*d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dā-nä′rō), *n.* [It., var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius:* see *denarius.*] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo—that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy.

denary (den′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius.*] **I.** *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 424.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-riz). 1. A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or *denaries*," *Holinshed.*

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. *Sir K. Digby*, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham.*)

2. A denarius.

An hundreth *denaries*, or pieces of syluer coyne.
J. Udall, On Mat. xix.

denationalization (dē-nash′ọn-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénationalisation;* as *denationalize* + *-ation.*] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation.*

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization.* *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing.* [= F. *dénationaliser;* as *de-* priv. + *nationalize.*] 1. To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the Feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalized* Danes. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpolluted by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

★ Also spelled *denationalise.*

denaturalize (dē-naṭ′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *naturalize.*] 1. To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—3. To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denay† (dē-nā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *denayen*, a var. of *denyen*, deny: see *deny.* The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay.*] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie *denayd?*
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57.

Let not wonted fealty be *denayed.* *Old Play.*

denay† (dē-nā′), *n.* [< *denay, v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay.*
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

dendrachate (den′dra-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*2.] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moss-agate.*

Dendragapus (den-drag′ạ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀγάπη*, love.] Same as *Canace.*

dendral (den′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.
H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthropology (den-dran-thrō-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + E. *anthropology.*] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology.* *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendraspis* (*-pid-*), the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis.* They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidæ*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ.*

Dendraspis (den-dras′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididæ.* The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed dendraspis. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.



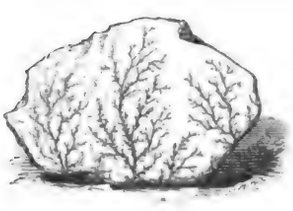
Tree-asp (*Dendraspis angusticeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dendraspides* (-pī-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drėr′pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἑρπετόν*, reptile: see *herpetology.*] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, from the coal-measures of Nova Scotia and Permian of Bohemia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to the group *Temnospondyli* of the order *Labyrinthodonta.*

dendriform (den′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also ★*dendritiform.*

dendrite (den′drīt), *n.* [= F. *dendrite* = Sp. *dendrita* = It. *dendrite*, < NL. *dendrites*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*, of a tree, tree-, < *δένδρον*, a tree.] 1. A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.



Dendrite.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

★**dendritic, dendritical** (den-drit′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *dendritique* = Sp. *dendrítico*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*; as *dendrite* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendriform.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* scripture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 394.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite.*

dendritically (den-drit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

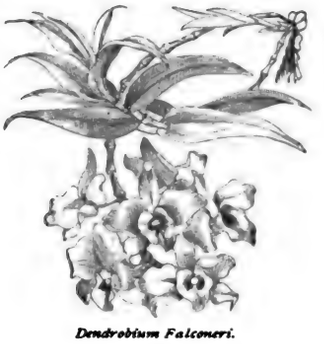
In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloea is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *dendrites*, dendrite, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a dendrite.

Dendrobates (den-drob′ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δενδροβατεῖν*, climb trees), < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *βατός*, verbal adj. (> *βατεύειν*, mount), < *βαίνειν*, go. Cf. *acrobat.*] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidæ. D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ. Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatidæ (den-drō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrobates* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates.* They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hylaplesiidæ.*

Dendrobium (den-drō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] 1. An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



Dendrobium Falconeri.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant.*

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kal′ạ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κάλαμος*, a reed.] A genus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambos*) by a nut-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of southeast Asia, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrochelidon (den-drō-kel′i-don), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, the type of which is *D. klecho* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirotæ (den′drō-kī-rō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *χειρωτός*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendriform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psolus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolidæ.* It is contrasted with *Aspidochirotæ.*

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirotæ*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 299.

dendrochirotous (den′drō-kī-rō′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirotæ.*

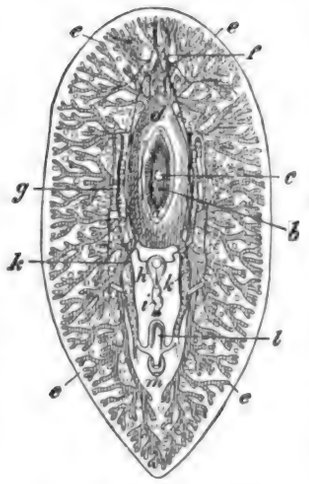
Dendrocitta (den-drō-sit′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κίττα, κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Crypsirhina.* The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocœl, *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous.*

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocœl* Planarians.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 656.

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Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē'lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria:* contrasted with *Rhabdocœla.* They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicated lateral margins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusile pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aproctous and mostly hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Monogonopora,* land and fresh-water planarians, with a single sexual outlet; and *Digonopora,* mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians.*



Polycelis (*Leptoplana*) *lævigata,* an aproctous dendrocœlous turbellarian or planarian (*Planarida*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; *b*, buccal cavity; *c*, œsophageal orifice; *d*, gastric cavity, with *e*, *e*, *e*, *e*, its many cæcal ramifications; *f*, ganglia; *g*, testes; *h*, vesiculæ seminales; *i*, male genital canal and penis; *k*, oviducts; *l*, spermathecal dilatation at their junction; *m*, vulva.

dendrocœlan (den-drō-sē'lan), *n.* [< *dendrocœl* + *-an.*] One of the *Dendrocœla;* a planarian.

dendrocœle (den'drō-sēl), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous.* *Huxley.*

Dendrocœlomata (den'drō-sē-lō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + NL. *cœlomata,* q. v.] Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt,* Origin of Tissue, p. 114.

dendrocœlomatic (den-drō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Dendrocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœlomata.*

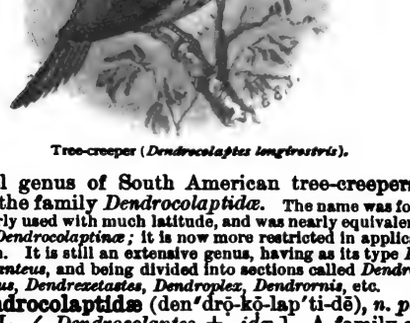
dendrocœlomic (den'drō-sē-lom'ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlomatic.*

dendrocœlous (den-drō-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *dendrocœlus,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κοιλία,* belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocœla.* Also *dendrocœl* and (properly) *dendrocœle.*

Dendrocœlum (den-drō-sē'lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidæ,* having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

Dendrocolaptæ (den'drō-kō-lap'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dendrocolaptes:* see *Dendrocolaptes.*] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group coextensive with the *Pici, Picidæ,* or *Piciformes,* and *Saurognathæ* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Dendrocolaptes (den'drō-kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + **κολαπτής,* taken for *κολαπτήρ,* a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), < *κολάπτειν,* peck with the bill, chisel.] The typical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptinæ;* it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. giganteus,* and being divided into sections called *Dendrocopus, Dendrexetastes, Dendroplex, Dendrornis,* etc.



Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

Dendrocolaptidæ (den'drō-kō-lap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synonymous with *Anabatidæ* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Sclater's arrangement it includes the furnarine, synallaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the dendrocolaptine proper.

Dendrocolaptinæ (den-drō-kō-lap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-inæ.*] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes.* They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the scansorial habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Xiphorhynchus, Picolaptes, Dendrocincla, Sittasomus, Glyphorhynchus,* and *Pygarrhichus.*

dendrocolaptine (den'drō-kō-lap'tin), *a.* [< *Dendrocolaptes* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creepers or hook-billed creepers.

Dendrocolaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature,* XXXIII. 201.

Dendrocometes (den'drō-kō-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κομήτης,* hairy: see *comet.*] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidæ,* containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

Dendrocometidæ (den'drō-kō-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocometes* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

Dendrocopus (den-drok'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δενδροκόπος* (cf. *δενδροκοπεῖν,* cut down trees), < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κόπτειν,* cut.] In *ornith.:* (*a*) A genus of tree-creepers, the *Dendrocolaptes. Vieillot,* 1816. (*b*) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major. Koch,* 1816. (*c*) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis;* the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte,* 1838.

Dendrocygna (den-drō-sig'ną), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + L. *cygnus, cycnus,* Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] A genus of arboricole duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellæ do not project; and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tibiæ are denuded below; the tarsi are entirely reticulate; the hallux is lengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulva*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arborea* is a West Indian and *D. eytoni* an Australian species.



Australian Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna eytoni*).

dendrodentine (den-drō-den'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + E. *dentine.*] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

dendrodont (den'drō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dendrodus* (*dendrodont-*): see *Dendrodus.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus;* having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus.*

Dendrodus (den'drō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil fishes, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodipterini, Holoptychiidæ,* and *Cyclodipterini.*

Dendrœca (den-drē'ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *οἶκος,* house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family *Dendrœcidæ, Sylvicolidæ,* or *Mniotiltidæ.* It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4½ to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,



Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic-acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler.* Also spelled *Dendroica.* *G. R. Gray,* 1842.

Dendrœcidæ (den-drē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrœca* + *-idæ.*] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ* (which see).

Dendrogæa (den-drō-jē'ą), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *γαῖα,* the earth.] In *zoögeog.,* a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigæan,* 2.

Dendrogean (den-drō-jē'an), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogæa.*

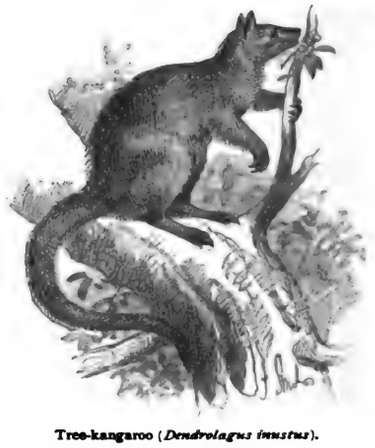
dendrography (den-drog'rą-fi), *n.* [= F. *dendrographie,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] Same as *dendrology.*

Dendrohyrax (den-drō'hi-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *ὑραξ,* hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidæ,* including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis.* The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palæotherium,* the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebræ are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

dendroid (den'droid), *a.* [= F. *dendroïde,* < Gr. *δενδροειδής,* also contr. *δενδρώδης,* tree-like, < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *εἶδος,* form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi'dal), *a.* [< *dendroid* + *-al.*] Same as *dendroid.*

Dendrolagus (den-drol'ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λαγώς,* a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned,



Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.

dendrolite (den'drō-līt), *n.* [= F. *dendrolithe,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

dendrological (den-drō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

Dendrological science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science,* IV. 10.

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dendrologist (den-drol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dendrology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.

dendrologous (den-drol'ō-gus), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ous.*] Relating to dendrology.

dendrology (den-drol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *dendrologie* = Pg. *dendrologia*, < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography.*

dendrometer (den-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *dendromètre*, < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-drō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + *-μέτρης*, a measure, < μέτρον, a measure, + *-idæ.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. The larvæ are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromyinæ (den'drō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendromys* + *-inæ.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Steatomys.*

Dendromys (den'drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + μῦς = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinæ.* It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-

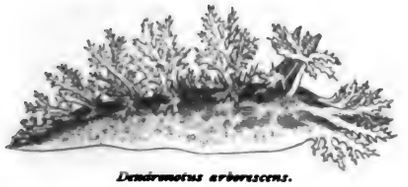


Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4½ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

Dendronotidæ (den-drō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendronotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Dendronotus arborescens.

δένδρον, a tree, + νῶτος, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendronotidæ.*

Dendrophidæ (den-drof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of harmless colubriform or aglyphodont arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scutes usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scutes in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophis* and *Chrysopelea.* By most authors both genera are referred to the family *Colubridæ* and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den'drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + ὄφις, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family *Dendrophidæ.* The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See cut in next column.

Dendrophryniscidæ (den'drō-fri-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophryniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus.* They have no maxillary teeth, and have subcylindric sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophrynidæ.*



Tree-snake (*Dendrophis caudolineolata*).

Dendrophryniscus (den'drō-fri-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + φρύνη, φρῦνος, a toad, + dim. *-ισκος*: see *Phryniscus.*] A genus



Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidæ.*

Dendrortyx (den-drôr'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + ὄρτυξ, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosaura (den-drō-sâ'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamæleontidæ* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguia*, *Rhiptoglossa*, *Chamæleonida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + σῶμα, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidæ*, containing multitentaculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radians*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys.*

Dendrosomidæ (den-drō-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma.* The animalcules are multitentaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den'drō-stīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, tree, + στῦλος, pillar: see *style*².] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

dene¹†, *n.* See *dean*¹, *den*².

dene² (dēn), *n.* [Also *dean*; a var. of *din*: see *din.*] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

deneer†, **deneere**†, *n.* See *denier*².

denegate† (den'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny: see *deny.*] To deny.

denegation† (den-ē-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénégation* = Sp. *denegación* = Pg. *denegação* = It. *denegazione*, < L. as if **denegatio*(*n*-), < *denegare*, deny: see *denegate.*] Denial.

dene-hole (dēn'hōl), *n.* [< *dene*¹ = *dean*¹ (or *den*²) + *hole*¹.] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *denesholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Danelaw.*

denerel†, *n.* [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente [in Guernsey] of 4 qrs. 0 dis. 0½ *denerel*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denerel* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 244.

dengue (deng'gā), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp. *dengue*, a word resembling or conformed to Sp. *dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, but prop. *dinga*, Egyptian Ar. *ding*, said to be from an African source and prob. from Swahili *dinga*, as used in a phrase describing the fever.] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring in the tropics and in subtropical regions in summer, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. "In the British West Indies, called by the negroes *dandy*. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the head and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients." *N. E. D.* Also called *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever.*

The majority of physicians who have encountered epidemics of *dengue* are undecided as to whether or not it be contagious. *Buck*, Ref. Handbook Med. Sci., III. 401.

deniable (dē-nī'a-bl), *a.* [< *deny* + *-able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

denial (dē-nī'al), *n.* [< *deny* + *-al.*] 1. The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A *denial* of the possibility of miracles is a *denial* of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*,
I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string.
Hence with *denial* vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a *denial* of God; a *denial* of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

4. In *law*, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* = Syn. 3. Disavowal, disclaimer.

denier¹ (dē-nī'ėr), *n.* [< *deny* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. One who refuses or rejects.—3. One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

denier² (de-nēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deneer*, *deneere*; < OF. *denier*, F. *denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius.*] A silver coin (also called the *novus denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny.* The name *denier d'Aquitaine* was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.



Obverse. Reverse.

Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen.
Sir Ruin. There's not a *denier* to be bated, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigrate† (den'i-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating.* [< L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare* (> F. *dénigrer* = Sp. *denigrar* (cf. Pg. *denegrir*) = It. *denigrare*), blacken, < *de* + *nigrare*, make black, < *niger*, black: see *negro.*] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

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denigration (den-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *denigracion* = Sp. *denigración* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigrazione*, < LL. *denigratio(n-)*, < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archaic.]

In these several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the *denigration* of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

denigrator (den'i-grā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] One who or that which blackens.

denigrature† (den'i-grā-tūr), *n.* [< *denigrate* + *-ure*.] A making black. *Bailey*, 1727. See *denigration*.

denim (den'im), *n.* [Said to be < F. *serge de Nim* (*Nîmes*).] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

denitrate (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitr(ic)* + *-ate*[2].] To free from nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā'shọn), *n.* [< *denitrate* + *-ion*.] A freeing from nitric acid.

denitrification (dē-nī"tri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ation*. See *nitrification*.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

denitrificator (dē-nī'tri-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ator*. See *denitrification*.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid-chambers. Also called *Glover's tower* or *denitrating tower*.

denitrify (dē-nī'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitrify*.] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. *Scienos*, IX. 111.

denization (den-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< AF. *denization*; as *denize* + *-ation*.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards. *Hallam*.

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denizet (de-nīz'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dennize*; < *denize(n)*, simulating verbs in *-ize*.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Strype*, Edw. IV., 1552.

denizen (den'i-zn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*, *denizon*; < ME. *denesyn*, *denezen*, *denysen*, *denyzen*, < AF. *denzein*, *denszein*, *denzeyn*, *denesyn*, *deincein*, OF. *deinzein*, denizen, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intrinsecus*), as opposed to *forein*, one without (ML. *forinsecus*) the privileges of the city franchise, < OF. *deinz*, *deins*, *dens*, F. *dans*, within, < L. *de intus*, from within: *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*.] I.† *a.* Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Prouided also, that yf eny citezen *denesyn* or foreyn departe out of the seid cite, and resorte ayein w'yn a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and priuylages of the seid citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

II. *n.* 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law*, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also thot no seriaunts ne seriaunt go for hur offerynge vn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny *denyzen* nor foreyn at other sesons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not *Denizens*, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz'd for the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 306.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 55.

The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly *denizens* now as hereafter. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

denizen (den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*; < *denizen*, *n.*; cf. *denize*.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new *denizen'd* lord. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

We have a word now *denizened*, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time; all natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizened* in England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 482.

denizenship (den'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *denizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being a denizen.

denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *dink*. [Scotch.]

Denmark satin. See *satin*.

dennet (den'et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Dennet?*).] A light, open, two-wheeled pleasure carriage suspended on two half elliptic springs, and one cross spring; a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven . . . *dennets*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi.

denominable (dē-nom'i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 3.

denominant (dē-nom'i-nant), *n.* [< L. *denominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery*. Also *denominator*. See *denominative*.

denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating*. [< L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *dénommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denomear* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=**Syn.** To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.

denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

denomination (dē-nom-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominación* = Pg. *denominação* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio(n-)*, a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linnæus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of shipmoney. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination*.—**Internal denomination**†, **external denomination**†, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself; as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *external*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsical and extrinsical. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn.** 2. *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

denominational (dē-nom-i-nā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *denomination* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—2. Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

denominationalism (dē-nom-i-nā'shọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ism*.] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *Denominationalism* in teaching. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 68.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā'shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ist*.] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke. *The Century*, XXV. 183.

denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā'shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalized*, ppr. *denominationalizing*. [< *denominational* + *-ize*.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalize* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalized*—to coin a new word. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 190.

denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā'shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

denominative (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dénominatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < LL. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker*, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave. *Blundeville*.

denominatively (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

denominator (dē-nom'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dénominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot*, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically—2. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction*. Thus, in ⅜, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (*b*) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—3. Same as *denominant*.

denotable (dē-nō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *denote* + *-able*.] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 25.

denotate† (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote*.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternall, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 716.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things? *Bp. Hall*, Against Romanists, § 38.

denotation (dē-nō-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénotation* = Sp. *denotación* = Pg. *denotação* = It. *denotazione*, < LL. *denotatio(n-)*, a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote*.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

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designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of *denotation* is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 58.

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connotation or muster its *denotation*, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious *denotation*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 7.

denotative (dē-nō′ta-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *denotativo*; as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. *Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 121.

denotatively (dē-nō′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented *denotatively* by literal symbols, w, x, y, z. *Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given *denotatively*, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 63.

denote (dē-nōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [< OF. *denoter*, F. *dénoter* = Sp. Pg. *denotar* = It. *denotare*, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote, < *de-* + *notare*, mark, < *nota*, a mark: see *note*. Cf. *connote*.] 1. To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character × *denotes* multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
That can *denote* me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

The serpent with the tail in its mouth *denotes* the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to *denote* the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The word man *denotes* Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Thy wild acts *denote*
The unreasonable fury of a beast.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Note, Denote, Connote.* See the definitions of these words. — 2. To betoken, imply.

denotement (dē-nōt′ment), *n.* [< *denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

dénouement (dā-nö͞ mon), *n.* [F., also *dénoûment*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* priv. + *nouer*, tie, knot, < L. *nodare*, tie, knot, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [< ME. *denouncen*, < OF. *denoncer*, *denuncer*, F. *dénoncer* = Sp. Pg. *denunciar* = It. *denunziare*, < L. *denunciare*, *denuntiare* (pp. *denunciatus*, whence the other E. form *denunciate*), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < *de-* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuncius*, more correctly *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] 1†. To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Aungell *denouncyd* to Zacharie the Nativite of Seynt John the Baptyst. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I *denounce* and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized within. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* punishment.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Deut. xxx. 18.

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to *denounce* warre unto the King. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

To the wicked, God hath *denounc'd* ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

The laws of the United States have *denounced* heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves. *D. Webster*, in Lodge, p. 276.

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to *denounce* one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar. *Brougham*, Fox. (*Latham*.)

No man is *denounced* for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

In terrible earnest he *denounced* the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion. *Emerson*, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I . . . think they [the Puritans] were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to *denounce* a confederate in crime; to *denounce* one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to *denounce* the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country. *Everett*, Orations, I. 497.

5. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*: (*a*) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (*b*) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preëmpt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry. — 6. In *diplomacy*, to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

denouncement (dē-nouns′ment), *n.* [< OF. *denoncement*, *denuncement*, < *denoncer*, denounce: see *denounce* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear. *Sir T. Browne*.

He receiv'd his due *denouncement* from God. *Milton*, Civil Power.

2. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discoverer of four pertenencias — twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein. *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.

denouncer (dē-noun′sėr), *n.* 1. One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden*.

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

de novo (dē nō′vō). [L.: *de*, of; *novo*, abl. of *novus* = E. *new*.] Anew; from the beginning.

dens (denz), *n.*; pl. *dentes* (den′tēz). [L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *anat.* and *dentistry*, a tooth. — 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*. — **Dens bicuspis**, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar. — **Dens caninus**, a canine tooth. — **Dens incisivus**, an incisor tooth. — **Dens molaris**. (*a*) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (*b*) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man. — **Dens sapientiæ**, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar. — **Dens sectorius**, ★a sectorial tooth. *Owen*.

dense (dens), *a.* [= F. *dense* = Sp. Pg. It. *denso*, < L. *densus*, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to *rarus*, thin, rare), = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] 1. Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a *dense* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *dense* though fluid atmosphere. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, I. 29.

The boundless ether back to roll,
And to replace the cloudy barrier *dense*.
Cowper, Iliad, v.

The decks were *dense* with stately forms. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *zoöl.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *dense* punctures, hairs, etc. — 3. In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *dense* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 257.

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *dense* ignorance; *dense* wit; *dense* stupidity. — 5. Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *dense*. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

=Syn. 1. Condensed, compressed.

densely (dens′li), *adv.* 1. In a dense manner; compactly.

The citadel . . . was *densely* crowded with dwellings. *Jowett*, Plato, III. 683.

2. Figuratively, intensely; grossly: as, to be *densely* ignorant.

densen (den′sn), *v. t.* [< *dense* + *-en*¹.] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1800 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State. *T. W. Higginson*, Harper's Mag., June, 1884.

denseness (dens′nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

denshire, densher (den′shēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denshired*, *denshered*, ppr. *denshiring*, *denshering*. [First quoted as *densher*; so called from *Denshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning parings of earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

denshiring, denshering (den′shēr-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *denshire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, because most used, or first invented there. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-beking, *Denshering*, about 1639. *Aubrey*, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (*Halliwell*.)

densimeter (den-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *densímetro*, < L. *densus*, dense, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The *optical densimeter* of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Huch's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of ★syrups while boiling. See *saccharometer*.

density (den′si-ti), *n.* [= F. *densité* = Sp. *densidad* = Pg. *densidade* = It. *densità*, < L. *densita(t-)s*, thickness, < *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] 1. The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The *density* of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. In the c. g. s. system, density is the mass, in grams, of a cubic centimeter of the substance. Since the gram is, very closely indeed, the mass of 1 cc. of water at 4° C., the numerical quantity which expresses the density in grams per cc. gives also the density in terms of that of water. Density in terms of water as a standard is commonly called *specific gravity*. The standard of comparison for gases is sometimes hydrogen or air. The density of fluids is often determined by weighing a flask when filled with the substance,

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then when filled with water, and then when empty. The density of solids is conveniently found by weighing in air and in water, which gives, by the principle of Archimedes, the weights (and consequently the masses) of equal volumes of water and of the substance. The ratio of these weights is the specific gravity or relative density. The following table shows the density of several important substances: iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; diamond, 3.5; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013; aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

The *density* of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. . . . The electric *density* at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 64.

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder.—**Magnetic density**, the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. s. line per square centimeter.

dent[1] (dent), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dent*, a var. of *dint*: see *dint*, *dunt*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent*[2], the two words being partly confused.] I. *n.* 1†. A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he com the cheyne too,
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .
It was a noble *dent*.
Richard Cœr de Lion, l. 2619.

2†. Force; weight; dint.

Ste no man with yuel wille,
Ensaumple, or tunge, or strokis *dent*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, I. 367.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) *corns* lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. *E. F. Ladd*, Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 434.

dent[1] (dent), *v.* [< ME. **denten*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint: see *dint*, *v.*, and *dent*[1], *n.* Cf. *indent*[1].] I. *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots
Dent a' the lone.
English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesse. *Palsgrave.*

The street of the tombs, with its deeply *dented* chariot-ruts. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II.† *intrans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall alwayes keepe his hardnesse. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 373.

dent[2] (dent), *n.* [< F. *dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. It. *dente*, < L. *den(t-)s* = Goth. *tunthus* = AS. *tōth*, E. *tooth*: see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent*[1], *n.*] 1†. A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. —3. A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A tooth of a gear-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

dent[2]† (dent), *v. t.* [< ME. *denten*, by apheresis for *indenten*, < OF. *endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent*[2] and *dent*[2], *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent*[1], *v.*] To notch; indent.

Dentyn or yndentyn, [L.] *indento*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 118.

The sylour deir of the deise daytely was *dent*.
Gawan and Gologras, i. 6.

dentagra (den-tag'rą), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in *ποδάγρα*, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), *χειράγρα*, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] 1. The toothache.—2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a ★tooth-forceps.

dental (den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentalis*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., *dentale*, n., the share-beam of a plow), < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2] and *tooth*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth.—2. In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are *dental* letters. The name *dental* is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *tongue-point*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer.—**Dental arch**, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zoological characters of the genus *Homo*.—**Dental canal**. See *canal*[1].—**Dental cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Dental cavity**, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see).—**Dental chisel**, **cut**, **drill**, **file**, **foramen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dental formula**, a formal or tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.* respectively denote *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for adult man would be: *i.* $\frac{2}{2}$, *c.* $\frac{1}{1}$, *pm.* $\frac{2}{2}$, *m.* $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 32$. See the extract.

The *dental formula* of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ c.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ m.\ \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

Dental hammer. See *hammer*.—**Dental letter**. See II., 1.—**Dental mallet**. See *mallet*.—**Dental pulp**. (*a*) The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (*b*) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *persistent pulps*.—**Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillæ of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

II. *n.* 1. A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see I., 2).—2. In *conch.*, a toothshell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

dentalid (den-tal'i-id), *n.* A solenoconch of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Dentaliidæ (den-ta-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Cirribranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are dœcious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 150 living and upward of 250 extinct species, beginning with the Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda*, *tooth-shell*.) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antale*, and *Entalis* have been used. Also *Dentalidæ*, *Dentaliadæ*.

Dentalina (den-ta-lī'nä), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den'tal-īt), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil tooth-shell.

dentality (den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidæ*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidæ*, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidæ* with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening.

dentalization (den-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t*: said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit k or c], usually designated by k[2] (or q), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its scaly creeping or tuberous rootstocks. From its toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

dentary (den'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the teeth; dental.—2. Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See II.

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, Anat., iv.

Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral skeleton. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, and *temporo-mastoid*.

dentata (den-tā'tą), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which ★the atlas turns. See cut under *axis*.

dentate (den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward: as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*.—**Dentate antennæ**, those antennæ in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex.—**Dentate body**, the corpus dentatum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Dentate mandible**, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side.—**Dentate margin**, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt.—**Dentate maxillæ**, maxillæ which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth.—**Dentate wings**, wings with dentate margins.


Dentate leaf of *Viburnum dentatum*.

dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< *dentate* + *ciliate*.] In *bot.*, having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

dentated (den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

dentately (den'tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

dentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

dentate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin'ū-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

dentation (den-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dentate* + *-ion*.] 1. Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation*?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

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dented[1] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having dents; impressed with little hollows.

dented[2] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having teeth or notches; notched.

dentel, dentelated. See *dentil*, etc.

dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [F., lace, edging, < ML. *dentellus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentil*.] 1. Lace.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (den'te-lūr), *n.* [< F. *dentelure*, denticulation, indentation, < *denteler*, indent, notch, < **dentel*, a tooth: see *dentil*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *dentix*, a sort of sea-fish, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticinæ*.

Denticinæ (den-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentex* (*-tic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

denticine (den'ti-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Denticinæ*.

Denticini (den-ti-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as **Denticinæ*. *Bonaparte.*

denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *denticulus*, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender *denticles* anchylosed together into one solid mass. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen *denticles* of the shark.

Thin almury is cleped the *denticle* of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 23.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dentinal tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as *dermal denticles*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krö'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by such genera as *Oxytelus*, *Osorius*, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticle*, *denticule*. Cf. *dentilated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, etc.

Fringed with small *denticulate* processes. *Owen*, Anat.

2. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

denticulately (den-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, *denticulately* serrated.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *denticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

denticule (den'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *denticule*, a denticle, < L. *denticulus*: see *denticle* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *denticuli* (-lī). [L.: see *denticle*.] 1. Same as *denticle*.—2. In *arch.*, a dentil.

dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

dentiform (den'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *dentiforme* = Pg. *dentiforme*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

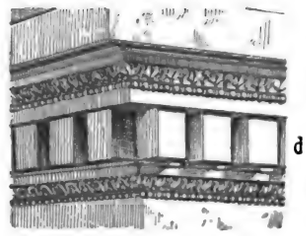
dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [< F. *dentifrice* = Pg. It. *dentifricio*, < L. *dentifricium*, a tooth-powder, < *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *dentigère*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Muræniдæ*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*. *Owen*, Anat.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), *n.* [< OF. **dentel*, **denteil* (cf. OF. *dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, < L. *dentale*, part of a plowshare) = Pr. *dentelh*, *dentilh* = It. *dentello*, < ML. *dentellus*, *dentillus*, equiv. to L. *denticulus*, a little tooth, a modillion, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticle*, *denticule*.] 1. In *arch.*, one of a series of little cubes into which the square member in the bed-molding of an Ionic, a Corinthian, a Composite, or occasionally a Roman Doric cornice is cut.



Ionic Dentils (*d*).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

These [Corinthian] pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornish is worked in *dentils*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the *dentel*, . . . which is seen everywhere.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 213.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] I. *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 64.

II. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *v*.

dentilated, dentelated (den'til-ā-ted, -tel-ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *dentellado* = It. *dentellato*, < ML. **dentellatus*, equiv. to L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticle*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *dentillated*.

An observation made by Berard at Toulon during the then recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly *dentelated*, or, as it were, crevassed here and there."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.

The Syrians restricted ornament to *dentellated* leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxi.

dentilation (den-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [As **dentilate* + *-ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

dentile (den'til), *n.* [< ML. *dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] I. *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *thin* and *this*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 65.

Less properly *dentolingual*.

dentiloquist (den-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *dentiloquy* + *-ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

dentiloquy (den-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tin), *n.* [= F. *dentine* (= It. *dentina*), < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance or tissue of teeth, as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine closeset tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunæ appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpusculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*.

dentinal (den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *dentin* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin.—**Dentinal tubes**, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

dentine, *n.* See *dentin*.

dentiphone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*.

dentiroster (den-ti-ros'tėr), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *dentirostris*, toothed-billed (< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.


Dentirostral Bill (Shrike).

dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerinæ*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Cichlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *scalpere*, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* [= F. *dentiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dentista*, < NL. **dentista*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dentist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

dentistry (den'tis-tri), *n.* [< *dentist* + *-ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.
Harris, Dict. of Dental Science.

dentition (den-tish'on), *n.* [= F. *dentition* = Sp. *dentición* = Pg. *dentição* = It. *dentizione*, < L. *dentitio(n-)*, teething, < *dentire*, cut teeth, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *carnivorous dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

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the incisors are scalpriform, and canines are absent; the *monophyodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphyodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *diprotodont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *bathmodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *acrodont* and *ruminant*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, *a.*

Greatly as the *dentition* of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation.—**Milk dentition, deciduous dentition**, the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentity†, *n.* [< L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *-ity*.] The age or period of teething. [Rare.]

Infancy, *dentity*, and another . . . age, and then puberty itself.
T. Whitaker, Blood of Grape, p. 43. *N. E. D.*

dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolingual (den-tō-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* See *dentilingual*.

dentology (den-tol'ō-ji), *n.* The science of the teeth; odontology.

den-tree (den'trē), *n.* An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus polyanthema*.

denture (den'tūr), *n.* [< F. *denture*, a set of teeth, < *dent* (< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*) + *-ure*.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

denty (den'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *dainty*.

denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *nucleus* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]: see *nucleated*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

denudate† (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denudated*, ppr. *denudating*. [< L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond.*

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

denudate, denudated (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—2. In *zoöl.*, destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in *entom.*, said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—3. In *geol.*, denuded. See *denudation*.

denudation (den-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénudation* = Sp. *denudación* = Pg. *denudação* = It. *denudazione*, < LL. *denudatio(n-)*, < L. *denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects.
Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 10.

2. In *geol.*, the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denuded*, ppr. *denuding*. [= OF. *denuer*, F. *dénuer*, also *denuder* = Sp. **denudar*, *desnudar* = Pg. *denudar* = It. *denudare*, < L. *denudare*, make bare, strip, < *de*, off, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] 1. To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp*, Surgery.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity.
Ray, Works of Creation.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata). 'Denude' is most appropriately used where the erosive processes actively lay bare the underlying rock; and 'degrade,' where the erosive processes, acting more slowly, do not strip away the detrital material or rock waste more rapidly than it is supplied.

=**Syn.** To bare, lay bare, uncover.

denuded (dē-nū'ded), *p. a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—**Denuded rocks**, in *geol.*, rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See *denudation*.

denumerant (dē-nū'mę-rant), *n.* [< L. *de-* + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number, numerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The *denumerant* may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1868.

denumeration (dē-nū-mę-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **denumerare* (> OF. *denombrer*), count over, enumerate, < *de*, down, + *numerare*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In *law*, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

denuncia (dā-nōn'thi-ä), *n.* [Sp., < *denunciar*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (*a*) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (*b*) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted.

denunciable (dē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *denunciable*, < NL. as if **denuntiabilis*, < L. *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

denunciant (dē-nun'si-ant), *a.* [< L. *denuncian(t-)s*, *denuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, ppr. *denunciating*. [< L. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denuntiare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

denunciation (dē-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénonciation* = Pr. *denunciatio* = Sp. *denunciación* = Pg. *denunciação* = It. *denunziazione*, < L. *denunciatio(n-)*, *denuntiatio(n-)*, < *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, denounce: see *denounce*.] 1†. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophesies and *denunciations* of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations?*
Bp. Ward.

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error.
Motley.

3. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—4. In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.—5. The act of denouncing a treaty.

denunciative (dē-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dénonciatif* = Pg. *denunciativo*, < LL. *denuntiativus*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denunciate*.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*. *Farrar*, Language, iv.

denunciator (dē-nun'si-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dénonciateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *denunciador* = It. *denunziatore*, < LL. *denuntiator*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] 1. One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

denunciatory (dē-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *denunciatorio*, < LL. as if **denuntiatorius*, < *denuntiator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

denutrition (dē-nū-trish'on), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deny (dę-nī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denying*. [< ME. *denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *denay*), < OF. *denier*, *deneer*, *deneier*, *denoier*, F. *dénier* = Pr. *denegar*, *deneyar*, *desnegar*, *desnedar* = Sp. Pg. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny, < *de-* + *negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] I. *trans.* 1. To say "no" or "nay" to; gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not *denye*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare *deny* him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, tho kynges bydene,
All *denyde* it anon; no mon assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8009.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm or what *deny*.
Milton, P. L., v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd *deny* it.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, *denies* that pleasure is good.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 368.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not *denye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be *denied* unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for *denying*
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat
While I do think she wants.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to *deny* a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many *deny* witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

Though they *deny* two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to *denye* his fayth and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execucion of deth by and by.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .
That I did *deny* my wife and house.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am *denied* to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters-patent give me leave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

You may *deny* me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xiv.

8†. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can *deny* by a circumstance.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

To deny one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny one's self* the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny one's self* a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him *deny himself*, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mat. xvi. 24.

Worthy minds in the domestic way of life *deny themselves* many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence.
Steele, Spectator, No. 243.

=**Syn.** 6. To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

II. *intrans.* To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

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Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

If proudly he *deny*,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman.*

denyt, *n.* [< OF. *deni, denie, denoi*, F. *déni*, denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay, n.*] Denial. [Rare.]

Yet vse no threats, nor giue them flat *Denies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how *denyingly!*
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ọb-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruct.*] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything that hinders passage: as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruent.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, removing obstructions. See II.

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life.
Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* [< ML. *deodandum*, i. e., *Deo dandum*, a thing to be given to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, ger. of *dare*, give (see *date*[1]).] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God — that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a *deodand*,
Still fall to th' owner of the land.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē'ō-där'), *n.* [< NL. *deodara*, < Skt. *devadāru*, divine tree, < *deva*, divine, a god (see *deva*), + *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, related to *dru*, a tree, and to E. *tree.*] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the family *Pinaceæ*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon. It is a large tree, widely distributed in the Himalayas from Nepal to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simla in India, *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of *deodar*, yew, fir, and oak.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodatet (dē'ō-dāt), *n.* [< L. *Deo datus*, given to (or by) God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *deodand* and *date*[1].] 1. A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] whatsoever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. *Davies.*

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a *deodate*, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.
H. Paman (1653), in D'Oyly's Sancroft, ii.

deodorant (dē-ō'dọr-ant), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *odoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *odorare*, smell, < *odor*, a smell: see *odor.*] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō'dọr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deodorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation*.

deodorize (dē-ō'dọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deodorized*, ppr. *deodorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *odor* + *-ize.*] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime *deodorizes* night-soil. Also spelled *deodorise*.

A very minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July. Such *deodorized* sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 684.

deodorizer (dē-ō'dọr-ī-zėr), *n.* That which deprives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē'ō fā-ven'tē). [L., God favoring: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of *favent(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, favor: see *favor.*] With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē'ō grā'shi-as). [L., thanks to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl. of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks: see *grace.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mozarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Ite, missa est* or *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of the mass.

deoneratet (dē-on'ėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *deoneratus*, pp. of *deonerare*, unload, < *de-* priv. + *onerare*, load, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onerous.* Cf. *exonerate.*] To unload.

deontological (dē̤-on-tọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *deontology* + *-ist.*] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *déontologie*; < Gr. *δέον* (*δεοντ-*), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of *δεῖ*, it is necessary, it behooves), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical *deontology* treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deoperculate (dē-ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [< NL. **deoperculatus*, pp. of **deoperculare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum): see *operculum.*] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule *deoperculating* above the middle.
Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35.

★**deoperculate** (dē-ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **deoperculatus*: see the verb.] In *bot.*, having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deoppilatet (dē-op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoppilated*, ppr. *deoppilating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oppilate*, q. v.] To free from obstruction; deobstruct; clear a passage through.

deoppilationt (dē-op-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoppilate* + *-ion.*] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

deoppilativet (dē-op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *deoppilatif*; as *deoppilate* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick and very *deoppilative*. *Boyle*, Sceptical Chymist, iii.

II. *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

deordinationt (dē-ọr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deordinatio(n-)*, < L. *de-* priv. + *ordinatio(n-)*, ordination.] 1. Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are *deordinations*, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.
Berington, Hist. Abelard, p. 186.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and *deordination*.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.
Abp. Sancroft (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (dē-ọr'gạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deorganize* + *-ation.*] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorganize (dē-ọr'gạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deorganized*, ppr. *deorganizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *organize.*] To deprive of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ọr'sum), *adv.* [L., also *deorsus*, downward, contr. of *devorsum*, *devorsus*, orig. pp. of *devortere*, *devertere*, turn down, turn away, < *de*, down, away, + *vortere*, *vertere*, turn.] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *sursum*. [Rare.]

deosculatet (dē-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *deosculatus*, pp. of *deosculari*, kiss, < *de-* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate.*] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

deosculation (dē̤-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deosculate* + *-ion.*] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

deossification (dē-os'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *deossify* + *-ation.* Cf. *ossification.*] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels, successive *deossification* (by retardation).
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

deossify (dē-os'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *ossify.*] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē'ō vō-len'tē). [L.: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *volente*, abl. of *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle* = E. *will*: see *voluntary*, etc.] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, *Deo volente*. Generally abbreviated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxidate.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to *deoxidate* iron or copper. Also *deoxydate*, *disoxidate*.

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation*.

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of *de-oxidation*, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; . . . animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. *H. Spencer.*

deoxidization (dē-ok'si-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidize* + *-ation.*] Deoxidation. Also spelled ★*deoxidisation*.

deoxidize (dē-ok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidized*, ppr. *deoxidizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxid* + *-ize.*] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidise*, *deoxydize*.

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

deoxidizer (dē-ok'si-dī-zėr), *n.* A substance that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and *deoxidizers*.
Science, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ok'si-je-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxygenate* + *-ion.*] The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

deoxygenize (dē-ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenized*, ppr. *deoxygenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ize.*] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much *deoxygenized* as to render a renewal of it necessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 687.

deozonize (dē-ō'zọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deozonized*, ppr. *deozonizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *ozone* + *-ize.*] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonized air is also *deozonized* by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of lead. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 338.

★**dep.** An abbreviation of *deputy*: as, *Dep.* Q. M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depeynten* (pp. *depeynt, depeint, depeynted*), < OF. *depeint, depint*, later *depeinct*, pp. of *depeindre*, F. *dépeindre* = Pr. *depenher, despenher* = It. *dipignere, dipingere*, < L. *depingere*, pp. *depictus*, paint, depict, < *de-* + *pingere*, paint: see *depict* and *paint.*] 1. To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche somtyme was *depeynted* an Ymage of oure Lady, that turnethe into Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, *depainted* in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 351.

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Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,
But if they were *depainted* out for life,
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!
Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depaint* my unconceived thoughts?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*. *Fairfaix.*

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depainter† (dē-pān'tėr), *n.* A painter.

depardieux†, *interj.* [OF.: *de*, of; *par*, by; *dieu*, *dieux*, God: see *pardieu*, *parde*.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardieux, I assente. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1058.

deparochiate† (dē-pa-rō'ki-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, away, + *parochia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*2.] To leave or desert a parish. *Davies.*

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.
Foote, The Orators, i.

depart (dē-pärt'), *v.* [< ME. *departen*, *deperten*, < OF. *departir*, *depertir*, *deppartir*, also *despartir*, F. *départir*, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, = Pr. *departir* = Sp. Pg. *departir*, also *despartir* = It. *dipartire*, *dipartire*, also *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, divide, separate, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, divide, separate, part, < *par(t-)s*, a part: see *part*. Cf. *dispart*, which is a doublet of *depart*. The Rom. forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in *dis-*, *des-*, after L. *de*, away.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This werke I *departe* and dele in seuen bookes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Seye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage.
Wyclif, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your Freinds *depart* your Goods, but not your Conscience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

2†. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *departeth* the south side of Inde from Ethiopia. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swinging" form. Here it reads, "I N [the head of a man combined with the initial] take the N [the head here being that of a woman] to my wedded wyf . . . til deth us *departe*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 315.

I N. take the N. to my wedded *wyf* to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere: for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us *departe*, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.
Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *depart* in the marriage service was objected to by the Nonconformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual *from*).

The Caraibes forbad the Women and Children to *depart* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

He *departed* this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness. *Addison*, Death of Sir Roger.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To share; give or take a part or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely *departe* with the also.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3418.

Be content to *departe* to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Fferare the Poo *departeth* in to two parts. The oon goth to Fferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,
We two will never *depart*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,
They must *departe*, and that was all his thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time,
Before we *depart* away.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomach to this fight
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a course or principle of action, authoritative instructions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv. 14.

6. In *law*, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.—**7.** To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

To depart with†, to part with; give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depart with* the weight of a soldered groat. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

We must
Receive him like ourself, and not *depart with*
One piece of ceremony. *Massinger*, Renegado, i. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depart with* the more land. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

depart† (dē-pärt'), *n.* [< OF. *depart*, F. *départ*; from the verb.] **1.** Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of *depart*," *Bacon*.—**2.** The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depart*.
Greene, James IV., iii.

I had in charge at my *depart* for France . . .
To marry princess Margaret.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** Death.

departable† (dē-pär'ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *departable*, < OF. *departable*, < *departir*, separate, part: see *depart* and *-able*.] **1.** That may be divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.
Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distinguishable.

Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in parcelles, *departable* fro other,
And alle thre but o [one] god.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

departed (dē-pär'ted), *p. a.* Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went;
His wife *departed* lay.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mindful of *the departed*!
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153.

departer (dē-pär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *departer*; < *depart* + *-er*1.] **1**†. One who divides; a distributer or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he departe with me the eritage. And he seyde to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domesman or a *departer* on you? *Wyclif*, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—**3**†. In *old law*. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. *Minsheu.*

departing (dē-pär'ting), *n.* [< ME. *departynge*; verbal n. of *depart*, *v.*] **1**†. Division; distribution; expenditure.

Lothest *departyng* where is grettest richesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng,
He gave it me atte our last *departeng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is
. . . to hold through woe and bliss
My soul from its *departing*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departison†, *n.* [ME., also *departson*; < OF. *departison*, vernacular form of **departition*: see *departition*.] Departure.

At ther *departson* had thay gret dolour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

departition† (dē-pär-tish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *departision*, < OF. **departition*, vernacularly *departison* (see *departison*), < L. *dispertitio(n-)*, a division, destruction, < *dispartire*, *dispertire*, divide, separate: see *depart*, and cf. *departison*.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke *departysion* of ther heritage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

departizanize (dē-pär'ti-zan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *departizanized*, ppr. *departizanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *partizan* + *-ize*.] To free from partizan influence and control; render non-partizan. ★[Rare.] *The American*, IX. 198.

department (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *departement*, < OF. *departement*, *depparte-ment*, *despartement*, F. *département* = Pr. *departiment*, *departement* = OSp. *despartimiento*, Sp. *departimiento* = Pg. *departimento*, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. *departamento*, after F.), = It. *dipartimento*, < ML. as if **dispartimentum*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispertire*, depart, divide: see *depart* and *-ment*.] **1.** A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various *departments* of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the *departments* of an army or a factory.—**2.** A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial *departments*; the *Department* of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbreviated *dept.*

3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the *department* of Saône-et-Loire in France; the *department* of the East. The United States military departments are (1910) Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao (the three being comprised in the Division of the Philippines), California, the Colorado, the Columbia, Dakota, the East, the Lakes, the Gulf, the Missouri, Texas.

4†. A going away; departure: as, "the separation, *department*, and absence of the soul from the body." *Barrow*, Works, II. 382.—**Department of Agriculture**, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with agriculture; to procure, propagate, and distribute new and valuable seeds and plants; to supervise the agricultural experiment-stations deriving support from the national treasury; to control the import and export of cattle, including cattle-carrying vessels; to direct interstate quarantine when rendered necessary by contagious cattle diseases; to control the preservation, distribution, and introduction of birds and animals, game-birds and other wild birds and animals in the United States, and the protection of wild game-animals and wild birds in Alaska; to provide for the protection, maintenance, and care of the national forest reserves; and to investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs, and liquors. The head of the department is the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is assisted by an assistant secretary, a chief clerk, and other officers.—**Department of Commerce and Labor**, an executive department of the United States government, established in 1903, in charge of a Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It includes Bureaus of Manufactures, of Corporations, Labor, Census, Statistics, Fisheries, Immigration and Naturalization, Standards, and Navigation, the Light-house Board, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Steamboat-Inspection Service, etc.—**Department of Justice**, in the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is required to give his advice and opinion on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendence and direction over the district attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, and appears in person or by regular or special assistants in all cases where the United States is a party. In this department are also a solicitor-general and six assistant attorneys-general.—**Department of State**, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the Secretary of State, who ranks as first in importance among the cabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of communication for the government in all its relations with foreign powers. He conducts all negotiations, and directs the correspondence with all diplomatic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretaries.—**Department of the Interior**, a division of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal administration specifically assigned to it. Its principal divisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office, Bureaus of Indian Affairs, Mines, and of Education, and the national geological survey. Besides the heads of these divisions, there are in the department a commissioner of railroads and officers in charge of minor matters.—**Department of the Navy**, an executive division of the United States government, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Navy, who is charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the Navy Department, naval service, navy-yards, and naval stations, and the United States Marine Corps. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and performs such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or required by law, and acts as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of that officer. The principal functions of the department are distributed among the Bureaus of Navigation, Yards and Docks, Equipment, Ordnance, Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Medicine and Surgery, and Supplies and Accounts, and

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the United States Marine Corps. The chiefs of bureaus are appointed from officers of the navy not below the grade of commander, and while filling this position have the rank of rear-admiral. The commandant of the United States Marine Corps has the rank of major-general and is appointed from officers of the corps not below the grade of major.—**Department of the Treasury**, the division of the United States government having charge of all matters concerning the public revenues and disbursements, besides a number of others not directly related to finance. Its chief is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the principal financial officers under him are three assistant secretaries, one controller, six auditors, the United States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, two deputy commissioners, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the revenue-cutter service, the life-saving service, the erection and maintenance of national buildings, public health, and marine hospital service.—**Department of War**, an executive department of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all matters relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. In addition to the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War, its principal officers are the chief of the general staff, the inspector-, quartermaster-, paymaster-, commissary-, and surgeon-general, judge-advocate-general, chief of engineers, chief of ordnance, chief signal officer, the military secretary, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a corps of general staff-officers. It has charge of the national buildings and grounds at Washington, of the improvements of rivers and harbors, of fortifications, and of the civil administration in the Philippine Islands.—**Medical Department** (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff-corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—**Ordnance Department**, a department in the United States army, the duties of which are to provide, preserve, distribute, and account for the artillery, small arms, and munitions of war required for fortresses, armies in the field, and the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised those of determining the general principles of construction, of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons, and of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for insuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution. It is commanded by the Chief of Ordnance.—**Post-office Department**, of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are four assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dē-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *départemental;* as *department* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.—2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.
Sir E. S. Creasy, Hist. Turks, II. v.

departmentally (dē-pärt-men'tal-i), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

departson†, *n.* See *departison.*

departure (dē-pär'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *departeure*, ✱*departeure*, < *departir*, depart: see *depart* and *-ure.*] 1†. The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. *Milton.*

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *departure* from home.

Departure from this happy place. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 303.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott.*

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to aëration in water, and then by their successive *departures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 196.

5. In *navigation:* (*a*) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *westing*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed. (*b*) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—6. In *law*, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *misjoinder.*—**Angle of departure.** See *angle*[3].—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**New departure**, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a *new departure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a *new departure*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 186.

To take a departure, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude.=Syn. 2. Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

depas (dep'as), *n.* [Gr. *δέπας.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a drinking-cup or -bowl.—**Depas amphikypellon**, a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.



Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at Hissarlik. (From Schliemann's "Troja.")

depascent†, (dē-pas'ent), *a.* [< L. *depascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *depascere* (> It. *dispascere*), also deponent *depasci*, feed upon, consume, < *de-* + *pasci*, feed: see *pasture*, *pastor.*] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pas'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured*, ppr. *depasturing.* [< *de-* + *pasture*; cf. *depascent.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.
Aylife, Parergon.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.
Blackstone, Com.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 225.

depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated*, ppr. *depatriating.* [< L. *de*, from, + *patria*, one's country; cf. equiv. ML. *dispatriare* and E. *expatriate.*] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*.
Mason, Dean and Squire.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated*, ppr. *depauperating.* [< ML. *depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare* (> OF. *depauperer* = Sp. *depauperar* = It. *depauperare*), make poor, < L. *de-* + *pauperare*, make poor, < *pauper*, poor: see *pauper* and *poor.*] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *depauperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in *bot.*, imperfectly developed; diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

depauperated (dē-pâ'pėr-ā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate.*

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

depauperization (dē-pâ'pėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *depauperize* + *-ation.*] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperate.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperization* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

✱**depauperize** (dē-pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperized*, ppr. *depauperizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To emancipate from a condition of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edinburgh Rev.*

depeach†, (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *depeschier*, F. *dépêcher*, despatch, discharge: see *despatch*, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *impeach.*] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal sind before our Iustices shalbe *depeached*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 267.

depeculate†, *v. t.* [< L. *depeculatus.* See *depeculation.*] To plunder by peculation: said of public officials. *N. E. D.*

He . . . left Syria in his short lieutenancy miserably exhausted and *depeculated*.
Bp. Mountagu, Acts and Mon., p. 319.

depeculation†, (dē-pek-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *depeculatus*, pp. of *depeculari*, embezzle, < *de-* + *peculari*, embezzle public money: see *peculate.*] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man. *Hobbes*, Commonwealth, xxvii.

depeinct†, **depeint**†, *v. t.* See *depaint.*

depel†, *v. t.* [< L. *depellere*, drive away, < *de*, away, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depulse.*] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomacke which haue beene taken eyther by much drinking or surfetting, or by any other meanes, may be *depelled* and remoued. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

depeller†, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar,
Depeller of misdeeds.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

depend (dē-pend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dependen*, < OF. *dependre*, F. *dépendre* = Sp. Pg. *depender* = It. *dipendere*, *dependere*, < L. *dependēre*, hang down, hang upon, depend, < *de*, down, + *pendēre*, hang: see *pendant*, *pendent*, and cf. *append*, *impend*, *perpend*, *suspend.*] 1. To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from*.

Th' heauy Water, pronest to descend,
'Twixt Air and Earth is able to *depend*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*. *Dryden.*

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pities.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depended on* the temper in which he [James II.] might then find the Commons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds.
Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly *on* relative numbers or relative strengths.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 295.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending.*

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signori.
J. Adams, Works, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon:* as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on 't*;
If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon:* as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend on* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

6†. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

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Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine Iohn Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who *depended* a yeare vpon his proiets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation *depended* on your smiles?
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

7†. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth *depend;*
This but begins the woe, others must end.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* [< *depend* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting *dependable* friendships.
Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. *Sir J. Herschel.*

I kept within a foot of my *dependable* little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (dē-pen'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliableness.

The regularity and *dependableness* of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. *Engin. Mag.*, XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (dē-pen'dans, -dan-si), *n.* See *dependence, dependency.*

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* See *dependent.*

dependence (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after F. *dépendance;* = Sp. Pg. *dependencia* = It. *dipendenza, dependenza*, < ML. *dependentia*, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent.*] **1.** The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri, in esse*, or *in operari: in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the coöperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and *dependence:* that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. *Clarke*, The Attributes, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or *dependence* upon the court.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our *dependance* was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less *dependence* on the mother-country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious *dependance* on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great *dependence* is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 4.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (*b*) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the *dependence* of the late negotiation. *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.
Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* See *dependency.*

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dependancy;* an extension of *dependence.* See *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Same as *dependence.*

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

The country has risen from a state of colonial *dependency.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances. *Locke.*

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its *dependencies;* the *dependencies* of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and *dependencies.*
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great *dependency* of India, with its two hundred millions of people. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 763.

5†. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massinger.*

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its *dependencies.*

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its *dependencies* were situated.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

= **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, F. *dépendant* = Sp. *dependente, dependiente* = Pg. It. *dependente*, dependent, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging down; pendent: as, a *dependent* leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the *dependent* condition of childhood; all men are largely *dependent* upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd
To the base toil of a *dependent* mind.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 176.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

This country is independent in government, but totally *dependent* in manners, which are the basis of government.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.—**4.** Relative: as, *dependent* beauty (which see, under *beauty*).—**5.** In *law*, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be *dependent* on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually *mutually dependent.*—**Dependent covenant, ens,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents.*

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,
However I appear a poor *dependant.*
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a *dependant.* *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4. repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and *dependents.* *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, I. 32.

[As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependant* and the latter *dependent.*]

dependently (dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

depender (dē-pen'dėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

dependingt (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *depend, v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe.

dependingly (dē-pen'ding-li), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, *dependingly;* for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still. *Hale*, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling.* [< OF. *depeupler, depopler*, also *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (see *dispeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate: see *depopulate.*] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight *depeopling* enemies.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperdit† (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [< L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere* (> OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose: see *perdition.*] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.
Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditely† (dē-pėr'dit-li), *adv.* [< **deperdite*, adj. (see *deperdit, n.*), + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Bp. King*, Sermon (1608), p. 17.

deperditiont (dep-ėr-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. Pg. *desperdicio* = It. *deperdizione*, < L. as if **deperditio(n-)*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit.*] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition.*

The old [body] by continual *Deperdition* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

depersonalize (dē-pėr'son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the Iliad or the Odyssey, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise.*

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

depertiblet (dē-pėr'ti-bl), *a.* [For *departable*, q. v., partly accommodated to L. *dispertire*, the more common form of *dispartire*, the orig. of ME. *departen, deperten*, E. *depart:* see *depart.*] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of lentour, and more *depertible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dep'hal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flem'), *v. t.* [= F. *déflegmer* = Sp. *desflemar* = Pg. *desfleimar, deflegmar* = It. *deflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *disphlegmare*, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating.* [< NL. *dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications. *Boyle*, Works, I. 329.

dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflegmation* = Sp. *desflemación* = Pg. *deflegmação* = It. *deflemmazione*, < NL. **dephlegmatio(n-)*, **disphlegmatio(n-)*, < *dephlegmare, disphlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate.*] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation.* *Boyle.*

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tor), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

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dephlegmedness† (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* [< *dephlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + *-ness*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

★**dephlogisticate** (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *phlogisticate*, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—**Dephlogisticated air.** See *air*[1].

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated air* and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat?
J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be ★separated from bodies.

dephosphorization (dē-fos'for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dephosphorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorize (dē-fos'for-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorized*, ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *phosphorize*.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorize* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorizing* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 450.

★**depict** (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **depicten* (only as a pp., *depict*), < OF. *depicter*, depict, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, paint, depict: see *depaint*.] 1. To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I founde a liknesse *depict* upon a walle,
Armyd in vertues, as I walkyd up and downe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly *depicted* in his chamber.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language.
Motley, Dutch Republic.

=**Syn.** To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depicter (dē-pik'tėr), *n.* [< *depict* + *-er*[1].] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 75.

★**depiction** (dē-pik'shon), *n.* [= OF. *depiction*, < LL. *depictio(n-)*, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, depict: see *depict*.] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just instanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [< *de-* + *picture*, after *depict*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature.
Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next.

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada].
Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I *depicture* sin,
Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilare* (> F. *dépiler* = Pr. *depilar* = It. *depelare*, *dipelare*), pull out the hair, < *de*, away, + *pilare*, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, < *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*[3].] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépilation* = Pr. *depilacio* = Pg. *depilação* = It. *depilazione*, < L. as if **depilatio(n-)*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

depilatory (dē-pil'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépilatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depilatorio*, < L. as if **depilatorius*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] I. *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.
Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-riz). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

depilous† (dep'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *depilis*, without hair, < *de-* priv. + *pilus*, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

deplanate (dep'lā-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *deplanatus*, pp. of *deplanare*, make level, < *de*, down, + *planare*, level, < *planus*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

de plano (dē plā'nō). [L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: *de*, from; *plano*, abl. of *planum*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane: see *plane*, *plain*. The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplant (dē-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *déplanter*, < L. *deplantare*, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, < *de*, away, + *plantare*, plant, < *planta*, a plant: see *plant*.] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]

deplantation (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation*; as *deplant* + *-ation*.] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

deplete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [< L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, empty, < *de-* priv. + *plere*, fill, related to *plenus*, full, = E. *full*: see *full*[1], *plenty*, etc. Cf. *complete*, *replete*.] 1. To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Saturday Rev.*

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant.
Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric (dē-pleth'ō-rik), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *plethoric*.] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 89.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplétion* = Sp. *deplecion*, < L. as if **depletio(n-)*, < *deplere*, pp. *depletus*, empty: see *deplete*.] 1. The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically —2. In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.
Arbuthnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déplétif*; as *deplete* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deplete* + *-ory*.] Tending to deplete; depletive.

deplication (dep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **deplicatio(n-)*, < *deplicare*, unfold, < L. *de-* priv. + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*. Cf. *deploy*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bailey.*

deplorability (dē-plōr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deplorable*: see *-bility*.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general. *Times* (London), Jan. 18, 1856.

deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déplorable* = Sp. *deplorable* = Pg. *deploravel* = It. *deplorabile*, < L. as if **deplorabilis*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] 1. That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Lord Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.=**Syn.** 1. Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 396.

deplorate† (dē-plō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *deploratus*, pp. of *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

deploration† (dep-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déploration* = Pg. *deploração* = It. *deplorazione*, < L. *deploratio(n-)*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune.
Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploring*. [= OF. *depleurer*, *deplourer*, F. *déplorer* = Sp. Pg. *deplorar* = It. *deplorare*, < L. *deplorare*, lament over, bewail, < *de-* + *plorare*, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. *implore*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 442.

I learn'd at last submission to my lot,
But, though I less *deplor'd* thee, ne'er forgot.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend.
Gladstone, Might of Right.

2†. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation.
Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had *deplor'd*.
Congreve, To Lord Halifax.

3†. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over.

II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring*,
All on a rock reclined.
Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, ii. 8.

deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor.*

deploredness† (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deploredness* of our condition did but highten that holy flame.
Bp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.

deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion* [(1675), Pref., p. vii.

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deploy (dē-ploi′), *v.* [< F. *déployer*, unroll, unfold, < OF. *desployer*, earlier *desploier*, *displeier*, > ME. *displayen*, E. *display*, which is thus a doublet of *deploy*: see *display*, and cf. *deplication*.] **I.** *trans. Milit.*, to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's brigade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. *intrans. Milit.*, to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment *deployed* to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front. *Sullivan.*

deploy (dē-ploi′), *n.* [< *deploy*, *v.*] *Milit.*, the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.

deployment (dē-ploi′ment), *n.* [< F. *déploiement*, < *déployer*, deploy: see *deploy* and *-ment*.] The act of deploying.

deplumate (dē-plö′māt), *a.* [< ML. *deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] In *ornith.*, bare or stripped of feathers; denudated.

deplumation (dē-plö-mā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **deplumatio(n-)*, < *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.

The violence of her moulting, or *deplumation*.
Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 3.

2. In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

deplume (dē-plöm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deplumed*, ppr. *depluming*. [< ME. *deplumen* = F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, < ML. *deplumare*, pluck of feathers, < L. *de*, off, + *plumare*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, a feather, plume: see *plume*.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere *deplumed* may thai [geese] be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adamantine chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

depolarization (dē-pō′la-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dépolarisation* = It. *depolarizzazione*; as *depolarize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically—(*a*) In *optics*, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the analyzer. (*b*) In *elect.*, the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (*c*) In *magnetism*, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See *polarization*. Also spelled *depolarisation*.

depolarize (dē-pō′la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depolarized*, ppr. *depolarizing*. [= F. *dépolariser* = It. *depolarizzare*; as *de-* priv. + *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (*a*) In *optics*, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (*b*) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (*c*) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolarise*.

depolarizer (dē-pō′la-rī-zėr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depolariser*.

depolish (dē-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *polish*, after F. *dépolir* = Pg. *depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.
Ure, Dict., II. 639.

depolishing (dē-pol′ish-ing), *n.* The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. It corresponds to the *deglazing* of glass. Ware with the resulting dull surface is said to have a mat finish.

depone (dē-pōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deponed*, ppr. *deponing*. [= Sp. *deponer* = Pg. *depor* = It. *deporre*, *diporre* = D. *deponeren* = G. *deponiren* = Dan. *deponere* = Sw. *deponera*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < *de*, down, away, + *ponere*, lay, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2], and cf. *depose*, *deposit*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen. *Southey.*

On this I would *depone*
As much as any cause I've known.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To testify; state in a deposition; declare on oath.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour.
State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1606.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

deponent (dē-pō′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deponere*, lay aside (LL. *deponen(t-)s*, adj., also as a noun (sc. *verbum*), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. *ἀποθετικός*: see *apothesis*), ML. also testify: see *depone*.] **I.** *a.* Laying down.—**Deponent** verb, in *Latin gram.*, a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as *loqui*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

II. *n.* 1. In *Latin gram.*, a deponent verb.—2. One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated *dpt.*

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

depopulacy† (dē-pop′ū-lā-si), *n.* [< *depopulate*: see *-acy*.] Depopulation.

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (dē-pop′ū-la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depopularized*, ppr. *depopularizing*. [= F. *dépopulariser* = Pg. *depopularizar*; as *de-* priv. + *popularize*.] To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

depopulate (dē-pop′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depopulated*, ppr. *depopulating*. [< L. *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, ML. also *depopulare* (> It. *depopulare* = Sp. **depopular*, *despoblar* = Pg. *depopular* = Pr. *depopular* = OF. *depopuler*, *deppopuler*, *despopuler*, also *depeupler*, *depopler*, *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler*, > E. *depeople*, *dispeople*), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, < *de-* + *populari*, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from *populus*, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. *depopulari*, ML. *depopulare*, with *de-* priv., 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. also *depeople* and *dispeople*). But the uses of the L. *populari* throw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoliare*, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (**spo-*, **spol-*) from the base **spol-* of *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

depopulate (dē-pop′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *depopulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

When the sea-mew
Flies, as once before it flew,
O'er thine isles *depopulate*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

depopulation (dē-pop-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dépopulation* = Sp. *depopulación* = Pg. *depopulação* = It. *depopulazione*, < L. *depopulatio(n-)*, a laying waste, plundering, < *depopulari*, lay waste: see *depopulate*, *v.*] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinnesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

depopulator (dē-pop′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dépopulateur* = Sp. *depopulador* = It. *depopulatore*, < L. *depopulator*, a plunderer, marauder, < *depopulari*, plunder: see *depopulate*.] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 237.

deport (dē-pōrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *deporter*, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. *déporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare* = D. *deporteren* = G. *deportiren* = Dan. *deportere* = Sw. *deportera*, < L. *deportare*, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *apport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, and see esp. *disport*.] 1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport† (dē-pōrt′), *n.* [< OF. *deport*, *depport*, m., *deporte*, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 389.

deportation (dē-pōr-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *déportation* = Sp. *deportación* = Pg. *deportação* = It. *deportazione* = D. *deportatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deportation*, < L. *deportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *deportare*, carry away: see *deport*.] A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator† (dē′pōr-tā-tor), *n.* [L. as if **deportator*, < *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] One who deports or transports. *Davies.*

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dē-pōrt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *deportement*, F. *déportement* = It. *diportamento*, < ML. as if **deportamentum*, < L. *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?
Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

=Syn. *Carriage*, *Conduct*, etc. See *behavior*.

deposable (dē-pō′za-bl), *a.* [= F. *déposable*; as *depose* + *-able*.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are *deposable*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv.

deposal† (dē-pō′zal), *n.* [< *depose* + *-al*.] The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox*, Hist. James II., p. 14.

depose (dē-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [< ME. *deposen*, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < OF. *deposer*, F. *déposer* (= OSp. *deposar*), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, etc. (see *depone*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, ML. *pausare*, place; so with the other compounds, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *trans-*

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pose: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leves green ynough of Citur tree, . . .
And into must that yit not fervent be
Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 208.

I pray thee *depose*
Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The long-enduring ferns in time will all
Die and *depose* their dust upon the wall.
Crabbe, Works, II. 24.

2†. To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.
Barrow.

3†. To remove; eject; evict.

We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose.
Dryden, Epistles, x., To Congreve.

The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they durst *depose*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 418.

They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 40.

5†. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shak, Rich. II., iv. 1.

Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points
You out a glorious reign among the angels;
Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be
Of the other disinherited. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*

I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.

Specifically—**2.** To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

deposer (dē-pō′zėr), *n.* **1.** One who deposes or degrades from office.—**2.** A deponent; a witness.

deposit (dē-poz′it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite;* < OF. *depositer* = Sp. Pg. *depositar* = It. *depositare, dipositare,* < ML. *depositare,* deposit, freq. of *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* lay aside, deposit: see *depone* and *depose*, and cf. *deposit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

On both sides of these apartments [catacombs] are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposite* the bodies in.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.
Clarke, Works, II. clxiii.

4†. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove usefull to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an errour.
Hammond, Works, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

II. *intrans.* To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 409.

When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 198.

★**deposit** (dē-poz′it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *depost,* < OF. *depost,* F. *dépôt,* > E. *depot*); = Sp. Pg. It. *deposito,* < L. *depositum* (ML. also *depostum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *depositus,* pp. of *deponere,* lay aside: see the verb.] **1.** That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden sands,
A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.
Cowper, Charity.

Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction—namely, that action was too late.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 378.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a *bed* or *layer*. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by the term *deposit*.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*.
Lyell.

(*b*) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word *ore* is generally added. (See *ore-deposit.*) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein.*) (*c*) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrotype plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.
Hammond, Works, II. i. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *Deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to Thefts in the law both of the Romans and of the Salian Franks.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.]—**4.** The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit*.—**5.** A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically—**6.** In *law:* (*a*) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (*b*) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *depositation*.—**7†.** Deposition.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield*, Miscellanies.

Certificate of deposit. See *certificate*.—**Contact deposit.** See *contact*.—**Coralline deposits,** in *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pliocene deposits of Suffolk, England, the white or coralline crag.—**Melanic deposit.** See *melanic*.—**Special deposit,** a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

depositary (dē-poz′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépositaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depositario,* < LL. *depositarius,* only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum,* a trust, deposit: see *deposit, n.*] **I.** *a.* Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depositary* banks.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *depositaries* (-riz). **1.** A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository*.

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositaries* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 47.

The Liverpool house was the authorized *depositary* of Confederate funds in Europe.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 182.

The first apostles alone were the *depositaries* of the pure and perfect evangel.
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

depositate† (dē-poz′i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *depositatus,* pp.: see *deposit, v.*] Deposited.

A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *depositate* within. *Woodrow Correspondence*, III. 86.

depositation (dē-poz-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **depositatio(n-)*, < *depositare,* deposit: see *deposit, v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depositary*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper depositation* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper depositation* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *deposit.*

depositing-dock (dē-poz′i-ting-dok), *n.* See ★*dock*[3].

deposition (dep-ō-zish′on), *n.* [< OF. *deposition,* F. *déposition* = Sp. *deposición* = Pg. *deposição* = It. *deposizione,* < LL. *depositio(n-),* a laying down, < L. *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* lay down, deposit: see *deposit, depose, depone.*] **1.** The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.
Goldsmith, Cyrillo Padovano.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its *deposition*. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 89.

The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]—**3†.** The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

5. In *civil* and *common law:* (*a*) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story*, Bailments, iv. 41. (*b*) The thing so deposited.—**6.** The act of deposing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.
Hallam, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

7†. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—**8.** The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin.—**Deposition from the cross,** the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art.—**Syn. 4.** *Testimony*, etc. See *evidence.*

depositive (dē-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *depositif;* as *deposit* + *-ive.*] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

depositor (dē-poz′i-tor), *n.* [= F. *dépositeur,* < LL. *depositor,* < L. *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* deposit: see *deposit.*] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.
Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailments.

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Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*. *McCulloch*, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-riz). [< ML. **depositorium*, a place of deposit, < L. *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, deposit.] 1. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping: as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. [Prop. *depositary*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a depositary. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius*, Letters, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

deposit-receipt (dē-poz'it-rē-sēt'), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.

depot (dē-pō' or dē'pō), *n.* [< F. *dépôt*, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. *depost*, a deposit, pledge, < L. *depositum*, a deposit: see *deposit*, *n.*] 1. A place of deposit; a depository; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—2. A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]—3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (*b*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (*c*) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. In *fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *depôt*.

=Syn. 2. *Depot*, *Station*, *Freight-house*. In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and -freight were called *depots*, *passenger-depots*, *freight-depots*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

depotentiate (dē-pō-ten'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentiated*, ppr. *depotentiating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *potentia*, power: see *potency*.] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

depravate (dep'ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depravated*, ppr. *depravating*. [< L. *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] 1†. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorne and hate,
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *depravate*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With natures *depravated*, and affinities already distempered by the sin of progenitors.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178.

depravation (dep-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépravation* = Sp. *depravación* = Pg. *depravação* = It. *depravazione*, < L. *depravatio*(*n*-), < *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] 1†. The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What befell Asdrubal or Cæsar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us. *Emerson*, History.

=Syn. *Depravity*, *Depravation*, deteridration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement. *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravity*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

deprave (dē-prāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [< ME. *depraven*, < OF. *depraver*, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. *dépraver* = Sp. Pg. *depravar* = It. *depravare*, < L. *depravare*, pervert, distort, corrupt, < *de-* + *pravus*, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.] 1†. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how the stubborne damzell doth *deprave*
My simple meaning with disdaynfull scorne.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.
Milton, P. L., vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde *depraves* each other better part.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 471.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

depraved (dē-prāvd'), *p. a.* 1. Perverted; vitiated: as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a *depraved* nature.=Syn. 2. *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

depravedly (dē-prā'ved-li), *adv.* In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prā'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond*.

depravement (dē-prāv'ment), *n.* [< *deprave* + *-ment*.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

depraver (dē-prā'vėr), *n.* 1†. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravers* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

depravingly (dē-prā'ving-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prav'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *de-* + *pravity*, q. v.; as if < E. *deprave* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy: as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians depravity is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—**Total depravity**, in *theol.*, the total unfitness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this unfitness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.=Syn. 1 and 2. *Depravity*, *Depravation*. See *depravation*.—2. Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization.

deprecable (dep'rē-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *deprecabile*, < LL. *deprecabilis*, that may be entreated, < L. *deprecari*, pray against, pray for: see *deprecate*.] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. *Eikon Basilike*.

deprecate (dep'rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [< L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* (> Sp. Pg. *deprecar*), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < *de*, off, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] 1. To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Bp. Smalridge*.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott*.

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged truth,
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.

3†. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecated* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep'rē-kā-ting-li), *adv.* By deprecation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dep-rē-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *deprecation*, F. *déprécation* = Sp. *deprecación* = Pg. *deprecação* = It. *deprecazione*, < L. *deprecatio*(*n*-), < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] 1. The act of deprecating something, as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.
Milton, P. L., viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Sir T. Browne*.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,
Nor suit for mercy.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "*deprecation* of death," *Donne*.—4†. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." *W. Gilpin*, Sermons, III. xi.

deprecative (dep'rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *deprecatif*, F. *déprécatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecativo*, <

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LL. *deprecativus*, < L. *deprecari*: see *deprecate*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first *deprecative*, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.
Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

deprecator (dep′rē-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *deprecator*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who deprecates.

deprecatory (dep′rē-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *deprecatoire*, F. *déprécatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecatorio*, < LL. *deprecatorius*, < L. *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecator*, *deprecate*.] I. *a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king.
Bacon.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that *deprecatory* glance of inquiry so common to slave children.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II.† *n.* A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of *deprecatories* and apologetics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 343.

deprece†, *v. t.* See *depress*.

depreciate (dē-prē′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depreciated*, ppr. *depreciating*. [< LL. *depreciatus*, pp. of *depreciare*, prop. *depretiare* (> F. *déprécier* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *depreciar*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, It. *dispregiare* = OF. *despreiser*, *despriser*, > E. *dispraise*, *disprize*), lower the price of, undervalue, < L. *de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *prize*[2], *precious*, etc., and cf. *disprize*. Cf. also *appreciate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to *depreciate* goods or prices; to *depreciate* railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a *depreciated*, fluctuating currency. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have. *Spectator*.

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke*.

We are all inclined to *depreciate* whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to *depreciate* extremely the character and the position of women.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

=Syn. 1. To lower.—2. *Disparage*, *Detract from*, etc. (see *decry*); to traduce, underrate, slur.

II. *intrans.* To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will *depreciate* unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is *depreciating*.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would *depreciate*, as it had done in New England. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (dē-prē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréciation* = Pg. *depreciação*, < L. as if **depretiatio(n-)*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] 1. The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—2. A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This *depreciation* of their funds. *Burke*.

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes *depreciation*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 436.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the *depreciation* of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some *depreciation*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general *depreciation* and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dē-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ive*.] Tending to depreciate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

depreciator (dē-prē′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréciateur* = Sp. *despreciador* = Pg. *depreciador* = It. *dispreziatore*, < LL. *depretiator*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and *depreciators* of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

depreciatory (dē-prē′shi-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ory*.] Tending to depreciate.

depredable (dep′rē-da-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædabilis*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lesse *depredable*. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

depredate (dep′rē-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depredated*, ppr. *depredating*. [< LL. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædari* (> OF. *depreder*, *depreer*, F. *dépréder* = Pg. *depredar* = It. *depredare*), plunder, < L. *de-* + *prædari*, rob, plunder, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*.] I. *trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall*.

II. *intrans.* To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals *depredate* upon the corn; thieves have *depredated* on my property.

depredation (dep-rē-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréd-ation* = Sp. *depredación* = Pg. *depredação* = It. *depredazione*, < LL. *deprædatio(n-)*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or *depredation*? *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

To guard against the *depredations* of birds or mice.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption.—3. In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *hership*.

depredator (dep′rē-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréd-ateur* = Sp. Pg. *depredador* = It. *depredatore*, < LL. *deprædator*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 492.

depredatory (dep′rē-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædatorius*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredator* and *depredate*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Koriacs, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions.
Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

deprehend† (dep-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< OF. *deprehender*, *deprendre*, catch, seize (cf. OF. *desprendre*, with prefix *des-* priv., let go, F. *déprendre*, separate, detach), = Sp. *deprender* = Pg. *deprehender* = It. *deprendere*, < L. *deprehendere*, contr. *deprendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, < *de-* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] 1. To catch; take unawares or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persude,
Euen to the act of some light sinne, and *deprehended* so.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and *deprehended* the people in that idolatry to the calf. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilferd and dare not iustifie it, and is more blushingly *deprehended* in this then others in sin.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . *deprehending* me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons.
Evelyn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

deprehensible† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *deprehens-us*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *deprehend*), + E. *-ible*.] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *deprensible*. *E. Phillips*.

deprehensibleness† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered. *Bailey*.

deprehension† (dep-rē-hen′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *deprehensão*, < L. *deprehensio(n-)*, < *deprehendere*, seize: see *deprehend*.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. *E. Phillips*.

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and *deprehensions* of suspicion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensible†, *a.* Same as *deprehensible*.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* by certain experiments.
Sir W. Pettie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *depressen*, *depresen*, *deprecen*, < OF. *depresser*, press down, lower, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* (> F. *déprimer* = Sp. Pg. *deprimir* = It. *deprimere*), press down, < *de*, down, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] 1. To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 46.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is *depressed*.

In any other man this had been boldness,
And so rewarded. Pray *depress* your spirit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty *depressed*.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 177.

It was soon found that the best way to *depress* an hated character was to turn it into ridicule.
Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and *depressed* the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is *depress'd* with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were *depressed*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and *depressed* as the plot went on disclosing itself to them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4†. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to *depress* and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

5†. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em,
And, like a calm, *depress* their fell intentions.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—7†. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde
That sithen *depreced* prouinces, & patrounes bicovme
Weinege of al the wele in the west iles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

8†. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde ze, lady louely, then leue me grante,
& *deprece* your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To depress the pole (*naut.*), to cause the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator. =Syn. 1. To sink.—3. To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen.

depress† (dē-pres′), *a.* [< L. *depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, *v.*] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be *depress* or hollow, tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it. *Hammond*, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (dē-pres′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Aleochara*, etc.

depressant (dē-pres′ant), *n.* [< *depress* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered defibrinators and *depressants*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 536.

Depressaria (dep-re-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] A genus of moths, family *Tineidæ*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

depressed (dē-prest′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *depress*, *v.*] 1. Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a *depressed* railroad. Specifically—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a *depressed* fish—for example, the skate; the *depressed* bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed*.—3. In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a *depressed*

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plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—4. In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. See *debruised*. [Rare.]

depressible (dē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *depress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 654.

depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-presh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *depressioun*, < OF. *depression*, F. *dépression* = Sp. *depresión* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio(n-)*, < *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] 1. The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (*b*) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depressioun* of the pole antartik: that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik bynethe the orisonte the same quantite of space, neither mor ne lasse. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—4. In *surg.*, a kind of couching.—5. In *music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♮.—6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions;* the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator*, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1660.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*. *West*, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*.—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip*.—**Barometric depression**, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.—**Depression of an equation**, in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.=Syn. 6. Cavity, indentation, dent.—7. Humiliation, fall.—8. Melancholy, despondency.

depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* [= OF. *depressif*, F. *dépressif;* as *depress* + *-ive*.] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . .
Even where the keen *depressive* North descends,
Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson.*

depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 224.

depressor (dē-pres'or), *n.* [= Sp. *depresor* = Pg. *depressor*, < NL. *depressor*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] 1. One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Ussher*, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ii.

2. Pl. *depressores* (dep-re-sō'rēz). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor* anguli oris (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—3. In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—**Depressor alæ nasi**, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrils.—**Depressor anguli oris**, or *triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—**Depressor labii inferioris**, or *quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—**Depressor mandibulæ**, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—**Depressor nerve**, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris**, the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

depreter (dep're-tėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. *E. H. Knight.*

depriment (dep'ri-ment), *a.* [< L. *deprimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprisure† (dē-prī'zūr), *n.* [< F. *dépriser*, undervalue (see *disprize*), + *-ure*.] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-able*.] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne.*

deprival (dē-prī'val), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-al*.] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of 's sight does render him incapable
Of future sovereignty. *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, iii. 2.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deprivatio(n-)*, < *deprivare*, deprive: see *deprive*.] 1. The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio*, or deprivation of order, otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *depriuation* and Esters succession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty. *State Trials*, Duke of Norfolk, an. 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 397.

deprivative (dep'ri-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-ative*. Cf. *privative*.] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-prīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprived*, ppr. *depriving*. [< ME. *depriven*, < OF. *depriver* < ML. *deprivare*, deprive of office, depose, < L. *de-* + *privare*, deprive, pp. *privatus*, separate, private: see *private*, *privation*.] 1†. To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments. *Reginald Scot.*

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him opprest. *Spenser.*

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 194.

Hence—3. To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1658. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 75

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. Job xxxix. 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 316.

=Syn. 2. To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement† (dē-prīv'ment), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation. *Milton*, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*. *Sir P. Rycaut*, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

depriver (dē-prī'vėr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates. *Cleaveland*, Poems, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis). [L., out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundis*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profound*, *n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

deproperation† (dē-prop-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **deproperatio(n-)*, < *deproperare*, make haste, < *de-* + *properare*, hasten: see *properate*.] A making haste or speed. *Bailey*, 1727.

deprostrate† (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [< *de-* + *prostrate*.] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style? *G. Fletcher.*

deprovincialize (dē-prọ-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, ppr. *deprovincializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *provincialize*.] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of *department*.

depth (depth), *n.* [< ME. *depthe* (not in AS.) = D. *diepte* = Icel. *dȳpt* = Dan. *dybde* = Goth. *diupitha*, depth: with formative *-th*, < ME. *dep*, E. *deep:* see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deep*, *n.*] 1. Deepness; distance or extension, as measured—(*a*) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height:* as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 33.

(*b*) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (*c*) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—2. A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison*, Whig Examiner.

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

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6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful *depth*: a discerner of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of *depth*, of imagination, of spiritual vision.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.

7. In *painting*, darkness and richness of tone: as, great *depth* of color.—**8.** In *logic*, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

By the informed *depth* of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The *depth*, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential *depth* of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial *depth* is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth. *C. S. Peirce.*

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far *beyond my depth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;
Launch not *beyond your depth*, but be discreet.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the *drop* or *hoist*.—**Depth of the hold**, in *ship-building*, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers.—**Focal depth**, the penetrating power of a lens—that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.

depthen (dep'thn), *v. t.* [< *depth* + *-en*[1].] To increase the depth of; deepen.—**Depthening tool.** (*a*) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (*b*) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

depthless (depth'les), *a.* [< *depth* + *-less*.] Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

depucelate† (dē-pū'se-lāt), *v. t.* [< F. *dépuceler* (< *dé-* priv. + *pucelle*, a maid: see *pucel*, *pucelle*) + E. *-ate*[2].] To deflower; rob of virginity. *Cotgrave; Bailey.*

depudicate† (dē-pū'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depudicated*, ppr. *depudicating*. [< LL. *depudicatus*, pp. of *depudicare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *pudicus*, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

depudorate† (dē-pū'dō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *pudor*, shame, + E. *-ate*[2].] To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'pėr), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *pulp* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1839.

depulsation† (dē-pul-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **depulsatio*(*n-*), < *depulsare*, pp. *depulsatus*, drive or thrust away, < *de*, away, + *pulsare*, drive, thrust: see *pulsate*. Cf. *depulse*.] A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

depulse† (dē-puls'), *v. t.* [< L. *depulsus*, pp. of *depellere*, drive away: see *depel* and *pulse*.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

depulsion† (dē-pul'shon), *n.* [< L. *depulsio*(*n-*), a driving away, < *depellere*, *depulsus*, drive away: see *depulse*.] A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The errour or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to pursue for his owne security and their *depulsion*.
Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 38.

depulsory† (dē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *depulsorius*, serving to avert, < *depulsor*, one who drives away, < *depellere*, drive away: see *depulse*.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *depuran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *depurare*: see *depurate*.] **I.** *a.* Removing impurities; depurative.

II. *n.* That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 17.

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depurated*, ppr. *depurating*. [< ML. *depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, purify: see *depure*.] **1.** To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Seven Years' War, Pref.

2. [The prefix *de-* taken as priv.] To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

depurate† (dep'ū-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *depuratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil," *Boyle*, Works, II. 209.

depuration (dep-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépuration* = Pr. *depuracio* = Sp. *depuración* = Pg. *depuração* = It. *depurazione*, < ML. as if **depuratio*(*n-*), < *depurare*, purify: see *depurate*.] The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *depuration* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *depuration* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratif* = Pr. *depuratiu* = It. *depurativo*; as *depurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 239.

II. *n.* That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in *med.*, formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator (dep'ū-rā-tor), *n.* [= It. *depuratore*; as *depurate* + *-or*.] One who or that which cleanses. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, a depurant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 540.

(*b*) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (*c*) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

depuratory† (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depuratorio*; as *depurate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* That which purifies. *Sydenham.*

depure† (dē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depuren*, < OF. *depurer*, F. *dépurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *depurar* = It. *depurare*, < ML. *depurare*, purify, < L. *de*, off (taken as intensive), + *purare*, make pure, < *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf. *depurate*.] To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thouz brennynge watir be .7. tymes distillid, zitt it is not fully *depurid* fro his brennynge heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

He shall yrst . . . be *depured* and clensed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory† (dē-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **depurgatorius*, < *depurgatus*, pp. of *depurgare*, cleanse, purge, < *de*, off, + *purgare*, purge: see *purge*.] Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

depurition† (dep-ū-rish'on), *n.* An improper form of *depuration*. *Craig.*

deputable (dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *depute* + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *deputation* = D. *deputatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deputation*, < F. *députation* = Sp. *diputación* = Pg. *deputação* = It. *deputazione*, < ML. as if **deputatio*(*n-*), < *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, appoint: see *depute*.] **1.** Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs
Of our own power. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

The favourites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity.
Barrow, Works, II. xxi.

2. The person or persons authorized to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*. —**3.** In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.

He . . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game: but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

deputator† (dep'ū-tā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **deputator*, < L. *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, depute: see *depute*.] One who deputes; one who grants deputation. *Locke.*

depute (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deputed*, ppr. *deputing*. [< ME. *deputen*, impute, = D. *deputeren* = G. *deputiren* = Dan. *deputere* = Sw. *deputera*, < OF. *deputer*, F. *députer* = Sp. *diputar* = Pg. *deputar* = It. *deputare*, depute, < L. *deputare*, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, appoint, < *de*, off, + *putare*, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. *compute*, *count*[1], *repute*.] **1.** To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee.
2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2†. To set aside or apart; assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 231.

4†. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurz his rigtfulnesse haue this deserued, but al what euere to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Romans.

depute (dep'ūt), *n.* [ME. *depute* (3 syllables): see *deputy*.] A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810.
Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deputized*, ppr. *deputizing*. [< *depute* or *deputy* + *-ize*; an unnecessary substitute for *depute*.] **I.** *trans.* To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputized* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 105.

II. *intrans.* To act as a deputy. [U. S.]

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *deputie*, *debyte*, < OF. *depute*, F. *député* = Sp. *diputado* = Pg. *deputado* = It. *deputato*, < ML. *deputatus*, a deputy, prop. pp. of *deputare*, depute: see *depute*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *deputies* (-tiz). **1.** A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.
J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may be term'd the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Specifically—**2.** One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputies* to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 314.

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people—that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers—these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

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name or place of the principal, but has no interest in the office. A deputy may in general perform all the functions of his principal, or those specially deputed to him, but cannot again depute his powers. Specifically—(*a*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place of the principal officer, as, for instance, in his absence. If authorized to exercise for the time being the whole power of his principal, he is a *general deputy*, and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy, etc. (*b*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service, as, for instance, to serve a writ, or to aid in keeping the peace on a particular occasion. In such case he is a *special deputy*.—**Chamber of Deputies**, the (English) title of the second house of the national parliament or assembly in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Rumania. In France it consists (1910) of 584 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage, each *arrondissement* electing one deputy unless its population is in excess of 100,000, when it is divided into two or more constituencies. The number of members is 508 in Italy, 155 in Portugal, 183 in Rumania, and one for each 50,000 inhabitants in Spain. The chamber is the popular branch of the legislative assembly, and is in general the branch in which financial measures originate. =**Syn.** Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor, proxy.

II. *a.* Serving as a deputy; deputed: as, a *deputy* sheriff.

dequace†, *v. t.* See *dequass*.

dequantitate† (dē-kwon'ti-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de*, from, + *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish.
Beattie, Elem. of Mor. Science, v. 1.

dequass†, *v. t.* [ME. **dequassen*, *dequacen*, < OF. *dequasser*, *decasser*, *decacier*, *desquasser*, shatter, throw down, overthrow, < ML. *dequassare*, lit. shake down, < L. *de*, down, + *quassare*, shake, shatter, quash: see *quash*.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracinated*, ppr. *deracinating*. [< F. *déraciner*, OF. *desraciner*, *desracener*, uproot, < *des-* priv. + *racine* = Pr. *racina*, a root, < L. as if **radicina*, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*, *radical*, and cf. *eradicate*.] To pluck up by the roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to *deracinate* hair.

The coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Disemboweling mountains and *deracinating* pines†
The Century, XXVII. 188.

deræum (de-rē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέραιον*, a collar, < *δέρη*, the neck.] In *ornith.*, the root of the neck. *Illiger*, 1811.

deraign[1]†, **derain**† (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [Also written, esp. in second sense, *darraign*, *darrain*, the most correct spelling being *derain*; < ME. *derainen*, *deraynen*, *dereynen*, sometimes *derreynen*, *darreynen*, < OF. *deraisnier*, *deresnier*, *derainier*, *deraigner*, *derenier*, etc., *desrainier*, *desresner*, etc., < ML. *derationare*, *disrationare*, justify or vindicate, esp. by arms, < *de-*, *dis-*, + *rationare*, discourse, contend in law, < L. *ratio*(*n-*), reason: see *reason*, *ratio*. Cf. *arraign*[1].] 1. In *old Eng. law*, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take,
The right to *derayne* with the ranke duke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13084.

Desrener [F.], to *dereine*; to justifie, or make good, the deniall of an act, or fact. *Cotgrave.*

When it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To claim and try to win by battle or combat; fight for.

Philip . . . brodes in haste
For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue,
Or *deraine* it with dintes & deedes of armes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, otherwhere victorious and vnhappie, when he was forced to *darreine* battaile against his owne bowels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 285.

Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

deraign[2]† (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desraigner*, *desregner*, erroneous form of *desrenger*, *desranger*, derange, overthrow: see *derange*.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. *E. Phillips.*

deraignment[1]†, **derainment**† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deraisnement*, *derainement*, *desrainement*, etc., < *deraisnier*, deraign: see *deraign*[1].] In *old Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

deraignment[2]† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [< *deraign*[2] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—2. A renunciation, as of religious or monastic vows.

derail (dē-rāl'), *v.* [< L. *de*, from, + E. *rail*[1].] I. *trans.* To cause to leave the rails or run off the track, as a railroad-train: as, the engine was *derailed* at the crossing.

II. *intrans.* To run off the track or rails.

The train, near Lake Ivanhoe, *derailed* on Tuesday.
Times (London), Sept. 15, 1887, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 365.

derailment (dē-rāl'ment), *n.* [< *derail* + *-ment*.] The act of derailing, or causing to leave the rails, as a railroad-train or -car.

Preventing them [the cars] from separating in case of *derailment*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 307.

derain†, **derainment**†. See *deraign*[1], *deraignment*[1].

derange (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deranged*, ppr. *deranging*. [< F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*, *desrangier*, *desranger* = Pr. *desrengar*, *desrencar*, *desrancar*, put out of order, < *des-* priv. + *rengier*, *renger*, *ranger*, put in order, range: see *range*.] 1. To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disarrange: as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Time and tide are strangely changed,
Men and manners much *deranged*.
Emerson, The Initial Love.

Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, *derange* them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to *derange* a machine; his health is much *deranged;* to *derange* one's mind or reason.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery.
Blair, Sermons, IV. xviii.

All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opinion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily *deranged* that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revolution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 198.

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the reason of, as a person. =**Syn.** 1. To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert.

derangeable (dē-rān'ja-bl), *a.* [< *derange* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, *derangeable* health. *Sydney Smith.*

deranged (dē-rānjd'), *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

derangement (dē-rānj'ment), *n.* [< F. *dérangement*, < *déranger*, derange: see *derange* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder.

From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

In all forms of mental *derangement* there are two underlying pathological conditions: the one dynamical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve centres that have been organized to act together physiologically, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 264.

=**Syn.** 1. Irregularity, confusion.—2. Lunacy, madness, etc. See *insanity*.

deray† (dē-rā'), *v.* [< ME. *derayen*, *deraien*, *drayen*, < OF. *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroeier*, *desrayer*, *derroier*, derange, disorder, confuse, trouble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < *des-* priv. + *rei*, *roi*, *rai*, order: see *array*, *v.*, and cf. *disarray*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

He *deraied him* as a deuel & dede him out a-zeine.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2061.

Thus despitusly the duk *drayed him*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1210.

II. *intrans.* To rage.

Nectanabus anon right with his nices werkes,
Too begile the gome graithes hym soone,
Deraide as a dragoun dreedfull in fight.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 883.

deray (dē-rā'), *n.* [< ME. *deray*, *derai*, and contr. *dray*; also *disray*, < OF. **desrei*, *desroy*, *derei* (= Pr. *desrey*), < *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroier*, derange, disorder: see *deray*, *v.*, and cf. *array*, *disarray*, *n.*] Tumult; disorder.

Was neuir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansing nor *deray*. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 1.

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray* at which the elderly shook their heads. *Carlyle.*

Derbe (dėr'bē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < (?) Gr. *Δέρβη*, a city in Lycaonia.] The typical genus of the family *Derbidæ*.

derbend (dėr'bend), *n.* [Turk., = Ar. *darbend*, < Pers. *darband*, a narrow mountain pass, < *dar*, a door, gate, + *band*, confinement, band.] A wayside guard-house in Turkey, especially on mountain roads.

Derbian (dėr'bi-an), *a.* Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also *Derby*.—**Derbian flycatcher**, *Pitangus derbianus*, a large stout bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See *Pitangus*.—**Derbian pheasant**, *Oreophasis derbianus*, a Central American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, the only representative of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ* (which see).

Derbida (dėr'bi-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-ida*.] The *Derbidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. The regular form would be *Derbinæ*.

Derbidæ (dėr'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*.

derboun (dėr'bŏn), *n.* A variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria.

Derby (dėr'bi or dėr'bi), *n.* and *a.* [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, < ME. *Dereby*, *Derebi*, < AS. *Deórbȳ*, *Deóra bȳ*, a name of Scand. origin (the AS. name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), < AS. *deóra*, gen. pl. of *deór* = Dan. *dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + AS. (ONorth.) *bȳ*, *bū*, a habitation (see *deer* and *by*[2]); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] I. *n.*; pl. *Derbies* (-biz). 1. The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at Epsom, Surrey, in the spring, generally on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide. —2. [*l. c.*] A masons' two-handled float.

A *derby* or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 504.

3. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now commonly worn in England and America. —**Derby day**, the day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run.—**Derby dog**, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on Derby day, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [Local, Eng.]

An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-dog* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Promoting International Arbitration.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 404.

II. *a.* Same as *Derbian*.

Derbyshire drop. Same as *blue-john*.

Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns.

Dercetidæ (dėr-set'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dercetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus *Dercetis:* a synonym of *Hoplopleuridæ* (which see).

Dercetis (dėr'se-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dercetis*, *Dercete*, < Gr. *Δερκιτις*, *Δερκετώ*, a Syrian goddess, also called *Atargatis*.] A genus of fossil teleost fishes from the Chalk formation, having an elongated eel-like body, and in England commonly called *petrified eels*.

Dercetum (dėr'se-tum), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Dercetis*.] A genus of myriapods: same as *Heterostoma*.

derdoing†, *n.* See *derring-do*.

dere[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deren*, *derien*, < AS. *derian*, hurt, injure, = OS. *derian* = OFries. *dera* = D. *deren* = OHG. *terian*, *terran*, hurt. Cf. *dare*[2].] To hurt; injure; wound.

No thyng here sall the be *derand*,
In this blis sall be ȝhour beeldyng.
York Plays, p. 2.

And the duke with a dynt *derit* hym agayn,
That the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7030.

And ye shul bothe anon unto me swere,
That neveremo ye shul my corowne *dere*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 964.

dere[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *daru* (= OHG. *tara*), injury: see *dere*[1], *v.*] Hurt; harm.

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They dreȝe him up to the drye, and he na *dere* sufird.
King Alisaunder, p. 189.

Dere fadir, lyff is full swete,
The drede of dede dose all my *dere*.
York Plays, p. 65.

dere[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *dear*[1].

dere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*.

derecho (dā-rā'chō), *n.* [Sp., right, justice, < ★ML. *derectum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*: (*a*) Right; justice; just claim. (*b*) [*pl.*] Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—**Derecho comun**, common (civil, Roman) law.

dereignment†, *n.* Same as *deraignment*[1].

dereinet, *v. t.* See *deraign*[1].

derelict (der'e-likt), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.]

I. *a.* 1. Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. *Sir P. Pett*, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but civility and opinion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke*, American Taxation.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108.

II. *n.* 1. That which is abandoned; in *law*, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe.
Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict*; the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176.

The cruiser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line.

dereliction (der-e-lik'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *derelicção*, < L. *derelictio*(*n*-), an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—4. The land so gained.—5. Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a *dereliction* of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *dereliction*, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.

=Syn. 1. Desertion, relinquishment.—5. Failure, unfaithfulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij'on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.
De Quincey.

derelinge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*.

dereyne†, *v. t.* A variant form of *deraign*[1].

derf†, *a.* [ME., also *darf*, prob. (the AS. **deorf*, ONorth. **dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djarfr* = Sw. *djerf* = Dan. *djerv*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derbhi* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I denayed were."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1492.

Doughty of dedis, *derfe* of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3816.

derfly†, *adv.* [ME., also *derfliche*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *djarfliga*); < *derf* + *-ly*[2].] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man in the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.
York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der-ham'), *n.* [Also *dirhem*; Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*, *dram*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *keil*) derham. The former, by



Obverse. Reverse.

Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 46 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to 7½ United States cents.

deric (der'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρος*, skin, + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *deric* tissues of the higher animals. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dē-rīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *dérire* = It. *deridere*, *diridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risicle*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 14.

Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 281.

=Syn. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

derider (dē-rī'dėr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Deriders of religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dē-rī'ding-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

deringer (der'in-jėr), *n.* [Also *derringer*: from the inventor, an American.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber.

derisible (dē-riz'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if **derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dē-rizh'on), *n.* [= F. *dérision* = Pr. *derrizio* = It. *derisione*, *dirisione*, < LL. *derisio*(*n*-), < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] 1. The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*. Ps. ii. 4.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.
Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

=Syn. 1. Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dē-rizh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *derision* + *-ary*[1].] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."
Tom Brown, Works, II. 215.

derisive (dē-rī'siv), *a.* [= OF. *derisif* = It. *derisivo*, < L. as if **derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.
Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addrest.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

derisively (dē-rī'siv-li), *adv.* With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other ethnicks.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243.

derisiveness (dē-rī'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

derisory (dē-rī'sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dérisoire* = Pr. *derisori* = It. *derisorio*, < LL. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

derivability (dē-rī-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *derivable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dē-rī'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *dérivable* = Sp. *derivable*; as *derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (*a*) Obtainable, as from a source: as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.
Poe, Tales, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(*b*) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (*c*) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins.*

derivably (dē-rī'va-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

derivant (der'i-vant), *n.* [< L. *derivan*(*t*-)*s*, ★ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In *math.*, a homogeneous and isobaric function of f, which is a covariant of f, where f_1 denotes

$$\frac{(n-i)!}{n!} D_x^i f.$$

derivate (der'i-vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. Pg. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. Sw. *derivatum*, Sw. also *derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] I. *a.* Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*;
In its own blood to trample treason out.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

II. *n.* A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (der-i-vā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *derivaison*, *derivoison*, *diriveson*, F. *dérivation* = Sp. *derivación* = Pg. *derivação* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio*(*n*-), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] 1. A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial *derivation* of that river. *Gibbon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.
R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In *philol.*, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (*b*) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

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tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (*c*) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—**7.** The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they lay claim to. *Glanville.*

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. *Arbogast*, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivational (der-i-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *derivation* + *-al.*] Relating to derivation.

derivationist (der-i-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *derivation* + *-ist.*] Same as *derivatist*.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or *derivationist*.
Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dē-riv'a-tist), *n.* [< *derivative* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 215.

★**derivative** (dē-riv'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *derivativo*, < LL. *derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a *derivative* word; a *derivative* conveyance.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Sir M. Hale.*

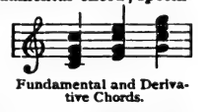
Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a *derivative* right. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Making the authority of law *derivative*, and not original.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the *derivative* theory.—**3.** In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, *derivative*, depurative.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Derivative character.** See *character*.—**Derivative chord,** in *music*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; an inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance*.—**Derivative function,** in *math.*, a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory,** in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.


Fundamental and Derivative Chords.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—**2.** That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are *derivatives* of the Latin *verbum*; 'duke,' 'duct,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are *derivatives* of the Latin *ducere*; 'feeder' is a *derivative* of 'feed,' and 'feed' a *derivative* of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (*b*) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—**5.** In *math.*: (*a*) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (*b*) The slope of a scalar function; a vector function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (*c*) More generally, any function derived from another.—**Derivative of a manifold of points,** the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coördinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwartzian derivative** of any function y of x, the function

$$\frac{y'''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to x.

derivatively (dē-riv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will *derivatively* belong to them [his disciples] also. *Horne*, On Ps. xv.

derivativeness (dē-riv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dē-rīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving*. [< ME. *deriven*, < OF. *deriver*, F. *dériver* = Sp. Pg. *derivar* = It. *derivare* = G. *derivíren* = Dan. *derivere* = Sw. *derivera*, < L. *derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *rival*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is *derived* towards this font is but little.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 86.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves *deryv'd* to that vile witches shayre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally *deriveth* into every member thereof.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Siamites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions, which they *deriue* to many Nations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body *derive* not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am
From Lionel duke of Clarence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we *derive* our domestic law. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 186.

Specifically—**4.** To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *derived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**5.** To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will *derive* its principles from insight.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

These men *derive* all religion from myths.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in *deriving* the name of the village of Allonley, in Cumberland. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,
We find, Athenians, are *derived* to you.
Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, l. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are *derived* to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. *Addison.*

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could *derive* a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations. *Felton.*

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, reuniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current,** in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group.** See *group*.

II. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do *derive*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

The new school *derives* from Hawthorne and George Eliot. *Howells.*

derivement† (dē-rīv'ment), *n.* [< OF. *derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment*.] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.

deriver (dē-rī'vèr), *n.* **1.** One who derives or deduces from a source.—**2.** One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South*, Sermons, II. 6.

derk†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

derling†, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling*.

derm (dèrm), *n.* [< NL. *derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma*.

derma (dèr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρμα, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—**2.** Skin; the skin in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum*.

Also *derm*, *dermis*.

dermad (dèr'mad), *adv.* [< Gr. δέρμα, skin, + L. *ad*, to: see *-ad*[3].] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ectad. *Barclay.*

dermahemal, dermahæmal, *a.* See *dermohemal*.

dermal (dèr'mal), *a.* [< *derma* + *-al.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the *dermal* layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal* appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the *dermal* skeleton.—**2.** In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone,** an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses,** in *ichth.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes.—**Dermal denticle.** See *denticle*.—**Dermal muscle,** a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 492.

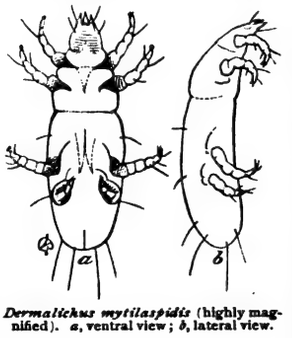
Dermal musculature, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammalia. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 493.

Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dèr-mal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρμα, skin, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia*.

Dermalichus (dèr-ma-lī'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δέρμα, skin, + λείχειν, lick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidæ*, or itch-insects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analges*. The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larvæ are hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple. Also *Dermaleichus*.


Dermalichus mytilaspidis (highly magnified). *a*, ventral view; *b*, lateral view.

dermaneural, *a.* See *dermoneural*.

Dermaptera (dèr-map'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopterus*, < Gr. δερμόπτερος, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous*.] **1†.** An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

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optera) of his *Vaginata*.—2. The earwigs, *Forficulidæ*, as an order of *Insecta:* now usually called *Euplexoptera* (which see). *Kirby.*

Also *Dermatoptera*.

dermapteran (dêr-map'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dermaptera*.

dermapterous (dêr-map'te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera*.

dermatalgia (dêr-ma-tal'ji-ä), *n.* Same as *dermalgia*.

Dermatemydidæ (dêr'ma-te-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-idæ*.] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemys*. It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and broadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (erroneously) referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emydidæ*. Also *Dermatemydæ*.

Dermatemydinæ (dêr-ma-tem-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemyinæ*.

Dermatemys (dêr-mat'e-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ*-), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemydidæ*.

dermatic (dêr-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δερματικός*, < *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin: see *derma*.] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatine*.

dermatin, dermatine[2] (dêr'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in reniform masses.

dermatine[1] (dêr'ma-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δερμάτινος*, < *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin.] Same as *dermatic*.

dermatine[2], *n.* See *dermatin*.

dermatitis (dêr-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cytitis*.

Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata (dêr'ma-tō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermobranchia*.

dermatogen (dêr'ma-tō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, one of the three meristematic regions in plant-embryos and in the growing ends of stems and roots, a single layer of cells giving rise to the epidermis.

dermatography (dêr-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermography*.

dermatoid (dêr'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **δερματοειδής*, contr. *δερματώδης*, like skin, < *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

dermatological (dêr'ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

> The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of *dermatological* literature.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 484.

dermatologist (dêr-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in dermatology.

dermatology (dêr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermology*.

dermatolysis (dêr-ma-tol'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *λύσις*, solution, dissolution, < *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (*b*) Pachydermia.

dermatomycosis (dêr'ma-tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis:* see *mycosis*.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dêr-ma-ton'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dêr-ma-tof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites, corresponding to the family *Demodicidæ*.

Dermatophysa (dêr'ma-tō-fī'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *φύσα*, a bellows.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Arctisca* or water-bears, the *Podosomata*, and certain mites, as *Demodex*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophysa*.

dermatophyte (dêr'ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *φυτόν*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schœnleinii*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ringworm; and *Microsporon furfur*.

dermatophytic (dêr'ma-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *dermatophyte* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic* diseases.

Dermatopnoa (dêr-ma-top'nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *πνοή*, a blowing, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limapontia*, *Phyllirhoë*, and *Elysia*. Also called *Pellibranchiata*, *Abranchiata*, *Saccoglossa*, and *Apneusta*.

Dermatoptera (dêr-ma-top'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatopterus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *πτερόν*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera*, *dermopterous*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera*.—2. In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera*.

dermatorrhea, dermatorrhœa (dêr'ma-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *dermatorrhœa*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatosclerosis (dêr'ma-tō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis*.] Same as *sclerodermia*.

dermatosis (dêr-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-osis*.] 1. The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—2. In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (dêr'ma-tō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *dermatoskeleton* + *-al*.] Same as *dermoskeletal*.

dermatoskeleton (dêr'ma-tō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1828), < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton*.

dermatoxerasia (dêr-ma-tok-sē-rā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *ξηρασία*, dryness, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry, parch, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *xerodermia*.

Dermestes (dêr-mes'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + (irreg.) *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidæ*. The larvæ devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D.* or *Anthrenus musæorum*, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle*.

dermestid (dêr-mes'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermestidæ*.

Dermestidæ (dêr-mes'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Dermestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxæ are not prominent; the antennæ are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior coxæ are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

dermestoid (dêr-mes'toid), *a.* [< *Dermestes* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Dermestes;* of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ*.

dermic (dêr'mik), *a.* [< *derm* or *derma* + *-ic*.] 1. In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

> When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 40.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—**Dermic remedies**, remedies which act through the skin.

dermis (dêr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, conformed in term. to *epidermis*.] Same as *derma*.

Dermobranchia (dêr-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lemon, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversiform group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata*. It is subdivided into the *Abranchiata* and the *Nudibranchiata* or *Notobranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Ceratobranchia*, *Cladobranchia*, and *Pygobranchia*. Also *Dermatobranchia*, *Dermatobranchiata*, *Dermobranchiata*.

Dermobranchiata (dêr-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus:* see *dermobranchiate*.] Same as *Dermobranchia*.

dermobranchiate (dêr-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *dermobranchiatus*, < *Dermobranchia*, q. v.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia;* nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidæ (dêr'mō-ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermochelys* (*-chelyd-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys:* usually called *Sphargididæ* (which see).

Dermochelys (dêr-mok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidæ:* same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

dermogastric (dêr-mō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastric* pore.

> The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastric* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 111.

dermography (dêr-mog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *dermatography*.

dermohemal, dermahemal (dêr-mō-, dêr-ma-hē'mal), *a.* [Improper forms for **dermemal*, **dermæmal*, or **dermathæmal*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoneural*. Also spelled *dermohæmal*, *dermahæmal*.

dermohemia, dermohæmia (dêr-mō-hē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *dermohæmia*, improp. for **dermæmia* or **dermathæmia*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperemia of the skin.

dermohumeral (dêr-mō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [< NL. *dermohumeralis*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermohumeralis.

dermohumeralis (dêr'mō-hū-me-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *dermohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dermohumeral*.] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy pannicle, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

dermoid (dêr'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *εἶδος*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal*.—**Dermoid cyst**, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

dermology (dêr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *dermatology*.

dermomuscular (dêr-mō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

> The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 143.

dermoneural (dêr-mō-nū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoskeletal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermohemal*. Also *dermaneural*, *dermatoneural*.

dermoössseous (dêr-mō-os'ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

> The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or *dermoössseous* characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

dermoössification (dêr-mō-os'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + E. *ossification*.] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoössification* of the cranium," *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 48.

dermoössify (dêr-mō-os'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dermoössified*, ppr. *dermoössifying*. [< Gr. *δέρμα*,

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the skin, + *ossify.*] To ossify dermally; become dermoösseous; form a dermoössification or a dermoskeleton. *E. D. Cope.*

dermopathic (dėr-mō-path'ik), *a.* [< *dermopathy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

dermopathy (dėr-mop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the skin; dermatopathy.

Dermophysa (dėr-mō-fī'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophysa.*

Dermoptera (dėr-mop'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeopithecidæ* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera, Pterophora.*

dermoptere (dėr'mop-tēr), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri.*

Dermopteri (dėr-mop'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform limbless body, a notochordal membrano-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptocardian, cirrostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or marsipobranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata.* Also called *Dermopterygii.* [Not in use.]

dermopterous (dėr-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < *δέρμα*, the skin, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri.*

dermopterygian (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ạn), *a.* [As *Dermopterygii* + *-an.*] Same as *dermopterous.*

Dermopterygii (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πτερύγιον* or *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, wing.] Same as *Dermopteri.*

Dermorhynchi (dėr-mō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus:* see *dermorhynchous.*] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

dermorhynchous (dėr-mō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *dermorhynchus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi.*

dermosclerite (dėr-mō-sklē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclerotic.*] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinozoa.*

dermoskeletal (dėr-mō-skel'e-tạl), *a.* [< *dermoskeleton* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

dermoskeleton (dėr-mō-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exoskeleton.* Also *derm-skeleton, dermatoskeleton.*

dermotensor (dėr-mō-ten'sọr), *n.*; pl. *dermotensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *tensor*, stretcher: see *tensor.*] A tensor muscle of the skin.—**Dermotensor patagii**, the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propatagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *R. W. Shufeldt.*

dermotomy (dėr-mot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

derm-skeleton (dėrm'skel'e-tọn), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dern[1]† (dėrn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn;* < ME. *derne, dern, dærne, durne,* < AS. *dyrne*, rarely *derne*, secret, = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern, dren* (in comp.) = OHG. *tarni*, hidden, > F. *terne*, dull, > *ternir*, tarnish, > E. *tarnish:* see *tarnish.*] Hidden; secret; private.

> In parfyte charitee,
> That like *derne* dede do noman ne sholde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 189.
>
> Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
> Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of the Soul, i. 10.
>
> Through dreary beds of tangled fern,
> Through groves of nightshade dark and *dern.*
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

In dern, in secret.

> My dule *in dern* bot gif thow dill,
> Doutles bot dreid I dé.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

dern[1] (dėrn), *v.* [< ME. *dernen, dærnen,* < AS. *dyrnan* = OS. *dernian* = OHG. **tarnjan, tarnen*, MHG. *ternen*, hide; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a foxearth. *H. Miller.*

II. *intrans.* To hide one's self; skulk.

> But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
> Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne.*
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.

dern[2] (dėrn), *n.* Same as *dearn*[2].

dern[3] (dėrn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*[2], a minced form of *damn.* Also written *durn.* [Vulgar, U. S.]

dernful† (dėrn'fụl), *a.* [Irreg. < *dern*[1] + *-ful.*] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

> The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold
> By *dernfull* noise.
> *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

★ **dernier** (dėr'ni-ėr or, as F., der-nyā'), *a.* [F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius* (cf. OF. *derrain*, > E. *darrein*, q. v.), < **deretranus*, < L. *de*, down, + *retro*, back: see *rear*[2], *retro-.*] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

> After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 620.

dernly† (dėrn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearnly;* < ME. *dernly, derneliche*, secretly, < *derne*, secret, + *-ly, -liche:* see *dern*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1.** Secretly.

> Hit watz the ladi, lofyest to be-holde,
> That droz the dor after hir ful *dernly* & stylle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

> They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearnly* cride.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

derodontid (der-ọ-don'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Derodontidæ.*

Derodontidæ (der-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxæ are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

Derodontus (der-ọ-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < Gr. *δέρη*, the neck, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidæ.* They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trivignatus*, are North American.

derogant (der'ọ-gant), *a.* [< F. *derogant, derogeant*, now *dérogeant* = It. *derogante*, < L. *derogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 12.

derogate (der'ọ-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derogated*, ppr. *derogating.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare* (> It. *derogare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *derogar* = F. *déroger*), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < *de*, from, + *rogare*, propose a law, ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *abrogate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To destroy or impair the force and effect of; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

> Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.
>
> By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.*
> *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.]

> There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

> Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.
> *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from.* [The word is generally used in this sense.]

> We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.
>
> The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate from* our dependance upon God.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.
>
> Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way *derogate from* her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 331.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

> Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*
>
> Shall . . . man
> *Derogate*, live for the low tastes alone,
> Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 80.

=Syn. 1. *Depreciate, Derogate from*, etc. See *decry.*

derogate (der'ọ-gāt), *a.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare:* see the verb.] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

> The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute was clerely *derogate.* *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 10.
>
> From her *derogate* body never spring
> A babe to honour her! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

derogately (der'ọ-gāt-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

> That I should
> Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
> It not concern'd me. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

derogation (der-ọ-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dérogation* = Sp. *derogación* = Pg. *derogação* = It. *derogazione*, < L. *derogatio(n-)*, a partial abrogation of a law, < *derogare*, repeal a part of a law, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] **1.** The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

> Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

> What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.
>
> The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 25.
>
> He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *Robertson.*

derogative (dẹ-rog'ạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **derogativus*, < *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

> Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.
> *State Trials*, Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661.

derogatively (dẹ-rog'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

derogatorily (dẹ-rog'ạ-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

> It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that. *Grattan.*

derogatoriness (dẹ-rog'ạ-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

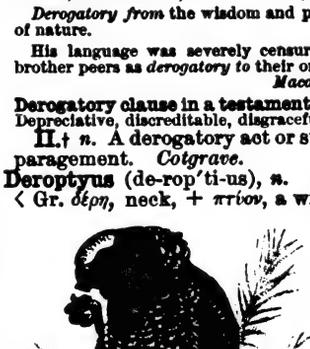
derogatory (dẹ-rog'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *derogatoire*, F. *dérogatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *derogatorio*, < LL. *derogatorius*, < L. *derogare:* see *derogate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to*, sometimes *from.*

> *Derogatory from* the wisdom and power of the Author of nature. *Cheyne.*
>
> His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory to* their order.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause.* =**Syn.** Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

II.† *n.* A derogatory act or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave.*

Deroptyus (de-rop'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *πτίον*, a winnowing-shovel or fan, < *πτίειν*, spew out, cast out, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest. *D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hia.*



South American Hawk-parrot (*Deroptyus accipitrinus*).

Derostomidæ (der-ọ-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derostomum* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tọ-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical ge-

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nus of the family *Derostomidæ*. *D. schmidtianum* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.

Derotremata (der-ō-trē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δέρη, neck, + τρῆμα(τ-), a hole, < τετραίνειν (√ *τρα), bore.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single series. The group is distinguished on the one hand from *Siren*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the other from the salamandrines proper. It consists of the genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchus*, and *Megalobatrachus*, and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchidæ* and *Amphiumidæ*. Also *Derotrema*.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of external gills, but (as is the case in Menopoma and Amphiuma) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotremata*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 162

derotrematous (der-ō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< *Derotremata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*.

derotreme (der′ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δέρη, neck, + τρῆμα, hole.] I. *a.* In *Amphibia*, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotrematous.

★ II. *n.* One of the *Derotremata*.

derrick (der′ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *derric;* from *Derrick*, also written *Derick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: e. g.,

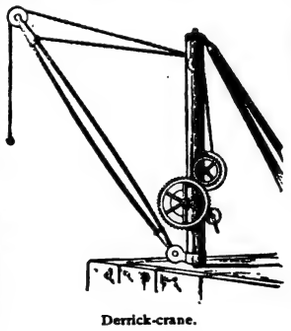
The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a *Derick* to hang him up too.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.
The Bellman of London (1616).

The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of crane. The name *Derrick* is < D. *Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (after G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. G. *Dietrich* = AS. *Theódric* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *theód*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rice*, chief, mighty, rich: see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term. *-rick* appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and disguised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. Another rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor below. The motions of the derrick are a direct lift, a circular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On shipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and having one or more purchases depending from it to raise heavy weights.—**Floating derrick**, a movable derrick erected on a float, barge, or other vessel especially designed to carry it.

derrick-car (der′ik-kär), *n.* A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der′ik-krān), *n.* A crane in which the post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without its freedom of circular motion, the travel of the load being limited by the fixed stays.


Derrick-crane.

derring-do, dering do†, *n.* [Also *derring doe*, a phrase adopted by Spenser from Chaucer and mistakenly used as a noun: ME. *dorryng don*, *duryng do*, etc., a syntactic sequence, consisting of *dorryng*, *duryng*, etc., mod. *daring*, verbal n. of *dorren*, *durren*, mod. *dare*[1], with inf. *don*, *do*, followed by *that* ('that which'), etc. Cf. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 837.] Daring deeds; daring action. [A pseudo-archaism: see etym.]

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,
The loftie verse of hem was loved aye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

derring-doer†, *n.* [See *derring-do*.] A daring and bold doer.

derringer (der′in-jėr), *n.* See *deringer*.

derry (der′i). [Repr. Ir. *doire*, an oak-wood, < *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*), an oak, = W. *dar* and *derw*, an oak, = Gr. δρῦς, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *treów*, E. *tree*, q. v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Derry*, *Derry*brian, London*derry*.

The ancient name of London*derry* was *Derry*calgagh, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry*-Columkille, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it London*derry*.
Scotsman (newspaper).

derryt, derry-downt. A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs.

dertht, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

dertra, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

dertron (dėr′tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

dertrotheca (dėr-trō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρτρον, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + θήκη, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite distinct in some birds, as petrels.

dertrum (dėr′trum), *n.*; pl. *dertra* (-trä). [NL., also *dertron*, < Gr. δέρτρον, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. *omentum*), also later used of a vulture's beak, < δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distinguished from the rest of the bill, as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

dervish (dėr′vish), *n.* [Also formerly *dervis*, *dervise*, *dervisse*, *derviche*, *darvise*, etc.; = F. *derviche*, *dervis* = Sp. Pg. *derviche* = It. *dervis* = G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *dervish*, Ar. *darwish*, < Pers. *darvīsh* or *darwish*, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indigent, being equiv. to Ar. *faqir*, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan monk, professing poverty, humility, and chastity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six orders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe celibacy, and live in convents of not more than forty persons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their families, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz.: *spinning* or *whirling dervishes* (*Mevlevis*) and *howling dervishes* (*Rufaïs*). To the violent circular dances and pirouetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the Mevlevis, whose monasteries (Turkish *tekye*) are found at Konieh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Daruises* there maintained, to look to his Sepulchre, and to receiue the offerings of such as come.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one *derviche*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 28.

There were *dervishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and the Imams Hassan and Hussein, not forgetting Haziret Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Desargues's theorem. See *theorem*.

desart†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *desert*[1].

descant (des′kant), *n.* [Also *discant;* < OF. *descant*, *descaunt*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant* (as a historical term), descant, = Pr. *deschans*, descant, = Sp. *discante* = Pg. *descante* = G. Dan. Sw. *diskant*, descant, < ML. *discantus*, a part-song, refrain, descant, < L. *dis-*, away, apart, + *cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant*[2] and *chant*); or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing, descant: see *descant*, *v.* The word has also been explained as a variant (with *dis-*, Gr. δις-, δι-, for L. *bis-*) of an assumed ML. **biscantus*, 'double-song,' < L. *bis-*, *bi-*, two-, + *cantus*, song.] 1†. In *music:* (*a*) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (*b*) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of composing part-music. Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (*c*) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that alwayes singeth one note without *deskant* breedeth no delight.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft;
The Thrush replyes; the Mavis *descant* playes.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 81.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet *descants*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

After the angel had told his message in plain song, the whole chorus joined in *descant*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various modulations.

Late in an euen, I walked out alone,
To heare the *descant* of the Nightingale.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names, ere you depart.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crows, disturbed us all night.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; remark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in after-ages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect *descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret intendment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning *descants* upon them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.


Descant Clef.

Descant clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.—**Plain, florid, double descant.** See *counterpoint*.

descant (des-kant′), *v. i.* [= OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*, *dechanter*, later sometimes *discanter*, sing, descant, also recant, F. *déchanter*, change one's note, = Pr. *deschantar* = Sp. *discantar* = Pg. *descantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, < ML. *discantare*, sing, descant, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*, and cf. *descant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* = OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*), disenchant, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *decantate*[2].] 1†. In *music*, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment, . . .
For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still,
While thou on Tereus *descant'st* better skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phrase; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a variety of remarks or comments about it: usually with *on* or *upon* before the subject of remark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some *descant* whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descant on* her name.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting on* his actions.
Addison.

descanter (des-kan′tėr), *n.* One who descants.

descant-viol (des′kant-vī′ol), *n.* The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the descant or upper part in part-music.

Descartes's rule. See *rule*.

descemetitis (de-sem-e-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *Descemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

descend (dē-send′), *v.* [< ME. *decenden*, < OF. *descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *deissendre*, *dissendre* = Sp. Pg. *descender* = It. *descendere*, *discendere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down, go down, fall, sink, < *de*, down, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *condescend*, *transcend*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; move, come, or go downward; fall; sink: as, he *descended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came.
Mat. vii. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,
And must *descend*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss
Druids *descend*, auxiliars of the Cross.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 10.

[He], with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 111.

2. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with *on*.

The Grecian fleet *descending on* the town.
Dryden.

And *on* the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be derived lineally or by transmission; come or pass

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downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally *descends*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother *descended* from Kings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 318.

To heirs unknown *descends* th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will *descend* to the description of this thrise worthy citie [Venice].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely *descend* to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would *descend* to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing vp will not suffer him to *descend* to the meanes to get wealth.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In *astron.*, to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. *trans.* To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek *descended*.
Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. *descendable*, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend* and *-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *descendant*, F. *descendant* = Sp. *descendente*, *descendiente* = Pg. *descendente* = It. *descendente*, *discendente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *descendent*, < L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendent*. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. Cf. *ascendant*, *ascendent*, *dependant*, *dependent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* See *descendent*.

II. *n.* **1.** An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other *descendant*, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 19.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal *descendants* of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature? *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 295.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the *descendants* of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 330.

2. In *astrol.*, the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house. = **Syn. 1.** See *offspring*.

descendent (dē-sen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. In *her.*, flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. **3.** Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.


An Eagle Descendent.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race.
Pope.

Descendent displayed, in *her.*, flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. *n.* See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable *descendentalist*," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who descends. — **2.** That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *descendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *descend* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill. — **2.** That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *descend*, *v.*] **1.** Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden*.

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (*b*) In *entom.*, sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (*c*) In *her.*, having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series. — **Descending axis.** See *axis*[1], 8. — **Descending letters**, in *type-founding*, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, *y*. — **Descending node**, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator. — **Descending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because the voice is regarded as rising on the first and falling on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (– ⏑), dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), Ionic a majore (– – ⏑ ⏑), first pæon (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), and antibacchius (– – ⏑) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (⏑ –), anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), Ionic a minore (⏑ ⏑ – –), fourth pæon (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), and Bacchius (⏑ – –), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm. — **Descending series**, in *math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable — that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc.

descenset (dē-sens'), *n.* [< OF. *descense*, *descence*, f., *descens*, m., = Sp. Pg. *descenso*, < L. *descensus*, a going down, descent, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] Descent.

A Reioynder to Doctor Hil concerning the *Descense* of Christ into Hell. By Alexander Hume, Maister of Artes.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., lx.

descension (dē-sen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *descention*; < ME. *descencioun*, < OF. *descension*, *descention*, F. *descension* = Sp. *descensión* = Pg. *descensão* = It. *descensione*, < L. *descensio(n-)*, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] **1.** The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed. *South*, Works, VII. i.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base *descention*, and sinks beneath hell.
Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In *old chem.*, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation by descent*, under *descent*. — **4.** In *old astron.*, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below the horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles (as for an observer on the earth's equator), the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon does not pass through the poles (as for an observer not at the equator), the angle is called *oblique descension*.

5. In old *astrol.*, the house or portion of the sky just above the western horizon: a planet "in his descension" is just about to set. *Skeat*.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *descension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent. — **Descensional difference†**, in *old astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< ML. **descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *descensoire*, *descensoir*, < ML. **descensorium*, prop. neut. of LL. *descensorius*, descending, < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. *Chaucer*.

descent (dē-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *descent*, < OF. *descente*, f., AF. also *descent*, m., F. *descente*, descent, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend*. Cf. *ascent*, *ascend*.] **1.** The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The *descent* of the mountaine I found more wearysome . . . than the ascent. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the *descent*, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark *descent*, and up to reascend.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul *descent!* that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a *descent* on the southern extremity of Calabria. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jones] made a *descent* upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In *law*, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal *descent* of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long *descent*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the *descent* of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five *descents*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.
Milton, P. L., viii. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven *descents* down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those *descents* are made by dividing each seat into two steps. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 73.

10†. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. *pl.* In *fort.*, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground. — **12.** In *music*, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch. — **13.** In *logic*, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *argumitive descent*, in opposition to *divisive descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species. — **Angle of de-**

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scent. See *angle*[3].—**Collateral descent,** descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt.—**Descent cast,** in *law,* the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent,* is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies,** in *mech.,* their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls,** the supposed entrance of preëxistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch,** cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covered way. *Wilhelm,* Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent,** in *old chem.,* a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil downward.—**In descent,** in *her.,* in the act or attitude of descending: thus, a lion *in descent* is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent,** descent from father to son, through successive generations. =**Syn. 2.** Gradient, grade.—**3.** Debasement.—**4.** Foray, raid.—**6.** Generation, parentage, derivation.

descloizite (dā-cloi'zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. *Des Cloizeaux,* a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate libethenite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

describable (des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *describe* + *-able.*] That may be described; capable of description.

Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.

describe (des-krīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described,* ppr. *describing.* [Earlier *descrive* (the form *describe* being a reversion to the L. form), < ME. *descriven, descreven* (see *descrive*), < OF. *descrivre,* contr. *descrire,* F. *décrire* = Pr. *descriure* = Sp. *describir* = Pg. *descrever* = It. *descrivere,* < L. *describere,* copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, < *de,* off, + *scribere,* write: see *scribe* and *shrive.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

He that would haue a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porcacchi his Funerali Antichi, where these things are not only discoursed in words, but *described* in artificiall pictures. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddingcoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 39.

3†. To write down; inscribe.

His name was *described* in the book of life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

Similes are like songs in love:
They much *describe;* they nothing prove.
Prior, Alma, iii.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.
Addison, Frozen Words.

5†. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.
Josh. xviii. 9.

=**Syn. 4.** *Describe, Narrate,* portray, explain. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists—space, and by extension to what occurs—time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a race, or a siege; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 332.

Illustrating the events which they *narrated* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.
Macaulay, History.

II. *intrans.* To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent (des-krī'bent), *n.* [< L. *describen(t-)s,* ppr. of *describere,* describe: see *describe.*] In *geom.,* the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer (des-krī'bėr), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. ii. 131.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoölogist, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 157.

descrier (des-krī'ėr), *n.* [< *descry* + *-er*[1].] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,
But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier.*
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

★**description** (des-krip'shon), *n.* [< ME. *description, descripcioun,* < OF. *description, descripcion, descrition, descrision,* F. *description* = Sp. *descripción* = Pg. *descripção* = It. *descrizione,* < L. *descriptio(n-),* a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < *describere,* pp. *descriptus,* describe: see *describe.*] **1.** The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea. *J. Gregory,* Posthuma, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle.

The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a coacervation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description;* although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description.* For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endued with hands: which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

For her own person,
It beggar'd all *description.* *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 2.

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions,* and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 332.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

Double six thousand, and treble that,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair through Bassanio's fault.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

The plates were all of the meanest *description.*
Macaulay.

He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description,*" he adds, "but full of energy." *E. Dowden,* Shelley, I. 94.

The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting *description.*
Washington Chronicle.

Organic description of curves. See *curve.*=**Syn. 2.** *Relation, Narrative,* etc. (see *account*), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—**3.** Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive (des-krip'tiv), *a.* [= F. *descriptif* = Sp. Pg. *descriptivo* = It. *descrittivo,* < LL. *descriptivus,* < L. *descriptus,* pp. of *describere,* describe: see *describe.*] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing: as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

Descriptive names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 400.

Descriptive anatomy, anthropology, astronomy. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*milit.*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany.** See *botany.*—**Descriptive definition,** in *logic.* See *definition.*—**Descriptive geography, geometry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Descriptive list.** (*a*) *Naval,* a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (*b*) *Milit.,* a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. [U. S.]—**Descriptive muster-roll.** See *muster-roll.*—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) **property** or **proposition,** in *geom.,* usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably metrical, not descriptive.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive;* or it has a relation to them, and it is then metrical. *Salmon.*

descriptively (des-krip'tiv-li), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

descriptiveness (des-krip'tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

descrive (des-krīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descrived,* ppr. *descriving.* [< ME. *descriven, descreven,* < OF. *descrivre,* < L. *describere,* describe: see *describe,* which has taken the place in E. of the older *descrive.*] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Thenne cam Couetyse, ich can nat hym *discryue,*
So hongerliche and so holwe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 196.

How shall frayle pen *descrive* her heavenly face?
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 25.

Let me fair nature's face *descrive.*
Burns, To William Simpson.

descry (des-krī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descried,* ppr. *descrying.* [< ME. *descryen, discryen,* < OF. *descrier, decryer,* proclaim, announce, cry, < *des-, de-,* + *crier,* cry: see *cry,* and cf. *decry.* The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrive,* q. v.] **1†.** To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went
For to *dyscrye* thys turnament
In eche londys ȝende. *Sir Eglamour,* l. 1177.

And senne we on this wise
Schall his counsaile *discrie,*
Itt nedis we vs avise,
That we saye noȝt serely.
York Plays, p. 466.

He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him meant.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 12.

His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descryed,* no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Sir H. Wotton.*

When she saw herself *descried,* she wept.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

3†. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el.
Judges i. 23.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
Present the object, but the mind *descries.*
Crabbe, Works, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *descried* land.

I *descry*
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,
And bear away the dead. *Bryant,* The Fountain.

But, on the horizon's verge *descried,*
Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson,* Works and Days.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Gargania peninsula may be *descried.*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 316.

descry† (des-krī'), *n.* [< *descry, v.*] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

Edg. But, by your favour,
How near's the other army?
Gent. Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6.

desecrate (des'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desecrated,* ppr. *desecrating.* [< L. as if **desecratus,* pp. of **desecrare* (> It. *dissacrare, dissagrare* = OF. F. *dessacrer*), desecrate, < *de-* priv. + *sacrare,* make sacred, < *sacer,* sacred: see *sacred;* formed as the opposite of *consecrate.* There is a rare LL. *desecrare, desacrare,* with the positive sense 'consecrate,' < L. *de-* intensive + *sacrare,* make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated.* *Tooke.*

Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 192.

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There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrater (des'ē-krā-tėr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Man, the *desecrater* of the forest temple.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desecration (des-ē-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *desecrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.
Bp. Portsous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=**Syn.** *Sacrilege*, etc. See *profanation*.

desecrator (des'ē-krā-tọr), *n.* Same as *desecrater*.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

desegmentation (dē-seg-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ation*.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality. . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'men-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

desert[1] (dē-zėrt'), *v.* [< OF. *deserter*, F. *déserter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desertar* = It. *desertare*, *disertare* = D. *deserteren* = G. *desertiren* = Dan. *desertere* = Sw. *desertera*, < ML. *desertare*, desert (also lay waste), freq. of L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, < *de-* priv. + *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.
Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,
A long-*deserted* ruined castle stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 149.

To desert the diet, in *Scots criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =**Syn.** *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*); to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

II. *intrans.* To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back. *Goldsmith*, Essays.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert*? *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 359.

★**desert**[1] (dez'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart*; < ME. *desert*, *deserte*, *dezert*, *desart*, *deserd*, *diserd* (only as noun), < OF. *desert*, *dessert*, *dezert*, F. *désert*, desert (as a noun, OF. *desert*, F. *désert*, m., OF. *deserte*, f., a desert), = Pr. *desert* = Sp. *desierto* = Pg. *deserto* = It. *deserto*, *diserto*, < L. *desertus*, deserted, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deserere*, desert, abandon, forsake: see *desert*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desart* be ye Plains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lapwing flies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 45.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk.—**Desert lands**, in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

II. *n.* A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand sometimes adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe*.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name *Great American Desert* was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert — Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the *Great Desert Basin*.

Than thei zeven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to passe with the *Desertes*, toward Surrye [Syria].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my minister.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 177.

=**Syn.** *Wilderness*, *Desert*. Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unreclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains
Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves. *Macaulay*, Speech, 1846.

A patch of sand is unpleasing; a *desert* has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

desert[2] (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< ME. *deserte*, *desert*, *dissert*, < OF. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, < *deservir*, *desservir*, deserve: see *deserve*.] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. [When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.]

A rare Example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:
Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his *deserte*;
But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle
As think vp-on my wofulle sorowe smerte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Render to them their *desert*. Ps. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

=**Syn.** 1. *Desert*, *Merit*, *Worth*. *Desert* expresses most and *worth* least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great *worth* or excellence; intellectual *worth*; moral *worth*; the *merits* of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 148.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the *merit* of his services for his dismission at such an age.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert[3], *n.* See *dessert*.

desert-chough (dez'ėrt-chuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podoces*.

desertedness (dē-zėr'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zėr'tėr), *n.* [< *desert*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. D. G. *deserteur* = Dan. Sw. *desertör*, < F. *déserteur* = Sp. Pg. *desertor* = It. *desertore*, *disertore*, < L. *desertor*, a deserter, < *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*[1], *v.*] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity. *Tatler*, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood!
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ėrt-fâ'kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennæa*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many birds of arid open regions. The well-known janner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

desertful (dē-zėrt'fụl), *a.* [< *desert*[2] + *-ful*, 1.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity
Offers itself.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein
He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully† (dē-zėrt'fụl-i), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocrateia. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 58.

★**desertion** (dē-zėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désertion* = Sp. *deserción* = Pg. *deserção* = It. *deserzione*, < LL. *desertio(n-)*, < L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this *desertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done. *Godwin*, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South*.

4. In *law*, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Bishop*.—**Desertion of the diet**, in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

desertless (dē-zėrt'les), *a.* [< *desert*[2] + *-less*.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and *desertless* Wretches shou'd still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mistress, Fortune. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zėrt'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant — *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

desertness† (dez'ėrt-nes), *n.* [< *desert*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the countrey lying waste & saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

desertrice† (dē-zėr'tris), *n.* [< LL. *desertrix* (*desertric-*), fem. of L. *desertor*, a deserter: see *deserter*.] A female who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (dez'ėrt-snāk), *n.* A colubriform serpent of the family *Psammophidæ* (or sub-

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family *Psammophinæ* of the family *Colubridæ*); a sand-snake.

deserve (dē-zėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [< ME. *deserven*, *desserven*, *disserven*, < OF. *deservir*, *desservir*, deserve, < L. *deservire*, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < *de-* intensive + *servire*, serve: see *serve*. Cf. *disserve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*.
Job xi. 6.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.
Addison, Cato, i. 2.

2†. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me.. *Massinger*.

3†. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me,
That I nemay it nevere more *deserve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 387.

4†. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxvi.

II. *intrans.* To merit; be worthy or deserving: as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deservedly (dē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison*.

deserver (dē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
'Till his deserts are passt. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

deserving (dē-zėr'ving), *n.* [ME. *deserving*; verbal n. of *deserve*, *v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judges ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

deserving (dē-zėr'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *deserve*, *v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway*.

deservingly (dē-zėr'ving-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

deshabille, *n.* See *dishabille*.

deshonour†, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

desi (dā'sē), *a.* Same as *dacey*.

desiccant (des'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *desiccan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; desiccating.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii. 5.

desiccate (des'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [< L. *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare* (> It. *diseccare*, *disseccare*, *disseccare* = Sp. *desecar* = Pg. *dessecar*, *dessecar* = F. *dessécher*), dry up, < *de-* intensive + *siccare*, dry, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccous*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon*.

II. *intrans.* To become dry.

desiccate† (des'i-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *desiccate*, < L. *desiccatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dry; dried.

But daies thre this seede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after *desiccate*
Sette hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

desiccation (des-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *desiccation* = Sp. *desecación* = Pg. *deseccação*, *dessecação*, *dessicação* = It. *disseccazione*, < L. as if **desiccatio*(*n-*), < *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*, *v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 682.

desiccative (des'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *desiccatif* = Sp. *desecativo* = Pg. *deseccativo*, *dessecativo* = It. *disseccativo*; as *desiccate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

II. *n.* That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 979.

desiccator (des'i-kā-tor), *n.* [< *desiccate* + *-or*.] 1. One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares desiccated foods. (*b*) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—**Tan-bark desiccator**, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching-vat and carries a second hopper, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. *E. H. Knight*.

desiccatory† (des'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *desiccate* + *-ory*.] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily. *Travels of Anacharsis*, II. 467.

desiderable† (dē-sid'e-ra-bl), *a.* [ME. *desiderable*, *desederabill*, < OF. *desiderable*, *desirable* (> E. *desirable*) = Sp. *desiderable*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*, and *desirable*.] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, Ihesu, *desederabill* es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

desiderate (dē-sid'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [< L. *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, the earlier form of the same word.] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will not still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderate† (dē-sid'e-rāt), *n.* [Also *desiderat*; < L. *desideratum*: see *desideratum*.] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyme, and do service to the *desiderats* of philosophy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Maddox.

desideration (dē-sid-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *desiderazione*, < L. *desideratio*(*n-*), < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*] 1. The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence. *W. Taylor*.

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [Rare in both senses.]

desiderative (dē-sid'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désidératif* = It. *desiderativo*, < LL. *desideratīvus*, desiderative, < L. *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—2. Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the aoristic "s," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting [in Sanskrit]. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 3.

II. *n.* 1. An object of desire; something desired.—2. In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dē-sid-e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tä). [= F. Sp. *desideratum*, < L. *desideratum*, something desired, neut. of *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*.] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.

desidiose†, **desidious**† (dē-sid'i-ōs, -us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desidioso*, < L. *desidiosus*, idle, lazy, < *desidia*, idleness, slothfulness, < *desidēre*, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < *de*, down, + *sedēre*, sit: see *sit* and *sedentary*.] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yee fight the battells of the Lord; bee neither *desidious* nor perfidious. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

desidiousness† (dē-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that apolleth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries.
Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.

desightment (dē-sīt'ment), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *sight* + *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *Times* (London).

design (dē-zīn' or -sīn'), *v.* [< OF. *designer*, *desseigner*, F. *désigner* = Pr. *designar*, *dezignar*, *desegnar* = Sp. Pg. *designar* = It. *designare*, < L. *designare*, also *dissignare*, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < *de-* (or *dis-*) + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, a mark: see *sign*, and cf. *assign*, *consign*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden*.

Hence—2. To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee and *design* all the effect they produce on us. *Emerson*, Art.

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6†. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 19.

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

7†. To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,
You should have had any reason to retain
This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—2. To invent.—3†. To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

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From this citty she *designed* for Collin [Cologne], conducted by the Earl of Arundell.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

The venturous merchant who *design'd* more far . . .
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we *design'd* for Trinidada, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 57.

design (dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *n.* [= OF. *dessein, desseing, desing*, F. *dessein*, design; from the verb.] 1. A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—2. A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in *arch.*, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his *design* to his colours, or his colours to his *design*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a *design*, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the basework of those true styles from which its principal features have been borrowed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with *design*
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.
Milton, P. L., iv. 524.

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this *design*, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 15.

Specifically—6. An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular *designes*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a *design upon* Arica, a strong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iv., Int.

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's *designs upon* him to get a maintenance out of them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
With delicate spire and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of *design*! *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

The so-called intelligent *design* and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The *design* of these pools seems to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably even to drink in case of necessity.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 26.

Something must suggest the *design*, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon the prosecution. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, III. viii.

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—**School of design**, or **academy of design**, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See *academy*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—**5.** *Project, Scheme*, etc. (see *plan*, *n.*), intent, aim, mark, object.

designable (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **designabilis*, < *designare*, design: see *design, designate.*] 1. Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [Rare.]

The *designable* parts of these corpuscles are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them. *Boyle*, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [< L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see *design, v.*] 1. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determinate: as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—2. To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—3. To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with *for*, *to*, or an infinitive: as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; this captain was *designated to* the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.
J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, i. 27.

★=**Syn. 2.** To mention, characterize, specify.—**3.** To allot.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *a.* [< L. *designatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [Obsolete in general use.]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 3.

Bishop designate, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *désignation* = Pr. *dezignacio* = Sp. *designación* = Pg. *designação* = It. *designazione*, < L. *designatio(n-)*, < *designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see *design, v., designate, v.*] 1. The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.
Swift.

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation*.
Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—4. The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.
Johnson.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—7. In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.—8. In *oyster-culture*: (*a*) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (*b*) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.]

=**Syn. 6.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

designative (des′ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *désignatif* = Pr. *designatiu* = Sp. Pg. *designativo*, < ML. **designativus* (adv. *designative*), < L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see *design, designate.*] Serving to designate or indicate.

designator (des′ig-nā-tor), *n.* [< L. *designator*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate.*] 1. One who designates or points out.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

designatory (des′ig-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **designatorius*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate.*] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.*

designedly (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-li), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally, ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

Most of the Egyptians often lie *designedly*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 306.

Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, *designedly* without conscious aim.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 569.

designedness (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

designer (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′nėr), *n.* 1. One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

designful† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fûl), *a.* [< *design* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of design; designing.

designfulness† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base *designfulness*, and malitious cunning.
Barrow, Works, II. vii.

designing (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ning), *a.* [< *design* + *-ing*2.] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

I have passed my days among a parcel of cool, *designing* beings, and have contracted all their suspicious manner in my own behaviour.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly.

designless (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les), *a.* [< *design* + *-less.*] Aimless; heedless.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les-li), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

designment†, *n.* [< *design* + *-ment.*] 1. Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light;
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his *designments*, and pursue mine own.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

desilicated (dē-sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silica* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Deprived of silica: as, *desilicated* rock.

desilicidation (dē-si-lis-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic(on)* + *-id-* + *-ation.*] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (dē-si-lis′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *desilicify*: see *-fy* and *-ation.*] Same as *desilicidation.*

desilicify (dē-si-lis′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *silic(on)* + *-fy.*] Same as *desiliconize*

desilicized (dē-sil′i-sīzd), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic(on)* + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil′i-kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silicon* + *-ize.*] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify.*

The decarbonizing and *desiliconizing* of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 333.

desilver (dē-sil′vėr), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *silver.*] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to *desilver* lead.

desilverization (dē-sil′vėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *desilverize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverisation.*

desilverize (dē-sil′vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverized*, ppr. *desilverizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silver* + *-ize.*] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *pattinsonize*, and *Parkes*

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process and *Pattinson process*, under *process*. Also spelled *desilverise*.

desinence (des'i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *desinence*, F. *désinence* = Sp. Pg. *desinencia* = It. *desinenza*, ending, termination, < NL. **desinentia*, < L. *desinen(t-)s*, closing: see *desinent*.] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.

Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme.
Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (des'i-nent), *a.* [< L. *desinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *desinere*, cease, end, close, < *de*, off, + *sinere*, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

desipience (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= Sp. *desipiencia*, < L. *desipientia*, foolishness, < *desipien(t-)s*, foolish: see *desipient*.] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [Rare.]

The *desipience* of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.

desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *desipiente*, < L. *desipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *desipere*, be foolish, < *de-* priv. + *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart.* [Rare.]

desirability (dē-zīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *desirable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *desirable*, < OF. *desirable*, F. *désirable;* OF. also uncontracted *desiderable* (> E. *desiderable*) = Sp. *desiderable* (cf. Sp. *deseable* (= Pg. *desejavel*), < *desear* = Pg. *desejar:* see *desire*, *v.*) = It. *desiderabile*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, *v.*] Worthy to be desired, that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

Oh deare, sweete, and *desireable* child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue?
Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

Here are also strong Currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is *desirable*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a *desirable* state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirableness*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 205.

The *desirableness* of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 369.

desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desirant†, *a.* [ME. *desiraunt*, < OF. *desirant*, ppr. of *desirer*, desire: see *desire*.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dē-zīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desired*, ppr. *desiring*. [< ME. *desiren*, *desyren*, < OF. *desirer*, earlier *desirrer*, F. *désirer* = Pr. *desirar* (cf. Sp. *desear* = Pg. *desejar*, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. *desirare*, *desiare*, *desiderare*, < L. *desiderare*, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. < *de-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star (see *sidereal*), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. *consider*. Cf. also *desiderate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to *desire* another's happiness; to *desire* the good of the commonwealth; to *desire* wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24.

Certainly that man were greedy of life who should *desire* to live when all the world were at an end.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired*; and where there is no more to be *desired*, there is an end of it. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.).

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord?
2 Kl. iv. 28.

So *desiring* leave to visite him sometimes, I went away.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

I whispered him, and *desired* him to step aside a little with me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

3†. To invite.

I would *desire*
My famous cousin to our Grecian tents.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

4†. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case *desires* a dolefull song.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [Archaic.]

He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*. 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor*, The Marriage Ring.

His chair *desires* him here in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

=**Syn.** 1. To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for.—2. To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. *intrans.* To be in a state of desire or longing.

Tho *desired*[*e*] the quene muche after the nailes thre
War-with our lord was Inailed to the tre.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

desire (dē-zīr'), *n.* [< ME. *desire*, *desir*, *desere*, < OF. *desir*, *desier*, F. *désir* (after the verb) = Pr. *desire*, *dezir* (cf. Sp. *deseo* = Pg. *desejo*) = It. *desiro*, *desire*, *desira*, *desia*, *desio*, *desiderio*, < L. *desiderium*, desire, longing, regret, < *desiderare*, desire, long for: see *desire*, *v.*] 1. An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret *desir;* and so upon a day he wente up.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 148.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 380.

By this time the Pilgrims had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable *desire*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

As *desire* is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 43.

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self; pleasure comes of the realisation of *desire*, but the *desire* is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinctured by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 213.

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy *desire* shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii. 16.

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

The secretion [of *Drosera*] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the *desire* of the plant for phosphorus. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 269.

4. A prayer; petition; request.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him.
Ps. cxlv. 19.

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counseile, ne more trewe; and so shalt thow a-complisshe thy *desere* of thyn herte that thow art moste desiraunt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

Here Busca and the Emperour had their *desire*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Baptism of desire. See *baptism*. =**Syn.** 1 to 3. Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See *wish*.

desiredly† (dē-zīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how *desiredly* dost thou inflame me!
Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.

desireful (dē-zīr'fùl), *a.* [< *desire* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]

desirefulness (dē-zīr'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a goode turne is muche diminished whan it is at first obteyned. The *desirefulnesse* of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseth our pleasure.
Udall, Preface vnto the Kinges Maiestie.

desireless (dē-zīr'les), *a.* [< *desire* + *-less*.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 25.

desirer (dē-zīr'ėr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

desirous (dē-zīr'us), *a.* [< ME. *desirous*, < OF. *desiros*, F. *désireux* = Pr. *desiros* (cf. Sp. *deseoso* = Pg. *desejoso*) = It. *desideroso*, < L. as if **desideriosus*, < *desiderium*, desire: see *desire*, *n.*] 1. Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him.
John xvi. 19.

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as *desirous* to go in, but durst not.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.

2†. Desirable.

The kynge de Cent chiualers hym socoured anoon with iiml men, whiche was a worthi knyght and *desirouse* in armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his right and title to them, and do most *desirously* close with him. *Bates*, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.

desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common *desirousenes* in all men to seeke their welfare.
Trewenesse of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).

desist (dē-sist' or -zist'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desister*, F. *désister* = Sp. Pg. *desistir* = It. *desistere*, < L. *desistere*, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, < *de*, down, + *sistere*, set, place, causal of *stare*, stand, = E. *stand*, q. v. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, *desisted* not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What do we, then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices; or, at least, *desist*
To build at all? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have *desisted from* the pursuit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

=**Syn.** To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dē-sis'tans, -tens, or dē-zis'tans, -tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desistencia;* as *desist* + *-ance*, *-ence*.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle*, Works, I. 269.

The creature's sensations will ever prompt *desistance* from the more laborious course.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.

desistive† (dē-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *desistivo;* as *desist* + *-ive*.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desition† (dē-sish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **desitio(n-)*, < *desinere*, pp. *desitus*, cease: see *desinence*.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*. *The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1645), p. 27.

desitive† (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **desitivus*, < *desitus*, pp. of *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] **I.** *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and *desitives*, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. 6.

desk (desk), *n.* [< ME. *deske*, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. *desque*, *disque*, F. *disque* = Sp. Pg. *disco* = It. *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a disk, quoit, ML. *discus*, also *desca*, a table, desk, whence also AS. *disc*, E. *dish*, and mod. E. *disc*, *disk*, and, through F., *dais*, which are thus all ult. the same word: see *dish*, *disk*, *dais*.] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

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The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .
To that dry drudgery at the *desk's* dead wood?
Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the *desk*, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.
Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the *desk*. *Adams*, Lectures on Rhetoric.

Roll-top desk. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

desk† (desk), *v. t.* [< *desk*, *n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [Rare.]

In a walnut shell was *desked*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary.
John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), *n.* *Eccles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wėrk), *n.* Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *desk-work*. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

desma (des'mą), *n.*; pl. *desmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (Rhabdocrepida) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma*, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

desmachymatous (des-ma-ki'ma-tus), *a.* [< *desmachyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Sollas.*

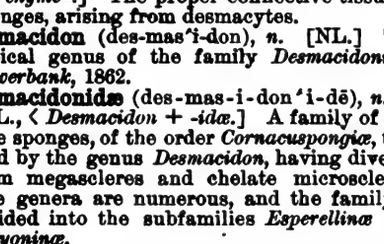
desmachyme (des'ma-kim), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a bond, fetter, + *χυμός*, juice, *χύμα*(*τ*-), a liquid: see *chyme*[1].] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmacytes.

Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Desmacidonidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

Desmacidonidæ (des-mas-i-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmacidon* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Desmacidon*, having diversiform megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinæ* and *Ectyoninæ*.

desmacyte (des'ma-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, fetter, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

desman (des'man), *n.* [Also sometimes *dæsman*; = F. *desman* = G. *desman*, < Sw. *desmanråtta*, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' < *desman*, musk; cf. Dan. *desmer*, musk; Icel. *des*, musk, in comp. *des-hūs* (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (*hūs*, house, case), *des-köttr* (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*köttr*, cat), *des-lygt* (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = Dan. *lugt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name (*råtta*, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinæ* (which see). The Muscovitic desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Pyrenean desman, *M. pyrenaica*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

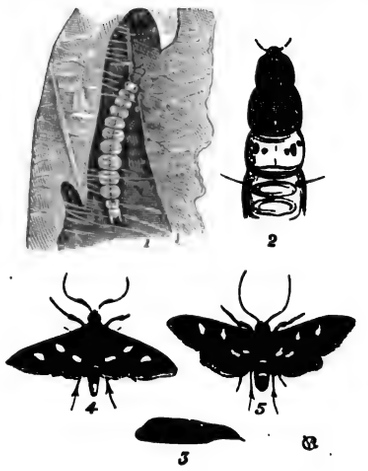


Muscovitic Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède.*

desmata, *n.* Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. funeralis*, which is nearly one inch



Grape-leaf Folder (*Desmia funeralis*).
1, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.

in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.

2. A genus of cœlenterates, of the family *Turbinolidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1848.

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), *n.* A plant of the family *Desmidiaceæ*.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mid-i-ā'sē-ē, des-mi-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmidium* (< Gr. as if **δεσμίδιον*, dim. of *δεσμός*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.] A family of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ, belonging to the class *Conjugatæ*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceæ* differ from *Diatomaceæ* in their green color and the absence of silex. See cut under *Closterium*.

desmidian, *n.* See *desmid*.

Desmidieæ, *n. pl.* See *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *desmidiology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceæ*) + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmine (des'min), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, also, as *δεσμή*, a bundle (< *δεῖν*, bind), + *-ine*[2].] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmiospermeæ (des'mi-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A division of algæ, subclass *Florideæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *δεσμό-ς*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < *δεῖν*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

Desmobacteria (des'mō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *βακτήριον*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (eremobryoid).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Desmobrya* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

Desmodactyli (des-mō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylous*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylæmidæ* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the tendon of the hind toe to that of the other toes.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *desmodactylus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyli*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

Desmodidæ (des-mod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodont-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δεσμώδης*, like a chain, < *δεσμός*, a chain, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *desmoid*.] A later name for *Meibomia*, a genus of leguminous herbs and shrubs with pinnately trifoliolate (rarely simple) leaves and flat, deeply lobed pods. Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 150 species, tropical in Asia, and also extratropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *M. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.



Telegraph-plant (*Meibomia gyrans*).

desmodont (des'mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Desmodonta*.

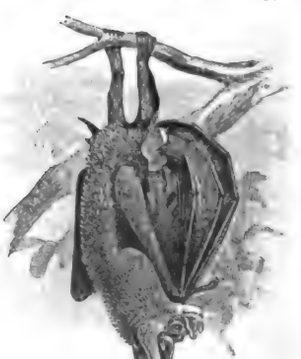
Desmodonta (des-mō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or ciboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myidæ*, *Anatinidæ*, *Mactridæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodidæ*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodidæ*. They have a long intestine-like cæcal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.

pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small interfemoral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group



True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).

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are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

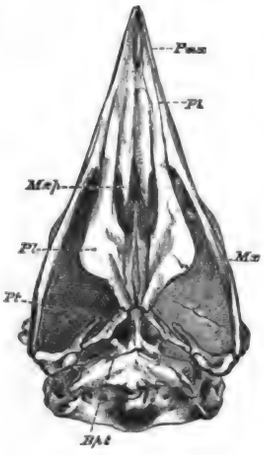
Desmodus (des'mō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a bundle, band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having no molar teeth and no calcar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

Desmognathæ (des-mog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathous*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

Desmognathidæ (des-mog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebræ are opisthocœlian; the parasphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

desmognathism (des-mog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmognathous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are united across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathism). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (*a*) direct; (*b*) indirect; (*c*) imperfectly direct; (*d*) imperfectly indirect; (*e*) double; (*f*) compound. *W. K. Parker*, Encyc. Brit.

desmognathous (des-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *desmognathus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting desmognathism; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathæ*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.



Desmognathous Skull (Secretary-bird). *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pl*, palatine; *Mxp*, maxillopalatine; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Bpt*, basipterygoid process.

Desmognathus (des-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidæ*.

desmography (des-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

desmoid (des'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

desmology (des-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

Desmomyaria (des'mō-mī-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *mouse*, *muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidæ*.

Desmoncus (des-mong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὄγκος*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmopelmous (des-mō-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antiopelmous*, *sympelmous*, and *heteropelmous*: opposed to *nomopelmous* or *schizopelmous*: as, a *desmopelmous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopelmous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mō-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *σκώληξ*, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolicidæ*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematoidea*, and the papillæ and setæ resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolicidæ (des'mō-skō-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoscolex* (*-lic-*) + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmosticha (des-mos'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *στίχος*, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalosticha* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaris* and *Echinus*.

desmostichous (des-mos'ti-kus), *a.* [< *Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

desmoteuthid (des-mō-tū'thid), *n.* A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidæ*.

Desmoteuthidæ (des-mō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.


Desmoteuthis tenera.

Desmoteuthis (des-mō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidæ*: a synonym of *Taonius*.

desmotomy (des-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (dē-sō'shal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **desocialize* (< *de-* priv. + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following *desocialisation*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desolated*, ppr. *desolating*. [< ME. *desolaten*, < L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (> It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, < *de-* intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[2].] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Those who with the gun, . . .
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
Thomson, Winter.

Wind-blown hair
Of comets, *desolating* the dim air.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and *desolating* the islets [atolls] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 166.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was *desolated* by his loss; your misfortune *desolates* me; to be *desolated* by ennui. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *desolate*, *desolat*, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden *dysolat*, and with-outen counselle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly *desolate*,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.
Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer *desolate*,
Deserted of all creatures did she feel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hym self they stode soo *desolate*;
Whanne kyng Boylyn saw they were putte to flight,
That in noo wise they wold no lenger fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3083.

So Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 20.

My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii. 4.

3†. Destitute; lacking.

I were ryght now of tales *desolat*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 33.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a *desolate* wilderness; *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.
Mat. xxiii. 38, 39.

A *desolate* island. *Broome.*

This delicious Plain is now almost *desolate*, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

Any one who sees the *desolate* country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5†. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

Ever the heyer he is of estaat,
The more is he holden *desolaat*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 136.

=Syn. 1. Companionless.—2. Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—4. Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

desolately (des'ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was *desolately* miserable. *Bates*, Works, IV. iv.

desolateness (des'ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*. *Bacon*, Works, VI. 98.

desolater (des'ō-lā-tėr), *n.* See *desolator*.

desolation (des-ō-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolación* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, < LL. *desolatio(n-)*, < L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, *v.*] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your prayses of the countrey, and what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown,
Wide *Desolation* will lay waste this Town.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! Jer. l. 23.

Let the rocks
Groan with continual surges; and behind me
Make all a *desolation*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer *desolation* beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 55.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

Between York and Durham, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter *Desolation*, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground tilled.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. *Fisher.*

The wide area of watery *desolation* was spread out in dreadful clearness around them.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolate or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with *desolation*. Ezek. vii. 27.

This bosom's *desolation*. *Byron.*

She rested, and her *desolation* came
Upon her, and she wept beside the way.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. 1. Ravage.—3 and 4. Misery, wretchedness, gloom.

desolator (des'ō-lā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *desolator*, < L. *desolare*, desolate: see *desolate*, *v.*] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolater*.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolater* or make desolation. *J. Mede*, On Daniel, p. 39.

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The *desolator* desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Pity, not scorn, I felt, though desolate
The *desolator* now.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

desolatory (des'ō-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *desolatorius*, making desolate, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see *desolate*, *v.*] Causing desolation. [Rare.]

The *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 55.

desophisticate (dē-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desophisticated*, ppr. *desophisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *sophisticate*.] To clear from sophism or error. *Hare. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

Desoria (de-sō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., from Édouard *Desor* (1811–82), a Swiss geologist and paleontologist.] 1. A genus of collembolous insects, of the family *Poduridæ*, or springtails; the glacier-fleas, found on the glaciers of the Alps. They differ from the common flea in that they jump by the aid of a special apparatus provided for the purpose at the posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. *Nicolet*, 1841.

2†. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins: same as *Linthia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851.

desoxalate (des-ok'sạ-lāt), *n.* [< *desoxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of desoxalic acid.

desoxalic (des-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< **des-* for *dis-* priv. + *oxalic*.] In *chem.*, formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.—**Desoxalic acid**, $C_5H_6O_8$, a tribasic acid, when pure forming a crystalline deliquescent solid having a refreshing acid taste like that of tartaric acid. Also called *racemo-carbonic acid*.

despair (des-pār'), *v.* [< ME. *despayren*, *despeyren*, *despeiren*, < OF. *desperer*, *desesperer*, mod. F. *désespérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desesperar* = It. *disperare*, *disperare*, < L. *desperare*, be without hope, < *de-* priv. + *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope. Cf. *desperate*, *disesperate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To lose hope; be without hope; give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of* before an object.

We *despaired* even *of* life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

The ancients seem not to have *despaired of* discovering methods and remedies for retarding old age.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Never *despair of* God's blessings here or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air,
Oft made thee, in thy gloom, *despair*.
M. Arnold, Morality.

=**Syn.** *Despair*, *Despond*. See *despond*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give up hope of; lose confidence in.

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair; deprive of hope.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 30.

despair (des-pār'), *n.* [< ME. *dispair*, *despeir*, *despeyre*, also *desespeire*, *desespeyre*, < OF. *desespeir*, *desespoir*, F. *désespoir* = Pr. *desesper*, despair; from the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; utter lack of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. § 11.

Nothing is more certain than that *despair* has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment, and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire, than the desire itself vanishes.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

2. That which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to substitute the visions of trances for the conclusions of intellect has been called the *despair* of reason; and modern spiritualism, when it is not a drawing-room amusement, is too often a moment in the *despair* of faith.
Encyc. Brit., II. 202.

=**Syn.** 1. *Despondency*, *Despair*, *Desperation*. *Despondency* is a loss of hope sufficient to produce a loss of courage and a disposition to relax or relinquish effort, the despondent person tending to sink into spiritless inaction. *Despair* means a total loss of hope; *despondency* does not. *Despair* naturally destroys courage and stops all effort, but may produce a new kind of courage and fierce activity founded upon the sense that there is nothing worse to be feared. In this *despair* is akin to *desperation*, which is an active state and always tends to produce a furious struggle against adverse circumstances, even when the situation is utterly hopeless.

The calmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elation and from extravagant *despondency*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope;
If not, what resolution from *despair*.
Milton, P. L., i. 191.

Pride and *despair* have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

None of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the *desperation* of their resistance. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 35, note.

despairer (des-pār'ėr), *n.* One who despairs or is without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

despairful (des-pār'fụl), *a.* [< *despair* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or indicating despair; hopeless. [Rare.]

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

His conscience made *despairfull*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

despairing (des-pār'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *despair*, *v.*] 1. Prone to despair or lose hope: as, a *despairing* disposition.—2. Characterized by or indicating despair: as, a *despairing* cry.

despairingly (des-pār'ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; in despair.

He speaks severely and . . . *despairingly* of our society.
Boyle, Works, I. 237.

In our overcharged House of Commons, . . . for one thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are *despairingly* postponed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 207.

despairingness (des-pār'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being despairing; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *v.* [First found in early mod. E. (also spelled *dispach*); < OF. *despechier*, *despeschier*, *despeechier*, *despeeschier*, *despecquier*, *despesquier*, *despeesquier*, also *depeschier*, *deppaschier*, *dapauchier*, later *despecher*, *depecher* (> ME. *depechen*, E. *depeach*, q. v.), mod. F. *dépêcher*, rid, discharge, hasten, expedite, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despachar*, It. *dispacciare*, *spacciare*, *spicciare*, despatch, etc. If these forms had a common source, some confusion or corruption must have occurred in their development. (1) The F. form suggests ML. **dispedicare*, lit. disentangle, < *dis-* priv. + **pedicare* (found in LL. *impedicare*, entangle, catch, whence Pr. *empedegar* = OF. *empechier*, *empeechier*, *empeescher*, *empescher*, *empegier*, *empiegier*, etc., entangle, embarrass, hinder, stop, bar, impeach, whence E. *impeach*, q. v.), < L. *pedica*, a snare, trap, gin, shackle, fetter, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. (2) The Sp., Pg., and It. forms, if not dependent on the F., would seem to point to ML. **dispactare* or **dispactiare*, lit. unfasten, < *dis-* priv. + **pactare*, freq. of L. *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, bind: see *pact*. According to the first explanation, *despatch* is coradicate with its equiv. *expede*, *expedite*, and their opposites *impede*, *impedite*: see *impeach*, in which the second syllable is the same as the second syllable of *depeach*, an obs. var. of *despatch*. The spelling *dispatch* is etymologically the more correct form, but *despatch*, rare before its use in Johnson's dictionary, has largely displaced it.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To deliver; rid; free; disentangle; discharge: usually reflexive.

I had clean *dispatched myself* of this great charge.
J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

2. To send to a destination; cause to start for or go to an appointed place; put under way: usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose, or promptness and regularity as to time: as, to *despatch* a messenger or a letter asking for assistance; to *despatch* an envoy to a foreign court; to *despatch* a ship.

The King was at Beverly when he heard of his Brother's Death, and presently thereupon *dispatched* away Edmund Earl of Mortaigne into Normandy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

What peace of mind a sinner can have in this world who knows not how soon he may be *dispatched* to that place of torment. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Some hero must be *dispatch'd*, to bear
The mournful message to Pelides' ear.
Pope, Iliad, xvii.

Moses was . . . *despatched* to borrow a couple of chairs.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

3. To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness; attend to; bring to an end; accomplish: as, to *despatch* business.

Speak with poor men when they come to your houses, and *despatch* poor suitors.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we
The business we have talk'd of.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Wheresoever they [merchants] go they certainly *dispatch* their business so as to return back again with the next or contrary Monsoon. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 22.

The Three First Books I have already *dispatched*, and am now entring upon the Fourth.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Hence—4. To finish or make an end of by promptly putting to death; kill.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

If 't please your grace to have me hang'd, I am ready; 'Tis but a miller and a thief *despatch'd*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The infidel . . . was instantly *dispatched*, to prevent his giving an alarm. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

=**Syn.** 2. To hasten off.—3. To make short work of, dispose of (quickly).—4. *Slay*, *Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go expeditiously; be quick.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. To conclude or dispose of an affair or matter; make a finish.

They have *despatch'd* with Pompey, he is gone.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.

'Twill be
An hour before I can *dispatch* with him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I might have finish'd ere he went, and not
Delay'd his business much; two or three words,
And I had *dispatch'd*. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *n.* [= D. *depêche* = G. Dan. *depesche* = Sw. *depesch*, < OF. *despeche*, *despesche*, haste, riddance, discharge, despatch, F. *dépêche*, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio*, *spaccio*, despatch; from the verb.] 1. A sending off or away; a prompt or regular starting or transmission, as of some one on an errand or a commission, or of a ship, freight, etc., on its prescribed course or toward its destination: as, the *despatch* of the mails; the *despatch* of troops to the front.

The several messengers
From hence attend *despatch*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

But because it would have taken up a long time to Load our Vessel with our own Boat only, we hired a Periago of the Logwood-cutters to bring it on Board; and by that means made the quicker *dispatch*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

2. A sending away or getting rid of something; a putting out of the way, or a doing away with; riddance; dismissal.

A *despatch* of complaints. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Cato gave counsel in open senate, that they should give him [Carneades] his *dispatch* with all speed, lest he should infect and inchant the minds and affections of the youth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

3. Prompt or expeditious performance; complete or regular execution or transaction; the act of bringing to a conclusion.

The daughter of the king of France,
On serious business, craving quick *despatch*,
Importunes personal conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Despatch of each day's little growth
Of household occupation.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville, where they were to meet every day for the *despatch* of business. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence: as, repairing done with neatness and *despatch*; go, but make *despatch*.

Sets down her babe, and makes all swift *dispatch*
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

Letters of greater consequence, that require *dispatch*, are sent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to Cairo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees, and, our men being dexterous in the use of them, great *despatch* was made. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 234.

The earl's utmost *despatch* only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall.
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. *Colton*, Lacon.

5†. Conduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A written message sent or to be sent with expedition: as, a telegraphic *despatch*.—7. An official letter relating to public affairs, as from a minister to an ambassador or a commander, or from the latter to the former, usually conveyed by a special messenger or bearer of despatches.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the *despatch*. *Byron.*

8. A conveyance or an organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, money, etc.: as, the Merchants' *Despatch*; it was sent by *despatch*.—9†. A decisive answer.

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To-day we shall have our *despatch*,
On Saturday we will return to France.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—**Happy despatch**, a humorous name given to the form of judicial suicide known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri*.—**Pneumatic despatch**. See *pneumatic*.

despatch-boat (des-pach'bōt), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.

despatch-box (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'ėr), *n.* One who despatches: as, a train-*despatcher*; a mail-*despatcher*.

despatchful†, dispatchful† (des-, dis-pach'fụl), *a.* [< *despatch*, *dispatch*, + *-ful*, 1.] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and *despatchful* plague
On your secured comforts.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 2.

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best.
Milton, P. L., v. 331.

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

despatch-tube (des-pach'tūb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despecificate (dē-spē-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despecificated*, ppr. *despecificating*. [< *de-* priv. + *specificate*.] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*; and only the latter now imports "folly."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spes'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *despecificate*: see *-ation*.] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despecification*—not the words themselves—that belongs to our period.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.

despect (dē-spekt'), *n.* [< L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon: see *despise*, and cf. *despite*, a doublet of *despect*.] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

despectant (dē-spek'tant), *a.* [< L. *despectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *despectare*, look down upon: see *despite*, *v.*] In *her.*, looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *dejectant*.

despection (dē-spek'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, < L. *despectio(n-)*, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*.] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

despence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

despend†, *v. t.* See *dispend*.

despense†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

desperado (des-pe-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-does* (-dōz). [< OSp. *desperado*, < L. *desperatus*, pp., desperate: see *desperate*.] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.
The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1679).

A frowzy *desperado*, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border *desperadoes*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

desperance†, *n.* [ME., also *desperaunce*, < OF. *desperance*, *desparance* (also *desesperance*, F. *désespérance*) (= It. *desperanza*, *disperanza*), < *desperer*, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristesse all amidde
And fulfilled of *desperaunce*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

desperate (des'pe-rāt), *a.* [= D. *desperaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = OF. *desperé* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato*, < L. *desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*, be without hope, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] 1†. Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

May he not be *desperate* of his own merit to think himself the only exiled abject, banished from out the acceptance of a lady's favour? *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, 1st Pos.

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be'st thou *desperate*
Of thine own life? yet, dearest, pity mine!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* Fellows. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?
Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Som new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, fond [foolish] in facion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now
But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

For e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more *desperate* than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;
We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cures, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Concluding all were *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 271.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des'pe-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,
And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately* wicked. Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

desperateness (des'pe-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.
Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *desperacion*, < OF. *desperacion*, *desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *désespération*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperación* = Pg. *desesperação*) = It. *desperazione*, *disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation*, < L. *desperatio(n-)*, hopelessness, despair, < *desperare*, despair: see *desperate*, *despair*, *v.*] 1†. A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Drede of *desperacion* dryueth a-weye thanne grace,
That mercy in her mynde may nauȝt thanne falle:
Good hope, that helpe shulde, to wanhope [despair] torneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet *desperation*. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

=**Syn. 2**. See *despair*.

despicability (des'pi-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *despicable*: see *-bility*.] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 94.

despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *despicabile*, < LL. *despicabilis*, contemptible, < *despicari*, despise, < L. *despicere*, despise: see *despise*. Cf. *despisable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 509.

=**Syn.** *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, etc. See *contemptible*.

despicableness (des'pi-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor. *Addison.*

despiciencet, despiciency† (dē-spish'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *despicient*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

despicient† (dē-spish'ent), *a.* [< L. *despicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *despicere*, look down, despise: see *despise*.] Looking down upon. *Bailey*, 1731.

despight†, despightful†. False spellings of *despite*, *despiteful*.

despiritualization (dē-spir'i-tụ-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< **despiritualize* (< *de-* priv. + *spiritualize*) + *-ation*.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 19, 1885.

despisable (des-pī'za-bl), *a.* [< OF. *despisable*, *despiçable*, < *despiser*, despise: see *despise* and *-able*.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

despisal† (des-pī'zal), *n.* [< *despise* + *-al*.] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment.
Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

despise (des-pīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [< ME. *despisen*, *dispisen*, < OF. *despiser*, *despicer*, despise, < *despis*, *despic*, pp. of *despire*, *despier*, *dispire*, despise, < L. *despicere*, look down upon, despise, scorn, < *de*, down, + *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*. Cf. *despicient*, *despect*, *despite*.] 1. To look down upon; contemn; scorn; disdain.

Yf any Brother of the fforsayd ffraternyte and crafte *dysspysse* anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname, he schall pay, at the ffyrst deffaute, xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 261.

Till it [the fire] had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

Hence—2†. To reject; throw away.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3†. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever. *Bacon.*

=**Syn. 1**. *Contemn*, *Disdain*, etc. See *scorn*.

despisedness (des-pī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

despiser (des-pī'zėr), *n.* [< ME. **despisere*, *despeysere*; < *despise* + *-er*1.] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisers*, and wonder, and perish.
Acts xiii. 41.

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despisingly (des-pī'zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

despite (des-pīt'), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight;* < ME. *despite, despit, despyte, dispite, dispit,* < OF. *despit, despeit,* F. *dépit* = Pr. *despieyt, despieg* = Sp. *despecho* = Pg. *despeito* = It. *dispetto,* < L. *despectus,* a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite,* q. v.] 1. Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawein vndirstode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete *dispite.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is buryed, and whan so euer any Sarrasyn cometh by yt sepulcre he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and *despyte,* bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Dauid and caused hym to fle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 34.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite,*
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!
Longfellow, tr. of Evald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste *despites* on my profession.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High.
Milton, P. L., vi. 906.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.

In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to *in spite of,* or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why doo I longer live *in* lifes *despight,*
And doo not dye then *in despight of* death?
Spenser, Daphnaïda, vi.

Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary.
Irving.

despite (des-pīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited,* ppr. *despiting.* [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Pr. *despechar, despeytar* = Sp. *despechar* = Pg. *despeitar* = It. *dispettare,* < L. *despectare,* look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite, v. t.*] 1. To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subiect in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.
Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

despite (des-pīt'), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of:* see *despite, n.*] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in despite of,* under *despite, n.*

But archwyfes, eger in their violence,
Ferse as a tigre for to make affray,
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,
list not of pride theyre hornys cast away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 123.

=**Syn.** *Notwithstanding, In spite of, Despite.* See *notwithstanding.*

despiteful (des-pīt'fụl), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful;* < *despite* + *-ful,* 1. Hence by apheresis *spiteful.*] Full of despite or spite; malicious; spiteful: as, a *despiteful* enemy. [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful,* proud boasters.
Rom. i. 30.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful,
Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful.*
Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

despitefully (des-pīt'fụl-i), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you and persecute you. Mat. v. 44.

despitefulness (des-pīt'fụl-nes), *n.* Malice; ill will; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.
Wisdom, ii. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Extended from earlier *despitous, dispitous* (as *piteous* from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous:* see *despitous.* In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis-* priv. + *piteous.*] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . . that by unrighteous
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *dispiteous* out of all the gods.
A. C. Swinburne, Phaedra.

despiteously† (des-pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [Extended from earlier *despitously,* q. v., as *despiteous* from *despitous.*] Despitefully; cruelly. *Spenser.*

despitous†, **dispitous**†, *a.* [ME. *despitous, dispitous,* < OF. *despitous, despeitos, despiteus,* later *despiteux,* F. *dépiteux* (= Sp. *despechoso* = Pg. *despeitoso* = It. *dispettoso*), < *despit:* see *despite, n.* Cf. *despiteous,* the later form of *despitous.*] Same as *despiteous.*

And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man nought *despitous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 516.

Thei ben . . . more *dispytous* than in ony other place, and han destroyed alle the Chirches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

despitously†, **dispitously**†, *adv.* [ME. *despitously, despitusly, dispitously;* < *despitous* + *-ly*2.] Despiteously; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente
Despitously. *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 478.

despoil (des-poil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoilen, despuilen,* < OF. *despoiller, despuiller* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despuelhar, despolhar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despogliare, dispogliare, spogliare,* despoil, < L. *despoliare,* plunder, < *de-* intensive + *spoliare,* plunder, strip, rob, < *spolium,* spoil: see *spoil.* Cf. *depopulate.*] 1. To spoliate; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage: as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *dispoyled* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliation; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of:* as, to *despoil* one *of* his goods or *of* honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both *of* their lives and their kingdoms.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

Waited with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss!
Milton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

He bad
That wommen sholde *dispoilen* hir ryght there.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 318.

And *despoylled* hym *of* alle hys clothes in to his sherte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thei made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them *of* their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

despoil† (des-poil'), *n.* [< *despoil, v.*] Spoil; plunder; spoliation.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil,* and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. *Wolsey.*

despoiler (des-poi'lèr), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.
Petre, Reflections, p. 29.

despoilment (des-poil'ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement, depoillement,* F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillament, despulhament;* as *despoil* + *-ment.*] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse.*

despoliation (des-pō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation,* < LL. *despoliatio(n-),* < L. *despoliare,* pp. *despoliatus,* despoil: see *despoil, v.*] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

despond (des-pond'), *v. i.* [< L. *despondere,* give up, yield (with or without *animum,* courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with *de-* intensive) promise, pledge; < *de,* away, + *spondere,* promise: see *sponsor, spouse.* Cf. *respond.*] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond,* and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

The men who labour and digest things most
Will be much apter to *despond* than boast.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 162.

I should despair, or at least *despond.* *Scott,* Letters.

=**Syn.** *Despair, Despond. Despair* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair, n.*

I shall *despair.*—There is no creature loves me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I have seen, without *desponding* even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

despond (des-pond'), *n.* [< *despond, v.*] Despondency. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

despondence (des-pon'dens), *n.* [< *desponden(t)* + *-ce.*] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

despondency (des-pon'den-si), *n.* [< *despondent* + *-cy.*] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency,* nor difficulty despair. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

=**Syn.** *Desperation,* etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon'dent), *a.* [< L. *desponden(t-)s,* ppr. of *despondere,* despond: see *despond, v.*] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., II. 8.

despondently (des-pon'dent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.
Barrow, Sermons, p. 319.

desponder (des-pon'dèr), *n.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature. *Swift.*

desponding (des-pon'ding), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

despondingly (des-pon'ding-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gape away the time.
Sheridan, Swift.

desponsate† (des-pon'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *desponsatus,* pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *disposare* = Sp. Pg. *desposar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond, v.*] To betroth.

desponsate† (des-pon'sāt), *a.* [< L. *desponsatus.* See *desponsate, v.*] 1. Betrothed; espoused.

He shold be the man that shold be *desponsate* and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.
Caxton, Gold. Leg., p. 285.

2. Chemically combined.

desponsation† (des-pon-sā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio(n-),* < L. *desponsare,* betroth: see *desponsate.*] A betrothing. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

desponsories† (des-pon'sō-riz), *n. pl.* [< Sp. *desposorios,* betrothal, < L. *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* betroth. See *desponsate.*] A betrothal; a document recording a betrothal.

despot (des'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *despote;* = D. *despoot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot,* < OF. *despot, despost,* F. *despote* = Sp. *déspota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota, despoto,* < ML. *despota, despotus,* < Gr. δεσπότης, a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < δεσ-, origin unknown, + *πότις, later πόσις, husband, orig. master, = Skt. *pati,* lord, = Lith. *patis,* lord, = L. *potis,* able, cf. L. *poten(t-)s,* strong, potent: see *potent, posse.*] 1. An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Pausanias and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot,* but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 366.

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Hence — 2. A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward — from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus

Paleologus was both by the patriarke and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 112 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn.** Autocrat, dictator.

despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* [< F. *despotat*; < *despot* + *-ate*[3].] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, 3. [Rare.]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type. *Finlay*, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despote†, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.

despotic, despotical (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= OF. and F. *despotique* = Sp. *despótico* = Pg. It. *despotico* (cf. D. G. *despotisch* = Dan. Sw. *despotisk*), < Gr *δεσποτικός*, of a lord or despot, < *δεσπότης*, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic* ruler; *despotic* government or power; a *despotic* will.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince. *Addison.*

In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Despotic monarchy. See *monarchy*. =**Syn.** Autocratic, imperious, dictatorial.

despotically (des-pot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each *despotically* ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσποτικόν* (sc. *σῶμα*, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut of *δεσποτικός*, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *isbodicon* and *spoudicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 521.

despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= F. *despotisme* = Sp. Pg. *despotismo* = It. *despotismo* = D. *despotie, despotismus* = G. *despotismus* = Dan. *despotisme* = Sw. *despotism*; as *despot* + *-ism*.] **1.** Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames*, Works, II. 258.

[Cæsar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron *despotism* no plunderer or oppressor but himself. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic, . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a military *despotism*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 85.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute *despotism*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 33.

3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism.* All these words imply absolute power. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as *tyranny*, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors — the high-priests of *despotism*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 215.

Is there any *tyranny* anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 176.

As a champion of *Absolutism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, v.

despotist (des'pot-ist), *n.* [< *despot* + *-ist*.] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [Rare.]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 66.

despotize (des'pot-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing*. [= F. *despotiser*; as *despot* + *-ize*.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotic.

despotocracy (des-po-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσπότης*, despot, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern: see *-cracy*.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [Rare.]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. *Theodore Parker*, Works, V. 262.

despumate (dē-spū'māt or des'pū-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating*. [< L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> F. *despumer* = Sp. *despumar* = It. *dispumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < *de*, off, + *spumare*, foam, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume*.] **I.** *intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify. [Rare.]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. *G. Cheyne*, English Malady, p. 304.

II. *trans.* To throw off in froth. [Rare.]

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands. *G. Cheyne*, English Malady, p. 360.

despumation (des-pū-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *despumation* = Sp. *despumación*, < LL. *despumatio(n-)*, < L. *despumare*, skim off: see *despumate*.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

desquamate (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating*. [< L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> F. *desquamer*), scale off, < *de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*. *S. Plumbe*, Diseases of the Skin.

desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *desquamation*; as *desquamate* + *-ion*.] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments — in one word, *desquamation*. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, xi.

desquamative (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [< *desquamate* + *-ive*.] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation. — **Desquamative nephritis**, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *desquamate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

II. *n.* Pl. *desquamatories* (-riz). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *dass*; origin unknown, but cf. *des*, in Icel. *hey-des*, a hay-stack.] **1.** A stratum or layer. — **2.** A layer or cut of hay removed for immediate use. — **3.** A pile, as of hay or straw. [Scotch and North of Eng.]

dess (des), *v. t.* and *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < *dess*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To arrange or pile up in layers. — **2.** To cut a section from, as hay from a stack.

II. *intrans.* To dig or hew out a particular stratum or layer, as in *dessing* for jet, near Whitby, England. [Scotch and North Eng.]

desset†, *n.* [ME. *des, dese, deis*, a dais: see *dais*.] An obsolete form of *dais*.

dessert (de-zėrt' or -sėrt'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *desert*; < OF. *dessert*, F. *dessert*, dessert, < *desservir*, clear the table, < *des-*, *de-*, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 109.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

dessert-spoon (de-zėrt'spön), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

dessiatine, dessyatine (des'ya-tin), *n.* [< Russ. *desyatina*, a measure of land (see def.), lit. a tenth, < *desyatĭ* = E. *ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.700 English acres. Also written *desiatine, dessatine*, and (Latinized) *dessatina*, and, improperly, *deciatine*.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground. *Brougham.*

The calculation is made per *dessyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 518.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *dessiatine* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 398.

dessus (de-sü'), *n.* [F. *dessus*, soprano, lit. upper part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, < *de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, < L. *susum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of **subvorsum*, < *sub*, below, + *vorsum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn; cf. *sub-ver-t.*] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

destance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance*.

destemper (des-tem'pėr), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*[2].

destin†, *n.* [< OF. *destine*, f., destiny, end, *destin*, m., F. *destin* (= Pr. *desti* = Sp. Pg. It. *destino*), destination, intention, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine*. Cf. *destiny*.] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamantine band," *Marston*.

destinable† (des'ti-na-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *destinable*, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine* and *-able*.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessite *destynable*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

destinably† (des'ti-na-bli), *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer.*

destinal† (des'ti-nal), *a.* [ME., < *destine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togidere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constreynith the movynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 2.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray* Works of Creation.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 223.

destination (des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *destination, destinacion*, F. *destination* = Pr. *destinacio* = Sp. *destinación* = Pg. *destinação* = It. *destinazione*, < L. *destinatio(n-)*, < *destinare*, pp. *destinatus*, destine: see *destine*.] **1.** The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species: which *destination* . . . appears to have been preordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission, goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package. — **4.** In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor. =**Syn. 2.** Purpose, intention, lot, fate. — **3.** Goal, harbor, haven.

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destine (des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destined*, ppr. *destining*. [< ME. *destenen, desteynen*, < OF. *destiner*, F. *destiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destinar* = It. *destinare*, < L. *destinare*, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < *de-* intensive + **stan-are*, an assumed form, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

> The rain comes down, it comes without our call,
> Each pattering drop knows well its *destined* place.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 87.

> The tyrant could not bear to see the triumph of those whom he had *destined* to the gallows and the quartering-block. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

> What fitter use
> Was ever husband's money *destined* to?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as by a divine decree; doom; devote.

> And makes us with reflective Trouble see
> That all is *destin'd*, which we fancy free.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

> We are decreed,
> Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 160.

> Not enjoyment and not sorrow
> Is our *destined* end or way.
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

=**Syn.** To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree, allot.

destinezite (des-ti-nā'zīt), *n.* [After M. *Destinez.*] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

destinism (des'ti-nizm), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ism.*] Fatalism. *E. D.* [Rare.]

destinist (des'ti-nist), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ist.*] A believer in destiny. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *destinies* (-niz). [< ME. *destynie, destenye, destenee, destene, distyne*, < OF. *destinee*, F. *destinée* = Pr. *destinada* = It. *destinata*, < ML. as if **destinata*, destiny, prop. pp. fem. of L. *destinare*, destine: see *destine.*] 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

> On monday by goode *distyne* we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

> You are three men of sin, whom *destiny*
> (That hath to instrument this lower world
> And what is in't) the never-surfeited sea
> Hath caus'd to belch up. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

> With the Stoicks they [the Turks] attribute all accidents to *destiny*, and constellations at birth.
> *Sandys*, Travalles, p. 45.

> Whate'er betides, by *destiny* 'tis done;
> And better bear like men than vainly seek to shun.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 249.

2. That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

> The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till,
> Hee shall bee doluen [buried] & ded as *destenie* falles.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

> 'Tis *destiny* unshunnable, like death.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck: often in the plural.

> Now wot i neuer in this world of wham y am come,
> ne what *destene* me is dizt, but god do his wille!
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 315.

> As a Fish cannot live out of Water, no more was it in the *Destiny* of this King [Stephen] to live out of Trouble.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

> The *destinies* of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people.
> *Macaulay.*

> The revolutions in England could not but affect the *destinies* of the colonies. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 195.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* In *classical myth.*, the Fates or Parcæ; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See *fate.*

> *Destinies* do cut his thread of life. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

> The *destinies*, or the natures and fates of things, are justly made Pan's sisters. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

> The *Destinies*, I hope, have pointed out
> Our ends alike, that thou mayst die for love,
> Though not for me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable. This phrase has been much used in American politics, especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those who believed that the United States were destined in time to occupy the entire continent.

> The *manifest destiny* of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the huge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with Fourth-of-July orators, but they are none the less interesting on that account when considered from the point of view of the historian. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102.

=**Syn.** *Destiny, Fate, Doom.* *Fate* is stronger than *destiny*, and less the appointment of a personal being or other discernible cause; but the words are often used interchangeably. *Doom* is an unhappy destiny.

> No man of woman born,
> Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny*.
> *Bryant*, Iliad, vi.

> Love is not in our choice, but in our *fate*.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 328.

> In the midst of its revels [the Greek world] trembled at the thought of the *doom* that was awaiting it; despair was at its heart. *Faiths of the World*, p. 172.

destituent† (des-tit'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *destituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *destituere*, forsake; improp. used in sense of 'wanting': see *destitute.*] Wanting; deficient.

> When any condition . . . is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself falls. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, I. 446.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere* (> F. *destituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destituir* = It. *destituire*), set down, put away, leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, < *de*, down, away, + *statuere*, set, put, place, < *status*, a position: see *statute, state*, and cf. *constitute, institute.*] 1†. To forsake; desert; abandon; leave to neglect.

> We see also that the science of medicine, if it be *destituted* and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 182.

> It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation [colony]. *Bacon*, Plantations.

2. To deprive, as of property, preferment, or office; divest: used absolutely or with *of*. [Archaic.]

> He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

> I have given you . . . the amount of a considerable fortune, and have *destituted* myself, for the purpose of realizing it, *of* nearly four times the amount.
> *Shelley*, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

3†. To disappoint.

> It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest . . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is *destituted*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 8.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *destitute* = F. *destitué* = Sp. Pg. *destituido* = It. *destituto, destituito*, < L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere*, forsake, abandon, desert: see *destitute, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or privation, whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed; with *of*: as, *destitute of* honor or *of* prudence; *destitute of* the necessaries of life.

> Of all places, Suez is the most *destitute of* every thing that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass, corn, nor any sort of herb or tree near it.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 136.

> Totally *destitute of* all shadow of influence. *Burke.*

> The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder, *destitute of* water and air.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as, the family has been left *destitute*. =**Syn.** 2. Penniless, necessitous, pinched, distressed.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A destitute person, or destitute persons collectively.

> He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. Ps. cii. 17.

> Have pity on this poor *destitute*.
> *P. St. John*, Sermons (1737), p. 224.

destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

destitution (des-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *destitution* = Sp. *destitución* = Pg. *destituição* = It. *destituzione*, < L. *destitutio(n-)*, a forsaking, < *destituere*, forsake: see *destitute.*] 1. Deprivation; absence of anything desired.

> I am unhappy — thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution?*
> *Sterne*, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge. See *destitute, v.*, 2. [Rare.]

> The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his *destitution* follows: "Give an account of thy stewardship: for thou mayest be no longer steward."
> *Abp. Trench*, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence; poverty; want.

> Left in so great *destitution*. *Hooker.*

=**Syn.** 3. *Indigence, Penury*, etc. (see *poverty*); privation, distress.

desto (des'tō), *adv.* [It., awaked, lively, active, brisk, < *destare*, awake, rouse, renew, < L. *de*, off, away, + *stare*, stand.] In a sprightly manner: a direction in music.

destraint, *v.* An obsolete form of *distrain.*

destra mano (des'trä mä'nō). [It.: *destra*, fem. of *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right; *mano*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *dexter* and *manual.*] In *music*, the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as a direction over a passage to be played with the right hand. Abbreviated *D. M.*

destreinet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain.*

destrer†, *n.* [ME. *destrer, destrere, dextrer*, < OF. *destrier, destrer* = Pr. *destrier* = It. *destriere, destriero*, < ML. *dextrarius*, a war-horse (so called because led at the right hand until wanted in battle), < L. *dexter*, right hand: see *dexter.*] A war-horse.

> By him baiteth his *dextrer*
> Of herbes fyne and goode.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 202.

> As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dangerous on foot as when mounted on his *destrier*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 325.

destriet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy.*

destrier†, *n.* See *destrer.*

destroy (des-troi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *destroyen, destroien, destruyen, destryen, destruen, destrien, distroyen*, etc. (also by apheresis *stroyen*: see *stroy*), < OF. *destruire, F. détruire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destruir* = It. *destruire, destruere, distruggere*, < L. *destruere*, pull down, ruin, destroy, < *de-* priv. + *struere*, build: see *structure, construct, instruct*, etc., and also *destruct, destruction*, etc.] 1. To pull down; unbuild (that which has been built or constructed); demolish: as, to *destroy* a building or a fortification; to *destroy* a city.

> On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of Mycenæ is almost totally *destroyed* for a distance of forty-five feet. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 522.

2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make desolate.

> Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comaundement the londe is *destroied* of yow and youre barouns.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 598.

> Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. Isa. xxxvi. 10.

> Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or animals.

> Ye shall *destroy* all this people. Num. xxxii. 15.

> 'Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will *destroy* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

> If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
> By some false guile pervert. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 91.

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; annihilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or to cease to be: as, to *destroy* one's happiness or peace of mind by worry.

> Ouer-plente pryde norsheth, ther pouerte *destrueth* hit.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 234.

> Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be *destroyed*. Rom. vi. 6.

> Venice is a still more remarkable instance: in her history we see nothing but the state; aristocracy had *destroyed* every seed of genius and virtue.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

> The fury of a corrupt populace may *destroy* in one hour what centuries have slowly consolidated.
> *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

5. To counteract or render of no avail; take away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force, value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to *destroy* a person's influence.

> The exceptions do not *destroy* the authority of the rule.
> *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To refute; disprove.

> *Destroy* his fib or sophistry, in vain,
> The creature's at his dirty work again!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

> It is by making the unphilosophic inference that because we cannot know the objective reality therefore there exists none, that idealism *destroys* itself.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See *angel.* =**Syn.** To consume, throw down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extinguish, quench, eradicate, root out.

destroyable (des-troi'a-bl), *a.* [< *destroy* + *-able.*] Capable of being destroyed; destructible. [Rare.]

> Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 11.

destroyer (des-troi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *destroyere, distriere*; < *destroy* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

> By powring-forth the pure and plentious Flood
> Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood,
> Preserue his People from the drad *Destroyer*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> To be styled great conquerours,
> Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
> *Destroyers* rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 697.

2. Specifically, a torpedo-boat destroyer. See *torpedo-boat.*

destruct† (dē-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy.* Cf. *construct, instruct.*] To destroy.

> The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly *destructed* or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. *J. Mede*, Paraphrase on St. Peter (1642), p. 12.

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destructibility (dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *destructible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruggibile*, < LL. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 2.

destructibleness (dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

destructile†, *a.* [< LL. *destructilis*, destructible, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*.] That may be destroyed; destructible. *Bailey*, 1727.

destruction (dē-struk'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *destruction*, *destruccion*, *destruccioun*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruison*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destrucción* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio*(*n*-), a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, pull down, destroy: see *destroy*.]

1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle fro Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf aftre the *Destruccioun* of Troye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

The messagers of Cornewalle and of Orcanye com to hem and tolde hem the losse and the *distruxion* of the Sarazins that dide thourgh ther londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city.
1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

Such longings, as she knew,
To swift *destruction* all her glory drew.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.

The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

destructionist (dē-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *destruction* + *-ist*.] 1. One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist* — revolutionist — though most of them are.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In *theol.*, one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dē-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destructiu* = Sp. Pg. *destructivo* = It. *distruttivo*, < LL. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with *of* or *to* before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be *destructive of* the thing.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 182.

Now I myself,
A Tory to the quick, was as a boy
Destructive, when I had not what I would.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. In *logic*, refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—**Destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma*.—**Destructive distillation.** See *distillation*.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism.** See *hypothetical*.

=**Syn. 1.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dysiogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like. *Finlay*, Hist. Greece.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockam is not an extreme *destructive*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 400.

destructively (dē-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!
Decay of Christian Piety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life. *South*, Sermons, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—2. In *phren.*, the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

destructor (dē-struk'tọr), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. Pg. *destruidor* = It. *destruttore*, < LL. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, destroy: see *destroy*.] 1†. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmont doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.
Boyle, Works, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. *A. Hill*, Sanitarian, XVII. 35.

destruie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *desudação*, < LL. *desudatio*(*n*-), a violent sweating, < L. *desudare* (> It. *desudare* = Sp. *desudar*), pp. *desudatus*, sweat greatly, < *de-* intensive + *sudare*, sweat, = E. *sweat*, q. v.] In *med.*, a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-pimples.

desudatory† (dē-sū'dā-tọ-ri), *n.* [< NL. **desudatorium*, < L. *desudare*, sweat: see *desudation*.] A sweating-bath. *Bailey*, 1727.

desuete (des-wēt'), *a.* [< L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuescere*, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suescere*, inceptive of *suere*, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

desuetude (des'wẹ-tūd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine*, *dissuetudine*, < L. *desuetudo*, disuse, < *desuescere*, pp. *desuetus*, disuse: see *desuete*.] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude*.

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances.
Lamb, Elia, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude*.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 103.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

desulphur (dē-sul'fẹr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer*; as *de-* priv. + *sulphur*.] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *de-sulphured*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 85.

desulphurate (dē-sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurated*, ppr. *desulphurating*. [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *desulphurize*.

desulphuration (dē-sul-fū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration*; as *desulphurate* + *-ion*.] Same as *desulphurization*.

desulphureted, desulphuretted (dē-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 847.

desulphurization (dē-sul'fū-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desulphurize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

desulphurize (dē-sul'fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize*.] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des'ul-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.
Grote, in Shairp's Culture and Religion, p. 187.

desultoriness (des'ul-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 204.

desultorious† (des-ul-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*: see *desultory*.] Desultory. *Jer. Taylor*.

desultory (des'ul-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor*, a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire*, pp. *desultus*, leap down, < *de*, down, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] 1. Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements; a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways
Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xxx., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffling; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 212.

Desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular*.

desumet (dē-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *desumere*, pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de*, from, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 76.

desynonymization (dē-si-non'i-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desynonymize* + *-ation*.] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. *Coleridge.*

desynonymize (dē-si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desynonymized*, ppr. *desynonymizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *synonymize*.] To deprive of synonymous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise*.

The process of *desynonymizing*, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's Leben, by Prof. Blackie, . . . these two forms [egoism and egotism] are thus *desynonymized*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 426.

det† (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detach (dē-tach'), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher*, OF. *destacher*, *destachier*, *destechier* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *destacar* = It. *distaccare*), detach, separate, unfasten, < *des-* priv. + *-tacher*, fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attacher*: see *attach*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem — how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.
Emerson, Compensation.

Never once does he *detach* his eye
From those ranged there to slay him or to save.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

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special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

=**Syn.** 1. To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unhitch.—2. To detail.

II. *intrans.* To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, iii.

detachability (dē-tach-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *detachable:* see *-bility.*] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach′a-bl), *a.* [< *detach* + *-able.*] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not so absolutely individual as to seem to us *detachable* from his time; he was led up to through generations of Florentine history. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tacht′), *p. a.* [< *detach* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. *W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—**Detached bastion, escapement,** etc. See the nouns.—**Detached coefficients,** in *alg.*, coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

detachedly (dē-tach′ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocke. *State Trials*, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.

detaching-hook (dē-tach′ing-hůk), *n.* 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach′ment), *n.* [< F. *détachement* (= Sp. Pg. *destacamento* = It. *distaccamento*), < *détacher*, detach: see *detach.*] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her deflection. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affectation. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 497.

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—**Gun detachment,** the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

detail (dē-tāl′), *v.* [< OF. *detaillier, detailler, detailher, destaillier*, F. *détailler* (= Sp. *detallar* = Pg. *detalhar* = It. *distagliare, stagliare*, cut up, divide, cf. *dettagliare*, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *tailor, tally*, and cf. *retail.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detailed* in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

He *detailed* to them the history of all the past transactions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 273.

To detail on the plane, in *arch.*, to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.

detail (dē-tāl′ or dē′tāl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *detail* = Sw. *detalj*, < OF. *detail*, F. *détail* (= Sp. *detalle* = Pg. *detalhe* = It. *dettaglio*), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details;* the point objected to is an unimportant *detail;* collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail.*

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail*. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 251.

The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has, . . . within, much more interest of *detail*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93.

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in *arch.*, drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings.*—**In detail.** (*a*) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail* without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

(*b*) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail*," is the great principle of military action. *Macdougall*, Modern Warfare, iii.

Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.=**Syn.** 3. Relation, recital.—4. Squad.

detailed (dē-tāld′), *p. a.* [< *detail* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. *Macaulay.*

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

detailer (dē-tā′lėr), *n.* One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers.* *Seward*, Letters, VI. 135.

detain (dē-tān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *detenir, detener*, F. *détenir* = Sp. *detener* (cf. Pg. *deter*) = It. *ditenere*, < L. *detinere*, hold off, keep back, detain, < *de*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable, tenant.* Cf. *abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*, etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those theeves, which her in bondage strong
Detaynd. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains*
In painful bondage and inglorious chains.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. In *law*, to hold in custody.=**Syn.** 2. To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

detain† (dē-tān′), *n.* [< *detain, v.*] Detention.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals *detaine.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15.

detainer[1] (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< *detain* + *-er*[1], after OF. *deteneor, deteneur*, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.*

detainer[2] (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< OF. *detener*, inf. (used as a noun): see *detain, v.* Cf. *retainer*[2].] In *law:* (*a*) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (*b*) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—**Forcible detainer.** See *forcible.*

detainment† (dē-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *detenement*, < *detenir*, detain: see *detain* and *-ment.*] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 324).

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful. *Blackstone.*

Detarium (de-tā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum.* The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

detaste† (dē-tāst′), *v. t.* [Var. of *distaste.*] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

detect (dē-tekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *detectus*, pp. of *detegere*, uncover, expose, < *de-* priv. + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument, tile, thatch.*] 1†. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect.*
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Where the divine vertue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.
Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you *detect.*
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 30.

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul,
Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4†. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was vntruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 112.

But hast thou not betray'd me, Foible? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell?
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

=**Syn.** 2. To find, ascertain, descry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

detectable, detectible (dē-tek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *detect* + *-able, -ible.*] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable.* *Fuller.*

These errors are *detectible* at a glance. *Latham.*

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minuter details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

detected (dē-tek′ted), *a.* [< *detect, v.*, 1, + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous *Hemiptera* when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to *obtected.*

detecter (dē-tek′tėr), *n.* See *detector.*

detectible, *a.* See *detectable.*

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detection (dē-tek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *detectio(n-)*, a revealing, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] 1. Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further *detection* of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 1.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the *detection* of faults, crimes, or criminals.

detective (dē-tek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *detect* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the *detective* police.—2. Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a *detective* story.—**Detective agency** or **bureau.** See *private detective*, under II.—**Detective camera.** See *camera*.

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev.*, April 29, 1865.

Private detective, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him. In large cities private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called *detective agencies* or *bureaus*.

detector (dē-tek'tor), *n.* [Also *detecter*; < LL. *detector*, a revealer, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] 1. One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a *detector* of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(*a*) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (*b*) A low-water indicator for boilers. (*c*) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope*. (*d*) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor.—**Bank-note detector**, in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under *bank*[2].

Sometimes written *detecter*.

detector-lock (dē-tek'tor-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

detenebrate† (dē-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *tenebratus*, pp. of *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To remove darkness from.

detent (dē-tent'), *n.* [< LL. *detentus*, a holding back, < L. *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, hold back: see *detain*.] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

detention (dē-ten'shon), *n.* [< F. *détention* = Pr. *detention* = Sp. *detención* = Pg. *detenção* = It. *detenzione*, < L. as if **detentio(n-)*, < *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, detain: see *detain*.] 1. The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour? *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint; confinement.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detention* under safe custody.
Spotswood, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.

Except for political offences, the old prisons were principally employed as places of *detention* before trial.
Everett, Orations, II. 198.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles.—**House of detention**, a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

detentive (dē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< L. *detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, detain (see *detent*), + *-ive*.] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

The *detentive* surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 139.

detent-joint (dē-tent'joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

deter (dē-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterred*, ppr. *deterring*. [< OF. *deterrer*, < L. *deterrere*, frighten from, prevent, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*, *terrify*, *terror*.] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness *deterreth* from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to *deter* the spectator from approaching.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

=**Syn.** To hinder, restrain, keep back.

deterge (dē-tėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterged*, ppr. *deterging*. [= F. *déterger* = Pg. *detergir* = It. *detergere*, < L. *detergere*, wipe off, < *de*, off, + *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe, scour: see *terse*.] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

detergence, detergency (dē-tėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* [< *detergen(t)* + *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.

detergent (dē-tėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *detergente*, < L. *detergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] I. *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent*. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 23.

detergible (dē-tėr'ji-bl), *a.* [< *deterge* + *-ible*.] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deteriorated*, ppr. *deteriorating*. [< LL. *deteriorates*, pp. of *deteriorare* (> It. *deteriorare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *deteriorar* = F. *détériorer*), make worse, < *deterior*, worse, comp. of **deter*, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of *de*, down: see *de-*, and cf. *exterior*, *interior*, *inferior*, etc.] I. *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind.
Whately, Rhetoric, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had *deteriorated* the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*.
Goldsmith, Essays.

deteriorated (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-ted), *p. a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ed*[2].] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, *deteriorated* bioplasm.

deterioration (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *détérioration* = Sp. *deterioración* = Pg. *deterioração* = It. *deterioramento*, < ML. *deterioratio(n-)*, < LL. *deteriorare*, make worse: see *deteriorate*.] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although, . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of *deterioration*.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 57.

The moral *deterioration* attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

=**Syn.** Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

deteriorative (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

The *Deteriorative* Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 489.

deteriority (dē-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **deteriorita(t-)s*, < *deterior*, worse: see *deteriorate*.] Worse state or quality. [Rare.]

I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray*, Diss. of the World, iii.

determ†, *v. t.* [ME. *determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term*.] To determine.

Lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causes in the said parlyament.
Act. Audit, A. 1489, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

Nocht on held, without discretioun,
Determe withouttin Iust cognitioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

determa (de-tėr'mä), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

determent (dē-tėr'ment), *n.* [< *deter* + *-ment*.] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

determinability (dē-tėr'mi-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *determinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *determynable*, < OF. *déterminable*, F. *déterminable* = Sp. *determinable*, < LL. *determinabilis*, that has an end, < L. *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine*.] 1. Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not *determinable*.

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte
That speke3 a poynt *determynable*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 593.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words.
South, Sermons, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are *determinable* by personal qualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease *determinable* at the option of the lessor. (*b*) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a *determinable* fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee*[2].

determinableness (dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [Rare.]

determinacy (dē-tėr'mi-nā-si), *n.* [< *determina(te)* + *-cy*.] Determinateness. [Rare.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and *determinacy*.
Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lect. (trans.), p. 80.

determinance (dē-tėr'mi-nans), *n.* [< OF. *determinance*, < ML. *determinantia*, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*, *determinant*.] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *determination*, 12.

determinant (dē-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déterminant* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinante*, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] I. *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* 1. That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real *determinants*—the co-operant factors—are in each case invariant.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 93.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Gulielmus Lauder appears among the *Determinants* in that College [St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University]; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

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taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B \\ a, & b \end{vmatrix} = Ab - aB.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B, & C \\ a, & b, & c \\ \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = Ab\gamma - A\beta c + a\beta C - abC + aBc - aB\gamma.$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *terms*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the terms are called the *elements of the determinant*. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of elements is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant.—**Adjugate determinant**, one each of whose terms is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjugate.—**Axisymmetric determinant**. Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below.—**Bialar determinant**. See *bialar*.—**Bordered determinant**, a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection.—**Centrosymmetric determinant**, one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals.—**Characteristic determinant** of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each element of the principal diagonal.—**Complementary determinant**, a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its elements all the elements of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any element of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the value of the total determinant.—**Composite determinant**, a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of n-columns from a rectangular block of quantities having m-rows and m- and n-columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side.—**Compound determinant**, a determinant whose elements are themselves determinants.—**Cubic determinant**, a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as elements.—**Cyclic determinant**. Same as *circulant*.—**Determinant of a linear transformation or substitution**, the determinant whose elements are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed.—**Functional determinant**, one in which all the elements in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the elements in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable.—**Gauche determinant**. Same as *skew determinant*. See below.—**Minor determinant**, or **minor of a determinant**, a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc.—***N*-dimensional determinant** of the rth order, a function of r^n elements, analogous to an ordinary determinant.—**Orthosymmetric determinant**, one all the elements of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal.—**Partial determinant**. Same as *minor determinant*.—**Persymmetric determinant**, one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals.—**Reciprocal determinant**, a determinant each element of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal.—**Skew determinant**, one in which every element of the ith row and j^{th} column is in every case the negative of the one in the jth row and i^{th} column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *gauche determinant*.—**Skew symmetric determinant**, a skew determinant in which all the elements of the principal diagonal vanish.—**Symmetric determinant**, one in which the element in the ith row and j^{th} column is in every case equal to that in the jth row and i^{th} column.—**Zeroaxial determinant**, one in which the elements of the principal diagonal are all zeros. [The name *determinant* in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

determinantal (dē-tėr′mi-nan-tal), *a.* [< *determinant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, of or pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication.
T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 478.

determinate† (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare*, limit, fix, determine: see *determine*.] To bring to an end; terminate.

The sly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

★ **determinate** (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *determinat* = F. *déterminé* = Sp. Pg. *determinado* = It. *determinato*, < L. *determinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; definite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. Acts ii. 23.

3†. Decisive; conclusive.

I' the progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he
(I mean the bishop) did require a respite.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

4†. Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5†. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other.—**Determinate individual**, in *logic*, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others.—**Determinate inflorescence**, in *bot.*, same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*).—**Determinate judgment** (Gr. ὡρισμένον ἀξίωμα), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoical logic.—**Determinate problem**, in *geom.* and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

determinately (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-li), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 226.

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.
Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 139.

determinateness (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have consisted in its acquisition of greater fulness and *determinateness*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiv.

★ **determination** (dē-tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *determynation* = OF. *determinaison*, *determinoison*, F. *détermination* = Sp. *determinación* = Pg. *determinação* = It. *determinazione*, < L. *determinatio*(*n*-), boundary, conclusion, end, < *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, bound, determine: see *determine*.] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and *determynation*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 339.

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal haue the *determination* of such controuersie as may arise whether this or that action or speach be decent or indecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Emperour will neuer alter a *determination* made by him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 312.

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *determination* to do something.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 266.

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm *determination*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 177.

8†. In *old med.*, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.
Swan, tr. of Sydenham.

9. Tendency or direction. (*a*) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.

(*b*) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum.—11. In *logic*: (*a*) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal *determination* (Wechselbestimmung).
Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 370.

(*b*) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents. *Kant*, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. *determinatio quæstionis*, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (*a*) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (*b*) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinance*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time.

Hence—13†. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

He [Wyclif] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

=**Syn. 3.** Conclusion, settlement, termination.—7. *Resolution*, etc. (see *decision*), firmness.

determinative (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *determinatif*, F. *déterminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinativo*, < L. as if **determinativus*, < *de-*

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terminatus, pp. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The *determinative* power of a just cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Determinative judgment, in *logic*, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *problematical* or *interrogative judgment*.

II. *n.* That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(*a*) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic *determinative* for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(*b*) In *gram.*, a determinative or demonstrative word.

determinato (dā-ter-mē-nä′tō), *adv.* [It., determined, pp. of *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, determine: see *determinate*, *a.*, and *determine*.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

determinator (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *determineor*, *determinour*, also *determinateur* = It. *determinatore*, < LL. *determinator*, < L. *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, determine: see *determine*.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

★**determine** (dē-tėr′min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *determined*, ppr. *determining*. [< ME. *determinen*, < OF. *determiner*, F. *déterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *determinar* = It. *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < *de-* + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *determinate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an Island or a main Continent.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to *determine* the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 4.

Here be facts, charactery; what they spell
Determine, and thence pick what sense you may!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding differences.—5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determineth* the manifold incommodities and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 146.

Specifically—6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still besiege him, being ambitious only
To come to blows, and let their swords *determine*
Who hath the better cause.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 286.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards.*

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he *determined* to remain.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fail is to *determine* to succeed.
Sheridan.

Murder was *determined*, dared and done.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibœus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and *determines* his sentences to a little more variety and picturesqueness.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and *determine* thy ways.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke.*

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having *determined* Shelley to travel abroad.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** To limit.—**6.** To ascertain, find out.—**8.** To decide, conclude.—**10.** To induce, influence, lead.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason,
I will *determine* of their sufferings,
Which shall be horrid.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have *determined* upon them.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and *determyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies.
Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* only by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 530.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1693.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

determined (dē-tėr′mind), *p. a.* [Pp. of *determine*, *v.*] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved. *Wordsworth.*

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a *determined* man; a *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—4. Unfaltering; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Firm, inflexible, stanch, steadfast.

determinedly (dē-tėr′mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a foe, unwearied as a friend.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 50.

determiner (dē-tėr′mi-nėr), *n.* 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or *determiners* in matters of religion to any other mens consciences but thir own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your *determiner* of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot*, in Cross, III. xvii.

2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See *determinant*, 2.

determining (dē-tėr′mi-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *determine*, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by the exercises of determination. See *determination*, 12.

determining (dē-tėr′mi-ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *determine*, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (dē-tėr′mi-nizm), *n.* [< *determine* + *-ism*.] 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 195.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *determinism* of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.
The Atlantic, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-tėr′mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *determine* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the *determinist* the aspect of a machine.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 492.

deterministic (dē-tėr-mi-nis′tik), *a.* [< *determinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science.
Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 801.

deterration† (dē-te-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **deterratio*(*n-*), < **deterrare* (> OF. *deterrer*, F. *déterrer*, dig up), < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.] The carrying down of earth, as from hillsides, by the action of water, landslides, etc. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

deterrence (dē-tėr′ens), *n.* [< *deterren*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for *deterrence* from its repetition. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 111.

★**deterrent** (dē-tėr′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deterren*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *deterrere*, deter: see *deter*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their *deterrent* influence.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. *n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.
Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual *deterrent*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 262.

detersion (dē-tėr′shon), *n.* [= F. *détersion* = Sp. *detersion* = Pg. *detersão*, < L. as if **detersio*(*n-*), < *detergere*, pp. *detersus*, wipe off: see *deterge*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*: but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersive (dē-tėr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détersif* = Sp. Pg. It. *detersivo*, < L. as if **detersivus*, < *detersus*, pp. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent.

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The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly *detersive*.
Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersively (dē-tėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

detersiveness (dē-tėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

detest (dē-test'), *v. t.* [< F. *détester* = Sp. Pg. *detestar* = It. *detestare*, < L. *detestari*, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, < *de-* + *testari*, testify, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[2], *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=**Syn.** *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. (see *hate*); to execrate, view with horror.

detestability (dē-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *detestabilite;* as *detestable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 88.

detestable (dē-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *detestable*, F *détestable* = Sp. *detestable* = Pg. *detestavel* = It. *detestabile*, < L. *detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, < *detestari*, execrate, abominate, detest: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

=**Syn.** Odious, execrable, abhorred, vile. See list under *abominable*.

detestableness (dē-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally inflames us against them.
Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, ii. § 2.

detestably (dē-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South.*

detestant (dē-tes'tant), *n.* [< L. *detestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *detestari*, detest: see *detest*.] Same as *detester*. [Rare.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 121.

detestate† (dē-tes'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *detestatus*, pp. of *detestari:* see *detest*.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortall enemy, the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth *detestate* & abhorre. *J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

detestation (dē-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *détestation* = Pr. *detestatio* = Sp. *detestación* = Pg. *detestação* = It. *detestazione*, < L. *detestatio(n-)*, < *detestari*, pp. *detestatus*, detest: see *detest*.] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, tho' equally bad and vicious in their own natures! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation of* civil wars. *Burke.*

detester (dē-tes'tėr), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.
Bp. Hopkins, On the First Commandment.

dethrone (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, ppr. *dethroning*. [< ML. *dethronare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *thronus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *disthrone*.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., VI. lxi.

dethronement (dē-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *dethrone* + *-ment*.] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.
Carte, Hist. Eng.

dethroner (dē-thrō'nėr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.
Arnway, The Tablet (ed. 1661), p. 176.

dethronization† (dē-thrō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **dethronizatio(n-)*, < *dethronizare*, pp. *dethronizatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, dethrone: see *dethrone*. Cf. *disthronize*.] The act of dethroning. [Rare.]

As for the queene, when shee was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed . . . great extremity of passion.
Speed, Edw. II., IX. xii. § 73.

detinet (det'i-net), *n.* [L., he detains, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (*debet* and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used ★similarly of replevin for a chattel.

detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* [< OF. *detinu*, *detenu*, F. *détenu*, pp. of *detenir*, F. *détenir*, detain, < L. *detinere:* see *detain*.] In *law*, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

detiny† (det'i-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

detonable (det'ō-na-bl), *a.* [< *deton(atc)* + *-able*.] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 68.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, ppr. *detonating*. [< L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* (> F. *détoner* = Sp. Pg. *detonar*), thunder, < *de-* intensive + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with evolution of great heat.

II. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, dry mercury fulminate *detonates* with great violence.

detonating (det'ō-nā-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—**Detonating bulb**, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable handling, but if a portion of the tail is broken off the bulb will fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop*.—**Detonating powders**, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, and the fulminates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—**Detonating tube**, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

detonation (det-ō-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *détonation* = Sp. *detonación* = Pg. *detonação*, < L. as if **detonatio(n-)*, < *detonare*, thunder: see *detonate*.] The very sudden change of a substance from the solid or liquid to the gaseous state with evolution of great heat. Detonation may be called an explosion of the first order and involves a very rapid change accompanied by a shattering effect as distinguished from an explosion of the second order, where the change of state is relatively slower and is accompanied by a propelling or pushing effect.

Sometimes this action results in the propulsion of solids, or liquids, to some distance, or in a local disruption of matters in the immediate vicinity. Where the second action is very pronounced and projection is at a minimum, the term *detonation* is applied to the action, to distinguish it from explosion. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 363.

detonative (det'ō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *detonate* + *-ive*.] Capable of detonating; explosive. When gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerin, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative;* the temperature is much higher, the gas is produced in a much shorter time, and the explosive consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.

detonator (det'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *detonate* + *-or*.] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap or primer.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 89.

detonization (det'ō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *detonize* + *-ation*.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (det'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, ppr. *detonizing*. [< L. *deton-are*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

II. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Fourcroy.*

detorsion†, *n.* See *detortion*.

detort† (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *detortus*, pp. of *detorquere* (> F. *détorquer*), turn aside, twist out of shape, < *de*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *distort*.] Same as *distort*.

★ They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden.*

detortion† (dē-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détorsion*, < L. as if **detortio(n-)* or **detorsio(n-)*, < *detorquere*, pp. *detortus* or *detorsus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort*.] Same as *distortion*. Also spelled *detorsion*.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

detour (de-tör'), *n.* [< F. *détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, < *détourner*, turn aside: see *return*.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 329.

detract (dē-trakt'), *v.* [< F. *détracter* = Sp. *detractar* = It. *detrattare*, < L. *detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detrectare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (> It. *detrarre* = Sp. *detraer* = Pg. *detrahir* = Pr. *detraire* = OF. *detraire*, > ME. *detrayen:* see *detray*), pp. *detractus*, pull down, take away, disparage, detract from, < *de*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from:* as, the defect *detracts little from* the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so *much from* that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing from* each man's private share. *Boyle.*

2†. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth,
'Twould argue want of merit in myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

II. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he sent his armado to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

Such motives always *detract from* the perfect beauty even of good works. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract from* its virtue. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

detracter, *n.* See *detractor*.

detractingly (dē-trak'ting-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.
Bp. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts (ed. 1651), p. 13.

detraction (dē-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *detraction*, *-tioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *detraction*, F. *détraction* = Pr. *detraccio*, *detractio* = Sp. *detracción* = Pg. *detracção* = It. *detrazione*, < L. *detractio(n-)*, a taking away, purging, LL. detraction, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract*.] 1†. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 19

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2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of *Detraction;* for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Let malice and the base *detraction* of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

=Syn. 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

detractious† (dē-trak'shus), *a.* [< *detraction;* cf. *ambitious*, < *ambition.*] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson.*

detractive (dē-trak'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *detractif;* as *detract* + *-ive.*] 1†. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster. *E. Knight*, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 28.

2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 276.

I'll not give
Such satisfaction to *detractive* tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtuous.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

detractor (dē-trak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *detractour*, < L. *detractor*, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, disparage: see *detract.*] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detracter.*

His [Milton's] *detractors*, however, though outvoted, have not been silenced. *Macaulay*, Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former *detractors.*
Literary Era, II. 152.

=Syn. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier.

detractory (dē-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *detractorius*, disparaging, < L. *detractor*, a detractor: see *detractor.*] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

detractress (dē-trak'tres), *n.* [< *detractor* + *-ess.*] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

detrain (dē-trān'), *v.* [< *de-* priv. + *train.*] I. *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to *detrain* troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. *intrans.* To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars *detrain.*
West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

detray†, *v. t.* [ME. *detrayen*, < OF. *detraire, detrere*, draw away, detract: see *detract.*] To draw away; detract.

Bnt ouere I passe, prayyng withe spyrit gladde
Of this labour that no wihte me *detray.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

detrect† (dē-trekt'), *v.* [< L. *detrectare, detractare*, refuse, decline, also take away, detract: see *detract.*] I. *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. *intrans.* To refuse.

Do not *detrect;* you know th' authority
Is mine. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 6.

detrectation† (dē-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detrectatio(n-)*, < *detrectare*, pp. *detrectatus*, refuse: see *detrect.*] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* [< OF. *detriment*, F. *détriment* = Sp. Pg. It. *detrimento*, < L. *detrimentum*, loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, < *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off, wear: see *detrite.*] 1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great *detriment* from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no *detriment* at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no *detriment;* the *detriment* it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small *detriments* or offences, nor to be a reuenger of them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' *detriment.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report
O' the dying woman's words did *detriment*
To my best points.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great *detriment* to his prosperity.—3. In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—4. In *astrol.*, the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his *detriment;* the *detriment* of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—5. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *decrement.* (*b*) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.

=Syn. 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss.*

detriment† (det'ri-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *detrimentari*, cause loss, < L. *detrimentum*, harm, loss: see *detriment, n.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **detrimentalis*, < L. *detrimentum*, harm: see *detriment.*] I. *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than *detrimental* to an opulent people. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are *detrimental.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

=Syn. Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. *n.* See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a *detrimental* is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.
Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells *detrimentally* on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

detrital (dē-trī'tal), *a.* [< *detritus* + *-al.*] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The *detrital* matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks—that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detrite (dē-trīt'), *a.* [< L. *detritus*, pp. of *deterere*, rub down or away, < *de*, down, away, + *terere*, rub: see *trite.* Cf. *detriment.*] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke.*

detrited (dē-trī'ted), *a.* [< *detrite* + *-ed*2.] 1. Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny *detrited.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 194.

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with *detrited* matter. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 157.

detrition (dē-trish'on), *n.* [= F. *détrition*, < ML. *detritio(n-)*, < L. *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off: see *detrite, detritus.*] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.
Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI.

★**detritus** (dē-trī'tus), *n.* [< L. *detritus*, a rubbing away, < *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub away: see *detrite.*] 1. In *geol.*, loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia or conglomerate if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel, sand,* and *drift.*

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of *detritus* from the rocky ground above. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting *detritus.*
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar*, Language, xv.

de trop (dē trō). [F., too much, too many: *de*, of; *trop* = It. *troppo*, too much, < ML. *troppus, tropus*, a flock, troop: see *troop.*] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop*, and therefore retired.

detrude (dē-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded*, ppr. *detruding.* [= It. *detrudere*, < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, thrust down, < *de*, down, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude, intrude, protrude.*] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 27.

It [envy] . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be *detruded* [from] Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

detruncate (dē-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated*, ppr. *detruncating.* [< L. *detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, lop off, < *de*, off, + *truncare*, lop, shorten by cutting off, < *truncus*, cut short: see *trunk, truncate.*] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dē-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detruncatio(n-)*, < *detruncare*, lop off: see *detruncate.*] 1. The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation*, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *obstet.*, separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

detrusion (dē-trö'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *detrusio(n-)*, < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus:* see *detrude.*] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.
Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.*, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the ★place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dē-trö'sor), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trö-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, expel: see *detrude.*] In *anat.*, a muscle that ejects or expels.

dette†, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt.*

detumescence† (dē-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [= F. *détumescence*, < L. *detumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detumescere*, cease swelling, settle down, < *de*, down, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid.*] Diminution of swelling: opposed to *intumescence.*

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.

detur (dē'tėr), *n.* [L., let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *date*1.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *deturs* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 50.

deturb† (dē-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *deturbare*, drive, thrust, or cast down, < *de*, down, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, < *turba*, disorder, a crowd, troop: see *turbid.* Cf. *disturb.*] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World.

deturn† (dē-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *détourner*, < OF. *destourner, destorner*, turn away, < *des-*, away, + *tourner*, turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn.*] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majestie grantit his express license . . . to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges.
Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388

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The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul, iii.

deturpate† (dē-tėr'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [< L. *deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation† (dē-tėr-pā'shon), *n.* [< *deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

deuce[1] (dūs), *n.* [Also formerly *deuse*, *ducc*, *dewce*, *dewse*, dial. *dooce*, *doose*; prob. from LG. *dūs*, *duus*, G. *daus*, *taus*, used like the E. word: LG. *de duus!* G. *der daus!* the deuce! G. *was der daus!* what the deuce! *dass dich der daus!* deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dūs*, a goblin (Outzen); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droos*, a lubber, Holstein *druuss*, a giant, used like *dūs*; D. *de droes!* LG. *de droos!* the deuce! LG. *dat di de droos slaa!* Holstein *dat ti de druuss hale!* deuce take you! The forms show some confusion, but the E. *deuce*, LG. *dūs*, etc., are prob. orig. identical with *deuce*, *dūs*, the two at cards or dice: see *deuce*[2]. As 'the deuce' was the lowest throw, the phrase, uttered in vexation, seems to have come to be accepted as an equivalent to 'the plague,' 'the mischief,' and, with a little more emphasis, to 'the devil,' with which the alliteration would readily associate it. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de duks!* equiv. to E. *the dickens!* LG. *düker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce* take you! go to *the deuce! the deuce* you did!

Owe! *dewes!* all goes downe! *York Plays*, p. 4.

I wish you could tell what a *Duce* your Head ails. *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well! *the deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

Last May a braw wooer cam' down the lang glen,
And sair wi' his love he did deave me;
I said there was naething I hated like men,—
The deuce gae wi'm to believe me!
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer, i.

The deuce and all, everything; an extraordinary amount: generally implying something disagreeable in the way of work or trouble. [Colloq.]

There has been . . . *the deuce and all* to do. *Sterne*, Tr. Shandy, V. xxviii.

The deuce to pay, a great amount of trouble; an extremely disagreeable or troublesome situation.

Here'll be *the deuce to pay!* *G. P. Morris*, Poems, p. 251.

To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell *played the* very *deuce with* Hepzibah's nerves. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 73.

deuce[2] (dūs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewce*, *deus*; = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dūs*, G. *daus* = Sw. Dan. *dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *deus*, *dous*, F. *deux*, < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] 1. In *cards* and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—2. In *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.
Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.
Moth. Which the base vulgar call three. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dū'sed), *a.* [Sometimes written *deused*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid*; < *deuce*[1] + *-ed*[2]. The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *damned*.] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 4.

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens.*

deucedly, deusedly (dū'sed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly.

deust, *n.* See *deuce*[1].

deuse, deused, etc. See *deuce*[1], etc.

Deus misereatur (dē'us miz'e-rē-ā'tėr). [L., God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1886, and has, in turn, the *Benedic, anima mea*, as its alternate.

Deut. An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

deutencephalic (dū-ten-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *deutencephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *diencephalic*.

deutencephalon (dū-ten-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *diencephalon*.

deuterion† (dū-tē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δευτέριον*, or pl. *δευτέρια*, the afterbirth, neut. of *δευτέριος*, < *δεύτερος*, second.] In *anat.*, the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero-. [LL., NL., etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-τερος*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dū'tę-rō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *canonical*.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—**Deuterocanonical books**, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena* and *Apocrypha*.

deuterogamist (dū-tę-rog'a-mist), *n.* [< *deuterogamy* + *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

deuterogamy (dū-tę-rog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutérogamie*, < Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, a second marriage, < *δεύτερος*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist. . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

deuterogenic (dū'tę-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *γένος*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal (dū'tę-rō-mē'sal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *μέσος*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dū'tę-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (dū'tę-rō-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Deuteronomic*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomical* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Mivart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 89.

Deuteronomist (dū-tę-ron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

Deuteronomistic (dū-tę-ron-ō-mis'tik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "*Deuteronomistic*" editing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 111.

Deuteronomy (dū-tę-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutéronome* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LGr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The second law, or second statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut.*

deuteropathia (dū'tę-rō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *deuteropathy*.] Same as *deuteropathy*.

deuteropathic (dū'tę-rō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *deutéropathique*; as *deuteropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy (dū-tę-rop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *deutéropathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

deuteroscopy (dū-tę-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *deutéroscopie*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

deuterostoma (dū-tę-ros'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *deuterostomata* (dū'tę-rō-stō'ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

Deuterostomata (dū'tę-rō-stō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus*: see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polyzoa*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

deuterostomatous (dū'tę-rō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the mesoblast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

deuterozoöid (dū'tę-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *zoöid*, q. v.] A secondary zoöid; a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid; a proglottis.

deuthydroguret, deutohydroguret (dūt-, dū'tō-hī-drog'ū-ret), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto-. [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second: see *deutero-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

deutohydroguret, *n.* See *deuthydroguret*.

deutomala (dū-tō-mā'lą), *n.*; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, next, + L. *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hexapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilognaths.

deutomalal (dū-tō-mā'lal), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalar*.

deutomalar (dū-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dū-tom'ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *μέρος*, a part, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

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yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *deutoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplastic.*

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger *deutoplasmic* portion are readily distinguished.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū′tō-plaz-mij′e-nus), *a.* [NL., < *deutoplasm* + *-(i)-genous*, q. v.] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplastic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 425.

deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-ic*: see *plastic.*] Same as *deutoplasmic.*

deutopsyche (dū-top-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ψυχή*, breath, life, spirit, soul.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

deutoscolex (dū-tō-skō′leks), *n.*; pl. *deutoscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *σκώληξ*, worm.] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Tænia echinococcus.* See cut under *Tænia.*

deutotergite (dū-tō-tėr′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *tergum*, back, + *-ite*[2].] In *entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

deutova, *n.* Plural of *deutovum.*

deutovertebra (dū-tō-vėr′tē-brą), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls proto-, *deuto-*, and tritovertebræ; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebræ) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral (dū-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *deutovertebra* + *-al.*] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

deutovum (dū-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *metovum.*

deutoxid (dū-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, that which comes next to the protoxid (which see): as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide, binoxid, binoxide*, and *deutoxyde, binoxyde, dioxid.*

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, tritoxides, peroxides, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40.

Deutzia (dūt′si-ą, or doit′si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Deutz*, a botanist of Amsterdam.] A saxifragaceous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are eight or ten species, the common cultivated ones being *D. crenata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

deux-temps (dė′toṅ′), *n.* [F.: *deux*, two; *temps*, < L. *tempus*, time: see *deuce*[2] and *temporal.*] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *valse à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz.*

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deuzan†, *n.* A kind of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

dev (dev), *n.* [Hind. *dev*, Pers. *dīv*, Zend *daeva*, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. *deva*, a god: see *deva, deity.*] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written *deev* (Pers. *dīv*). See *deva.*

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *devs* being the evil spirits.
Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā′vą), *n.* [Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see *deity.*] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* knew the signs, and said,
Buddha will go again to help the World.
E. Arnold, Light of Asia, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

devalgate (dē-val′gāt), *a.* [< NL. **devalgatus*, < L. *de*, away, + *valgus*, bow-legged.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

devall (de-väl′), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *devald*; appar. < OF. *devaller*, < ML. *devallare*, descend, send down, demit (cf. *devallis*, down-hill), < L. *de*, down, + *vallis*, valley. Cf. *avale.* The sense in E. is appar. due in part to *defail, default.*] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson.*

devall (de-väl′), *n.* [Sc., also written *devald*; from the verb.] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall.*

Deva-nagari (dā-vą-nä′gą-ri), *n.* [Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < *dēva*, a god, + *nāgari*, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see *Nagari.*] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari.*

The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian about the end of the last century. It has, however, established itself in works on Indian Palæography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 349.

devaporation (dē-vap-ō-rā′shọn), *n.* [< **devaporate*, *v.* (< *de-* priv. + *vapor* + *-ate*[2]): see *-ation*, and cf. *evaporate.*] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart.*

devast† (dē-vast′), *v. t.* [< F. *dévaster* = Sp. Pg. *devastar* = It. *devastare*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that *devasted* Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.
Bolingbroke, Study of History.

devastate (dev′as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating.* [< L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, lay waste (see *devast*), < *de*, away, + *vastare*, lay waste, < *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast* and *waste.*] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, *devastated* by the plague.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides
Of death and change might rise
And *devastate* the world, yet I could see
This steady shining spark
Should live eternally.
C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand.

=Syn. To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder.

devastation (dev-as-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dévastation* = Sp. *devastación* = Pg. *devastação* = It. *devastazione*, < L. as if **devastatio(n-)*, < *devastare*, devastate: see *devastate.*] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.
Goldsmith.

Simple *devastation*
Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed
His monument. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. =Syn. 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

devastative (dev′as-tā-tiv), *a.* Having the property of devastating; wasting; ravaging. *N. E. D.*

Devastative, like the whirlwind. *Carlyle*, Chartism, v.

devastator (dev′as-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dévastateur* = Sp. Pg. *devastador* = It. *devastatore*, < LL. *devastator*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson.*

devastavit (dev-as-tā′vit), *n.* [L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *devastare*: see *devastate.*] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

devaunt† (dē-vänt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desvanter*, boast much, < *des-* + *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt.*] To boast; vaunt. *Davies.*

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our professyon, we did ostentate and openly *devaunt* to keep moost exactly.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Ch. Hist., VI. 320.

deve[1]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deave.*

deve[2] (dēv), *v.* [Prov. Eng.] A dialectal form of *dive.*

devel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil.*

devel[2] (dev′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *devle*, a blow. Origin uncertain.] A very hard blow.

Death's gien the lodge an unco *devel*—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Ae gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

devel[2] (dev′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *develed, develled*, ppr. *develing, develling.* [< *devel*[2], *n.*] To give a heavy blow to.

develin (dev′ę-lin), *n.* See *deviling*, 3.

develop (dē-vel′up), *v.* [Also *develope*; < F. *développer*, OF. *desvelopper, desveloper, desvoleper, desvoloper* (> E. *disveloped*), unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. *desvolupar, devolupar* = It. *sviluppare*), < *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + **veloper*, found elsewhere only in *enveloper*, wrap up: see *envelop.*] I. *trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develope*. *Cumberland.*

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt was] always heard with attention; and exercise soon *developed* the great powers which he possessed. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades *develop'd*?
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding *developed* itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little *developed* that approaching objects are recognized only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with *developed* eyes are quite imperceptible. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (*b*) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. =Syn. 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

The peripheral cells of the *developing* wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5.—3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable (dē-vel′up-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *develop* + *-able*, after F. *développable.*] I. *a.* 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely *developable* principle.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 143.

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2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—**Developable helicoid.** See *helicoid*.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a torse. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—**Polar developable** of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

developed (dē-vel'upt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *develop*, *v.*] 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.*, same as *disveloped*.

developer (dē-vel'up-ėr), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first *developers* of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallic acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being *fixed*, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography*.

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with other known *developers*."
Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28, 1888.

★**development** (dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [Also *developement*, < F. *développement*, < *développer*, develop: see *develop* and *-ment*.] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry.
Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, I. 7.

Specifically—3. In *biol.*, the same as *evolution*: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (*b*) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (*c*) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.—5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music*: (*a*) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (*b*) That part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—**Alkaline development.** See *alkaline*.—**Binomial development.** See *binomial*.—**Theory of development.** (*a*) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (*b*) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*). = **Syn. 1.** Unraveling, disentanglement.—3. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

developmental (dē-vel'up-men-tal), *a.* [< *development* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its *developmental* operations, the animal has this already provided for it.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary*.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (dē-vel'up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively moveable.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist (dē-vel'up-men-tist), *n.* [< *development* + *-ist*.] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *devenustatus*, pp. of *devenustare*, disfigure, deform, < L. *de-* priv. + LL. *venustare*, make beautiful, < L. *venustus*, beautiful, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devour*, < ME. *dever*, < AF. **dever*, OF. *deveir*, *devoir*, F. *devoir*, debt, duty, homage, < *deveir*, *devoir*, F. *devoir* = Pr. *dever* = Sp. Pg. *deber* = It. *devere*, owe, < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt*, *debit*, and cf. *devoir*, a mod. form of *dever*. Hence *endeavor*, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-geyns, and yef I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye youre *dever*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

devergence, devergency (dē-vėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* Same as *divergence*, *divergency*. [Rare.]

deversoir (de-ver'swor), *n.* [< F. *déversoir*, < *déverser*, lean, bend, < *dévers*, bent, curved, < L. *deversus*, pp. of *devertere*, turn away, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A reservoir which receives the overflow of another.

devest (dē-vest'), *v.* [= OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir*, *desvestir* = It. *divestire*, < L. *devestire* (ML. also *divestire*), undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, < *vestis*, dress, garment: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, the more common form.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To remove vesture from; undress.

Like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

2†. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior*.

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon*.

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *devest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract.
Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph, [p. 105.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devex† (dē-veks'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *devexus*, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of *devectus*, pp. of *devehere*, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < *de*, down, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vex*.] **I.** *a.* Bending down.

Thai love lande *devexe* and inclinate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. *n.* Same as *devexity*.

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devexa† (dē-vek'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *devexus*, sloping, steep (see *devex*); in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffidæ*. *Illiger*.

devexity† (dē-vek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *devexita(t-)s*, < *devexus*, sloping: see *devex*.] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devex*.

That heaven's *divexity* [devexity].
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N i. b.

deviant† (dē'vi-ant), *a.* [ME. *deviaunt*, < OF. *deviant*, < LL. *devian(t-)s*, ppr. of *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] Deviating; straying; wandering. *Rom. of the Rose*.

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deviated*, ppr. *deviating*. [< LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *deviare* (> It. *deviare* = Sp. *desviar* = Pg. *deviar*, *desviar* = OF. *devier*, *desvier*), go out of the way, < L. *devius*, out of the way: see *devious*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?
There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Deviating force. See *force*. = **Syn.** To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See ★*biquartz*.

deviation (dē-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déviation* = Sp. *deviación*, *desviación* = Pg. *deviação* = It. *deviazione*, < ML. *deviatio(n-)*, < LL. *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] 1. The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne*.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.
Holder.

The least *deviation* from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—**Conjugate deviation**, in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion.—**Deviation of a falling body**, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—**Deviation of a projectile**, its departure from a normal trajectory.—**Deviation of a ray of light**, in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction*.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—**Deviation of the compass**, the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—**Primary deviation**, in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the weaker eye from that position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—**Secondary deviation**, in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-★point of the weaker eye.

deviator (dē'vi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déviateur*, adj., producing deviation; < LL. *deviator*, one who deviates, < *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

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lectual life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

deviatory (dē′vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *deviate* + *-ory*.] Deviating. *Latham.* [Rare.]

device (dē-vīs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devise*; < ME. *devise*, *devyse*, *devis*, *devys* = D. *devies* = G. Dan. Sw. *devise*, < OF. *devise*, *divise*, *devize*, f., *devis*, *divis*, m., division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. *devise*, f., device, motto, *devis*, m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. *devisa*, f., *devis*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *divisa*, f., a division, device, < ML. *divisa*, f., a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, < L. *divisus*, fem. *divisa*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *devise* and *divide*.] **1†.** Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.

Yef the knyght be goode, he heth a horse at his *device*, and I trowe yef he will do all his power that he sholde discounfite soche xx as be here. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

2†. Opinion; view.

Certis, as at my *devys*,
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwelle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 651.

3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

Your Inuention being once deuised, take heede that neither pleasure of rime, nor varietie of *deuise*, do carie you from it. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 2.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philosophic, is of his [Franklin's] *device*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale-tie, a *device* for fastening the ends of the hoops by which bales of cotton are held in compact form.
E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something devised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

Some witty *deuise* and fiction made for a purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. Job v. 12.

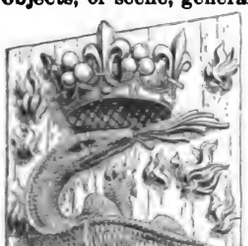
His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11.

His [the Attorney-General's] Head is full of Proclamations and *Devices* how to bring Money into the Exchequer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, lo, behold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd. . . .
Lo, this *device* was sent me from a nun,
Or sister sanctified, of holiest note.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often contains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the *badge* and the *cognizance* in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was often used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See *emblem*, *impress*.


Device of Francis I.

The *device* of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy in his right foot. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

Hence — **8.** The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!
Longfellow, Excelsior.

9†. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation.

At device† [OF. *a devis*, *a devise*, at will, in good order], choicely; excellently.

Whan the two sones of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saisnes were passed, thei wende to haue no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte on horse, and rode oute of the castell of randoil, and were foure hundred wele armed *at devise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 278.

Overreaching device. See *overreach*. — **Point device.** See *point*. = **Syn. 5.** *Contrivance*, *Shift*, etc. (see *expedient*, *n.*; see also *artifice*), wile, ruse, manœuver, trick. — **7.** Design, symbol.

deviceful (dē-vīs′fụl), *a.* [< *device* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rare.]

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegromes state, the brides most rich aray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 8.

devicefully (dē-vīs′fụl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *devisefully*; < *deviceful* + *-ly*².] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . *devisefully* being set
And bound up, might with speechless secresy
Deliver errands mutely and naturally.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

★ **devil** (dev′l), *n.* [Also formerly *devel* (*devell*, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. *divel* (*divell*, etc.), and contr. *deil*, *decl*, *deal*, *deale*, *dule*, etc.; < ME. *devil*, *devel*, *devell*, *divell*, *deovel*, contr. *deul*, *dule*, *del*, etc., < AS. *deófol*, *deóful*, oldest form *dióbal* = OS. *diubal* = OFries. *diovel*, *divel*, = D. *duivel* = MLG. *duvel*, LG. *dävel* = OHG. *tiufal*, *tiuval*, *tiefal*, MHG. *tiuvel*, *tiufel*, *tiefel*, *tuvel*, G. *teufel* = Icel. *djöfull* = Sw. *djefvul* = Dan. *djævel* = Goth. *diabula*, *diabaulus*, *diabulus* = OF. *diable*, *deable*, F. *diable* = Pr. *diable*, *diabol* = Sp. *diablo* = Pg. *diabo* = It. *diavolo*, < LL. *diabolus*, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. *diyavolŭ*, *dĭyavolŭ*, Bulg. *diyavol* = Serv. *dyavo* = Bohem. *d'abel* = Pol. *djabel*, *dyabel* (barred *l*) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *dĭyavolŭ*, *diavolŭ*, devil, < Gr. *διάβολος*, a slanderer, in New Testament and eccl. use the devil, < *διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, < *διά*, through, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] **1†.** A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil*? He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve. John vi. 70, 71.

[This use of the original term *διάβολος* occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered *devil* in the English versions.]

2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the enemy of God and of holiness, and bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God permits, and capable of being made subservient to God's will. In this respect he differs from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coördinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of *the devil*. Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce *the devil* and all his works?
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lady M. Are you a man?
Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal *the devil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Note, that the climax and the crown of things
Invariably is, *the devil* appears himself,
Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 190.

3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek *δαιμόνιον* and *δαίμων*, a spirit or demon: see *demon*.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See *demoniacal*.

3if the *Devylle* that is with inne answere that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils*. Mark xvi. 9.

4. A false god; an idol. [In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *devil* occurs four times: twice (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15) translating Hebrew *sairim*, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyrs," and twice (Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translating Hebrew *shedim*, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament *δαιμόνιον*, or *demon*, is in one instance (see extract) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.]

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. 1 Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very *devil* for reckless dash.

Whan the cristin saugh this grete *deuell* [the gigantic Saxon king] comynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the moste hardyest of all the cristin hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beverley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a *devil* of a fellow — will you, Jack? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

6. A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (*little*, *poor*, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd *little devil*; a *poor devil* (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.]

Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxcomb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such *poor Devils* as we are? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never more so than when a *poor devil* comes to offer his service to so *poor* a *devil* as myself.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 32.

Why, sure, you are not the *poor devil* of a lover, are you? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

7. As an expletive: (*a*) The deuce: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.]

What *a devil* ails thee?
Dost long to be hang'd?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.
Hor. My niece! *the devil* she is!
Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how *the devil* they got there.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 172.

(*b*) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, *devil a* bit (not a bit). Compare *fiend*, Scotch *fient*, in similar use.

It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil a* cross.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The *devil a* good word will she give a servant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the *devil a* monk was he!
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 24.

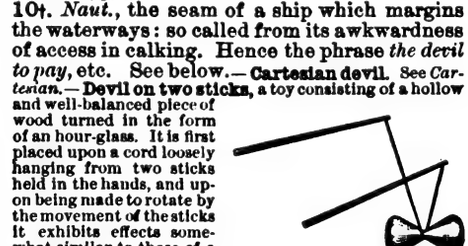
Why then, for fear, the *devil a* bit for love,
I'll tell you, Sir. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. 1.

8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See *printer's devil*, below. — **9.** A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances. (*a*) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical impurities. Also called *willower*, *willy*. (*b*) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to prevent it from collapsing or changing form under the manipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (*c*) A machine for making wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In *paper-making*, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. *E. H. Knight.*

[The rags must be dusted] by the *devil*, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 119.

(*e*) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. *Goldsmiths' Handbook*, p. 87.

10†. *Naut.*, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase *the devil to pay*, etc. See below. — **Cartesian devil.** See *Cartesian*. — **Devil on two sticks,** a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced piece of wood turned in the form of an hour-glass. It is first placed upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and upon being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks it exhibits effects somewhat similar to those of a top. — **Devil's advocate.** See *advocate*. — **Devil's apron.** See *devil's-apron*. — **Devil's claw.** See *claw*. — **Devil's coach-horse,** the popular English name of a large rove-beetle, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, belonging to the family *Staphylinidæ* and tribe *Brachelytra* of the pentamerous *Coleoptera*; it is common in Great Britain, where it is also called *cocktail*, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws, it presents a diabolical appearance, which has suggested the popular name. Also called *devil's-cow*.


Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.


Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olens*), natural size.

As this atrocious tale of his turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

Devil's cotton. See *devil's-cotton*. — **Devil's cow.** See *devil's-cow*. — **Devil's daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*). — **Devil's darning-needle.** (*a*) The common

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name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ*: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (*b*) The Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.—**Devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Devil's ear.** See *devil's-ear.*—**Devil's finger.** See *devil's-finger.*—**Devil's snuff-box,** the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it.—**Forest devil,** the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor.—**Go to the devil!** clear out! be off! an objurgation expressing impatience and contempt.—**Like the devil looking over Lincoln,** or **as the devil looks over Lincoln,** a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoln Minster [England], over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (*Grose*, Local Proverbs.)

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swolne
Like *as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne.*
Heywood, Dialogues, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?
Lady Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me *as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.*
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that the workmen do jocosely call them *devils.* *Moxon.*

Tasmanian or **native devil,** the ursine dasyure, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyure.*

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil.* *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 22.

The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called *the divel on his neck* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. *Foxe.*

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! *the devil rides upon a fiddlestick;* What's the matter? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The devil's books. See *book.*—**The Devil's Own,** a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808–14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers.—**The devil's tattoo.** See *tattoo.*—**The devil to pay,** great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot,* to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. See def. 10, and *pay.*—**To give the devil his due,** to do justice even to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To *give the devil his due,* John Calvin was a great man. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To go to the devil, to go to ruin.—**To hold a candle to the devil,** to abet an evil-doer.—**To play the devil** (or **very devil**) **with,** to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still,
In view o' the town; he *plays the devil with* 'em,
And they the Turks with him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to *play the very devil with* everything and everybody.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What *devills pater noster* is this he is *saying?* What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand? *Terence in English* (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation.

devil (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *devilled,* ppr. *deviling* or *devilling.* [< *devil, n.*] 1. To make devilish, or like a devil.—2. In *cookery,* to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving.*

The *deviled* chicken and buttered toast.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [Colloq.]—4. To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed.*

devil-bird (dev'l-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ.*

devil-bolt (dev'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar'āj), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. *E. H. Knight.*

devil-dodger (dev'l-doj'ėr), *n.* A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be damn'd. *Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vi.

deviless (dev'l-es), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ess.*] A she-devil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses,* we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188.

devilet (dev'l-et), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-et.*] A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these *Devilets* call'd?
These three little Fiends so gay?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 392.

★**devil-fish** (dev'l-fish), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (*a*) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius,* otherwise called *angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toad-fish,* etc. See cut under *angler.* (*b*) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampyrus,* which has very wide-spreading sides or pectoral fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its sides or pectorals up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (*c*) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus.*



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

devilhood (dev'l-hůd), *n.* [< *devil* + *-hood.*] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *E. D.*

devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-a-bůsh'), *n.* A garden-flower, *Nigella damascena,* so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist.*

deviling (dev'l-ing), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-ing.*] 1†. A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young *deuilings.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Also called *devil-screecher.* Also written *develin.* [Prov. Eng.]

devilish (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= D. *duivelsch* = G. *teuflisch* = Sw. *djefvulsk* = Dan. *djævelsk;* as *devil* + *-ish*[1]. The earlier adj. was ME. *deoflich,* < AS. *deóflic* for **deófollic* (= OHG. *tiufallich* = Icel. *djöfulligr*), < *deófol,* devil, + *-lic,* E. *-ly.*] 1. Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce
Count Guido *devilish* and damnable;
His wife Pomphilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

=**Syn.** 1. Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [< *devilish, a.*] Excessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ha! ha! 'twas *devilish* entertaining, to be sure!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe—he's tough, sir, tough, and *de-vilish* sly! *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, vii.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* 1. In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South*, Sermons, I. 450.

2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this *devilishness* of temper make way for himself in life?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

devilism† (dev'l-izm), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ism.*] Diabolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism.*
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devilized,* ppr. *devilizing.* [Formerly also *divelize;* < *devil* + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from *divelizing.*
N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.

II. *trans.* To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 13.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-kin.*] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kâr'), *a.* [A sentence, *the devil may care* (sc. *I don't*), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, Oliver Twist, i.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life—perfectly *devil-may-care.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *devil* + *-ment.*] Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere *devilment.*

This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.

Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of *devilment!* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 298.

devilry (dev'l-ri), *n.*; pl. *devilries* (-riz). [< *devil* + *-ry;* cf. F. *diablerie.*] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian synagogue, and the vnwritten verities starke lyes and *deuilry.*
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe. *Hazlitt*, Dram. Literature.

devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā'prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria,* an olive-brown alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. saccharina,* in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons,* Laminariæ, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of spongetents. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 9.

devil's-bird (dev'lz-bėrd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella,* the note of which is translated "deil, deil, deil take ye." *Macgillivray.*

devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [Translating ML. *morsus diaboli* (L. *morsus,* a bite; *diaboli,* gen. of LL. *diabolus:* see *morsel* and *devil*), G. *Teufels-abbiss*—"so called," says the Ortus Sanitatis, on the authority of Oribasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (*a*) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa,* a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (*b*) In the United States, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium luteum,* a lilliaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (*c*) The button-snakeroot, *Laciniaria spicata.*

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pteroceras scorpio,* found in the Indian ocean.

devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A prickly araliaceous plant, *Echinopanax horridus,* occurring from Oregon to Alaska, and in Japan.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot'n), *n.* A small tree, *Abroma augusta,* a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

devil-screecher (dev'l-skrē'chėr), *n.* Same as *deviling,* 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old pharmaceutical name of asafetida.

devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil,* *n.*, 9 (*d*).

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Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool? *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 289.

devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 5.

devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig*.

devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing'gėr), *n.* A starfish.

devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

devilship (dev'l-ship), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ship*.] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—**His devilship**, a ludicrous title of address, on type of *his lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Description of Honour.

devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ*; a rear-horse.

devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), *n.* 1. Certain species of *Euphorbia*, especially *E. Peplis* and *E. Helioscopia*: so called from their acrid, poisonous milk.—2. The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.

devil's-shoestrings (dev'lz-shō'stringz), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Cracca Virginiana*: so called from its tough, slender roots.

devil-tree (dev'l-trē), *n.* An evergreen apocynaceous tree, *Pala scholaris* (*Alstonia scholaris* of Robert Brown), of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

deviltry (dev'l-tri), *n.*; pl. *deviltries* (-triz). [Irreg. for *devilry*, q. v.] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *deviltries*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xcv.

Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

devil-wood (dev'l-wůd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'l-wėr'ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'l-wėr'shi-pėr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshippers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 299.

devint, **devinet**, *n.* Old forms of *divine*.

devioscope (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *devius*, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *devioscope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *devius*, lying off the high road, out of the way, < *de*, off, away, + *via*, way. Cf. *deviate*.] 1. Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe*.

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson*.

And pursuing
Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Rush together at last. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [Rare.]

When a shoal
Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike
Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

=**Syn.** Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See *irregular*.

deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hardwood tree. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 51.

deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Bailey*, 1727.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp. of *devirginare* (> F. *dévirginer*), deflower, < *de-* priv. + *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *devirginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *devirginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii., Arg.

devirgination† (dē-vėr-ji-nā'shon), *n.* [< *devirginate*: see *-ation*.] Deprivation of virginity.

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *devise* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations. *Barrow*, Works, II. ii.

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone*, Com.

devisal (dē-vī'zal), *n.* [< *devise* + *-al*.] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviscerate (dē-vis'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *viscera*, the internal organs: see *viscera*. Cf. *eviscerate*.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

devisceration (dē-vis-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deviscerate*: see *-ation*.] The operation of removing the viscera.

devise (dē-vīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising*. [Early mod. E. also *devize*; < ME. *devisen*, *devysen*, *divisen*, *devicen*, < OF. *deviser*, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F. *deviser* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *devisar* = It. *divisare*, divide, share, describe, think, < ML. as if **divisare*, < *divisa*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see *device*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *devysed*, be Astronomeres, in 12 Signes; and every Signe is *devysed* in 30 Degrees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hathe aboven. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

2†. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholde I more *devise*?
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 662.

I schalle *devise* 3ou sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, aftre it may best come to my mynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and rode toward the Citie, *deuising* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes. *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

3†. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forto reken al the arai in Rome that time,
Alle the men vpon mold ne miȝt hit *deuice*,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray;
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,
I will, if please you it discure, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . *deviseth* first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devisen* it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. Ex. xxxv. 32.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 90.

5†. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 215.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands? *Hallam*.

=**Syn.** 4. To concoct, concert.

II. *intrans.* To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us *devize* of ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take. *Sir T. More* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devises* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (dē-vīz'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device*; in legal senses due to the verb *devise*: see *device*, *n.*, *devise*, *v.*] 1† (dē-vīs'). An obsolete spelling of *device*.—2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke*.

(*b*) A will or testament. (*c*) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *devise*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 124.

(*d*) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—**Executory devise**, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman*; *Brown and Hadley*.

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* [< *devise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

deviseful†, **devisefully**†. Obsolete forms of *deviceful*, *devicefully*.

deviser (dē-vī'zėr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour onely and no *deuiser* of that which he wrate. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

devisor (dē-vī'zor), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

devitable† (dev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **devitabilis*, < *devitare*, avoid, < *de*, away, + *vitare*, shun, avoid. Cf. *evitable*.] Avoidable. *Bailey*.

devitalization (dē-vī'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *devitalize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

devitalize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vitalize*.] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 528.

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett. *The Nation*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.

devitation† (dev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *devitatio(n-)*, < *devitare*, pp. *devitatus*, avoid: see *devitable*.] A warning off; warning: the opposite of *invitation*.

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 277.

devitrification (dē-vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dévitrification*; as *devitrify* + *-ation*. See *-fication*.] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumur porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain*.) The term *devitrification* is much employed by petrographers in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. The term is sometimes incorrectly applied to primary crystallization in either natural or artificial glass, but should refer only to changes in a solid glass. It may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The devitrification of glassy rocks has often proceeded from perlitic cracks,

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giving access to the solutions effecting the change. Lines representing these cracks may frequently be seen in thin sections under the microscope, even when devitrification is complete.

devitrify (dē-vit'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [< F. *dévitrifier*; as *de-* priv. + *vitrify*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

devive (dē-vīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times." *Beale.*

devocalization (dē-vō'kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *devocalize* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocalize (dē-vō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocate† (dev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *devocatus*, pp. of *devocare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
From them you *devocate*.
T. Preston, King Cambises.

devocation† (dev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **devocatio(n-)*, < L. *devocare*: see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 97.

devoid† (dē-void'), *v. t.* [< ME. *devoiden*, make empty, leave, < OF. *desvoidier*, *desvuidier*, empty out, < *des-*, away, + *voidier*, *vuidier*, void, < *void*, *vuid*, *vuit*, empty, void: see *void*.] 1. To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand,
And had her swithe *devoyde* hys land.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wont watz whyle *devoyde* my wrange [wrong].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 15.

devoid (dē-void'), *a.* [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid*, *v.*); conformed to *void*, q. v.] 1†. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place *devoid*. *Spenser*, F. Q.

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with *of*: as, *devoid of* understanding.

Her life was beastly and *devoid of* pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days *devoid of* happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 335.

=Syn. 2. *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

devoir (dev-wor'), *n.* [F., duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. *debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *dever*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vse their best *deuoire*,
In furdering eche honest harmelesse cause.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and *devoir*,
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for. *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.
Crabbe, Works, II. 39.

devolute† (dev'ō-lūt), *v. t.* [< L. *devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 329.

devolution (dev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *dévolution* = Sp. *devolución* = Pg. *devolução* = It. *devoluzione*, < ML. *devolutio(n-)*, < L. *devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] 1. The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.
Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. *Brougham.*

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the *devolution* of the estate in the household. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 95.

3. In *Scots law*: (*a*) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (*b*) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—4. The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its *devolution*, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.
Science, VII. 555.

Clause of devolution. See *clause*.

devolve (dē-volv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= Sp. Pg. *devolver* = It. *devolvere*, < L. *devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*. Cf. *evolve*, *revolve*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

He spake of virtue: . . .
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly thir own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to *devolve* all on a single Person. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are *devolved*, or which they have framed to themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now *devolved*
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . *devolved* into the rivers below.
Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson.*

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy *devolved* on Guicciardini.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal *devolved* on Emanuel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar *devolving* into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist. *Jon Bee*, Esq. on Samuel Foote.

devolvement (dē-volv'ment), *n.* [< *devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*

Devonian (de-vō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Devonia*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < AS. *Defenas*, *Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: W. *Dyfnaint*, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Eas'ly ambling down through the *Devonian* dales.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Sedgwick and Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by them as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which Murchison substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire — lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties — contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonic (de-von'ik), *a.* Same as *Devonian*.

Devon kerseys. See *kersey*.

devonshire (dev'on-shēr), *v. t.* Same as *denshire*.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns.

devoration† (dev-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *devoratio(n-)*, < L. *devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their sauage beasts, beene occasione of the death and *deuoration* of manie children.
Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devorst, *n.* An obsolete form of *divorce*.

devotary† (dē-vō'ta-ri), *n.* [< ML. *devotarius*, < L. *devotus*, devoted: see *devote*, *a.*, and *votary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory*, Works, p. 50.

devote (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [< L. *devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.) of *devovere*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *vovere*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devow*.] 1. To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No *devoted* thing, that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, . . . shall be sold or redeemed: every *devoted* thing is most holy unto the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is else *devoted*, I am but a shadow.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he *devotes* it. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

Hence — 2. To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.
Rowe.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents *devoted*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 890.

Here I *devote* your senate! *Croly*, Catiline.

3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.

He hath *devoted* and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is *devoted* to the hopes of love.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies *devoted* to dress and study. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

They *devoted* themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

=Syn. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, *Consecrate*, *Hallow*, destine, set apart. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote*, *devout*, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 2) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act; to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and *devoted* it to a nobler service. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by; there, before him,
And underneath that *consecrated* roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

And, from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 592.

3. *Addict*, *Devote*, etc. See *addict*.

devote† (dē-vōt'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devote*, < OF. *devot*, F. *dévot* = Pr. *devot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *divoto*, < L. *devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote*, *v.* Doublet, *devout*, q. v.] I. *a.* Devoted; devout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, vnto your highnes, as your perpetual and *deuote* friends. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly *devote* to his service.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. *n.* A devotee.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vō'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *devote*, *v.*] 1. Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her *devoted* head. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the *devoted* soil of the Netherlands.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the *devoted* spot in terror and despair.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a *devoted* friend; a *devoted* student of philosophy.

The most *devoted* champion. *Macaulay.*

devotedness (dē-vō'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

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In human nature there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrious for self-sacrificing *devotedness*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 235.

devotee (dev-ō-tē′), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ee*[1].] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its *devotees* and martyrs. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=Syn. Zealot, enthusiast.

devoteeism (dev-ō-tē′izm), *n.* [< *devotee* + *-ism*.] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic *devoteeism* is the unhealthy development of religious introspection. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 477.

devotement (dē-vōt′ment), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ment*.] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

devoter (dē-vō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—2†. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman.*

devoterer†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advoutrer*. Cf. *devotor*[2].] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the advouteress. *Becon*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion (dē-vō′shon), *n.* [< ME. *devotioun, devocion, devocioun*, < OF. *devotion*, F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio* = Sp. *devoción* = Pg. *devoção* = It. *divozione*, < L. *devotio*(*n*-), devotion, < *devotus*, pp. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*.] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating: as, the *devotion* of one's means to a certain purpose; the *devotion* of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its *devotion* to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham*, George Ripley, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (*a*) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Nevertheless to them that with *Devocion* behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a ffar ys grauntyd clene remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of *devotion*, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin.*

(*b*) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a *devotion* too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic *devotion* as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 457.

(*c*) Close attention or application in general: as, his *devotion* to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Their . . . tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 206.

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (*a*) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . .
That day and night said his *devotion*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 46.

Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

They returned again to our Lady Church, where was performed very long and tedious *devotion*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39.

(*b*) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other *Devotions* of the People, in a decent Basin. *Book of Common Prayer*, Holy Communion.

4†. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions* [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions*,
Tumbled together into one rude chaos. *Beau. and Fl.*

5†. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys,
Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy *devotion*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his *devotion*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ¶ 97.

=Syn. 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—2 (*a*). *Piety, Godliness*, etc. (See *religion*.) (*b*). *Attachment, Affection*, etc. (see *love*), zeal, fidelity, constancy.

devotionair† (dē-vō-shon-ār′), *n.* [< F. as if **dévotionnaire*, < *dévotion*, devotion: see *devotion*.] A devotee. *Davies.*

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotionair* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 264.

devotional (dē-vō′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *devotion* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

=Syn. *Devout, Devotional.* See *devout*.

II.† *n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vō′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *devotional* + *-ist*.] Same as *devotionist*. [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

devotionally (dē-vō′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, *devotionally* inclined.

devotionist (dē-vō′shon-ist), *n.* [< *devotion* + *-ist*.] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist*. [Rare.]

devotiousness† (dē-vō′shus-nes), *n.* [< **devotious* (not used) (< *devotion* + *-ous*) + *-ness*.] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond.*

devotot† (dē-vō′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *devotus*: see *devote* and *devout*.] A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc.; a devotee. *N. E. D.*

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2.

devotor†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter*.] An adulterer.

devour[1] (dē-vour′), *v.* [< ME. *devouren*, < OF. *devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir*, F. *dévorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *devorar* = It. *devorare*, < L. *devorare*, devour, < *de*, down, + *vorare*, consume, devour: see *voracious, vorant*.] I. *trans.* 1. To eat up entirely; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal
The children and *devour*. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

They never adventured to know any thing; nor euer did any thing but *devoure* the fruits of other mens labours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a *devouring* passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 3.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to *devour* a book; the usurers have *devoured* his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth *devoure*
The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight.
Spenser, Visions of Petrarch.

Which [the scribes] *devour* widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

I perceive these lords
At this encounter do so much admire,
That they *devoure* their reason; and scarce think
Their eyes do offices of truth. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Now speak of the Haven; rather *devouring* then encreased by a little river. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks *devour*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 6.

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.
Dryden.

With an unguarded look she now *devour'd*
My nearer Face. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Hence—5. To give delight to; charm; enchant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, *devouring*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

To devour the (or **one's**) **way, distance,** or **course,** to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

He seem'd in running to *devour the way*,
Staying no longer question.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for *devouring his distance*, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 346.

The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, *devour the course*, hurrying along with unremitting velocity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

=Syn. 1. *Consume*, etc. See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* To consume. [Rare.]

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii. 3.

devour[2]†, *n.* See *dever*.

devourable (dē-vour′a-bl), *a.* [< *devour*[1] + *-able*. Cf. OF. *devorable, devourable*, devouring, voracious.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*. *Plutarch*, Morals, ii. 116 (Ord MS.).

devourer (dē-vour′ėr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*.

devouress†, *n.* [ME. *devouresse*; < *devour*[1] + *-ess*, after equiv. OF. *devoreresse, devoureresse*.] A female devourer. *Wyclif.*

devouringly (dē-vour′ing-li), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

devourment (dē-vour′ment), *n.* [< *devour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *devorement, devourement*.] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook
Time's sure *devourment*!
R. W. Gilder, A Portrait of Servetus.

devout (dē-vout′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devout*, also *devote*, < OF. *devot, devoult*, F. *dévot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *devoto, divoto*, < L. *devotus*, devoted, pp. of *devovere*, vow, devote: see *devote*, *v.* and *a.* The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout*.] I. *a.* 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and *devout*. Luke ii. 25.

The Spaniard is very *devout* in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and *devout* in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

And holy hymns from which the life *devout*
Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out.
Whittier, On a Prayer-book.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy *devout* Sermon. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 863.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety. =Syn. 1. *Devout, Devotional*; prayerful, godly, saintly. *Devout* pertains especially to the internal, *devotional* to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A *devout* heart, a *devout* man, a *devout* look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a *devotional* attitude, a *devotional* book.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly *devout*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a *devotional* energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

II.† *n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 247.

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

devoute†, *adv.* [ME.; < *devout*, *a.*] Devoutly. *Chaucer.*

devoutful† (dē-vout′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *devout* + *-ful*, 1. A similar formation is *grateful*.] 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.—2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

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devoutless† (dē-vout'les), *a.* [< *devout* + *-less.*] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.]

devoutlessness† (dē-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoutly (dē-vout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *devoutly, devotly, -liche*; < *devout* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Devowtly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

devoutness (dē-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

devove† (dē-vōv'), *v. t.* [< L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote*, *v. t.*] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son, whom he *devoved*.
Cowley, Davideis, iv

devow† (dē-vou'), *v. t.* [< OF. *devouer*, F. *dévouer*, devote, give up, < L. *devotare*, freq. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*. The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] 1. To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry
And search of which your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devow'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dew[1] (dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, deaw*; < ME. *dew, dewe, deaw*, < AS. *dēaw* = OFries. *daw* = D. *dauw* = MLG. *dow, douwe, dawe, dau*, LG. *dau* = OHG. *tou, tau* (*touw-*), MHG. *tou* (*touw-*), G. *tau, thau* = Icel. *dögg* = Sw. *dagg*, dew, cf. *dugg*, drizzling rain, = Dan. *dug*, dew (ODan. *dugregn*, drizzling rain), = Goth. **daggwa-* (?), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. *dag*[1], dew: see *dag*[1], *deg*.] 1. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.

They [in Peru] haue large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourished with the *deaw*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 873.

Since *dew* is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet convened into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phænomena that shew the power of *dew* in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtile saline parts. *Boyle*, Hist. of Air, xi.

She . . . wash'd her hands with the *dew[s]* of heav'n,
That on sweet roses fall.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 296).

The *dews* of the evening most carefully shun,—
Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.
Chesterfield, Advice to a Lady in Autumn.

2. Something likened to dew: (*a*) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome imps that round me grew,
The *dews* of blessing heaviest fall
Where care falls too. *Jean Ingelow.*

(*b*) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion,
Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, i.

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . .
His face was rugged, and his hoarie hed
Dropped with brackish *deaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.]

dew[1] (dū), *v. t.* [< ME. *dewen*, < AS. *dēawian* = OFries. *dawa* = D. *dauwen* = LG. *dauen* = OHG. *touwōn, towōn, towēn*, MHG. *touwen*, G. *tauen, thauen* = Icel. *döggva* = Sw. *dagga*, dew, cf. *dugga*, drizzle, = Dan. *dugge*, dew; from the noun. Cf. *bedew*.] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands *dewed* with wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

dew[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

dewan (dē-wän'), *n.* [Also written *deewan*, and more correctly *divan, dīwān*, < Hind. *dīwān*, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, < Pers. *dīvān*: see *divan*.] In India: (*a*) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewan*. . . . The *Dewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(*b*) The chief financial minister of a state. (*c*) The prime minister of a native state. (*d*) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (*e*) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. *Yule and Burnell.*

dewani, dewanny (dē-wä'ni), *n.* [< Hind. *dīwānī*, prop. adj., relating to a *dīwān*; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a *dīwān*: see *dewan*.] The office of dewan.

dew-beater (dū'bē'tėr), *n.* 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57.

★2. *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. *Halliwell.*

dewberry (dū'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dewberries* (-iz). [< *dew*[1] + *berry*[1]; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] 1. In England, the popular name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. *Rubus procumbens*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant. See the supplement. [U. S.]

dew-besprent (dū'bē-sprent'), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*, and were in fold. *Milton*, Comus, l. 542.

dew-claw (dū'klâ), *n.* 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.



Left Fore Foot of a Terrier. *X*, dew-claw.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawed† (dū'klâd), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but *dew-clawd* Seperatists. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 11.

dew-cup (dū'kup), *n.* 1. The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Mackay.* Also *dew-drink*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

dew-drink (dū'dringk), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1.

dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* [= D. *dauwdropp-el* = ★G. *thautropfen* = Dan. *dugdraabe* = Sw. *daggdroppe*.] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

dewe[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*[1].

dewe[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

dewe[3]†, *v. t.* See *due*[2].

deweylite (dū'i-līt), *n.* [< Chester *Dewey*, an American scientist (1784–1867), + *-lite*.] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dū'fâl), *n.* [= Dan. *dugfald*.] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Noiseless as *dew-fall*, heed it well—
Thy Father's call of love!
Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewful†, *a.* See *dueful*.

dew-grass† (dū'gràs), *n.* A name of the ★manna-grass.

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* [< *dewy* + *-ness*.] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewitt† (dē-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *De-witted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

★**dewlap** (dū'lap), *n.* [< ME. *dewlap, dewlappe* (= Dan. *doglæp*); < *dew*[1] + *lap*[1] (= Dan. *kæp*), a loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing: see *lap*[3].] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.
S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616.

4. *pl.* In *her.*, same as *wattles*.

dewlapped, dewlapt (dū'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . .
Crook-knee'd and *dew-lapp'd* like Thessalian bulls.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

dew-plant (dū'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *ice-plant*. ★—2. Same as *sundew*.

dew-point (dū'point), *n.* [= D. *dauwpunt* = Dan. *dugpunkt*.] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation*. The dew-point varies with the nature of the nucleus on which the vapor is deposited; being lowest for particles of dust and highest for positively electrified ions or corpuscles. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer*.

The point of saturation or *dew-point*.
A. Geikie, Phys. Geog., p. 74.

dew-retted (dū'ret'ed), *a.* Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dū'ret'ing), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening*.

dew-shoe (dū'shō), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Sigurd strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dū'stōn), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dū'tri), *n.* [Cf. *Datura*.] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

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dew-worm (dū′wėrm), *n.* The common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris.*

dewy (dū′i), *a.* [< ME. **dewy*, < AS. *dēawig* (= G. *tauig*, *thauig* = Sw. *daggig*), < *dēaw*, dew, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

Ere the hot sun count
His *dewy* rosary on the eglantine.
Keats, Isabella, st. 24.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a *dewy* splendour falls
On the little flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, *dewy* tears.

A *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground.
Milton, P. L., vii. 333.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton*, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to *dewy* eve,
A summer's day. *Milton*, P. L., i. 743.

But now the sun
With orient beams had chased the *dewy* night
From earth and heaven. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "*dewy* sleep ambrosial," *Cowper*, Iliad, ii.—6. In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexia (dek′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand or side: see *dexter*.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*.

Dexiidæ (dek-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidæ*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiariæ*.

dexiocardia (dek′si-ō-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] ★Same as *dextrocardia*.

dexiotropic (dek′si-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand, + *τροπικός*, < *τρόπος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning or turned to the right (of the animal), as the whorls of certain gastropod shells: opposed to *lævotropic*.

In Planorbis, which is *dexiotropic* . . . instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dextre* = Sp. *diestro* = Pg. It. *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. *δεξιτερός*, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix *-ter* = *-τερος*) < L. *dex-* = Gr. *δεξιός*, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. *daksha*, able, dexterous, strong (cf. *dakshina*, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. *taihswa*, right, *taihswo*, the right hand, = OHG. *zeso* (*zesw-*), right, = W. *deheu*, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, south (cf. *deasil*), = OBulg. *desinŭ*, *destŭ*, right, *desĭnitsa*, the right hand, = Russ. *desnitsa*, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ *daksh*, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: as, the *dexter* side of a shield.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds-in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter chief**, in *her.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.* See *diagonal*.

II. *n.* In *her.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

dexterity (deks-ter′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dextérité* = Pg. *dexteridade* = It. *destrità*, < L. *dexterita(t-)s*, < *dexter*, right, right-hand: see *dexter*.] 1. Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal *dexterity* of the whole historic period.
Science, V. 460.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. *Lancet.*

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their *dexterity* in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

The Tahitians have the *dexterity* of amphibious animals in the water. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much *Dexterity* as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little *dexterity* of conduct.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.

By his incomparable *dexterity*, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=**Syn.** 3. Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

dexterous, dextrous (deks′tę-rus, deks′trus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, ready (see *dexter*), + *-ous*.] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.]—2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Muzlings were stoln by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very *dextrous* thieves in our Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 529.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield.
Pope.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a *dexterous* manager.

The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very *dextrous* at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 176.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay.*

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: as, *dexterous* management.

Cnossus was also famous for its bows and arrows, and for a *dextrous* use of that sort of arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 256.

The *dexterous* use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

=**Syn.** *Expert*, *Skilful*, etc. (see *adroit*), nimble, brisk, agile.

dexterously, dextrously (deks′tę-rus-li, deks′trus-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them *dexterously*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

dexterousness, dextrousness (deks′tę-rus-nes, deks′trus-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dextrad (deks′trad), *adv.* [< L. *dexter* + *-ad*[3], toward: see *-ad*[3].] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dextral (deks′tral), *a.* [< ML. *dexteralis*, **dextralis*, on the right, < L. *dexter*, right: see *dexter*.] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In *conch.*, dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dextral* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—2. Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine *dextrality*, there would be many more Scævolas than are delivered in story. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

dextrally (deks′tral-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indifferently either way—either *dextrally* or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 287.

dextran, dextrane (deks′tran, -trān), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-an*, *-ane*.] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextrorotatory. It has the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

dextrer†, *n.* See *destrer*. *Chaucer.*

dextrine (deks′trin), *n.* [= F. *dextrine*, < L. *dexter*, right, + *-ine*[2].] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *gommeline*, *moist gum*, *starch-gum*, *British gum*, and *Alsace gum*.

dextrocardia (deks-trō-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side. Also *dexiocardia*.

dextro-compound (deks′trō-kom′pound), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *compound*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound substance which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

dextroglucose (deks′trō-glō′kōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right (see *dextrose*), + E. *glucose*.] Dextrorotatory glucose. Formerly called *dextrose*.

dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarization*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*. *Rodwell.*

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī′rus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*.] Gyrating ★or circling to the right.

dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō′ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *rotatory*.] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

dextrorsal (deks-trôr′sal), *a.* [< *dextrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *dextrorse*.

dextrorse (deks-trôrs′), *a.* [< L. *dextrorsum*, uncontracted *dextrovorsum*, *-versum*, toward the right, < *dexter*, right, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vortere*, *vertere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*. Cf. *sinistrorse*.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. (In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnæus, Braun, the De Candolles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.)

dextrose (deks′trōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-ose*.] The name formerly given to a sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., always associated with *l*-fructose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Now called *dextroglucose*, *grape-sugar*, and *starch-sugar*.—**Birotatory dextrose.** See *birotation*.

dextrotropous (deks-trot′rō-pus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *-τροπος* (cf. *τροπή*, a turning), < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to *lævotropous*. Also *dextrotropic*.

dextrous, dextrously, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

dey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dey*, *deye*, *deie*, *daie*, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. *deigja*, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, = Norw. *deigja*, *deia*, *deie*, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in *bu-deigja*, a maid in charge of the cattle (*bu*, household, farmstead, live stock), *bakster-deigja*, a baker (*bakster*, baking), *rakster-deigja*, a maid employed in raking hay (*rakster*, raking), = ODan. *deje*, in comp. *mælkedeje*, milkmaid (*mælke*,

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milk), *munkedeje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deig*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *baksterdeigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the dey is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *dægga*, OSw. *dæggja*, suckle, = Dan. *dægge*, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. ppr. "**diende*, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dug*[2]. Hence *dairy*, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

> She was as it were a maner *deye*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 26.
>
> There my father he is an auld cobler,
> My mother she is an auld *dey*.
> *Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).
>
> The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

dey[2] (dā), *n.* [< F. *dey*, < Turk. *day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (*Redhouse*, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by deys, in place of their legitimate beys.

deye[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *die*[1].

deye[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dye*[2].

deyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dyer*.

deyhouse (dā'hous), *n.* [Also *dayhouse*; < *dey*[1] + *house*.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]

deymaid†, *n.* See *daymaid*.

deyne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

deynous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

deynte†, **deyntee**†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*.

deyst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dais*.

dezincification (dē-zingk'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *zinc* + *-(i)fication*.] Separation of zinc from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.

dezymotize (dē-zī'mō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dezymotized*, ppr. *dezymotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + ★*zymot(ic)* + *-ize*.] To free from disease-germs.

D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.

dft. A contraction (*a*) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (*b*) sometimes, of *defendant*.

D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

dha (dä), *n.* [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

dhabb (dab), *n.* [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.

dhadium (dā'di-um), *n.* A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.

dhak (dâk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*, *dhākā*, or *dhākhā* (Anglo-Ind. *dawk*); also called *palāsa*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea monosperma*, which yields an astringent gum known commercially as *Bengal kino*. See *Butea*.

dhal (däl), *n.* Same as *dholl*.

dhalee (dal'ē), *n.* A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.

dhamnoo (dam'nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.

dhan (dan), *n.* [Hind. Beng. *dhān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.

dhar (dăr), *n.* [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.

> The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhars*, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dharri (dar'i), *n.* [Hind. *dharī*, also *dharā*, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 20 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhurrah*.

dhauri (dâ'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers, which are dried and used in dyeing.

dhobie, dhoby (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind. *dhōbī*, a washerman, < *dhōb*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie*, *dobee*.

> In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

Dhobie's itch, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.

dhobieman, dhobyman (dō'bi-man), *n.*; pl. *dhobiemen*, *dhobymen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

> [The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 110.

dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*



Dhole (*Canis dukkunensis*).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.

dholl (dōl), *n.* The East Indian name for *Cajan Cajan*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, ★dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal*, *dal*.

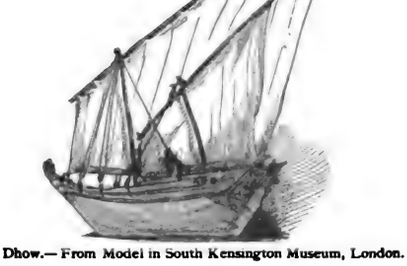
dhoney, dhony, *n.* See *doni*.

dhotee, dhoty (dō'tē, -ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. ★Hind. *dhotī*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie*, *dotie*.

dhourra[1], *n.* See *durra*.

Dhourra[2] (dō'rą), *n.* Same as *Durio*.

dhow (dou), *n.* [Also *dow*, *dau*: < Swahili *dau*.] A vessel, generally with one mast, em-



Dhow.— From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

dhu (dö). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in *Dhu* Loch, black lake; Roderick *Dhu*, black Roderick (*Scott*, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dubh* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dubh linn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).

dhunchee (dun'chē), *n.* [Bengali *dhanichā*.] A tall annual plant of the tropics, *Sesban bispinosa* (*Æschynomene bispinosa*). It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its stem, which are durable in water, and are used for fishing-nets.

dhurra, *n.* See *durra*.

dhurries (dur'iz), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India, usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

> *Dhurries* are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; gaol-*dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 19.

Di. (*a*) The chemical symbol of the metal *didymium*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.

di-[1]. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *de-* have now also or only *di-*, as *divest*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *devise*, *device*, etc.

di-[2]. [L., etc., *di-*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, combining form of *δίς*, adv., twice, doubly (= L. *bis*, *bi-* = Skt. *dvi-* = E. *twi-*, etc.), < *δύο* = E. *two*: see *bi-*[2], *twi-*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *bi-*[2] (which see), and meaning 'two-,' 'twofold,' 'double,' as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese *di*oxid, MnO_2, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.

di-[3]. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dia-* before a vowel. See *dia-*.

dia-. [L., etc., *dia-*, < Gr. *δια-*, prefix, *διά*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. **δϜια*, < **δϜο*, *δύο* = E. *two*, connected with *δίς*, doubly, and L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], *dis-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.

diabantite (dī-a-ban'tīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *diabase* (altered as if Gr. *διαβάς* (*διαβαντ-*), 2d aor. part. of *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over: see *diabase*) + *-ite*[2].] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities ★in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.

diabase (dī'a-bās), *n.* [< *dia-*, erroneously for *di-*[2], double, + *base*[2]. The form simulates Gr. *διάβασις*, a crossing over, < *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over, < *διά*, through, + *βαίνειν*, go: see *basis*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both. Some authorities regard the ophitic texture (which see) as essential to diabase. The range in chemical composition is great, at one extreme being quartz-bearing varieties (= *quartz-diabase*), while at the other olivin becomes prominent (= *olivin-diabase*). The rocks to which the name 'diabase' was formerly applied were in most cases more or less decomposed and the common alteration product, chlorite, known also as *viridite*, was long considered to be an essential constituent. Diabase is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and also under that of *trap*.

diabase-porphyrite (dī'a-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), *n.* See *porphyrite*.

diabasic (dī-a-bā'sik), *a.* [< *diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.

> Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. *Science*, III. 762.

diabaterial (dī'a-bā-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαβατήρια* (sc. *ἱερά*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, cross over, < *διά*, across, + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the ★borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]

diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr *διαβήτης*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, < *διαβαίνειν*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and doubtless frequently have an entirely different causation. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See *glucosuria*.) Diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

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diabetic (dī-a-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diabetes* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to diabetes.—2. Affected with diabetes: as, a *diabetic* patient.—**Diabetic sugar**, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose*. See *glucose*.

II. *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, *diabetics* lose their craving for prohibited articles of food.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 571.

diabetical (dī-a-bet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diabetic*.

diablerie, diablery (dē-ä'blę-ri), *n.* [< F. *diablerie*, OF. *diablerie, deablerie* (= Pr. *diablia* = Sp. *diablura* = Pg. *diabrura* = It. *diavoleria*), devilry, sorcery, < *diable*, devil: see *devil*. Cf. *devilry*.] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry.—2. Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of *diablerie*.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some *diablerie*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (dī-ab'ō-lärk), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch*. *J. Oxlee*, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

diabolarchy (dī-a-bol'ȧr-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, + *-αρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The rule of the devil. *J. Oxlee.* [Rare.]

diabolic, diabolical (dī-a-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *diabolicus*, < Gr. *διαβολικός*, devilish, < *διάβολος*, devil: see *devil*.] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a *diabolic* plot; a *diabolical* temper.

Which, in other beasts observed,
Doubt might beget of *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 95.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

=Syn. See list under *devilish*.

diabolically (dī-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So *diabolically* absurd . . . as to denie that to be . . . vnlawfull unto Christians, which they haue renounced . . . in their baptism. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. iii. (cho.).

diabolicalness (dī-a-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*.
J. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

diabolify (dī-a-bol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolified*, ppr. *diabolifying*. [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-fy.*] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 59.

diabolish (dī-ab'ō-lish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish*, < LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ish*[1]: see *devilish*.] Devilishly. [Humorous.]

A *diabolish* good word. *O. W. Holmes.*

diabolism (dī-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ism.*] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 288.

3. In *occultism*, black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

diabolize (dī-ab'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolized*, ppr. *diabolizing*. [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + E. *-ize.*] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of *diabolize* public life.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 249.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that *diabolized* my imagination — I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (dī-a-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [A contr. of **diabolology*, < Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the *diabology* of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

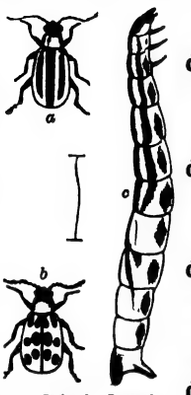
Remember the theology and the *diabology* of the time.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 355.

diabolus (dī-ab'ō-lus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διάβολος*, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and *diabolic.*] 1. In *occultism*, the spirit of evil personified; the devil.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of marsupials, containing the ursine dasyure or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*.

diabrotic (dī-a-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαβρωτικός*, able to eat through, corrosive, < *διαβιβρώσκειν* (*διαβρω-*), eat through, < *διά*, through, + *βιβρώσκειν* (√ **βρω*), eat: see *broma*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a *diabrotic* substance; *diabrotic* action.

★ **II.** *n.* In *med.*, a corrosive.

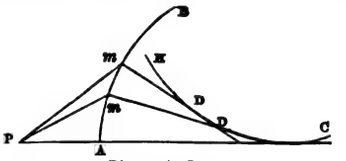
Diabrotica (dī-a-brot'i-kȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβρωτικός*, being able to eat through: see *diabrotic.*] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* and subfamily *Galerucinæ*. They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiæ not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvæ are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidæ*, and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecimpunctata*, another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.



a, Striped Cucumber-beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), and *b*, *D. duodecimpunctata*, both natural size; *c*, larva of *D. vittata* (line shows natural size).

diacatholicon (dī'a-ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholicon*.] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (dī-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + E. *caustic*, in math. sense.] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays P*m*, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve A*m*B, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



Diacaustic Curve.

AB, refracting curve; P, radiant; P*m*D, P*m*D, rays refracted at *m*. CDDH, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

in a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve*, or *caustic by refraction*. *Brande and Cox.* See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* [In math. sense, from the adj. *diacaustic*, above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.] 1†. In *med.*, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize a part.—2. A diacaustic curve. See I.

diacetin (dī-a-sē'tin), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *acet-ic* + *-in*[2].] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called *acetidin*.

diachenium (dī-a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *diachenia* (-ȧ). [NL., < *di-*[2] + *achenium*: see *achene*.] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene.

diachorial (dī-a-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαχωρεῖν*, go through, < *διά*, through, + *χωρεῖν*, make room, go.] Passing through.

diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak'i-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *diachyla* (-lȧ). [ML. NL., < Gr. *διὰ χυλῶν*, lit. 'of juices': *διά*, through, by, of; *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

The common plaister called *diachylon*.
Boyle, Works, I. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon*. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

(*b*) Now, another name for *lead-plaster*.

diachyma (dī-ak'i-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *χύμα*, liquid, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *bot.*, the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacid (dī-as'id), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *acid.*] Capable of saturating two molecules of a monobasic acid: applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids.

diaclasis (dī-ak'la-sis), *n.* Refraction.

diacodium (dī-a-kō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *diacodion*, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, < Gr. *διά κωδείων*, from poppy-heads: *διά*, through; *κώδεια*, the head, esp. of a plant, a poppy-head.] In *med.*, a syrup made of poppies.

diacœlia (dī-a-sē'li-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, between, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the third or middle ventricle of the brain.

diaconal (dī-ak'ō-nal), *a.* [< ML. *diaconalis*, < LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] Pertaining to a deacon; of the nature of a deacon's duties: as, the *diaconal* office; *diaconal* ministrations.

diaconate[1] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *diaconus*, a deacon, + *-ate*[1].] Superintended or managed by deacons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diaconate* church. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 189.

diaconate[2] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [= F. *diaconat* = Sp. Pg. It. *diaconato*, < LL. *diaconatus*, the office of a deacon, < *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—2. A body of deacons.

diaconica (dī-a-kon'i-kȧ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *διακονικά*, neut. pl. of *διακονικός*, < *διάκονος*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *irenica* and *synapte*. See *irenica* and *ectene*.

diaconicon, diaconicum (dī-a-kon'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *diaconica* (-kȧ). [< Gr. *διακονικόν*, neut. of *διακονικός*, < *διάκονος*, a deacon: see *diaconica*.] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side. It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *scevophylacium*. The diaconicon and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *pastophoria*. See cut under *bema*.

On the opposite side of the bema was the *diaconicon* or sacristy. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 191.

diacope (dī-ak'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διακοπή*, a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), < *διακόπτειν*, cut in two, < *διά*, asunder, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *tmesis*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the operculum notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 3 feet long. *Cuvier*, 1817.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—4. In *surg.*, a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

diacoustic (dī-a-kōs'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκουστικός*, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic, diaphonical*.

diacoustics (dī-a-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics*.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called ★*diaphonics*.

diacranterian (dī'a-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, apart, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, complete.] Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *syncranterian*. Also *dicranterian*.

diacrisiography (dī-a-kris-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *διάκρισις*, separation (secretion) (< *διακρίνειν*, separate: see *diacritic*) + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the organs of secretion. *Dunglison.*

diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διακριτικός*, able to distinguish, separative, < *διακρίνειν*, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, between, + *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish: see *critic*. Cf. *discern, discreet*, which are of similar formation.] **I.** *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. *n.* A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

diacritical (dī-a-krit'i-kal), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

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diacritical **mark, point, or sign.**—**Diacritical current,** in *elect.*, a magnetic current which will produce in an iron coil diacritical magnetization, or a magnetization equal to one half saturation.—**Diacritical mark, point, or sign,** a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign in order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, tone, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the transliteration of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunciation of words, as in the scheme of marking pronunciation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to *a* in the forms ă, ā, ą, are diacritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter u (*u*) is written thus, ŭ, to distinguish it from n (*n*); and the dot over the *i*, formerly used also over *y*, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages.

From "*f*," in the Icelandick alphabet, "ꝥ" is distinguished only by a *diacritical point*.
Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

diact (dī′akt), *a.* A contracted form of *diactine*.

diactinal (dī-ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< *diactine* + *-al*.] Same as *diactine*.

diactine (dī-ak′tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] Having two rays; sharp-pointed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the monaxon, biradiate, or rhabdus type. *W. J. Sollas.*

diactinic (dī-ak-tin′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray: see *actinic*.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

diadelph (dī′ą-delf), *n.* [< NL. **diadelphus*: see *diadelphous*.] In *bot.*, a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.

Diadelphia (dī-ą-del′fi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diadelphus*: see *diadelphous*.] Linnæus's seventeenth class of plants, in which the filaments are united in two sets.

diadelphian (dī-ą-del′fi-an), *a.* [< NL. *Diadelphia*, q. v.] Same as *diadelphous*.

diadelphic (dī-ą-del′fik), *a.* [As *diadelph-ous* + *-ic*.] Being one of a group of two.

diadelphite (dī-ą-del′fit), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*².] A manganese arseniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar minerals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite*.

diadelphous (dī-ą-del′fus), *a.* [< NL. **diadelphus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having stamens united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being equal or unequal; grouped together in two sets: as, *diadelphous* stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also *diadelphian*.


Diadelphous Stamens of *Indigofera tinctoria*.

diadem (dī′ą-dem), *n.* [< ME. *diademe* (= D. *diadeem* = G. Dan. Sw. *diadem*), < OF. *diademe*, F. *diadème* = Sp. Pg. It. *diadema*, < L. *diadēma*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, a band or fillet, < *διαδέειν*, bind round, < *διά*, through, + *δεῖν*, bind, tie.] 1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind, so as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.


1. Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Diadem of Constantine. (From ancient coins.)

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed *diadem*. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 108.

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights
To him who wears the regal *diadem*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 461.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a *diadem* of snow. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.

What more can I expect while David lives?
All but his kingly *diadem* he gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

4. In *her.*, one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown, and support the mound or globe at the top.—5. In *zoöl.*, a certain monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus*.

diadem (dī′ą-dem), *v. t.* [< ME. *diademen*, in pp. used as adj., after L. *diadematus*, diademed; from the noun.] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

And Dauid shal be *diademyd*, and daunten alle oure enemyes. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 444.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 232.

Diadema (dī-ą-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < L. *diadema*, a diadem: see *diadem*.] 1. A genus of *Crustacea*. *Schumacher*, 1817. —2. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Diadematidæ*. *D. mexicanus* and *D. setosum* are examples. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.—3. A genus of nymphalid butterflies. *Boisduval*, 1832.—4. A genus of *Mollusca*. *Pease*, 1868.


Diadema setosum.

diadematid (dī-ą-dem′-ą-tid), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Diadematidæ*.

Diadematidæ (dī′ą-de-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadema*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous or regular sea-urchins, order *Endocyclica*, represented by the genus *Diadema*, having a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile verticillate spines, crenulate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome.

diademed (dī′ą-demd), *p. a.* [< *diadem* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.

diadem-spider (dī′ą-dem-spī′dėr), *n.* A name of *Epeira diadema*, the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under *cross-spider*.

diadexis (dī-ą-dek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδεξις*, a taking from, succession, relief, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, take from, succeed to, < *διά*, through, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, receive.] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former in both its nature and its seat. *Dunglison*.

Diadochi (dī-ad′ō-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδοχοι*, pl. of *διάδοχος*, a successor, prop. adj., succeeding, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, succeed to, receive from another: see *diadexis*.] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have been led to settle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the *diadochi* on the inhabitants of the cities they founded.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

Diadochian (dī-ą-dō′ki-an), *a.* [< *Diadochi* + *-ian*.] Relating to the Diadochi.

Near the marble steps were various remains belonging to a monument of small dimensions and lavish *Diadochian* ornamentation.
J. T. Clarke, Rep. of Assos Expedition, 1881, p. 40.

diadochite (dī-ad′ō-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάδοχος*, a successor (see *Diadochi*) (in allusion to its relation to the arseniate pitticite or iron sinter), + *-ite*².] A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sulphate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yellowish-brown color and resinous luster.

Diadophis (dī-ad′ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *διάδ(ημα)*, a band or fillet, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] A genus of *Colubridæ*, having the head distinct, the body slender with smooth scales, the postabdominal scutella bifid, the subcaudals all divided, the cephalic plates normal, with a well-developed loral, 2 postorbitals, 2 anteorbitals, and 2 nasals, between which latter is the nostril. The best-known species is *D. punctatus*, the ring-necked snake, found in many parts of the United States, a very common and pretty snake, quite harmless, of small size, and dark-green color above and yellowish below, with a yellowish ring round the neck. There are several others.

diadrom† (dī′ą-drom), *n.* [< Gr. *διαδρομή*, *διάδρομος*, a running through, < *διαδραμεῖν*, run through, < *διά*, through, + *δραμεῖν*, run, second aor. associated with *τρέχειν*, run.] 1. A course or passing.—2. A vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot [is] one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke*.

diæresis, *n.* See *dieresis*.

diæretic, *a.* See *dieretic*.

diageotropic (dī-ą-jē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning (< *τρέπειν*, turn), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, growing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.

diageotropism (dī′ą-jē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *diageotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] Transverse geotropism; growth or movement in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. *Darwin*.

diaglyph (dī′ą-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγλύφειν*, carve through, carve in intaglio, < *διά*, through, + *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph*.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

diaglyphic (dī-ą-glif′ik), *a.* [< *diaglyph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (dī-ag-nōs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosed*, ppr. *diagnosing*. [< *diagnos-is*.] In *pathol.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, to determine the diagnosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symptoms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate.

diagnosis (dī-ag-nō′sis), *n.*; pl. *diagnoses* (-sēz). [= F. *diagnose* = Sp. Pg. *diagnosis* = It. *diagnosi*, < NL. *diagnosis*, < Gr. *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing, < *διαγιγνώσκειν*, distinguish, discern, < *διά*, between, + *γιγνώσκειν* (√ **γνω*), know, = E. *know*¹, q. v. Cf. *gnosis*, *gnostic*, etc.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the recognition of a disease from its symptoms; the determination of the nature of a diseased condition. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent definition. In this sense *diagnosis* is nearly synonymous with *definition*: both differ from *description* in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but *definition* may include points equally applicable to some other object, the particular combination of points given making it a *diagnosis*.—**Differential diagnosis,** the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history.

diagnost (dī′ag-nost), *n.* [< *diagnost-ic*.] One who diagnoses.

diagnostic (dī-ag-nos′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diagnostique* = Sp. *diagnóstico* = Pg. It. *diagnostico*, < Gr. *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish, < *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing: see *diagnosis*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constituting a ground of discrimination.

The great *diagnostic* point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always articulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 171.

II. *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a symptom of value in diagnosis. Diagnostics are of two kinds: the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic*, which distinguish a certain disease from all others.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or characterization.

diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosticated*, ppr. *diagnosticating*. [< *diagnostic* + *-ate*².] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species or disease from another; diagnose.

Woman as well as man can sell goods, plan buildings, make statues, resolve nebulæ, discover elements, *diagnosticate* diseases, construct philosophies, write epics.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 229.

diagnostician (dī′ag-nos-tish′an), *n.* [< *diagnostic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in diagnosis.

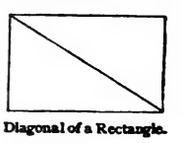
The injured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a *diagnostician* and a doctor on a minute scale.
Mind in Nature, I. 51.

diagnostics (dī-ag-nos′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagnostic*: see *-ics*.] That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease; symptomatology.

But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

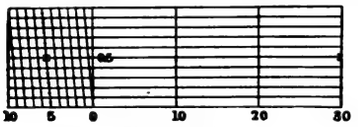
diagometer (dī-ą-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διάγειν*, conduct (< *διά*, through, + *ἄγειν*, lead), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of electroscope, consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized needle for an indicator, used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies. It was first employed by Rousseau to detect adulterations in olive-oil, which is said to have less conducting power than other fixed oils.

diagonal (dī-ag′ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *diagonal* = It. *diagonale* = D. *diagonaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *diagonal*, < L. *diagonalis*, < *diagonios*, < Gr. *διαγών-ιος*, from angle to angle, diagonal, < *διά*, through, across, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] I. *a.* 1. In *geom.*, extending, as a line, from


Diagonal of a Rectangle.

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one angle to another not adjacent of any polygon.—2. Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—3. Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal* cloth.—**Diagonal bellows**, in *organ-building*, a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from *horizontal bellows*.—**Diagonal bond**. See *bond*[1].—**Diagonal brace** or **diagonal tie**. See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Diagonal cloth**, a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(*a*) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (*b*) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—**Diagonal couching**. See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diagonal plane**, in *bot.*, any plane passing more or less vertically through a flower in a direction diagonal to the axis of the flower.—**Diagonal point** of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—**Diagonal scale**, a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10—one inch—is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off $\frac{11}{10}$, $\frac{12}{10}$, etc.—**Diagonal triangle**, a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. *n.* 1. A straight line drawn from one angle to another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—2. Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange *diagonal*,
And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Specifically—3. In *chess*, *checkers*, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*[1].—4. Same as *diagonal cloth*, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.*, a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—**Principal diagonal**, that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant*, 3.

diagonal-built (dī-ag′ō-nal-bilt), *a.* Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (dī-ag′ō-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk *diagonally*, and cross those stitches with others.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

diagonial† (dī-a-gō′ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγώνι-ος* + E. *-al:* see *diagonal*.] Diagonal; diametrical: as, "*diagonial* contraries," *Milton*.

diagram (dī′a-gram), *n.* [< F. *diagramme*, < L. *diagramma*, a scale, the gamut, in music, < Gr. *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διά*, across, through, + *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*[2], *graphic*.] 1. In *geom.*, a drawing or scheme delineated for use in connection with a demonstration.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden*.

The *diagrams* in a geometrical demonstration.
Berkeley, Analyst, § 50.

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his Elements of Chemistry, . . . published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, vii. 3.

A *diagram* is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.
Clerk Maxwell, Encyc. Brit., VII. 149.

3. In *old music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—**Acceleration-diagram**. (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Configuration-diagram**, a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan, show the forms of different bodies.—**Contrast-diagram**, a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—**Displacement-diagram**. (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Force-diagram**, a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—**Frame-diagram**, a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—**Funicular diagram**, a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the side of a funicular polygon or polygons; a stress-diagram.—**Indicator-diagram**, the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. It is a curve having rectangular coördinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The area of the diagram divided by its length gives the mean pressure on the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in British thermal units. (See *indicator*.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card*.—**Metrical diagram**, a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement.—**Newton's diagram**, a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—**Reciprocal diagrams**, two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—**Resultant diagram**, a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—**Stereoscopic diagrams**, a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—**Stress-diagram**. Same as *funicular diagram*.—**Velocity-diagram**, a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting *velocity* for *acceleration*. (See also *color-diagram*.)

diagram (dī′a-gram), *v. t.* [< *diagram*, *n.*] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

They are matters which refuse to be . . . *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle*.

diagramically (dī-a-gram′i-kal-i), *adv.* A shortened form of *diagrammatically*. [Rare.]

The folds of her skirts hanging *diagramically* and stiffly.
Philadelphia Times, April 18, 1885.

diagrammatic (dī′a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διαγραμματικός*, < *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain *diagrammatic* contrast of the figures. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram.

diagrammatically (dī′a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

diagrammatize (dī-a-gram′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized*, ppr. *diagrammatizing*. [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), a diagram, + E. *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *διαγραμμίζειν*, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatise*.

It can be *diagrammatised* as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Mind*, IX. 18.

diagrammeter (dī-a-gram′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*, diagram, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for subdividing the length of indicator-diagrams into equal parts, used much like a parallel rule.

diagraph (dī′a-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] 1. An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight*.

diagraphic, diagraphical (dī-a-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic*.] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict.*

diagraphics (dī-a-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagraphic:* see *-ics*.] The art of design or drawing.

diagrydiate (dī-a-grid′i-āt), *n.* [< *diagrydium* + *-ate*[1].] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (dī-a-grid′i-um), *n.* [NL. ML., also *diagridium*, < LL. *diagrydium*, < Gr. *διαγρύδιον*, the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia*.] An old commercial name for scammony.

diagyios (dī-a-jī′i-os), *a.* [LL. *diagyios* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. *διάγυιος* (Aristides Quintilianus) for *δίγυιος*, of two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *γυιον*, limb, member.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic.—**Pæon diagyios**, the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semeia or divisions (– ⏑ | –), as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (– | – | ⏑ – | –), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epibatus* and *pæon*.

diaheliotropic (dī-a-hē′li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, transversely, + E. *heliotropic*, q. v.] In *biol.*, turning or growing transversely to the direction of incident light, as horizontal branches or other organs of a plant.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are *diaheliotropic*.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *diaheliotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the tendency to move or grow transversely to the direction of incident light; specifically, the tendency of dorsiventral plant-organs to place their long axes perpendicular to the direction of incident light.

dial (dī′al), *n.* [< ME. *dial*, *dyal*, a dial, < ML. *dialis*, daily (cf. *diale*, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < L. *dies*, a day: see *deity*. From L. *dies* come also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, *journey*, etc.; cf. *diet*[2].] 1. An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial;* for portable dials, see *ring-dial*, *poke-dial*, and *solarium*.

Read on this *dial*, how the shades devour
My short liv'd winter's day.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

The sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.
Glanville.

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a *dial*.
P. J. Bailey, Festus: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—3†. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakspere may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a *dial* from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock;
Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Then my *dial* goes not true. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the *dial* of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—5. In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—6. The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—7†. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

W' are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .
As (Signior Flauio) to thy witty triall,
For first inuenting of the Sea-mans *Diall*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

8. In *mining*, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.]—9. A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dop to which the gem is directly fixed.—**Azimuth dial**. See *azimuth*.—**Catoptric dial**. See *catoptric*.—**Center of a dial**. See *center*[1].—**Cylindrical dial**, a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—**Declining dial**, a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner*.—**Direct dial**, a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—**East dial**, a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—**Equatorial dial**. Same as *equinoctial dial*.—**Equinoctial dial**, a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—**Erect dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**Fixed dial**, a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hour-

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angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial**, a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclining dial, inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial.** See *meridian*.—**Night** or **nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphid of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line can be let fall to a point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a spot of light thrown upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

dial (dī'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [< *dial*, *n.*] 1. To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.
Talfourd.

2. In *mining*, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.]

dial-bird (dī'al-bėrd), *n.* [< *dial*, an accom. E. form of its native name *dahil*, q. v., + *bird*[1].] A bird of the genus *Copsichus;* a magpie-robin. The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahil or dayal (*Copsichus saularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copsichus*.

dialect (dī'a-lekt), *n.* [< F. *dialecte* = Sp. Pg. *dialecto* = It. *dialetto* = G. *dialect* = D. Dan. Sw. *dialekt*, < L. *dialectos* or *dialectus*, < Gr. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. *διαλέγειν*, distinguish, choose between, < *διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, choose, speak. Cf. *dialogue*, from the same source.] 1. Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred *Dialect!* in thee the names
Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames
In brief abridgements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

His style is a *dialect* between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek—Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on—the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen; his tongue became simply one of the local *dialects* of English. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—4†. Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise caalled *dialect* (for thei are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the trueth from every falshod. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1553).

Æolic dialect, Attic dialect, common dialect, creole dialect, etc. See the adjectives.—**Doric dialect.** See *Doric*, *n.*—**Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.=**Syn.** 1 to 3. *Idiom*, *Diction*, etc. (see *language*), tongue, phraseology.

dialectal (dī-a-lek'tal), *a.* [< *dialect*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold.'

It was a mere *dialectal* distinction appertaining to the court language.
H. O'Brien, Round Towers of Ireland, p. 121.

dialectality (dī'a-lek-tal'i-ti), *n.* The character of being dialectal.

dialectally (dī-a-lek'tal-i), *adv.* In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (dī-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation, < *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, < *dialect* + *-ic*): see *dialect*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

Dialectic Methodists. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* [= F. *dialectique* = Sp. *dialéctica* = Pg. *dialectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialektik*, < L. *dialectica*, < Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] 1. Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Elenchi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *syllogistic*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconcilement in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. *Kant*, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*.

dialectical (dī-a-lek'ti-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *dialectic*, 1.

A *dialectical* syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the *dialectical* brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with *dialectical* gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only.
Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

Dialectical disputation, syllogism, etc. See the nouns.

dialectically (dī-a-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak.
H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

dialectician (dī'a-lek-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *dialecticien;* as *dialectic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (dī-a-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dialectic* + *-ism*.] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

dialectics (dī-a-lek'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *dialectic:* see *-ics*.] Same as *dialectic*, 2.

dialectologer (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-er*[1].] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologers*.
Quoted by *J. A. H. Murray*, in 8th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

dialectological (dī-a-lek-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a *dialectological* introduction.

dialectologist (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-ist*.] A dialectologer.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

dialectology (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διάλεκτος*, a dialect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486.

dialector† (dī'a-lek-tor), *n.* [Irreg. (as if L.) < *dialect*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. *Imp. Dict.*

dialer, dialler (dī'al-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who uses a dial. See *dial*, 8.

dialing, dialling (dī'al-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dial*, *v.*] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 235.

Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sun-dials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 153.

Dialing lines or **scale**, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialing sphere**, an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

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over one another upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

dialist (dī'al-ist), *n.* [< *dial* + *-ist.*] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.
J. Moxon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (dī-al'a-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαλλαγή*, interchange, a change, difference, < *διαλλάσσειν*, interchange, change, make different, < *διά*, between, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—2. A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

diallel† (dī'a-lel), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another, < *διά*, through, + *ἀλλήλων*, gen. pl., of one another. See *parallel.*] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel.
E. Phillips, 1706.

diallelon (dī-a-lē'lon), *n.*; pl. *diallela* (-lä). [< Gr. *διάλληλον*, neut. of *διάλληλος*: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of *diallelon*, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

diallelous (dī-a-lē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus (dī-a-lē'lus), *n.*; pl. *dialleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another; *διάλληλος τρόπος*, argument in a circle: see *diallel.*] In *logic*, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . *diallelus*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialer*, *dialing.*

dial-lock (dī'al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

diallogite, *n.* See *dialogite.*

diallyl (dī-al'il), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *allyl.*] See *allyl.*

dialogic, dialogical (dī-a-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dialogique* = Pg. It. *dialogico*, < Gr. *διαλογικός*, < *διάλογος*, discourse: see *dialogue.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton.*—**Dialogic method**, the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

dialogically (dī-a-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith.*

dialogism (dī-al'ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *dialogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dialogismo*, < LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *διαλογισμός*, consideration, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse: see *dialogize.*] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (*b*) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

dialogist (dī-al'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *dialogiste* = Sp. *dialoguista* = Pg. It. *dialogista*, < LL. *dialogista*, < Gr. **διαλογιστής*, a converser, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, converse: see *dialogize.*] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense.
Barrow, Sermons, II. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with candour.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, Pref.

dialogistic, dialogistical (dī'a-lō-jis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dialogist* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

dialogistically (dī'a-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*. *Bp. Richardson*, Observations on Old Test., p. 449.

dialogite (dī-al'ō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διαλογή*, doubt, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *diallogite.* Also called *rhodochrosite.*

dialogize (dī-al'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dialogized*, ppr. *dialogizing.* [= F. *dialogiser* = Sp. *dialogizar* = Pg. *dialogisar* = It. *dialogizzare*, < Gr. *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse, < *διάλογος*, a conversation, *διαλογή*, a conversation, enumeration: see *dialogue.*] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled *dialogise.* *Richardson.*

dialogue (dī'a-log), *n.* [< ME. **dialoge*, miswritten *dialoke*, = D. *dialoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialog*, < F. *dialogue* = Sp. *diálogo* = Pg. It. *dialogo*, < L. *dialogus*, < Gr. *διάλογος*, also *διαλογή*, a conversation, dialogue, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, converse: see *dialect.*] 1. A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away
The night; then down to short repose they lay.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically—2. A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion—(*a*) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adopted the form of *dialogue*, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.
Macaulay, History.

(*b*) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

dialogue (dī'a-log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dialogued*, ppr. *dialoguing.* [< *dialogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Var. Serv. How dost, fool?
Apem. Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?
Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

II. *trans.* To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say,
Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 132.

Dialonian (dī-a-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Dial* (see def.) + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know those who can tell them what the *Dialonians* feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer.
Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate (dī'al-plāt), *n.* 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (dī'al-rē-zis'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

dial-telegraph (dī'al-tel'e-graf), *n.* A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

dial-wheel (dī'al-hwēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called *minute-wheel.*

dial-work (dī'al-wėrk), *n.* The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

dialycarpous (dī'a-li-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **dialycarpus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as *apocarpous.*

Dialypetalæ (dī'a-li-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dialypetalus*: see *dialypetalous.*] In *bot.*, same as *Choripetalæ.* See supplement.

dialypetalous (dī'a-li-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dialypetalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, same as *choripetalous.*

dialyphyllous (dī'a-li-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. **dialyphyllus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialysable, *a.* See *dialyzable.*

dialysate (dī-al'i-sāt), *n.* [< *dialysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, the portion of a solution removed by dialysis.

dialyse, *v. t.* See *dialyze.*

dialysepalous (dī'a-li-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **dialysepalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

dialyser, *n.* See *dialyzer.*

dialysis (dī-al'i-sis), *n.* [LL., a separation (rhet.), < Gr. *διάλυσις*, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, < *διαλύειν*, separate, dissolve, < *διά*, apart, + *λύειν*, loose, dissolve. Cf. *analysis*, *paralysis.*] 1. In *gram.*: (*a*) Division of one syllable into two; dieresis. (*b*) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *j* and *v* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *u* respectively.—2. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (*b*) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called *dialyton.*—3. In *anat.*, separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—4. In *med.*, loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.—5. In *chemistry* and *physics*, the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloidal ones, depending on the principle that the former will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This may be done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, the whole being floated in a basin of water, or by inclosing the solution in a tube made of parchment-paper and immersing it in water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. The process is commonly resorted to for the purpose of preparing pure colloids; but may also be used, as in toxicology, for separating crystalline substances, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or alkaloid salts from a mass of organic colloids, which would prevent their detection by the usual tests.

6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects. ★*Walker*, 1850.

dialytic (dī-a-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < *διάλυτος*, dissolved, verbal adj. of *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—2. In *med.*, unloosing; unbracing, as the fibers; relaxing.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination**, in *math.*, a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknowns, until a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope**, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1827, and constructed by Ploessl.

dialyton (dī-al'i-ton), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *διάλυτον*, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. *διάλυτος*, dissolved, separated: see *dialytic.*] In *rhet.*, same as *dialysis*, 2 (*b*).

dialyzable (dī-a-lī'za-bl), *a.* [< *dialyze* + *-able.*] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled *dialysable.*

dialyze (dī'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialyzed*, ppr. *dialyzing.* [< *dialysis*, like *analyze* < *analysis*, after verbs in *-ize*, *-ise.*] In *chem.*, to separate by dialysis. Also spelled *dialyse.*—**Dialyzed iron**, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chlorid and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 226.

dialyzer (dī'a-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *dialyze* + *-er*[1].] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled *dialyser.*

diamagnet (dī'a-mag-net), *n.* [As *diamagnetic*, after *magnet.*] ★A diamagnetic substance.

diamagnetic (dī'a-mag-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diamagnétique*, < Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet: see *magnet*, *magnetic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism.

II. *n.* A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See *diamagnetism*, 1.

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Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 17.

diamagnetically (dī′a-mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals [having one axis of figure] take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (dī-a-mag′net-izm), *n.* [= F. *diamagnétisme*; as *diamagnet-ic* + *-ism*.] 1. The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 21.

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 241.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (dī-a-mag′net-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< **diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (dī-a-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

diamantiferous (dī′a-man-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), -bearing, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

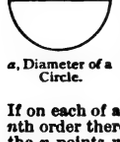
Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobro. *Nature*, XXX. 188.

★**diamantine**† (dī-a-man′tin), *a.* [< F. *diamantin* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, adamantine: see *adamantine* and *diamond*.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, aboue all reach of ours,
He dwels immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

diamesogamous (dī′a-me-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *μέσος*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

★**diameter** (dī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *diametre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *diámetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *διάμετρος*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διαμετρεῖν*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[2].] 1. In *geom.*, a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general—(*a*) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (*b*) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem: If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the *n*th order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.



a, Diameter of a Circle.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter*; a ball three inches in *diameter*. In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth. *Raleigh*.

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *apparent*.—**Biparietal diameter.** See *biparietal*.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Ideal diameter,** an ideal chord through the center. See *ideal*.—**In diameter**†, diametrically.

He fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfe *in diameter*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *final diameter*. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

diametral (dī-am′e-tral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametrale* = D. *diametraal* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. **diametralis*, < L. *diametros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*
One to another, and so much opposed,
As if I can but hold them all together, . . .
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 41.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (*a*) A number equal to $\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{2})^n$, where n is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (*b*) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—**Diametral planes,** in *crystal.*, those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism*.

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrally (dī-am′e-tral-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

diametric (dī-a-met′rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical*. [Rare.]

diametrical (dī-a-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαμετρικός*, < *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne*.

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical* direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition,** an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical opposition* to the profession of his whole life. *Macaulay*.

diametrically (dī-a-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *Diametrically* opposite. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 17.

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

★**diamine** (dī′am-in), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *am(monia)* + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting two amino groups, NH_2, in place of two hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon: as, $\begin{matrix}CH_2\,NH_2\\|\\CH_2\,NH_2\end{matrix}$, ethylene *diamine*.

diamond (dī′a-mond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *diamaunde*, *dyamand*, *diamaunt*, *diamant* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant*, *diemant*, G. *diamant*, *demant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant*, < OF. (and F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes*, *diamentum*, MGr. *διαμάντε*, after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), (1) adamant, (2) the diamond: see *adamant*. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia-*, < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diafano* = F. *diaphane*, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] I. *n.* 1†. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton*.

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3½; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron. Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the *first water* when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth $100, one of two carats would be held at $300, and one of ten at $11,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant*. (See cuts under *brilliant*.) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of volcanic origin. In all other diamantiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material, or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See the supplement.

Thei ben so harde, that no man may pollysche hem: and men clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and Hamese in another Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card. —4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball*.—7. In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*—8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (*a*) Same as *bort*, 2. (*b*) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—**Bristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds,** quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond cut diamond,** the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond,** a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond.** See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 381.

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond*. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rose diamond. See *rose-cut*.—**Rough diamond,** a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant*.

II. *a.* 1. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton,** a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diamond-cut glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond drill.** See *drill*.—**Diamond edition,** an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond fret.** See *fret*[3].—**Diamond linen,** a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—**Diamond-molded glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond netting.** See *netting*.—**Diamond pencil,** a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake,** *Crotalus adamanteus*.

diamond (dī′a-mond), *v. t.* [< *diamond*, *n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 241.

diamond-back (dī′a-mond-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (dī′a-mond-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle,** *Malaclemmys concentrica*, a tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

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more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the autumn, and pent up in yards or "corrals," to be reserved for the winter months.

diamond-beetle (dī'a-mond-bē'tl), *n.* A splendid South American beetle, *Entimus imperialis*, of the family *Curculionidæ*.



Diamond-beetle (*Entimus imperialis*), natural size.

diamond-bird (dī'a-mond-bėrd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus:* so called from the marking of the plumage.

diamond-breaker (dī'a-mond-brā'kėr), *n.* A seal-engravers' instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

diamond-cutter (dī'a-mond-kut'ėr), *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

diamond-cutting (dī'a-mond-kut'ing), *n.* One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellac in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (dī'a-mond-drȧft), *n.* In *weaving*, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

diamond-dust (dī'a-mond-dust), *n.* Same as *diamond-powder.*

diamonded (dī'a-mon-ded), *a.* [< *diamond* + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all *diamonded* with dew.

When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many *diamonded* pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller*, Profane State, p. 368.

diamond-gage (dī'a-mond-gāj), *n.* A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from ½ to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

diamond-knot (dī'a-mond-not), *n.* An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

diamond-mortar (dī'a-mond-môr'tăr), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond-plaice (dī'a-mond-plās), *n.* A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, ★*Pleuronectes platessa.*

diamond-plate (dī'a-mond-plāt), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before ★and after designs are cut on them.

diamond-point (dī'a-mond-point), *n.* A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines. — **Diamond-point chisel.** See *chisel*².

diamond-powder (dī'a-mond-pou'dėr), *n.* A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust.*

diamond-setter (dī'a-mond-set'ėr), *n.* One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

diamond-shaped (dī'a-mond-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.

diamond-snake (dī'a-mond-snāk), *n.* 1. A large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration. — 2. A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus.*

diamond-spar (dī'a-mond-spär), *n.* Another name for *corundum.*

diamond-truck (dī'a-mond-truk), *n.* A car-truck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

diamond-weevil (dī'a-mond-wē'vl), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Entimus*, as *E. imperialis.* See *diamond-beetle.*

diamond-wheel (dī'a-mond-hwēl), *n.* In *gem-cutting:* (*a*) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (*b*) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *skive.*

diamond-work (dī'a-mond-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, a method of laying stones so that the ★joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

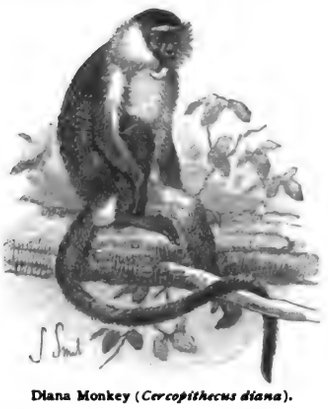
diamorphosis (dī-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, a forming, shaping, < *διαμορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *διά*, through, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *dimorphism.* [Rare.]

On the *Diamorphosis* of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 240.

diamotosis (dī'a-mō-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαμότωσις*, < *διαμοτοῦν*, put lint into a wound, < *διά*, through, + *μοτός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana (dī-an'ȧ or dī-ā'nȧ), *n.* [L., in OL. also *Jana* (and rarely *Deiana*), fem. corresponding to *Janus*, q. v.; from same root as *Diovis* = *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Dis*, and other names of deities: see *deity.*] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] The alchemical name of silver. — 3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana:* so called from a fancied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway.* (*b*) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidæ;* the young state of *Luvarus* (which see). *Risso*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of *Coleoptera. Laporte* and *Gory*, 1837. (*d*) A genus of *Mollusca. Clessin*, 1878. — 4. The moon personified as a goddess. *N. E. D.* — **Diana of the Ephesians**, or **Ephesian Artemis**, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures. — **Tree of Diana**, the dendritic amalgam which is precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver. *N. E. D.*



Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).



Diana of the Ephesians.—From statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

A . . . metallic vegetation in glass jars . . . called the *tree of Diana*. *J. R. Jackson*, Minerals.

diancistra (dī-an-sis'trȧ), *n.*; pl. *dianoistræ* (-trē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀγκιστρον*, pl. *ἀγκιστρα*, hook.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

diander (dī-an'dėr), *n.* [< NL. **diandrus:* see *diandrous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (dī-an'dri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diandrus*, having two stamens: see *diandrous.*] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free, distinct, and of equal length.

diandrian (dī-an'dri-an), *a.* [As *diandr-ous* + ★*-ian.*] Same as *diandrous.*

diandrous (dī-an'drus), *a.* [< NL. **diandrus*, having two stamens, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diandria.*



Diandrous Flower of *Veronica officinalis.*

Dianidæ (dī-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dianа*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luvaridæ.* Also *Dianides. Risso*, 1826.

dianite (dī'a-nīt), *n.* [< *dian-ium* (see def.) (< *Diana*) + *-ite*².] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium.*

dianodal (dī-a-nō'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node* and *nodal.*] In *math.*, passing through a node. — **Dianodal center**, a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers. — **Dianodal curve**, a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 18th order. — **Dianodal surface**, a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

dianoetic (dī'a-nō-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, < *διανοητός*, verbal adj. of *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, < *διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, thought.] I. *a.* Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

dianoialogy (dī'a-noi-al'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for the analogically reg. **dianœology*, < Gr. *διάνοια*, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, purpose: see *dianoetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dianome (dī'a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.



a. China Pink (*Dianthus Chinensis*). *b.* Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

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Dianthus (dī-an'thus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς (Δίς), + ἄνθος, flower; perh. < Gr. διανθής, double-flowering, < δι-, two-, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Silenaceæ*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from related genera by a calyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers. From the clove-pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*[1].) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.

diapase† (dī'a-pās), *n.* Same as *diapason*.

And make a tunefull *Diapase* of pleasures.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

diapasm† (dī'a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *diapasme*, < Gr. διάπασμα, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, < διαπάσσειν, sprinkle, < διά, through, + πάσσειν, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapasão*, < L. *diapason*, an octave, < Gr. διαπασῶν, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, ἡ διὰ πασῶν, an abbrev. of the phrase ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, a concord through all the tones — that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: διά, prep., through; πασῶν, gen. pl. fem. of πᾶς, all; χορδῶν, gen. pl. of χορδή, a string; συμφωνία, symphony: see *dia-*, *pant-*, *chord*, *symphony*.] In *music*: (*a*) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 103.

(*b*) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerfull Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows,
With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows;
Teaching the fragrant Forrests, day by day,
The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly lay.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687, l. 15.

(*c*) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, A Solemn Music, l. 23.

(*d*) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See under *pitch*, 3, *n.* (*e*) In *organ-building*, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *double open diapason*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *piccolo*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*, — **Diapason diapente**, or **diapason cum diapente**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth. — **Diapason diatessaron**, or **diapason cum diatessaron**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh. — **Diapason ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth. — **Diapason normal**, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*. — **Diapason semi-ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth. — **Out of diapason**, out of tune.

diaped (dī'a-ped), *n.* In *math.*, a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

diapedesis (dī'a-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διαπήδησις, a leaping through, an oozing through the tissues, < διαπηδᾶν, leap through, ooze through, < διά, through, + πηδᾶν, leap, spring.] The oozing of the blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without visible rupture.

diapedetic (dī'a-pē-det'ik), *a.* [< *diapedesis* (*-det-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

Diapensiaceæ (dī-a-pen-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapensia* (Linnæus), the typical genus (< Gr. διὰ πέντε, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + *-aceæ*.] A small family of sympetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceæ*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution. *Diapensia*, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and India, and *Pyxidanthera*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.


Diapensia Lapponica.

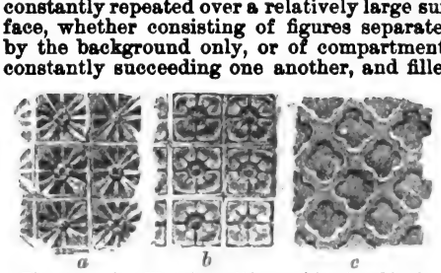
diapente (dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [< L. *diapente*, < Gr. διάπεντε, for ἡ διὰ πέντε, sc. χορδῶν συμφωνία, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): διά, prep., through; πέντε = E. *five*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fifth. — 2. In *phar.*, a composition of five ingredients; an old electuary consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine. — **Diapason diapente.** See *diapason*.

diaper (dī'a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyaper*, *diapery*, < OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre*, < ML. *diasprus*, *diaspra*, a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; < ML. *diasprus*, < MGr. διάσπρος, adj., < Gr. διά, prob. here intensive, + ἄσπρος, white: see *asper*[2].] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*, 1 (*d*). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In *dieper*, in damaske, or in lyne. . . .
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this so curious networke to compare.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence — 3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeeding one another, and filled


Diapers. — *a*, from Westminster Abbey, and *b*, *c*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces. 4. In *her.*, same as *diapering*. — 5†. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout. — **Bird's-eye diaper**, a kind of toweling.

diaper (dī'a-pėr), *v.* [ME. only in pp. *diapred*, *dyapred*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered* silk.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,
For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolored mead.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 51.

Down-droop'd in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To draw or work in diaper, or as part of a diaper; introduce in a diapered pattern or fabric.

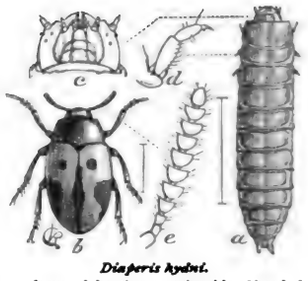
A cope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.
Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 33.

II. *intrans.* To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.
Peacham, Drawing.

diapering (dī'a-pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diaper*, *v.*] 1. (*a*) A diaper pattern. (*b*) A surface covered with diaper ornament. — 2. In *her.*, the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

Diaperis (dī-a-pē'ris), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. διαπείρειν, drive through, perforate, < διά, through, + πείρειν, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ* and subfamily *Tenebrioninæ*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live, in the larva and imago states, in fungi growing on old logs. *D. hydni* (Fabricius), of the eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.


Diaperis hydni.
a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, under side of head of larva; *d*, leg of same; *e*, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

diapery†, *n.* See *diaper*.

diaphanal† (dī-af'a-nal), *a.* [As *diaphan-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanal* glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues. *B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

diaphane (dī'a-fān), *n.* [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, < Gr. διαφανής, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff. — 2. In *anat.*, a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

diaphaneity (dī'a-fā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *diaphanéité*, irreg. < Gr. διαφάνεια, transparency, < διαφανής, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidness.

It [the garnet] varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 81.

diaphanic† (dī-a-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + *-ic*.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

diaphanometer (dī'a-fā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + μέτρον, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air. — 2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + σκοπεῖν, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

diaphanotype (dī-a-fan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + τύπος, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print.

diaphanous (dī-af'a-nus), *a.* [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diafan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diaphano* = It. *diafano*) < Gr. διαφανής, transparent, < διαφαίνειν, show through, < διά, through, + φαίνειν, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *fantom* = *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows! *Walt Whitman*.

diaphanously (dī-af'a-nus-li), *adv.* Transparently.

diaphanousness (dī-af'a-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (dī-af-ē-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. δία, through, + ἀφή, touch, + μέτρον, measure, + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurements of the

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tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison.*

diaphonic, diaphonical (dī-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or across,' < *διά*, through, across, + *φωνή*, a sound.] Same as *diacoustic.*

diaphonics (dī-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diaphonic*: see *-ics.*] Same as *diacoustics.*

diaphony (di-af'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφωνία*, dissonance, discord, < *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant: see *diaphonic.* Cf. *symphony.*] **1.** In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance: distinguished from *symphony.*—**2.** In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum.*

diaphoresis (dī'a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., perspiration, < Gr. *διαφόρησις*, a carrying off, perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < *διά*, through, + *φορεῖν*, carry, freq. of *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

> The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis.* *Parr*, Med. Dict. (Ord MS.).

diaphoretic (dī'a-fō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαφορητικός*, promoting perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, throw off by perspiration: see *diaphoresis.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

> A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic antimony. See *antimony.*

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

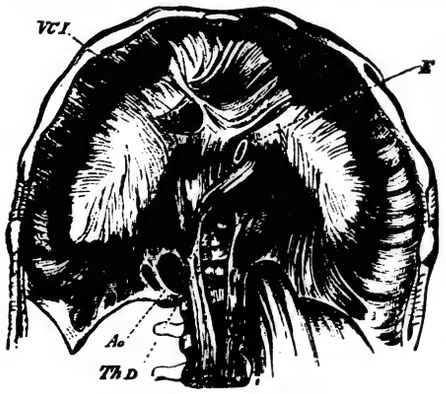
> *Diaphoreticks*, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

diaphoretical (dī'a-fō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic.*

diaphorite (dī-af'ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφορος*, different (< *διαφέρειν*, differ: see *differ*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* [< F. *diaphragme* = Sp. *diafragma* = Pg. *diaphragma* = It. *diafragma*, < LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < *διαφραγνύναι*, separate by a barrier, barricade, < *διά*, between, + *φραγνύναι*, equiv. to the more common *φράσσειν*, fence, inclose, = L. *farcire*, stuff, whence ult. E. *farce* and *force*[3], q. v.] **1.** A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—**2.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (*b*) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembranous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margins of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *esophageal*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygous vein; and the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensory ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concavo-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relaxation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in defecation and in parturition, and its spasmodic action is concerned in hiccough and sneezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the apteryx.



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.
E, esophagus; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Ao*, aorta.

4. In *bot.*, in the angiosperms, the plates (usually oblique) which interrupt the continuity of the larger air-spaces; in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Characeæ*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oögonium.—**5.** In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the cavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—**Alæ of the diaphragm.** See *ala.*—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See *crus.*—**Iris diaphragm**, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of small shutters.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm**, the internal and external arcuate ligamentous border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See def. 3.—**Revolving diaphragm**, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and pivoted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm**, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is disposed.

diaphragmal (dī-a-frag'mal), *a.* [< *diaphragm* (LL. *diaphragma*) + *-al.*] **1.** Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two cavities; septal.—**2.** Same as *diaphragmatic.*

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (dī'a-frag-mal'ji-ä, -ji), *n.* [NL. *diaphragmalgia*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmatic (dī'a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *diaphragma*(*t*-), diaphragm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmal.*—**Diaphragmatic foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Diaphragmatic ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Diaphragmatic gout.** Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

diaphragmatitis (dī-a-frag-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < LL. *diaphragma*(*t*-), diaphragm, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis.*

diaphragmatocele (dī'a-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφραγμα*(*τ*-), diaphragm, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

diaphragmodynia (dī-a-frag-mō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphyses, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis.*

diaphysial (dī-a-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diaphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

diaphysis (dī-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάφυσις*, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < *διαφύεσθαι*, grow through, of buds, < *διά*, through, + *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *physic*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence; a form of prolification.—**2.** In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

diaplasis (dī-ap'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάπλασις*, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < *διαπλάσσειν*, form, mold, set a limb, < *διά*, through, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunglison.*

diaplastic (dī-a-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **διάπλαστος*, verbal adj. of *διαπλάσσειν*, form (see *diaplasis*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasis: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

diaplex (dī'a-pleks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus.*

diaplexal (dī-a-plek'sal), *a.* [< *diaplex* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

diaplexus (dī-a-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *plexus*: see *plexus.*] The choroid plexus of the diacœlia or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex.*

diapnoe† (dī-ap'nō-ē), *n.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < *διαπνεῖν*, blow through, < *διά*, through, + *πνεῖν*, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diapnoic (dī-ap-nō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diapnoique*; as *diapnoe* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

diapnotic (dī-ap-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, passage, outlet, perspiration (see *diapnoe*), + *-ot-ic.*] Promoting gentle perspiration.

diapophyses, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis.*

diapophysial (dī'a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysial* process; the *diapophysial* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Jour.*

diapophysis (dī-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀπόφυσις*, outgrowth: see *apophysis.*] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its fellow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsad or neurad one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleurapophysis. In cervical vertebræ the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleurapophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebrarterial foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such formations. See cuts under *atlas*, *cervical*, and *dorsal.*

diaporesis (dī'a-pō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαπόρησις*, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < *διαπορεῖν*, doubt, be at a loss, < *διά*, through, apart, + *ἀπορεῖν*, be at a loss: see *aporia.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacœnosis.*

Diapria (dī-ap'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diapriinæ.*

Diapriinæ (dī-ap-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ.* They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibiæ, antennæ inserted above the mouth, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

diapry†, *a.* [< F. *diapré*, diapered, pp. of *diaprer*, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see *diaper, v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

> The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade,
> Were built in Six Dales: and the Seav'nth was made
> The sacred Sabbath.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

diapyesis (dī'a-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπύησις*, suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate: see *diapyetic.*] Suppuration. *Dunglison.*

diapyetic (dī'a-pī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαπυητικός*, promoting suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate, < *διά*, through, + *πῦον*, pus.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

diapyle (dī'a-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *πύλη*, gate, entrance.] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

diarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *diarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. as if **διαρχία*, < **διάρχος*, only in pl. *δίαρχοι*, lit. two rulers, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *dinarchy.*

diarhodon† (dī-ar'ō-don), *n.* [ML. **diarhodon*, **diarrhodon*, also *diarhodinus*, < Gr. *διάρροδος*, compounded of roses, < *διά*, between, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

diarial (dī-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-al.*] Same as *diarian.*

diarian (dī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.

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You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper.

diarist (dī'a-rist), *n.* [< *diary* + *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a *diarist* pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarists*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (dī'a-rīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *diarized*, ppr. *diarizing*. [< *diary* + *-ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarizing*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

diarrhea, diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'ä), *n.* [= F. *diarrhée* = Sp. *diarrea* = Pg. *diarrhea* = It. *diarrea* = D. *diarrhoea* = G. *diarrhöe* = Dan. Sw. *diarrhe*, < LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. διάρροια, diarrhea, lit. a flowing through, < διαρρεῖν, flow through, < διά, through, + ῥεῖν, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhœal (dī-a-rē'al), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhea; having the character of or characterizing diarrhea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from *diarrhoeal* diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer. *Science*, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrhœic (dī-a-rē'ik), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhea: as, a *diarrheic* flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhœtic (dī-a-ret'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-t-ic.*] Same as *diarrheic*.

diarthrodial (dī-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *diarthrosis*, after *arthrodial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis: as, a *diarthrodial* articulation; *diarthrodial* movement.

diarthromere (dī-är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + *arthromere*, q. v.] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. *Coues*, 1868.

diarthromeric (dī-är-thrō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *diarthromere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate. *Coues.*

diarthrosis (dī-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. διάρθρωσις, division by joints, articulation, < διαρθροῦν, divide by joints, < διά, between, + ἄρθροῦν, join, articulate, < ἄρθρον, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis.*] In *anat.*, that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cyclarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis*. Also called *abarthrosis*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.

diary (dī'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), < *dies*, day: see II.] **I.†** *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a *diary* fever. *Bacon.*

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *diario*, < L. *diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of **diarius*, adj., < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*. The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin.] 1. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a *diary* of the weather; a traveler's *diary*.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries;* but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it. *Bacon*, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' *diary*.

This is my *diary*,
Wherein I note my actions of the day.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

diascevast, *n.* See *diaskevast*.

diaschisma (dī-a-skiz'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάσχισμα*, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, < διασχίζειν, cleave, sever, < διά, asunder, + σχίζειν, cut, separate: see *schism.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—2. In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, *b*), represented by the ratio 2048 : 2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D♭♭. A diaschisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

diascordium (dī-a-skôr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *diascordia* (-ä). [< Gr. διά, through, + σκόρδιον, a certain plant: see *scordium.*] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element. *Dunglison.*

With their syrups, and their julaps, and *diascordium*, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-'um's powder. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

diasia (dī-ā'si-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Διάσια, pl., < Ζεύς (gen. Διός), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arthesterion (beginning of March).

diaskeuasis (dī-a-skū'a-sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. **διασκεύασις*, < διασκενάζειν, revise: see *diaskeuast.*] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Vyâsa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian *diaskeuasis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (dī-a-skū'ast), *n.* [< Gr. διασκευαστής, a reviser, an interpolator, < διασκενάζειν, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, < διά, through, + σκενάζειν, make ready, prepare, < σκεῦος, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diascevast*.

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaskeuast* in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems. *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer, II. 83.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a *diascevast:* that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 181.

Diaspinæ (dī-as-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diaspis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Coccidæ*, typified by the genus *Diaspis;* the scale-lice. Also written *Diaspina*.

Named *Diaspina* from its principal genus, Diaspis. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 214.

Diaspis (dī-as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + ἀσπίς, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

diaspora (dī-as'pō-rä), *n.* [< Gr. διασπορά, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, < διασπείρειν, scatter, sow abroad, < διά, throughout, + σπείρειν, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diaspora* differed in important points from that in Palestine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 760.

diaspore (dī'a-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. διασπορά, a scattering: see *diaspora.*] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

diaspret, *n.* [< ML. *diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper, jasper.*] Same as *jasper*.

Great stones like to Corneolaes, Granats, Agats, *Diaspry*, Calcidonij, Hematists, and some kinde of naturall Diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 216.

diaspron† (dī-as'prǫn), *n.* [ML., var. of *diasprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper.*] Same as *diaper*.

diastaltic (dī-a-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. διασταλτικός, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, < διαστέλλειν, dilate, expand, distinguish, < διά, apart, + στέλλειν, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

diastase (dī'a-stās), *n.* [< F. *diastase*, diastase, lit. separation (see def.), < Gr. διάστασις, separation: see *diastasis.*] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150° F., transforming it into dextrin and maltose.

diastasis (dī-as'tā-sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. διάστασις, a separation, < διαστῆναι, pres. διστάναι, separate, cause to stand apart, < διά, apart, + στῆναι, pres. ἱστάναι, cause to stand, = E. *sta-nd.*] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastatic (dī-a-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. διαστατικός, separative (cf. διάστασις, separation: see *diastase*), < διαστῆναι, pres. διστάναι, separate: see *diastasis.*] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a *diastatic* ferment.

diastatically (dī-a-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the *diastatically* acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (dī'a-stem), *n.* [< LL. *diastema*, interval: see *diastema.*] Same as *diastema*, 2.

diastema (dī-a-stē'mä), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-ma-tä). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, < Gr. διάστημα, an interval, difference, < διαστῆναι, separate: see *diastasis.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being all of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some other mammals, as in the genera *Tarsius* and *Anoplotherium*.

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem*.

diaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἀστήρ, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the karyokinetic figure which results when the daughter chromosomes move from the equator toward the poles of the spindle. See *aster* and *karyokinesis*.

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

diastimeter (dī-a-stim'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. **diastasimeter*, < Gr. διάστασις, distance, interval (< διστάναι, διαστῆναι, stand apart), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances. *E. H. Knight.*

diastole (dī-as'tǫ-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. διαστολή, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, < διαστέλλειν, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic.*] 1. The normal rhythmical dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other blood-vessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular *diastole;* ventricular *diastole*. The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and specifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with systole.—3. In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but originally semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms ὅ,τι and ὅ,τε, 'whatever, which,' from the particles ὅτι, 'that,' and ὅτε, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *hypodiastole*. See *hyphen*.

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

Ire negabamūs et tecta ignota subire.
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 250.

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Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *t* and *r*: as,

Calidus ut soleät humeris portare viator.
Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* [< *diastole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

diastoly† (dī-as'tō-li), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole*.

Diastopora (dī-a-stop'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., for **Diastatopora*, < Gr. διάστατος, split up, divided (< διαστῆναι, separate: see *diastasis*), + πόρος, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporidæ*.

Diastoporidæ (dī-as-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

diastyle (dī'a-stīl), *a.* [< L. *diastylos*, < Gr. διάστυλος, having the columns wide apart (whence διαστύλων, the space between columns), < διά, apart, + στῦλος, a column: see *style*².] In *arch.*, pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under *intercolumniation*.

Diastylidæ (dī-a-stil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastylis* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous thoracostracous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable annectent forms related on the one



Diastylis quadrispinosa.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea*. They are *Thoracostraca* or *Podophthalmia* with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizopod type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

Diastylis (dī-as'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διάστυλος: see *diastyle*.] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidæ*.

diasyrm (dī'a-sirm), *n.* [< Gr. διασυρμός, disparagement, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, < διασύρειν, disparage, ridicule, tear in pieces, < διά, apart, + σύρειν, drag, draw.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

diatessaron (dī-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. διατεσσάρων, for ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων, sc. χορδῶν συμφωνία, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason*, *diapente*): τεσσάρων, gen. pl. fem. of τέσσαρες = E. *four*: see *tessara* and *four*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fourth.—2. [Gr. τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the confusion of a *Diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

3. In *old phar.*, an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—**Diapason diatessaron.** See *diapason*.

diathermal (dī-a-thėr'mal), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat, + *-al*. Cf. *diathermanous*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

diathermance, diathermancy (dī-a-thėr'mans, -man-si), *n.* [< *diatherman-ous* + *-ce, -cy*, after Gr. θέρμανσις, heating, < θερμαίνειν, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermaneity (dī-a-thėr-ma-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *diathermanéité*; as *diatherman-ous* + *-e-ity*.] Same as *diathermance*.

diathermanism (dī-a-thėr'ma-nizm), *n.* [As *diatherman-ous* + *-ism*.] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (dī-a-thėr'ma-nus), *a.* [< Gr. διαθερμαίνειν (διαθερμαν-), warm through, < διά, through, + θερμαίνειν, warm, heat, < θερμός, heat.] Freely permeable by the infra-red rays of the spectrum. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *absorption*.

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diathermic (dī-a-thėr'mik), *a.* [As *diatherm-al* + *-ic.*] Same as *diathermanous*.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue: others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more *diathermic* than the former. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 8.

diathermometer (dī'a-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermous (dī-a-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat.] Same as *diathermanous*.

The *diathermous* forenoon atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix. p. 390.

★**diathesis** (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διάθεσις, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < διατιθέναι, arrange, dispose, place separately, < διά, apart, + τιθέναι, place, put. Cf. *thesis*.] 1. In *med.*, a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis*.

She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and æsthetic graces.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fail in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather.
The Century, XXV. 675.

diathetic (dī-a-thet'ik), *a.* [< *diathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

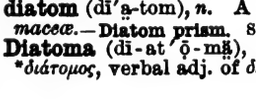
diathetically (dī-a-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and *diathetically*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī'a-tīt), *n.* [< *diat(om)* + *-ite*².] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

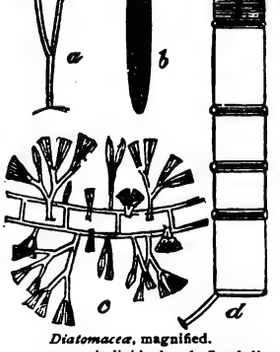
diatom (dī'a-tom), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceæ*.—**Diatom prism.** See *prism*.

Diatoma (dī-at'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of διατέμνειν, cut through, < διά, through, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *bot.*, a genus of *Diatomaceæ*, in which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.



Diatoma, magnified.

Diatomaceæ (dī'a-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatoma* + *-aceæ.*] A family of microscopic unicellular algæ, belonging to the class *Bacillarieæ*. They are characterized by having a silicification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyl. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place by division, by conjugation, and by spores formed within the cell. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 10,000. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the siliceous remains of *Diatomaceæ* occur in various localities, as at Bilin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Preferably called *Bacillariaceæ*.



Diatomaceæ, magnified.

a, young individuals of *Cymbella lanceolata*; *b*, longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Striatella interrupta*, showing striæ; *c*, *Gomphonema exiguum*, attached to a filament of *Conferva*; *d*, *Striatella interrupta*: many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

diatomacean (dī'a-tō-mā'sē-an), *n.* [< *diatomace-ous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the family *Diatomaceæ*.

★**diatomaceous** (dī'a-tō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Diatomaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceæ*.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-coloured deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 232.

diatomic (dī-a-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἄτομος, atom, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomic* radical: specifically applied to hydroxids which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are *diatomic*, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds.
J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī'a-tō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous.*] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomin, diatomine (dī'a-tō-min), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The buff or yellowish-brown substance which, together with chlorophyl, forms the melinophyl of diatoms and gives them their characteristic color.

diatomist (dī-at'ō-mist), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceæ*.

diatomite (dī-at'ō-mīt), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ite*².] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (dī-a-tom'ō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatomous (dī-at'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of διατέμνειν, cut through: see *Diatoma*.] In *mineral.*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. It. *diatonico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. Sw. *diatonisk*), < LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. διατονικόν, also simply διάτονον (sc. γένος, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of διάτονος, extending through, < διατείνειν, stretch through, extend, < διά, through, + τείνειν, stretch, > τόνος, tone: see *tone*.] 1. In *Gr. music*, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*. See *tetrachord*.—2. In *modern music*, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—**Diatonic instruments**, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—**Diatonic melody**, a melody without modulation.—**Diatonic modulation**, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation*.—**Diatonic progression**, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—**Diatonic scale**, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale*.

diatonically (dī-a-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatonous (dī-at'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. διάτονος, extending through: see *diatonic*.] Extending from front to back: in *masonry*, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

diatribat, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read yr learned *Diatriba* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

diatribe (dī'a-trīb), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatriba*; = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatribe* = It. *diatriba*. < ML. *diatriba*, a disputation (L. *diatriba*, a school), < Gr. διατριβή, a wearing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, < διατρίβειν, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, < διά, through, + τρίβειν, rub: see *trite*.] 1. A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

Specifically—2. A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.

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Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.
M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent *diatribe*, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (dī′a-trī-bist), *n.* [< *diatribe* + *-ist*.] One who writes or utters diatribes.

Diatryma (dī-a-trī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *τρῦμη*, a hole, < *τρύειν*, bore, pierce.] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which see) The type-species is *D. gigantea*. *Cope.*

diauli, *n.* Plural of *diaulos*.

diaulos (dī-â′los), *n.*; pl. *diauli* (-lī). [< L. *diaulos*, a double course, < Gr. *δίαυλος*, a double pipe or channel, a double course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris*.—2. In *anc. Greek games*, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *diaulos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (dolichos).
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

diaxon (dī-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] I. *a.* Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under *diaxonia*.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with two axes.

diaxonia (dī-ak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *diaxon* + *-ia*.] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

When one of the rays of this triact spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the Triaxonia.
Von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

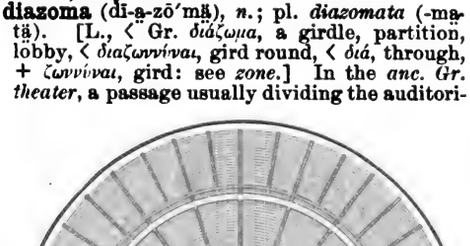
diazeuctic (dī-a-zūk′tik), *a.* [Also improp. *diazeutic*; < Gr. *διαζευκτικός*, disjunctive, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin (cf. *τὸ διεζευγμένον σύστημα*, the disjunct system of music), < *διά*, apart, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *disjunct*, *join*, *zeugma*, etc.] Disjunct: in *anc. Gr. music*, applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone, and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazeutic (dī-a-zū′tik), *a.* Improper form of ★*diazeuctic*.

diazeuxis (dī-a-zūk′sis), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, disjunction, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin: see *diazeuctic*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazo-. [< *di-*[2] + *azo(te)*.] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group of two nitrogen atoms of which, in the aromatic series, only one is combined with carbon.

diazoma (dī-a-zō′mä), *n.*; pl. *diazomata* (-ma-tä). [L., < Gr. *διάζωμα*, a girdle, partition, lobby, < *διαζωννύναι*, gird round, < *διά*, through, + *ζωννύναι*, gird: see *zone*.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, a passage usually dividing the auditorium longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theaters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called *præcinctio*.



Theater of Epidauros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus.
D D, diazoma; *K*, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceedings (Πρακτικά) for 1883 of the Archæological Society of Athens.)

dib[1] (dib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dibbed*, ppr. *dibbing*. [Early mod. E. *dibbe*; < ME. *dibben*, a var. of *dippen*, dip: see *dip*, *v.* Cf. *dab*[1].] I.† *trans.* To dip.

And Jesus blisced thaim on an,
And bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle
And ber tille bern best in halle.
Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. *intrans.* To dip; specifically, in *angling*, to dibble.

In *dibbing* for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible towards the fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 107, note.

dib[1] (dib), *n.* [< *dib*[1], *v.*; var. of *dip*, *n.*] 1. A dip.—2. A depression in the ground.—3. A valley. [Prov. Eng.]

dib[2] (dib), *n.* [A var. of *dub*[3].] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The *dibs* were full; the roads foul.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

dib[3] (dib), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. One of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See *astragalus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chackstones*, *jackstones*. In Scotland called *chuckies*, *chucks*, or *chuckie-stanes*, and played with pebbles.

3. *pl.* Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket:
Make nunky surrender his *dibs*.
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. *dīp*, *dwīp*, < Skt. *dvīpa*, island.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, Seren*dib* (an old name of Ceylon), Mal*dives*, Lacca*dives*.

Dibamidæ (dī-bam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Dibamus*. They have the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no columella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

Dibamus (dī-bā′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίβαμος*, poet. for **δίβημος*, on two legs, < *δι-*, two-, + *βῆμα*, a step, pace: see *bema*.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidæ*.

dibasic (dī-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic*.] Same as *bibasic*.

dibatis (di-bā′tis), *n.* [An artificial word.] In *logic*, same as *dimaris*.

dibber (dib′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *dib*[1] for *dip* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *dibble*[1].] 1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—2. An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end . . . is called a *dibber*, for making holes.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

★**dibble**[1] (dib′l), *n.* [< ME. *dibbille*, *debylle*, **dibel*; appar. < *dib*[1], dip, + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] A pointed tool, often merely a short, stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man's advice, youth, . . . bend thy sword into a pruning-hook, and make a *dibble* of thy dagger.
Scott, Abbot, xxviii.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling*. [< *dibble*[1], *n.*] To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

An' he's brought fouth o' foreign leeks,
An' *dibblet* them in his yairdie.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.
Cowper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in—
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests, and the soft-strewn snow
Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

dibble[2] (dib′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling*. [Freq. of *dib*[1] for *dip*.] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler.

Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's doing. He answers . . . "*Dibbling* for chub." . . . All the villagers *dibble*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, v.

dibbler (dib′lėr), *n.* One who dibbles, or an instrument for dibbling.

dibbling (dib′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dibble*[2], *v.*] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be suffered to touch the water in *dibbling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241

dib-hole (dib′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pumping or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called *sump* in Cornwall and in the United States, and *lodge* in various coal-mining districts of England.

diblastula (dī-blas′tụ-lä), *n.*; pl. *diblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the *Enterozoa* first develop. *E. R. Lankester.*

dibothrian (dī-both′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, a pit.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dibothriidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dibothriidæ*; a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera *Dibothrium* and *Bothriocephalus*. The broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is a dibothrian.

Dibothriidæ (dī-both-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibothrium* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head: a synonym of *Bothriocephalidæ*.

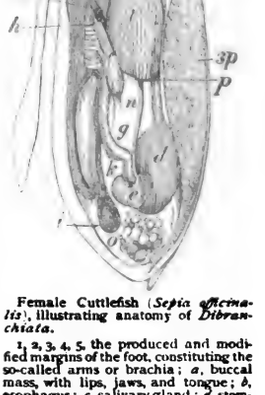
Dibothrium (dī-both′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family *Dibothriidæ*.

dibrach, dibrachys (dī′brak, -is), *n.* [< LL. *dibrachys*, < LGr. *δίβραχυς* (= LL. *bibrevis*), of two short syllables, < *δι-* (= L. *bi-*), two-, + *βραχύς* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

dibranch (dī′brangk), *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata*.

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod *Dibranch*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

Dibranchiata (dī-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dibranchiatus*: see *dibranchiate*.] An order of acetabuliferous cephalopods, containing the decapod and octopod *Cephalopoda*. It is one of the prime divisions of *Cephalopoda* (the other being *Tetrabranchiata*), having two gills in the mantle-cavity, from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers, a complete infundibulum or funnel, and usually an ink-bag, with, or more frequently without, a shell. (See cut under *ink-bag*.) All the living cephalopods, excepting the pearly nautilus, belong to the *Dibranchiata*, such as cuttlefishes, squids, calamaries, etc., together with the paper-nautilus. (See cuts under *argonaut* and *Argonautidæ*.) Belemnites are fossil forms of the order. The order is divided into three suborders, *Octopoda* or *Octocera*, *Decapoda* or *Decacera*, and *Belemnoidea*. Also called *Cryptodibranchiata*. See also *belemnite* and *cuttlefish*.



Female Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), illustrating anatomy of *Dibranchiata*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the produced and modified margins of the foot, constituting the so-called arms or brachia; *a*, buccal mass, with lips, jaws, and tongue; *b*, esophagus; *c*, salivary gland; *d*, stomach; *e*, pyloric cæcum; *f*, infundibulum; *g*, intestine; *h*, anus; *i*, ink-bag; *k*, place of systemic heart; *l*, liver; *m*, *m*, mantle; *n*, left hepatic duct; *o*, ovary; *p*, oviduct; *q*, one of the apertures by which the water-chambers communicate with the exterior; *r*, one of the branchiæ; *s*, esophageal ganglia; *sp*, the cuttlebone or sepiost.

dibranchiate (dī-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dibranchiatus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills.] I. *a.* Having two gills; specifically, in cephalopods, pertaining to the *Dibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*; a dibranch.

dibs (dibz), *n.* [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.

dibstone (dib′stōn), *n.* 1. A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs.—2. *pl.* Same as *dib*[3], 2.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones*.
Locke.

dicacious (di-kā′shus), *a.* [< L. *dicax* (*dicaci-*), talking sharply or satirically, witty (< *dicere*, say: see *diction*), + E. *-ous*.] Satirical; pert; saucy. *Imp. Dict.*

dicacity† (di-kas′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *dicacita(t-)s*, raillery, wit, < *dicax* (*dicaci-*), witty: see *di-*

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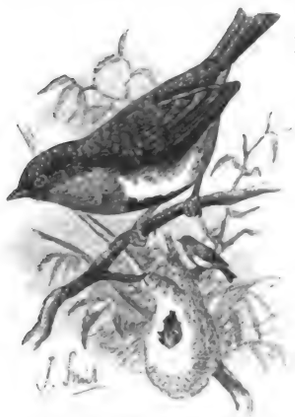
cacious.] Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness. *Cockeram*, 1632.

Lucilius . . . had a scornful name given him by the military *dicacity* of his own company.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, i. 8.

Dicæidæ (dī-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicæum* + *-idæ.*] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicæum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidæ*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

dicæology (dī-sē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. *dicæologia*, < Gr. *δικαιολογία*, a plea in defense, < *δίκαιος*, right, just, neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, a right, a just claim (< *δίκη*, justice), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.



Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicæum hirundinaceum*).

Dicæum (dī-sē′um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] An extensive genus of Indian and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ* and subfamily *Drepaninæ;* a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuate bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microchelidon*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Diceum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

dicarbonate (dī-kär′bo-nāt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *carbonate*[1].] In *chem.*, same as *bicarbonate*.

dicarpellary (dī-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *carpel*(*l*) + *-ary*[1].] In *bot.*, composed of two carpels.

dicast (dī′kast), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being *ὁ κριτής*: see *critic*), < *δικάζειν*, judge, < *δίκη*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the thesmothetes served as president of the court. Also *dikast*.

dicastery (dī-kas′te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, < *δικάζειν*, judge: see *dicast.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicatalectic (dī-kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δικατάληκτος* (Hephæstion), < *δι-*, two-, double, + *καταληκτός*, catalectic, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic.*] In *pros.*, characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

$$-\breve{\smile}\breve{\smile}|-\breve{\smile}\breve{\smile}|-|-\breve{\smile}\breve{\smile}|-\breve{\smile}\breve{\smile}|-.$$

See *catalectic* and *procatalectic*.

dicatalexis (dī-kat-a-lek′sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικαταληξία* — Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληξις*, catalexis: see *catalexis.*] In *pros.*, concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dīs), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dice*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyse*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die: see *die*[3].] 1. The plural of *die*[3]. — 2. A game with dice. See *die*[3].

dice (dīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diced*, ppr. *dicing.* [< ME. *dycen*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, < *dyce*, *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *n.*]
I. *intrans.* To play with dice.

Againe they *dice* as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming fall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To cut into cubes or squares. — 2. To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment). — 3. To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally — that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another. — **To dice away**, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrift, that will *dice away* his skin,
Rather than want to stake at ordinaries.
Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

dice-box (dīs′boks), *n.* 1. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dīs′kōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (dī-sel′āt), *a.* [< Gr. *δικελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (< *δι-*, two-, + *κέλλειν*, drive, urge), + *-ate*[1].] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (dī-sen′trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δικεντρος*, with two stings or points, < *δι-*, two-, + *κέντρον*, a point, sting, spur: see *center*[1].] A name given by Bernhardi in 1833 to *Bikukulla*, a genus of perennial herbs, of the family *Papaveraceæ*, of about 15 species, natives of North America and Asia. They have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The



Bleeding-heart (*Bikukulla spectabilis*).

squirrel-corn, *B. Canadensis*, and Dutchman's-breeches, *B. Cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *B. spectabilis* (*Dicentra spectabilis* of Lemaire), a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra* and *Diclytra*.

dicephalous (dī-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicapitate.

dice-play† (dīs′plā), *n.* The game of dice.

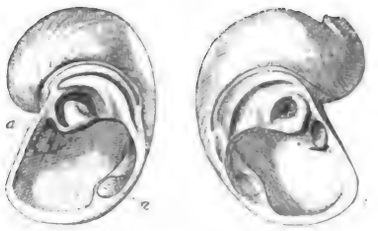
Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

dice-player (dīs′plā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diceplayer*; < *dice* + *player.*] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (dī′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyser*, *dysar*, < *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Diceras (dis′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn: see *dicerous.*] 1. A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oölite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras arietinum*.
a, *a*, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidæ:* named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805. — 2. A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerion (dī-ser′i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δικέριον*, < Gr. *δίκερως*, two-horned (*δίκερας*, a double horn), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *tricerion*.

dicerous (dis′e-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερως* (*δικερωτ-*, *δικερω-*), also *δίκερας* (*δικερατ-*), two-horned (cf. *Dicrurus*), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, horn. Cf. *bicorn.*] In *entom.*, having a pair of developed antennæ.

dicht. A corrupt form, usually explained as standing for *d' it* (do it).

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus!
Tim. Captain Alcibiades, your heart's in the field now.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Dichætæ (dī-kē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidæ* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies — two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichætæ*, Tetrachætæ, and Hexachætæ, respectively.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 123.

dichætous (dī-kē′tus), *a.* [As *Dichætæ* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichætæ*.

dichas (dī′kas), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* (*διχαδ-*), the half, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Philetærian) 7 inches, English measure.

dichasia, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

dichasial (dī-kā′si-al), *a.* [< *dichasium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a dichasium.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 124.

dichasium (dī-kā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *διχασις*, division: see *dichastasis.*] In *bot.*, a cyme having two main axes.

dichastasis (dī-kas′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for **dichasis*, < Gr. *διχασις*, division, half, < *διχάειν*, *διχάζειν*, divide, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

dichastic (dī-kas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διχασις*, division; cf. *dichastasis.*] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ditch*.

Dichelesthiidæ (dī′kē-les-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichelesthium* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dichelesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelestiidæ*.

Dichelesthium (dī-kē-les′thi-um), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *δίχηλος*, also *δίχαλος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (neut. *δίχηλον*, forceps; < *δι-*, two-, + *χηλή*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, < √ **χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, part), + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.]



Dichelesthium sturionis, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dichelesthiidæ*. Also written *Dichelestium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichitonida (dī-ki-ton′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χιτών*, tunic (chiton), + *-ida.*] A group of tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts, equivalent to the order *Ascidioida*.

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dichlamydeous (dī-klā-mid'ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (dī-klō'rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid*.

dichloro-methane (dī-klō'rō-mē'thān), *n.* [< *dichlor(id)* + *methane*.] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho-. [< Gr. *διχο-*, combining form of *δίχα*, in two, apart, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice, two-: see *di-*[2].] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' 'in pairs.'

dichobune (dī'kō-būn), *n.* An animal of the genus *Dichobunus*.

Dichobunidæ (dī-kō-bū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichobunus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the body somewhat leporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheridæ*. The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The leading genera are *Dichobunus* and *Cœnotherium*, from the Eocene. Equivalent to *Cœnotheriidæ*.

Dichobunus (dī-kō-bū'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βουνός*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.] A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, of the family *Cœnotheriidæ*: so called from their bunodont molars.

dichogamic (dī-kō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *dichogamy* + *-ic*.] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (dī-kog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 259.

★**dichogamy** (dī-kog'a-mi), *n.* [As *dichogam-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

Dicholophidæ (dī-kō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicholophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus*: a synonym of *Cariamidæ* (which see). *J. J. Kaup*, 1850.

Dicholophus (dī-kol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (dī'kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, neut. of *δίχορδος*, two-stringed, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορδή*, string: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] 1. An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichoree (dī-kō'rē), *n.* Same as *dichoreus*.

dichoreus (dī-kō-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *dichorei* (-ī). [L., also, later, *dichorius*, < Gr. *διχόρειος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορεῖος*, choreus.] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *ditrochee* (which see).

dichotomal (dī-kot'ō-mal), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomic (dī-kō-tom'ik), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *dichotomous*.—**Dichotomic synoptical table.** Same as *dichotomous key* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (dī-kō-tom'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously*.

dichotomise, *v.* See *dichotomize*.

dichotomist (dī-kot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *dichotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies.
Bacon, On Learning, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (dī-kot'ō-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dichotomize* + *-ation*.] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (dī-kot'ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dichotomized*, ppr. *dichotomizing*. [< Gr. *διχοτομεῖν*, cut in two (*διχότομος*, adj., cut in two), + *-ize*: see *dichotomous*.] I. *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in Dracunculus has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tends more or less to *dichotomise*). *Nature*, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise*.

dichotomous (dī-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *dichotomos*, < Gr. *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two, proparoxytone *διχότομος*, cut in two, divided equally, < *δίχα*, in two, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure *dichotomous* division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. True dichotomy is rare in the phanerogams but is found in the *Lycopodiaceæ* and algæ. See cut under *dichotomy*.

It is in this manner that the *dichotomous* character is given to the entire stipes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 294.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the *dichotomous* division of a deer's antlers; the *dichotomous* foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the *dichotomous* hairs of a squirrel's tail. (*c*) In *classification*, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomic*.—**Dichotomous key** or **table**, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

dichotomously (dī-kot'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically*.

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide *dichotomously*, as they do in Mammalia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 267.

★**dichotomy** (dī-kot'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *dichotomies* (-miz). [< Gr. *διχοτομία*, a cutting in two, < *διχότόμος*, cutting in two: see *dichotomous*.] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) In *logic*, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical *dichotomies* accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 75.

(*b*) In *astron.*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. (*c*) In *bot.*, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial*. If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is *helicoid*; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid*.—**Argument from dichotomy**, one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and magnitude. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum*. Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.


Dichotomy.
Inflorescence of *Valerianella dentata*.

dichotrisene (dī-kō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *trisene*.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichotomous trisene; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *trisene*.

The arms of a trisene may bifurcate (*dichotrisene*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

dichroic (dī-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—2. Same as *dichromatic*.

dichroism (dī'krō-izm), *n.* [< *dichro-ic* + *-ism*.] In *optics*: (*a*) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism*. (*b*) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (dī-krō-is'tik), *a.* [< *dichro-ism* + *-istic*.] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous*.

dichroite (dī'krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*[2].] Iolite (which see): so called from its variation in color.

Dichromanassa (dī'krō-ma-nas'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *νᾶσσα*, Doric form of *νῆσσα*, *νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egrets, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored.

dichromate (dī-krō'māt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *chromate*.] Same as *bichromate*.

dichromatic (dī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color: see *chromatic*. Cf. *dichromic*.] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic*.

dichromatism (dī-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *dichromat-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration: in *zoöl.*, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrism, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation*.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting *dichromatism*, or permanent normal difference in color. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 656.

★**dichromic** (dī-krō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chrome*, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 63.

★**dichronous** (dī'krō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *dichronus*, < Gr. *δίχρονος*, having two times or quantities, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin *anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters α, ι, υ, which may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (ε and ο always short, η and ω always long). (*b*) Consisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic*.

dichroous (dī'krō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, *δίχρους*, *δίχρως*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color.] 1. Same as *dichromatic*.—2. Same as *dichroistic*.

dichroscope (dī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (dī-krō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *dichroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichtings, *n. pl.* See *dightings*.

dicing (dī'sing), *n.* [< ME. *dysyng*, verbal n. of *dysen*, *dycen*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

dicing-house (dī'sing-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, ii. 472. (*Latham.*)

dick[1] (dik), *n.* [Var. of *dike* and of *ditch*.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

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dick[2] (dik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *dek*, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *deken*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *deck*, *n.*, of which *dick* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dick*. Hence dim. *dicky*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

dick-dunnock (dik'dun'ok), *n.* [< *dick* (see *dicky-bird*) + *dunnock*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.*

dickens (dik'enz), *n.* [A vague popular use of the once common personal name *Dickon*, *Dicon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *dicky*[1]), whence the surnames *Dickens*, *Dickonson*, *Dicconson*, *Dickenson*, *Dickinson*, etc. The word was substituted, like the later *deuce*[1], for the profane word *devil*.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this pretty weathercock?
Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what *the dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

What *a dickins* does he mean by a trivial Sum?
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

To play the dickens. Same as *to play the deuce* (which see, under *deuce*[1]).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who *play the dickens* with the telegraph lines. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

dicker[1] (dik'ėr), *n.* [= Sc. *daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = LG. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decore*, *decara*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakere*, *dacre*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery *dyker*, j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *v.* [Prob. < *dicker*[1], with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] I. *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicker* and to swap.
Cooper, Oak Openings.

After years of *dickering*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *n.* [< *dicker*[2], *v.*] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Selfish thrift and party held the scales
For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales.
Whittier, The Panorama.

dickey, *n.* See *dicky*[2].

dickinsonite (dik'in-son-īt), *n.* [After the Rev. John *Dickinson*.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson*, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dickson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dick's son*, *Dick* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *dicky*[1].] A genus of tree-ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sorus is borne within a bivalvate structure consisting of the extrorse indusium proper and the scarcely modified opposed segment of the leaf-margin. There are about 15 species, a majority of which are Melanesian. An Australian species, *D. antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. The common hay-scented fern of eastern North America, *Dennstædtia punctilobula*, is sometimes erroneously called *Dicksonia pilosiuscula*.

Dicksoniites (dik-sō-ni-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-ites*.] A generic name given by Sterzel in 1883 to a type of Paleozoic ferns resembling in frond-division and fructification the living *Dicksonia*. The type species, *D. Pluckenetii* (*Filicites Pluckenetii* of Schlotheim), occurs in the coal-measures and Permian of Europe and America.

dicky[1] (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies* (-iz). [E. dial., also called *dick-ass*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dick*, dim. *Dicky*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ass*, of similar origin. The name *Dick*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard* Cœur de Lion. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *rīhhi*, *rīchi*, powerful, rich; *harti*, in comp. *-hart*, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dickens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

dicky[2], **dickey** (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies*, *dickeys* (-iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dick*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A child's bib.—3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 4. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my buzzum, and even fractures my *dickey*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches, iii. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvi.

dicky-bird (dik'i-bėrd), *n.* [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 41.

diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *diclesia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

diclinic, diclinate (dī-klin'ik, dī'kli-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνειν*, incline (see *clinic*, *incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate*[1].] In *crystal.*, having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *diclinous*.

diclinism (dī'kli-nism), *n.* [< *diclin-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the state of being diclinous.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 231.

diclinous[1] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [As *diclin-ic* + *-ous*.] In *crystal.*, same as *diclinic*.

diclinous[2] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνη*, a bed, < *κλίνειν*, recline. Cf. *diclinic*.] In *bot.*, having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often *diclinous*: that is, they are either monœcious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dioecious with their sexes on distinct plants. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 408.

dicoccous (dī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicœlous (dī-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicœlous. *R. Owen.* (*b*) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

dicola, *n.* Plural of *dicolon*.

dicolic (dī-kō'lik), *a.* [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *pros.*, consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *colon*[1].

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 85.

2. In *rhet.*, consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

dicolon (dī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *dicola* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *δίκωλος*, having two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *δικόνδυλος*, double-knuckled, < *δι-*, double-, + *κόνδυλος*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylian*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a *dicondylian* skull.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

Dicoryne (dī-kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidæ*. *D. conferta* is an example.

Dicorynidæ (dī-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, the generative zoöids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zoöids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zoöids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

dicotyledon (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.*; pl. *dicotyledons* (-dọnz) or *dicotyledones* (-dọ-nēz). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτυληδών*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] 1. A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons.—2. Any plant belonging to the subclass *Dicotyledones*.

Dicotyledones (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See *dicotyledon*.] A subclass of angiospermous plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by external growth, they have sometimes been called exogens, but the gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are also exogenous. The *Dicotyledones* are subdivided into two series, the *Archichlamydeæ* and the *Metachlamydeæ*. See *Archichlamydeæ*, *Metachlamydeæ*, *Choripetalæ*, and *Sympetalæ*, in the supplement.

dicotyledonous (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

Dicotyles (dī-kot'i-lēz), *n.* [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δικότυλος*, having two hollows, < *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyle*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dycotyles* (intended for **Dyscotyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. labiatus*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Notophorus*. See *peccary*.

Dicotylidæ (dī-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idæ*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dicotyliform swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*

dicotyliform (dī-kō-til'i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

Dicotyliformia (dī-kō-til-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + L. *forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply decurved, not twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

Dicranobranchia (dī-krā-nō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are subsessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Fissurellidæ*, or keyhole-limpets.

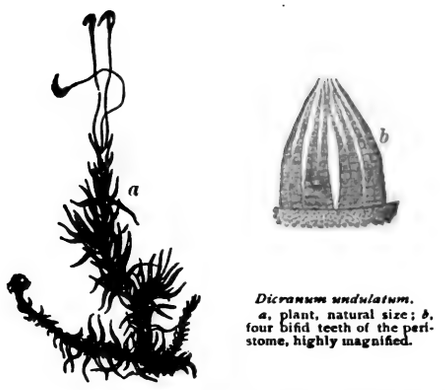
Dicranoceros (dī-krā-nos'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

dicranoid (dī-krā'noid), *a.* [< *Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

dicranterian (dī-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *diacranterian*.

Dicranum (dī-krā'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are usually large, and have spreading

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Dicranum undulatum.
a, plant, natural size; *b*, four bifid teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

or secund leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

dicrotal (dī-krō′tal), *a.* Same as *dicrotic.*

dicrotic (dī-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. δίκροτος, double-beating, < δι-, two-, double, + κρότος, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—**Dicrotic notch,** the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram.*—**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** (*a*) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (*b*) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik′rō-tizm), *n.* [< *dicrot-ic* + *-ism.*] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly septic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LII. 401.

dicrotous (dik′rō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. δίκροτος, double-beating: see *dicrotic.*] Dicrotic.

Dicruridæ (dī-krö′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongo-shrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissæ, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridæ* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicrurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Dissemurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptia*, and *Melæmornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicruridæ* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidæ*. *Edoliidæ* or *Edolianæ* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo.*

Dicrurinæ (dī-krö-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-inæ.*] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridæ*, and containing all the family excepting *Irenininæ*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

Dicrurus (dī-krö′rus), *n.* [NL., lit. fork-tailed, < Gr. δίκρος, shorter form of δίκρους, contr. of δίκρους, forked (equiv. to δίκραιος, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of δικέραιος, two-horned, < δι-, two-, + κερατα, a horn, point, < κέρας, a horn; cf. *dicerous*), + οὐρά, tail.] The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridæ;* the drongos proper. The finga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocercus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhuchanga* or *Buchanga*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. musicus*. A section with the tail most deeply forficate is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo.*

dict (dikt), *n.* [ME. *dicte;* < L. *dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum.*] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the old *dict* was true after all?
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

dicta, *n.* Plural of *dictum.*

dictamen† (dik-tā′men), *n.* [< LL. ML. *dictamen*, < L. *dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate.*] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own *dictamen*, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

dictament† (dik′ta-ment), *n.* [< ML. **dictamentum*, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate.* Cf. *dictamen.*] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnum (dik-tam′num), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

dictamnus (dik-tam′nus), *n.* [L., also *dictamnum*, < Gr. δίκταμνος, δίκταμνον, also δίκταμον, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicte and Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. *dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

dictanum† (dik-tā′num), *n.* Dictamnus; dittany.

The Hart, beeing perced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb *Dictanum*, and is healed.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

dictate (dik′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating.* [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> It. *dettare*, *dittare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dictar* = F. *dicter*, > D. *dicteren* = G. *dictiren* = Dan. *diktere* = Sw. *diktera*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction.*] I. *trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience *dictates* truthfulness and fair dealing; to *dictate* a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will *dictate* unto me what is for my own good and benefit.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was *dictated* to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity *dictated* the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is *dictated* by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was *dictated* by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to *dictate* a letter to a clerk.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*

=**Syn.** 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require.

II. *intrans.* To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman *dictates* before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 80.

From the compulsory saintship and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments *dictated*, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilderness of periwig. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 393.

dictate (dik′tāt), *n.* [= D. *dictaat* = G. *dictat* = Dan. *diktat*, a dictate, = OF. *dicte*, *dite*, m., a dictation, F. *dictée*, f., dictation (see *ditty*), = Sp. Pg. *dictado* = It. *dittato*, *dettato*, < L. *dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare:* see *dictate*, *v.* Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < L. *dictare.*] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even *dictates.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the *dictates* of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the *dictates* of right Reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

This is an obvious *dictate* of our common sense.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 97.

It was, or it seemed, the *dictate* of trade to keep the negro down. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3†. Dictation. [Rare.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Philippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's *dictate* of the epistle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

4†. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary *dictates* proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 25.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition.

dictation (dik-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dictatio(n-)*, < L. *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's *dictation.*

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his *dictation* brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the *dictation* of the other. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** Injunction, prescription, direction.

dictator (dik-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *dictateur* = Sp. Pg. *dictador* = It. *dettatore*, *dittatore* = D. G. *dictator* = Dan. Sw. *diktator* = Gr. δικτάτωρ, < L. *dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a parish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a *Dictator.*
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman *Dictator*, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprise
To him, their great *dictator.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 113.

The great *dictator* of fashions. *Pope.*

dictatorial (dik-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *dictatorial;* as *dictatory* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *Irving.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.* *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and *dictatorial* tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 210.

=**Syn.** *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial.*

dictatorially (dik-tā-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made *dictatorially*, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō′ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous *dictatorialness.*
George Eliot, in Cross, III. 212.

dictatorian† (dik-tā-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *dictatory* + *-an.*] Dictatorial.

A *dictatorian* power, more accommodate to the first production of things. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 347.

dictatorship (dik-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.*
Sir H. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

dictatory† (dik′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictatorio*, < L. *dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator.*] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

dictatress (dik-tā′tres), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ess.*] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

dictatrix (dik-tā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *dictator:* see *dictator.*] Same as *dictatress.*

dictature† (dik-tā′tūr), *n.* [= F. *dictature* = Sp. Pg. *dictadura* = It. *dettatura*, *dittatura* = D. *dictatuur* = G. *dictatur* = Dan. Sw. *diktatur*, < L. *dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, *dictate.*] Dictatorship.

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Some spake what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his *dictature*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

dictery† (dik'tę-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *dicterio*, < L. *dicterium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *δεικτήριον*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *δεικτός*, verbal adj. of *δεικνύναι*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

diction (dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction, dision* = Sp. *dicción* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *dizione* = D. *dictie* = G. *diction* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, < L. *dictio(n-)*, a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, LL. also a word (whence ML. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), < *dicĕre*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dīcāre*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *δεικ-νύναι*, show, point out, = Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse (whence OHG. *zeigōn*, MHG. G. *zeigen*, point out), = AS. *teón* (orig. **tīhan*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tācan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dicĕre* and *dīcāre* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dicĕre*, E. *dict, edict, verdict, dictum, ditto*, etc., *diction, dictionary, condition, addict, contradict, interdict, predict, addiction, contradiction, indiction, prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison, malediction* = *malison, valediction*, etc.; from the freq. *dictāre*, E. *dictate, ditty, dight, indict, indite*, etc.; from *dīcāre*, E. *abdicate, dedicate, indicate, predicate, preach, predicament*, etc., *index, judge, judicate, adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *δεικνύναι*, E. *deictic, apodictic, apodixis*, etc.] **1.** Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable *diction*, the language of Shakspeare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 105.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical *diction* of England—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *diction*, and Milton by his style. *Lowell*, Fielding.

2†. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn.** *Diction, Phraseology, Style.* *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phraseology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phraseology;* but it also necessarily involves diction to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and *diction*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"] . . . still supplies a very convenient *phraseology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute. *D. Stewart*, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

Dialect, Idiom, etc. See *language*.

dictionarian (dik-shọ-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dictionary* + *-an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson.* [Rare.]

dictionary (dik'shọn-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *dictionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionær*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *dizionario*, < ML. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, < LL. *dictio(n-)*, a word: see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary, lexicon*, and *word-book*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English *dictionary;* a Greek and Latin *dictionary;* a French-English or an English-French *dictionary*. In the original and most usual sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical *dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.
But the best words? O, Sir, the *dictionary*.
Pope, Donne Versified, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of *dictionaries* is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Glossary, Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning.
J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tạ). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicĕre*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] **1.** A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M. Arnold.*

In spite of Dr. Johnson's *dictum*, poetry is not prose, and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by invading its province.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the *dicta* embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us for speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such a *dictum* false conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

2. In *law*, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger.*—**3.** In *logic*, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The *dictum* is that God be good, the mode, necessary.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle.—**Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.—**Dictum simpliciter.** See *simpliciter*.—**Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects.=**Syn. 1.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

Dictyocysta (dik'ti-ọ-sis'tă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidæ*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassis* and *D. elegans* are examples. *Ehrenberg.*

Dictyocystidæ (dik'ti-ọ-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyocysta* + *-idæ*.] A group of free marine heterotrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oral collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. *Haeckel*, 1873.

dictyogen (dik'ti-ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Dioscoreaceæ* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceæ*.

dictyogenous (dik-ti-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of a monocotyledon, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyograptus (dik'ti-ọ-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was improperly substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* (*Dictyonema*) is characteristic of the highest zone of the Cambrian in America and Europe and occurs also in both Silurian and Devonian formations.

dictyonal (dik'ti-ọ-nạl), *a.* See *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik'ti-ọ-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL.] See ★*Dictyograptus*.

Dictyonina (dik'ti-ọ-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-ina*[2].] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Farreidæ, Euretidæ, Mellitionidæ, Coscinoporidæ, Tretodictyidæ*, and *Meandrospongidæ* compose the suborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonal*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-of'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Dictyophoridæ*. *Germar*, 1833.

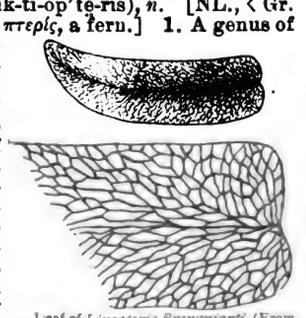
Dictyophoridæ (dik'ti-ọ-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyophora* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinæ*. Also *Dictyophoridæ*.

Dictyophyllum (dik'ti-ọ-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns. It was established by Lindley and Hutton for certain palmate fronds with deeply pinnatifid pinnæ and confluent lobes which, in addition to the simple distinct primary nerve traversing each lobe, have a remarkable double system of nervation, consisting of larger meshes inclosing smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. The annulate sporangia, arranged in very numerous minute sori, connect the genus with the *Polypodiaceæ*. *Dictyophyllum* is characteristic of the older Mesozoic, where it ranges from the base of the Rhætic to the top of the Jurassic.

Dictyophyton (dik-ti-of'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The name given by Hall in 1863 to a group of fossils believed by him to be of algous nature but subsequently shown to be silicious hexactinellid sponges and referred to the family *Dictyospongidæ*, of which the genus *Dictyospongia* is the type. These sponges are characterized by their regularly reticulated skeleton, vertical silicious strands being crossed by transverse strands of like nature and the intermediate spaces or meshes filled with independent spicules of a great variety of shapes. They grew in extensive plantations and with extravagant expression of form in the Devonian seas, and Hall and Clarke have described 70 species from the Chemung formation alone. They continued in considerable abundance into the early Carboniferous seas. The first of these fossils discovered was described by Conrad as *Hydnoceras* under the impression that it was a cephalopod, and this name having priority is now employed in preference to the term *Dictyophyton*.

Dictyoptera (dik-ti-op'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattidæ* or *Blattina*, elevated to the ★rank of an order. *Leach; Burmeister.*

Dictyopteris (dik-ti-op'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] **1.** A genus of algæ (which see in the supplement).—**2.** The name given by Gutbier in 1835 to a genus of Paleozoic ferns having a reticulate nervation. The name being preoccupied the genus was renamed *Linopteris* by Presl in 1838. See *Linopteris*.



Leaf of *Linopteris Brongniarti*. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

Dictyopyge (dik'ti-ọ-pī'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πυγή*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which are very widely distributed: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin.

Dictyotaceæ (dik'ti-ọ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed (< *δίκτυον*, a net), + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-brown algæ with expanded membranous fronds. Because the reproductive bodies are non-ciliated and certain spores are divided into fours, they have been classed with the *Florideæ*. However, all their characters taken together indicate clearly that they are *Phæophyceæ*.

Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-ō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed, + *-eæ*. See *Dictyotaceæ*.] Same as *Dictyotaceæ*.

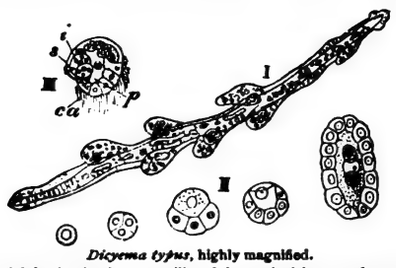
dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a type of Paleozoic cortex in which radial sinuous bands of scle-

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renchyma anastomose to form meshes which are occupied by parenchyma.

dicyan, dicyanogen (dī-sī'an, dī-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *cyan(ogen)*.] See *cyanogen*.

Dicyema (dis-i-ē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύημα*, an embryo, a fetus, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithelium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or parapolar cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusoriform, whence the name. Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematogena*, the others *Rhombogena*.



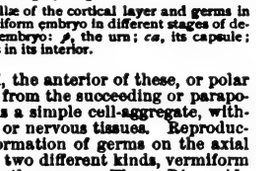
Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

I. Adult, showing large papillæ of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusoriform embryo: *p*, the urn; *ca*, its capsule; *s*, its lid; *i*, multinucleate cells in its interior.

Dicyemida (dis-i-em'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-ida*.] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyema*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dicyemida*.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog (= E. *hound*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidæ*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.



Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

dicynodont (dī-sin'-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia:* as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*.

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the chelonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *dicynodonts*.
Owen, Anat., I. 161.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin-ō-don'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dicynodon(t-)*: see *Dicynodon*.] **1.** A suborder of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a division of *Anomodontia*. Two of the genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, include lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebræ, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, lacertilian in most of its characters, but with chelonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia:* same as *Dicynodontidæ*.

dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*.

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*.

dicynodontid (dī-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontidæ*.

Dicynodontidæ (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicynodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon*.

Dicystidæ (dī-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύστις*, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gregarinidæ*.

Dicystidea (dī-sis-tid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (see *Dicystidæ*) + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystidea*.

did (did). Preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

didactic (di-dak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didáctico* = Pg. *didactico* (cf. D. *didactisch*, a., *didactiek*, n., = G. *didactisch*, a., *didaktik*, n., = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, a.), < Gr *διδακτικός*, apt at teaching, < *διδακτός*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach (for **δι-δακ-σκειν*?), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*), cf. *disc-ere*, learn (see *disciple*); cf. Gr. aor. inf. *δαῆναι*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *δέδαε*, he taught, perf. *δεδάηκα*, also *δέδαα*, I know; cf. Zend √ *dā*, know.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton*.

didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *didactic* + *-al*.] Same as *didactic*. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a didactic manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*.
Bp. Andrews, Ans. to Cardinal Perron, p. 50.

didactician (did-ak-tish'an), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ian*.] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes didactically.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ism*.] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be didactic in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his disciples. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 413.

didacticity (did-ak-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being didactic; didacticism. *Hare*. [Rare.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic:* see *-ics*.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactive (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [< *didact-ic* + *-ive*.] Didactic. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactive* hypocrisy. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διδάκτυλος*, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, < *δι-*, two-, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *bidactyl*.

II. *n.* An animal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *didactyl*.

didapper (did'ap-ėr), *n.* [Also *diedapper*, *didopper* (also in restored forms *divedapper*, *divedopper*), < ME. **didopper*, *dydoppar*, the same, with suffix of agent *-er*[1], as the older **divedoppe*, *devedoppe*, *dyvedap*, used by Wyclif (as *dippere*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); < AS. *dūfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), < *dūfan*, dive, + *doppettan*, dop, dip: see *dive*, *dop*, *dopper*, *dip*, *dipper*, *dabchick*.] **1.** The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podicipes* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*.—**2.** One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podicipes*.

didascalar (di-das'ka-lär), *a.* [As *didascal-ic* + *-ar*.] Same as *didascalic*. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

didascalic (did-as-kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascálico* = Pg. It. *didascalico*, < Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, of or for teaching, < *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] Didactic; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Didascalic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

didder (did'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *dither*, < ME. *dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), < ME. *daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *didder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *dadhra* (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter*[2] = *teeter*, and *totter*, q. v. See *diddle*[1] and *daddle*.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood*.

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose *diddering* and shivering his chaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 20.

diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst*.

diddle[1] (did'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes *-er* and *-le* being interchangeable. Cf. *daddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder*.] To toddle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kiss?
Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

Lang may your elbuck jink an' *diddle*.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

diddle[2] (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps < *diddle*[1], though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian*, *bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 3.

diddler (did'lėr), *n.* [< *diddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

didet. A Middle English form of *did*. See *do*[1].

didecahedral (dī-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *decahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahedral or five-sided bases.

didelph (dī'delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* a marsupial.

Didelphia (dī-del'fi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb. Cf. *Didelphys*.] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implacental mammals; one of the three subclasses of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*. They have no placenta, save in *Perameles*, and the womb is double, that is, the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue through life distinct from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginæ, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming, with the termination of the rectum, a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for some time hanging to the nipples. The scrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the scrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds. The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the Australian region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitudes, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

didelphian, didelphic (dī-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia*.

didelphid (dī-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* especially, one of the *Didelphyidæ*.

Didelphidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidæ*.

didelphoid (dī-del'foid), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-oid*.] Double, as the uterus in the subclass *Didelphia*.

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Didelphyidæ, Didelphidæ (dī-del-fī'i-dē, dī-del'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didelphys* + *-idæ.*] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pedimanous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an apposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 2, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironectes*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

Didelphys (dī-del'fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus is now restricted to the American continent. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironectes*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphyidæ*, *opossum*.

Didemnidæ (dī-dem'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didemnum* + *-idæ.*] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

Didemnum (dī-dem'num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (†) *δέμνιον*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Dididæ (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didus* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

didine (dī'din), *a.* [⟨ NL. *didinus*, ⟨ *Didus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Dididæ*; being or resembling a dodo.

didn't (did'nt). A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* [ME. *dido*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. *Διώ.*] **1†.** An old story.

"This is a *Dido*," quath this doctour, "a disours tale!"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—**To cut a dido**, to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, showin' their teeth, and *cuttin' didoes* at a private concert.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (dī-dō'dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *dodecahedral.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-ėr), *n.* Same as *didapper*.

didrachm (dī'dram), *n.* [⟨ *didrachma*, q. v.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachmæ. See *drachma*.

Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachms*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 6.

Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachms* averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Bœotia and Peloponnesus.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (dī-drak'mą), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδραχμον*, a double drachm, ⟨ *δι-*, two, + *δραχμή*, a drachm: see *drachm.*] Same as *didrachm*.

didrachmon (dī-drak'mon), *n.* Same as *didrachm*.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

diducement† (dī-dūs'ment), *n.* [⟨ **diduce* (⟨ L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw; cf. *deduce*) + *-ment.*] A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon*.

diduction† (dī-duk'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *diductio(n-)*, ⟨ *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement.*] **1.** Separation by withdrawing one part from the other; a drawing or pulling apart; separation.

The strings . . . must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides.
Boyle, Spring of Air, III. iv. (1682), 70. *N. E. D.*

2. Dilatation; expansion.

The 1260 days being but the *diduction* of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty-two months.
H. More, Myst. Iniq., p. 214. *N. E. D.*

Didunculidæ (dī-dung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculinæ (dī-dung-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculus (di-dung'kụ-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus.*] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculinæ* of the family *Columbidæ*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidæ*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.



Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, but is said to be increasing in numbers. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo.*] The typical genus of *Dididæ*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1650. See *dodo*.

Didymic comma. See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

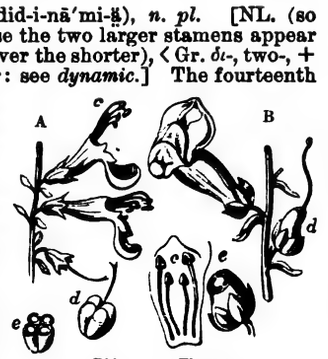
didymium (dī-dim'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymous.*] **1.** Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations have shown that didymium is a mixture of two elements, neodymium and praseodymium.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

didymous (did'i-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *δύο*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-μος.*] **1.** In *bot.*, twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, twain; paired: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—**Didymous wing-cell**, in *entom.*, a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

didynam (did'i-nam), *n.* A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] The fourteenth class in the Linnean vegetable system, including plants with four stamens in unequal pairs. It was divided by Linnæus into two orders: *Gymnospermia*, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which he mistook for naked seeds; and *Angiospermia*, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Menthaceæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceæ*, etc.



Didynamous Flowers.

A, Angiospermia (*Teucrium Scorodonia*): *c*, stamens; *d*, divided ovary; *e*, section of ovary. *B*, Gymnospermia (*Antirrhinum majus*): *c*, stamens; *d*, capsule; *e*, section of capsule.

didynamian, didynamic (did-i-nā'mi-an, -nam'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic.*] Same as *didynamous*.

didynamous (dī-din'a-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. **didynamus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power. Cf. *Didynamia.*] In *bot.*, in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Menthaceæ*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the *Didynamia*.

didynamy (dī-din'a-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. **didynamia*, ⟨ **didynamus*: see *didynamous.*] In *bot.*, the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

die[1] (dī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); ⟨ ME. *dien*, *dyen*, *deien*, *deyen*, *deghen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *sweltan* (see *swelt*) or *steorfan* (see *starve*); but the derived forms *deád*, dead, and *deáth*, death, occur), ⟨ Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*) = Goth. **diwan* (strong verb, pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwanei*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *döya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dö* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *touwen*, die (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), ⟨ Teut. √ **dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, q. v. Cf. OBulg. *daviti* = Bohem. *daviti* = Russ. *davitĭ*, choke, = Lith. *dovĕti*, plague, vex.] **1.** To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die of* smallpox, or *by* violence; to *die for* one's country.

There *dyede* Seynte Johne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Toumbe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Christ *died for* our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

And what we call to *die*, is not to appear
Or be the thing that formerly we were.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 392.

"Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

Every individual eventually *dies from* inability to withstand some environing action.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

2. To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—**3.** To sink; faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.
1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence—**4.** To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in me.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*.

Nothing *died* in him
Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

For 'tis much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind *dyes* wholly *away*, or at least shifts about again to the South. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 6.

So gently shuts the eye of day;
So *dies* a wave along the shore.
Mrs. Barbauld, Death of the Virtuous.

There, waves that, hardly weltering, *die away*,
Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sung.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died out* two or three times, and were replaced by new ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die to* sin.—**7.** To languish with affection or love.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler*.

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or greatly: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]—

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9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.
Hakewill, Apology.

To die away. (*a*) See def. 5. (*b*) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies away*,
And melts in visions of eternal day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 221.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 186.

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game*.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (*a*) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (*b*†) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, . . . after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

To die in harness, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness*. *Dr. Richardson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.

To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince [William of Orange], "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin — I will *die in the last ditch*."
Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the paint, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to *die in the peyne*. *Holinshed*, Chron. (ed. 1577).

To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.

To die out. See def. 5.—**To die the death** (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of ye tree of knowledge of good and bad se that thou eate not: for euen ye same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *dye ye deth*. Gen. ii. 17 (1551).

Either to *die the death*, or to abjure
For ever the society of men.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Die*, *Expire*, *Decease*, *Perish*. To *die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die*; it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affectation. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die*.
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late *deceas'd* in beggary.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.
W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

die[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dye*[1].

die[3] (dī), *n.*; pl., in the 1st sense, *dice* (dīs); in the remaining senses, *dies* (dīz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dys*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be **dee*, < ME. *dee*, a die, < OF. *de*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. Pg. It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *dadus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die*[3] is a doublet of *date*[1], *datum*, and *dado*: see *date*[1].] **1.** A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.



Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*
Before a cunning gamester.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or *dice*,
Or to a tavern fine?
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both *dice* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2†. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser*, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

4. In *arch.*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado*.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the *die* — in moulding Sheridan.
Byron, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In *metal-working*, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.—**8.** A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.—**Bit-brace die.** See *bit-brace*.—**Counter die**, an upper die or stamp.—**Loaded dice**, dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.—**The die is cast**, the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—**The whole box and dice**, the whole number of persons or things. [Slang.]

die[3] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [< *die*[3], *n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole." *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

die-away (dī′ə-wā′), *a.* [Adj. use of phrase *die away*. See *die*[1], 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix.

Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (dēb), *n.* A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

die-back (dī′bak), *n.* A disease of the orange-tree and other citrous fruits, limited to Florida. The exact cause is unknown, but it is probably due to malnutrition or the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

diecian (dī-ē′shan), *a.* Same as *dicœcious*.

diecious, dieciously, etc. See *dicœcious*, etc.

diedral (dī-ē′dral), *a.* Same as *dihedral*.

Dieffenbachia (dē-fen-bak′i-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the family, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (dī-ē-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διήγησις*, narration, < *διηγεῖσθαι*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *διά*, through, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (dī′hōl′dėr), *n.* A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

dielectric (dī-ē-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< *di-* for Gr. *διά*, through, + *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.—**Dielectric after-working**, a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption*. See *residual*.—**Dielectric capacity.** Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. *n.* A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el′i-trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] Same as *Dicentra*.

Diemenia (dē-mē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named from Van *Diemen's* Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. *D. reticularia* is an example.



Diemenia reticularia.

dien (dī′en), *n.* An abbreviation of *diencephal*.

diencephal (dī-en-sef′-ạl), *n.* Same as *diencephalon*. See extract under *encephal*.

diencephala, *n.* Plural of *diencephalon*.

diencephalic (dī′en-se-fal′ik or dī-en-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *diencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *deutencephalic*.

diencephalon (dī-en-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *diencephala* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*, the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *deutencephalon* and *thalamencephalon*. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacœlia. Also *diencephal*.

dier[1] (dī′ėr), *n.* One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

Aur. I should be dead
Before you were laid out!
Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty *dier!*
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me; "I used to think I never should die." *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 839.

dier[2], *n.* See *dyer*.

dieresis, diæresis (dī-er′e-sis), *n.* [= F. *diérèse* = Sp. *diéresis* = Pg. *dieresis* = It. *dieresi*, < LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, a division, distinction, separation, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, apart, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] **1.** The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distraction*, 8.—**2.** The sign (¨) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The dieresis is used most frequently over *e* preceded by *a* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs *æ* and *œ*. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over *ι* and *υ* beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-

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thong (aɪ, eɪ, oɪ, ʊɪ, aʊ, eʊ, oʊ), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the dieresis to mark the full pronunciation of the letters *-ed*, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, *praisèd*), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more common. A similar sign consisting of dots is used merely as a diacritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, *a*, *o*, *u*). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlaut. See *umlaut*.

3. In *pros.*, the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included under, cesura (which see).—4. In *pathol.*, a solution of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.

dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. διαιρετικός, divisive, separative, < διαίρετος, divided, < διαιρεῖν, divide: see *dieresis*.] In *med.*, having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'ä), *n.* [NL.; named from M. *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A genus of shrubby plants of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, including 8 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolla and a two-celled capsule. The genus includes the bush-honeysuckle, *D. Diervilla*, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and *D. Japonica* of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of *Weigela*.



Diervilla Japonica.

dies fausti (dī'ēz fâs'tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *fausti*, masc. pl. of *faustus* for **favostus*, favorable, fortunate, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with *dies infausti*, inauspicious or unlucky days.

die-sinker (dī'sing'kėr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

die-sinking (dī'sing'king), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

diesis (dī'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *dièse*, formerly *diésis*, = Sp. *diesi* = Pg. It. *diesis*, < L. *diesis*, < Gr. διεσις, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; < διέναι, send through, let through, < διά, through, + ἑναι, send.] 1. In *Gr. music*, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by the ratio 256 : 243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the *chromatic* and the *enharmonic diesis*. 2. In *modern music*, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128 : 125. Also called the *modern enharmonic diesis*.—3. In *printing*, the mark ‡, commonly called *double dagger*. See *dagger*[1].

dies nefasti (dī'ēz nē-fas'tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *nefasti*, pl. of *nefastus*, not lawful, < *ne-*, not, + *fastus*, allowing judgment to be pronounced, *fasti*, pl., a court-day: see *fasti*.] In *Rom. law*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days. See *feriæ*.



Die-stock.

dies non (dī'ēz non). [L., abbr. of *dies non juridicus*, not a court day: *dies*, a day; *non*, not; *juridicus*, of a court, juridical: see *dial*, *non-*, and *juridical*.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day.

die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting. It is made in various forms.

diet[1] (dī'et), *n.* [< ME. *diete*, < OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dieta* = D. *diëet* = G. *diät* = Dan. *diæt* = Sw. *diet* = Pol. *dyet* = Russ. *dieta*, < L. *diæta*, LL. and ML. also *dieta*, and sometimes *zæta*, *zeta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, < Gr. δίαιτα, manner of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, diet, also a dwelling, perhaps < **διάειν*, supposed orig. form of ζᾶειν, contr. ζῆν, live, perhaps = Skt. √*jīv* = Zend √*jī*, live, akin to L. *vivus* = E. *quick*, living: see *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, etc.] 1. Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of *diet*.

> He saw she wold not mend,
> Nor that she wold be quiet,
> Neither for stroakes nor locking up,
> Nor yet for want of *dyet*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).
>
> This bread and water hath our *diet* been.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.
>
> I will suffer one to keep me in *diet*, another in apparel, another in physic, another to pay my house-rent.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 1.
>
> Good broth with good keeping do much now and then; Good *diet* with wisdom beat comforteth men. *Tusser.*

2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetic regimen; dietary.

> I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health.

3†. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

> For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. Jer. lii. 34.
>
> I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663.

4†. Allowance for expenses of living.

> The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his *diets*, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to sell his lands in England to keep himself abroad.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

=**Syn.** 1. Subsistence, fare, provision.—2. Regimen.

diet[1] (dī'et), *v.* [< ME. *dieten* (cf. Gr. διαιτᾶν, v.); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

> Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
> Thine Eye's, but *diet* them with sparkling joy.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 76.

2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.

> *1st Lord.* We shall not then have his company to-night.
> *2d Lord.* Not till after midnight; for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.
>
> We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food.
> *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat; feed.

> Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 46.
>
> Inbred worm,
> That *diets* on the brave in battle fall'n.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, xxiv.

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to *diet* in an attack of dyspepsia.

diet[2] (dī'et), *n.* [< OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Sp. Pg. It. *dieta*, < ML. *dieta*, *diæta*, a public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as *dieta*, *diæta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. *dies*, a day: see *dial*. Cf. D. *rijksdag* = G. *reichstag* = Dan. *rigsdag* = Sw. *riksdag*, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; *tag*, etc., = E. *day*.] 1. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The *Diet* or *Reichstag* of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the estates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets* of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet* of Augsburg, 1530. The Diet sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a *diet* of examination; a *diet* of visitation. [Scotch.]—3†. An excursion; a journey.

> Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith ettir him.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Desertion of the diet. See *desertion*.—**Diet of compearance**, in *Scots law*, the day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.—**To desert the diet.** See *desert*[1].

dietal (dī'e-tal), *a.* [< *diet*[2] + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

> Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dietal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both powers. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 568.

dietarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *dietary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to a dieting or to a dietary.

II. *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **diætarius*, adj. (used as noun, a valet), < *diæta*, diet, etc.: see *diet*[1], *n.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

> Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

II. *n.*; pl. *dietaries* (-riz). 1. A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

> To be rulid bi this *diatorie* [read *dietarie*] do thi diligence, For it techith good diete & good gouernaunce.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.
>
> From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-meat *dietary*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 307.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-book† (dī'et-bůk), *n.* A diary; a journal.

> It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.
> *Epistle of a Christian Brother* (1624), p. 25.

diet-bread (dī'et-bred), *n.* 1. A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.—2. A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.

diet-drink (dī'et-dringk), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

> The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught resembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla.

dieter (dī'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who diets.—2. One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And sauc'd our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her *dieter*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dietetic (dī-ē-tet'ik), *a.* [= F. *diététique* = Sp. *dietético* = Pg. It. *dietetico* (cf. D. *diëetetisch* = G. *diätetisch* = Dan. *diætetisk* = Sw. *dietetisk*), < LL. *diæteticus*, < Gr. διαιτητικός, of or for diet, < διαιτᾶν, follow a certain diet, < δίαιτα, diet: see *diet*[1], *n.*] Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

> This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, Pref.

dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietetic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietetic*.

> He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.
>
> I have seen palates, otherwise not uninstructed in *dietetical* elegancies, sup it up with avidity.
> *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

dietetically (dī-ē-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dietetical manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dietetics (dī-ē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dietetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *diætetice*, < Gr. διαιτητική (sc. τέχνη, art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

> To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes!
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 28.

dietetist (dī-ē-tet'ist), *n.* [= F. *diététiste* = Pg. *dietetista*; as *dietet-ic* + *-ist*.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison.*

dietic (dī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ic*. Cf. *dietetic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. *n.* A course of diet. [Rare.]

> Gentle *dietics* or healing applications.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 397.

dietical (dī-et'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietic*.

> The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical.
> *Chilmead*, tr. of Ferraud's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 237.

dietine (dī'e-tin), *n.* [< F. *diétine*, dim. of *diète*, diet: see *diet*[2].] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the reports of their actions.

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Ladislaus . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *dietines*; they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions: its diets and *dietines* were hotbeds of intrigue. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 523.

dieting (dī'e-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diet*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *dieting* with antiquity day after day.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *dieting* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (dī'e-tist), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ist.*] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

dietitian (dī-e-tish'an), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-itian* for *-ician.*] Same as *dietist*. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

diet-kitchen (dī'et-kich'en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

dietrichite (dē'trich-īt), *n.* [After Dr. *Dietrich*, who first analyzed it.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

Dieu et mon droit (diė ā môn drwo). [F.: *Dieu*, < L. *deus*, a god; *et*, < L. *et*, and; *mon*, < L. *meus*, mine, < *me*, me; *droit*, < ML. *directum*, right: see *deity*, *me*, *direct*, *adroit*.] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

dieu-garde†, *n.* [F. *Dieu garde*, God keep or save (you); as a noun, "*un dieu-gard*, a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu*, God; *garder*, keep, save, guard: see *deity* and *guard*.] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your familie, so in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his *dieugarde*. *Florio*, It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 278.

diewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

die-work (dī'wėrk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

diezeugmenon (dī-e-zūg'me-non), *n.* [Gr. *διεζευγμένον*: see *diazeuctic*.] In *Gr. music*, the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

dif-. 1. The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*. See *dis-*.—2†. A form of *de-* before *f*. See *de-*.

diffamet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defame*.

diffamed (di-fāmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffame*, *v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *defamed*. (*b*) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *diffarreatio*(*n-*), < L. *dis-*, apart, + *farreatio*(*n-*), for the more common L. *confarreatio*(*n-*), the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreation*.] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreation*.

diffence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defense*.

diffendt, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend*.

differ (dif'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *differen* = F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *differire*, < L. *differre*, carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]; cf. Gr. *διαφέρειν*, carry apart, differ (> *διάφορος*, different, > ult. E. *adiaphorous*, etc., *diaphorite*), < *διά*, through, apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer*[2], a doublet of *differ*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from*: as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* cunning.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory.
1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much *differ from* one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, Men *differ* more widely *from* one another than they do *from* the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, *from* the highest, as the latter does *from* Man.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England *differs from* the elder.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with*: as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differs from* other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him. *Canning*.

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to *differ from* his father. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with*.

We'll never *differ with* a crowded pit. *Rowe*.

To differ by the whole of being, in *logic*, to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue. =**Syn. 1.** To vary.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differs* me and thee. *Cowley*.

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See *defer*[2].

differ (dif'ėr), *n.* [< *differ*, *v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
An' shudder at the niffer [exchange];
But cast a moment's fair regard
What mak's the mighty *differ*.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

★ **difference** (dif'e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *difference*, < OF. *difference*, F. *différence* = Sp. *diferencia* = Pg. *differença* = It. (obs.) *differenzia*, *differenza*, < L. *differentia*, difference, < *differen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr., different: see *different*.] 1. The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in *difference*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek.
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the *differences* of good and evil. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this *differences* should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.
Byrom, Feuds between Händel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde, when the question is asked, What maner of thing it is, as when we saie: What maner of thing is man? We must aunswere: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must aunswere by his Genus, or generall woorde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what maner of thing a Beast is? We maie saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is moste propre to every thing, is naturally and substancially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

Iach. What was the *difference*?
French. I think 'twas a contention in public.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,
He should perceive you raging; he did hear
You were at *difference* now, which hasten'd him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *difference* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a *difference* I have had with Julia. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

5†. An evidence or a mark of distinction.

An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent *differences*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

We make some things necessary, some things accessary and appendent only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that *difference*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a *difference* between the unclean and the clean.
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.*: (*a*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (*b*) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ. The *second difference*, Δ^2, is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So *third*, *fourth*, etc., *difference*. The following table is an example:

n	n^3	Δn^3	$\Delta^2 n^3$	$\Delta^3 n^3$
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6
4	64	61	30	
5	125	91		
6	216			

8. In *her.*, a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is *cadency*; another is the *baston*.

You must wear your rue with a *difference*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—10†. A part or division.

There bee of times three *differences*: the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge, . . . the second from the Floud to the first Olympias, etc.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

[*Difference* is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually *between* or *among*, or *from*, but sometimes also *to* (after the formula *different to*: see remarks under *different*).

What serious *difference* is there in this behavior [of plants] *to* that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other?
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

Accidental difference, in *logic*, a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference**, in *metaph.*, one concerning what actually takes place.—**Ascensional difference**†. See *ascensional*.—**Calculus of finite differences**. See *calculus*.—**Descensional difference**†. See *descensional*.—**Difference of potentials**, or **potential difference**, in *elect.*, the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential*.—**Difference-tone**. See *tone*.—**Equation of differences**. See *equation*.—**First difference**. (*a*) In *logic*, the most fundamental difference. (*b*) In *math.*, the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference**. Same as *numerical difference* (*b*).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 53.

Inverse difference, in *math.*, the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences**, differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal (differentials). See *equation*.—**Numerical difference**. (*a*) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (*b*) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual*, *individuant*, or *singular difference*.—**Partial difference**, in *math.*, the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*, a character which, added to the genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential*, *divisive*, *completive*, or *constitutive difference*.—**To make a difference**, to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that *makes a* great *difference*; it *makes* no *difference* what you say.

If he miss the mark, it *makes* no *difference* whether he have taken aim too high or too low.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Difference*, *Distinction*, *Diversity*, *Dissimilarity*, *Disparity*, *Disagreement*, *Variance*, *Discrimination*, contrariety, dissimilitude, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *difference* and *distinction* apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment*.) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Difference* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the *distinction* between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity*, by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense *difference* between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

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War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social *distinctions* which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

The extent of country and *diversity* of interests, character, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 312.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre. *Cheyne.*

The *disparity* between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 44.

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, Attributes, xiv.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.
Madison, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not sinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and *discriminations* of what is good and what is evil.
Sharp, Sermons, III. xvi.

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

difference (dif'ē-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *differenced*, ppr. *differencing*. [< *difference*, *n.* Cf. *differentiate*, *v.*] 1. To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differenced* by their garlands only.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

He that would be *differenced* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 634.

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he *differenced* it from the case of estovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Ventris* (1696).

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differenced* his father's coat by a label.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 687.

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif'ē-rens-en'jin), *n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

difference-equation (dif'ē-rens-ē-kwā'zhon), *n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

differencing (dif'ē-ren-sing), *n.* In *her.*, the distinction between shields made by one or more differences. See *difference*, *n.*, 8.

different (dif'ē-rent), *a.* [< F. *différent* = Sp. *diferente* = Pg. It. *differente*, < L. *differen(t-)s*, ppr. of *differre*, differ: see *differ*, *v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* Things. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 108.

Things terrestrial wear a *diff'rent* hue,
As youth or age persuades; and neither true.
Cowper, Hope.

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different from* each other; he is very *different from* his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *to* instead of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 83.

An amazement which was very *different to* that look of sentimental wonder. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, p. 182.]

=**Syn.** *Different*, *Distinct*, *Separate*, *Several*. These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* bands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive *distinct* images very close together? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 115.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at *several* times with two *several* men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

differentia (dif-ē-ren'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *differentiæ* (-ē). [L., difference: see *difference*, *n.*] 1. In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately*, Logic, i. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also ★called *distinctio*.

differentiable (dif-ē-ren'shi-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **differentiabilis*, < **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

differentiæ, *n.* Plural of *differentia*.

differential (dif-ē-ren'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. ★*différentiel* = Sp. *diferencial* = Pg. *differencial* = It. *differenziale*, < NL. *differentialis* (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—**Differential block, calculus, capacity.** See the nouns.—**Differential characters**, in *zool.*, the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—**Differential coefficient.** See *coefficient*.—**Differential coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Differential derivative.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential diagnosis.** See *diagnosis*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty*.—**Differential equation, feed,** etc. See the nouns.—**Differential gear**, in *mech.*, a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—**Differential invariant**, a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—**Differential motion**, a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that any velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—**Differential piston**, a single piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—**Differential pulley.** See *pulley*.—**Differential pump**, a steam-pump whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apportioned to the load upon the pump.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential resolvent**, a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Differential scale.** See *scale*.—**Differential screw.** See *screw*.—**Differential thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Differential tone.** See *tone*.—**Differential winding**, a method of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. For electric motors it is a series winding carrying current in a direction opposite to that in the shunt winding.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*: (*a*) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (*b*†) A logarithmic tangent.—2. In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological *differentials*.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—**Total differential**, a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

differentially (dif-ē-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider,—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif-ē-ren'shi-ant), *n.* [< NL. **differentian(t-)s*, ppr. of **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a\frac{d}{db} + 2b\frac{d}{dc} + 3c\frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.})\,D = 0,$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where *D* is the differentiant.—**Monomial differentiant**, a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to $a = 1$) may be expressed as a permutation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent ★quantic, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

differentiate (dif-ē-ren'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [< NL. **differentiatus*, pp. of **differentiare* (> It. *differenziare* = Sp. *diferenciar* = Pg. *differenciar* = F. *différencier*, *différentier*), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail.
A. R. Wallace.

Specifically—2. In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—4. In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. *intrans.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

differentiate (dif-ē-ren'shi-āt), *n.* [< NL. **differentiatum*, neut. of **differentiatus*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] ★A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif-ē-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *differentiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive university. *Huxley.*

Specifically—2. Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 259.

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

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The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. —**Direct differentiation**, differentiation by an elementary procedure. —**Explicit differentiation**, the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable. —**Implicit differentiation**, the opposite of *explicit differentiation*. —**Partial differentiation**, finding a partial differential. —**Total differentiation**, finding a total differential.

differentiator (dif-ē-ren'shi-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differential†, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

differently (dif'ē-rent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

differentness (dif'ē-rent-nes), *n.* The state of being different. *Bailey*, 1727.

differing (dif'ē-ring), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*] 1. Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Wine. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Wise nature by variety does please;
Clothe *differing* passions in a *differing* dress.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting.

His *differing* fury. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The *differing* titles of the red and white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 152.

differingly (dif'ē-ring-li), *adv.* In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *diferingly* as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

difficile† (di-fis'il), *a.* [< F. *difficile* = Pr. *difficil* = Sp. *difícil* = Pg. *difícil* = It. *difficile*, < L. *difficilis*, in older form *difficul*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult*.] 1. Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounte of Quarentena, where our Lorde fasted .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghte: it is an hyghe hyll and *difficyll* to ascende. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 53.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

difficileness† (di-fis'il-nes), *n.* Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon*, Goodness.

difficilitate†, *v. t.* [< L. as if **difficilita(t-)s* for *difficultа(t-)s*, difficulty. Cf. *difficultate*.] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficilitateth* this duty [charity]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 4.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficulty*, q. v.; the proper adj. (after L.) is *difficile*, q. v.] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically —(*a*) Hard as to doing or effecting; wanting facility of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

(*b*) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolese peasant had watched his foe. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

(*c*) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice,
Or nothing more than still to contradict.
Milton, P. R., iv. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less *difficult* admirer. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want? *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 142.

(*d*) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly *difficult* of miracles for feare of being impos'd upon. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

(*e*) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. =**Syn.** *Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *v. t.* [< F. *difficulter*, make difficult, < *difficulté*, difficulty: see *difficulty*. In E. as if < *difficult*, *a.*] 1†. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace. *Sir W. Temple*, Works, II. 484 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. *George Bush*, The Resurrection, p. 51.

difficultate† (dif'i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [< *difficult* + *-ate*2.] To render difficult.

Difficulter. To *difficultate*, or difficilitate; to make difficult or uneasie. *Cotgrave.*

difficultly (dif'i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding.*

difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulties* (-tiz). [< ME. *difficultee*, < OF. *difficulte*, F. *difficulté* = Pr. *dificultat* = Sp. *dificultad* = Pg. *dificuldade* = It. *difficultà*, < L. *difficulta(t-)s*, < *difficul*, older form of *difficilis*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficult*.] 1. Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficulty*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficulty* and danger, but without loss. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. *Rowe.*

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulties*.

Why do I make a *difficulty* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficulty*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diuinations affirmed that any sicke bodie should die, the sicke man makes no *difficultie* to kill his owne sonne, though he had no other. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

Men should consider that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

It seems, then, that *difficulties* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

=**Syn.** 1. Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. —2. *Obstruction*, *Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. —3. Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

diffide† (di-fid'), *v. i.* [= It. *diffidare*, < L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. See also *defy*, *diffident*, and cf. *affy*, *confide*.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way.
Horn. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 533.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), *n.* [= Sp. *difidencia* = Pg. *diffidencia* = It. *diffidenza*, *diffidenzia*, < L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident*. See also *defiance*.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton*, S. A., l. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *Irving.*

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from its personal observation. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 138.

=**Syn.** 2. *Modesty*, *Shyness*, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *a.* [= Sp. *difidente* = Pg. It. *diffidente*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide*. See also *defiant*.] 1. Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 562.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. *Poe*, Tales, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

The *diffident* accost each other with a certain coy respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 83.

=**Syn.** 2. Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish.

diffidently (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

diffidentness (dif'i-dent-nes), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

diffind† (di-find'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *findere*, cleave, split, = E. *bite*, q. v.] To cleave in two. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffine†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

To *diffyne*
Al here sentence. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 529.

diffinish†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *definish*.

diffinition†, *n.* A former variant of *definition*.

diffinitive†, *a.* A former variant of *definitive*.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 537.

diffission† (di-fish'on), *n.* [< L. *diffissio(n-)*, breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind*.] The act of cleaving asunder. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffixed† (di-fikst'), *a.* [< ML. as if **diffixus*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] Loosened; unfastened. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffiate† (di-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffiatus*, pp. of *diffiare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *flare* = E. *blow*1.] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

diffiation† (di-flā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **diffiatio(n-)*, < *diffiare*: see *diffiate*.] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffluan (dif'lō-an), *n.* [< L. *diffluere*, flow away, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water. The same as *allanturic acid*, or *glyoxylurea*, $C_3H_4N_2O_3$.

diffluence (dif'lō-ens), *n.* [= F. *diffluence* = Pg. *diffluencia*; as *diffluen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1†. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to *consistence*. Also *diffluency*. —2. In *zoöl.*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

diffluency† (dif'lō-en-si), *n.* [< *diffluen(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *diffluence*, 1.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air; whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

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diffluent (dif'lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *diffluent* = Pg. *diffluente*, < L. *diffluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffluere* (> Sp. *difluir*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffluent* and structureless mass.
A. Gray, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

Difflugia (di-flö'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *difflug-* (as in pp. *difflux-us*) of *diffluere*, flow apart: see *diffluent*.] A genus of ordinary amœbiform rhizopods, of the order *Amœboidea* and family *Arcellidæ*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an example.

difform (dif'ôrm), *a.* [< F. *difforme*, OF. *deforme* = Sp. Pg. *disforme* = It. *difforme*, < ML. **difformis*, var. of L. *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed. — 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

difformed (di-fôrmd'), *a.* Same as *difform*.

difformity (di-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tiz). [< F. *difformité* = Sp. *disformidad* = Pg. *disformidade* = It. *difformità*, < ML. *difformita(t-)s*, var. of L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity: see *difform* and *deformity*.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke*, Ans. to Sixth Letter.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, break in pieces: see *fraction* and *break*.] To break in pieces; in *optics* and *acoustics*, bend (a beam of light or a sound-wave) around the edge of a screen or obstacle.

diffract (di-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *lichenology*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

diffracted (di-frak'ted), *a.* [< *diffract* + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, bending in opposite directions: as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *diffracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if **diffractio(n-)*, < *diffringere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] 1. In *optics*, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another; also the effect produced by the transmission of light through, or reflection from, a system of fine opaque lines, particles, or open spaces regularly distributed at small distances. See *interference*. Thus, if a



Diffraction Bands.

beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (sometimes having 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra*. They differ from prismatic spectra and are called *normal*, since in them the colors are distributed according to their wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in the study of spectra. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal. Those with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore) give an image of the spectrum directly, without the use of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 95.

Hence — 2. In *acoustics*, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light. — **Diffraction circles.** See *circle*.

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffractif*; as *diffract* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffrangibility (di-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffrangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being diffrangible; the degree of diffraction.

Just the same thing holds good of light; it also consists of pulsations, and the refrangibility of a ray and its *diffrangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. The more frequent the pulsations the more it will be refracted, and the less it will be diffracted.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 98.

diffrangible (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< L. **diffrangere*, assumed for *diffringere*, break (see *diffract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *diffugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring.
Thackeray, Round about the Christmas Tree.

diffusate (di-fū'sāt), *n.* [< *diffuse* + *-ate*[1].] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from liquid diffusion.

diffuse (di-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing*. [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of prenotion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass *diffuses*
False portraitures. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

All around
A general Sigh *diffus'd* a mournful Sound.
Congreve, Iliad.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good,
A central warmth *diffusing* bliss.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

= **Syn. 2.** To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. *intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its particles in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fūs'), *a.* [< ME. **diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *difuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England.

Specifically — (*a*) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed*. (*b*) In *bot.*, spreading widely and loosely. (*c*) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, in *entom.*, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 165.

3†. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The toun-clerk of the seid cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no jugement in the Baillies name of the same cite for the tyme beynge, in or vppon eny *diffuse* matier biforn them, w'out the aduise of the Recordor of the same cite for the tyme beynge. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

Johnn Lydgate
Wryteth after an hyer rate;
It is *dyffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mynd.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 806.

Diffuse ganglion. See *ganglion*. = **Syn. 2.** Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.

diffused (di-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species — those which range widely, are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most numerous in individuals — which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . .
His sea-girt island prison did but show.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

2†. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unpropp'd,
Milton, S. A., l. 118.

3†. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . .
To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court,
(As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*,
So painted, pied, and full of rainbow strains,
As never yet, either by time or place,
Was made the food to my distasted sense.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4. In *zoöl.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion. — 2†. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusedly*;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii.

So *defusedlie* written that letters stood for whole words.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, xxii.

3. In *zoöl.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxii.

diffusely (di-fūs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Widely; extensively.

Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,
Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies.
Rowe, Lucan, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . tellith more *diffuseli* how man stieth [ascendeth] up to God, from Adam to the Trinite (Luke iii. 23–38). *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 391.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. *Blair*, Lectures, xviii.

3. In *entom.*, thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 594.

★ **diffuser** (di-fū'zėr), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in *physics*, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermo-electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, ii.

★ **diffusibility** (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusible*: see *-bility*.] The character of being diffusible; the tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its particles.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive salts. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1853, p. 178.

diffusible (di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive. — **Diffusible stimulants.** See *stimulant*.

diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig.*

diffusile† (di-fū'sil), *a.* [< L. *diffusilis*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *diffusiometer*.

diffusiometer (di-fū-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio(n-)*, diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

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experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

diffusion (di-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *diffusion* = Pr. *diffusio* = Sp. *difusión* = Pg. *diffusão* = It. *diffusione*, < L. *diffusio*(*n*-), < *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (*a*) The gradual and spontaneous mixing of two substances which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external force and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the particles of the substances. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. Diffusion of solids has likewise been observed, as when lead and gold have been left in contact with one another for a very long time. See *diffusion of gases* and *diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of *diffusion* is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(*b*) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of *diffusion* would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(*c*) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the *diffusion* of knowledge. *Emerson*, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great *diffusion* of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(*d*†) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abregge
Diffusioun of speche. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—**Diffusion circles**, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus.—**Diffusion of electricity and magnetism**, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This *diffusion* and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—**Diffusion of gases**, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusiometer*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—**Diffusion of heat.** (*a*) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (*b*) Conduction of heat.—**Diffusion of liquids**, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dialysis*.—**Diffusion of taxes**, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition.—**Diffusion tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.=**Syn.** Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

diffusion-osmose (di-fū′zhọn-oz′mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

diffusion-volume (di-fū′zhọn-vol′ūm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

diffusive (di-fū′siv), *a.* [= F. *diffusif* = Sp. *difusivo* = Pg. It. *diffusivo*, < L. as if **diffusivus*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke; and odors are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade,
Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the *diffusive* good. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 203.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more *diffusive* character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 21.

I seem in star and flower
To feel thee some *diffusive* power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxx.

diffusively (di-fū′siv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

diffusiveness (di-fū′siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the *diffusiveness* of odors.—2. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent *diffusiveness* Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusive* + *-ity*.] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The *diffusivity* of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū′zọr), *n.* See *diffuser*.

dig (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dug* or *digged*, ppr. *digging*. [< ME. *diggen*, *dyggen* (once *deggen*, for a rime) (pret. *diggede*, *digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence?) from earlier *dikien*, usually *diken* or assibilated *dichen*, dig, < AS. *dīcian*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), < *dīc*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dug*, for earlier *digged*, like *stuck* for *sticked*, is modern.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to *dig* to the bottom of something.

Thei wente to the tresour, as Merlin hem taught, in the foreste, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the tresour that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

The scripture says, Adam *digged*; Could he *dig* without arms? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours per diem. *Harvard Register*, 1827–28, p. 303.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and *dug out*. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to *dig up* the ground; to *dig out* a choked tunnel.

Who *digs* hills because they do aspire,
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to *dig* a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to *dig* one's way out.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 27.

I believe more Men do *dig* their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to *dig* a garden with a spade; a hog *digs* the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delueres *digged* [var. *dikeden* (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 109.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he *dug* himself out of prison.

Look you, th' athversary . . . is *digged* himself four yards under the countermines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *dig* potatoes; to *dig* or *dig out* ore; to *dig up* old records; to *dig out* a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata *dyggen* him [John the Baptist] *up*, and let brennen [burn] his Bones. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 107.

As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrians and Sidonians, which are *digged out* and found daily. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: followed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground.—**To dig down**, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they *digged down* a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.

To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to *dig in* manure.—**To dig over**, to examine or search by digging: as, he *dug over* the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), *n.* [< *dig*, *v.*] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism.—2. A diligent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. *Collegian*, p. 231.

digallic (dī-gal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *gallic*[2].] Used only in the following phrase.—**Digallic acid**, an anhydrid of gallic acid having the composition $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$.

digamist (dig′a-mist), *n.* [< *digamy* + *-ist*.] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *bigamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (dī-gam′ä), *n.* [< L. *digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammos*, < Gr. δίγαμμα, also δίγαμμον, δίγαμμος, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); < *di-*, two-, twice, + γάμμα, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English *w*. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

digammated (dī-gam′ā-ted), *a.* [< *digamma* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous *digammated* Iliad—or rather Vilviad—of Homer. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 56.

To the *digammated* and older form of the Greek oblique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem, Jovis, Jovi. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 193.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the *digammated* cross, a phallic symbol.

digamous (dig′a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *digamus*, < Gr. δίγαμος, married a second time, < *di-*, two-, + γάμος, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—2. In *bot.*, same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

digamy (dig′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διγαμία*, < δίγαμος: see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as "a decent adultery." *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digastric (dī-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *digastrique* = Pg. It. *digastrico*, < NL. *digastricus*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, + γαστήρ, belly.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *digastric* muscles. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric.—**Digastric fossa.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (*b*) The digastric groove.—**Digastric groove**, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Digastric muscle.** See *muscle*.—**Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its generalized condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis menti. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

digastricus (dī-gas′tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *digastrici* (-sī). [NL.: see *digastric*.] In *anat.*, the digastric muscle.

digby (dig′bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

Digenea[1] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **digeneus*, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, related to *Niltava*. *D. superciliaris* of India is an example. *Hodgson*, 1844.

Digenea[2] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[1].] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenea*.

digeneous (dī-jen′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[2].] Having the characters of the *Digenea*; pertaining to the *Digenea*: as, a *digeneous* fluke.

digenesis (dī-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

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and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digenetic (di-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *digenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digenesis.

digenous (dij'e-nus), *a.* [< ML. *digenus*, of two kinds, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes, < *δι-*, two-, + *γένος*, kind, sex: see *genus*.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digenous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 97.

digerent† (dij'e-rent), *a.* [< L. *digeren(t-)s*, ppr. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Digesting. *Bailey.*

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [< ME. *digest*, only as pp., < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* (> It. *digerire* = Sp. Pg. *digerir* = F. *digérer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. equiv. *disgest*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 317.

A series of an emperor's coins is his life, *digested* into annals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to *digest* the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

3†. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert.*

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion; in *bot.*, (*a*) to convert non-diffusible plant substance into diffusible form; (*b*) in insectivorous plants, to dissolve and absorb prey.

Most of them [leaves] were not able to digest the third fly. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Second Sunday in Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to be then *digested* when th' events
Expound their truth. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, . . .
I shall *digest* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.

The fifthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 tymes distillid in hors dounge contynuely *digest*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10†. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. 2. To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digesteth*, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat. *Brome*, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4†. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (dī'jest), *n.* [< ME. *digest* = F. *digeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *digesto*, < LL. *digestum*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 146.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the *digest*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from the Decretum. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.

=Syn. 1. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation† (dī-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey*, 1727.

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede.*

digester (di-jes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which digests. (*a*) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

(*b*) One who digests food. (*c*) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (*d*) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcases unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digestor*.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *digestible*, < OF. *digestible*, F. *digestible* = Sp. *digestible* = Pg. *digestivel* = It. *digestibile*, < LL. *digestibilis*, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 220.

digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Digestibility.

digestion (di-jes'tyon), *n.* [< ME. *digestioun*, < OF. *digestion*, F. *digestion* = Pr. *digestio* = Sp. *digestión* = Pg. *digestão* = It. *digestione*, < L. *digestio(n-)*, digestion, arrangement, < *digerere*, pp. *digestus*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1†. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole *digestion* of the world
Is now returning. *Chapman*, Revenge of Busay d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsionizing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsionizing of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin appitide;
Cleer eir & walking makith good *digestioun*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South*, Sermons.

Something seriously the matter this time with his *digestion*; dyspepsia in good earnest now. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The process of converting non-dialyzable matter into diffusible form, to permit its transfer through the plant and absorption by the protoplasm. (*b*) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—5. In *chem.*: (*a*) The operation of exposing bodies to heat or to the solvent action of liquids. (*b*) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (*d*).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

digestive (di-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *digestive*, n.; = F. *digestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *digestivo*, < LL. *digestivus*, digestive, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *biol.*: (*a*) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the *digestive* tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (see cut under *alimentary*); a *digestive* act or process. (*b*) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a *digestive* animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a *digestive* medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cl.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (*d*).—4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
His future rule is into method brought. *Dryden*, Astræa Redux.

5†. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I sele of medicyns comfortatyues[,] *digestyues*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2†. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins.*

digestor (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

digesture† (di-jes'tūr), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*. *Apothegms of King James* (1669).

diggable (dig'a-bl), *a.* [< *dig* + *-able*.] That may be dug.

digger (dig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diggere*; < *dig* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *diker*, *ditcher*.] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

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chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-*diggers*, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.
Abbé Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossores*. See *Fossores* and *digger-wasp*.

digger-wasp (dig'ėr-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scoliidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, and *Sphegidæ*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvæ feed after hatching. *Sphex ichneumonea* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion cæruleum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammophila pictipennis* with cutworms. See also cut under *Ammophila*.

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dig*, *v.*] 1. The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

2†. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvering.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and *diggings* so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.).

3†. *pl.* That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable *diggings* of an open mine.
Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.

4. *pl.* A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—5. *pl.* Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these *diggings*. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these *diggings!*
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

dight (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dight*. [< ME. *dighten*, *dihten*, *digten* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), < AS. *dihtan* (pret. *dihte*, pp. *ge-diht*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = D. *dichten* = OHG. *dihtōn*, MHG. G. *dichten*, invent, write verses, = Icel. *dikta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. *dikta*, feign, fable, = Dan. *digte*, invent, romance, write verses, < L. *dictare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] 1†. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Thise were *dizt* on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the sidbordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2†. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she bad he shoulde *him dighte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . .
'Gan *dight themselves* t' express their inward woe
With doleful lays unto the tune addrest.
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3†. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,
"For I in dule am *dight*."
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

4†. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wil him *dizt*,
And we salle giue the dome ful rigt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thi bestes *dight*
A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende,
And make hem faire, yf thai the fyre attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to *dight* for him
Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 41.

(*a*) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob *dight* a mease of meete. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the slender smoke,
Where yeomen *dight* the woodland cheer.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

(*b*) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and his peple were armed, and redy *dight*, they com to the baill of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely *dyghte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire *dight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely *dighted?*
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. i.

How, in Sir William's armour *dight*,
Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,
He took on him the single fight.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(*a*) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (*b*) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to *dight* one's nose; to *dight* away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,
It was o' the holland sae fine,
And aye she *dighted* her father's bloody wounds,
That were redder than the wine.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lasses, *dight* your een,
For some o' you ha'e tint [lost] a frien'.
Burns, Elegy on the Year 1788.

(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to *dight* corn. [In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dicht, and sometimes spelled *dicht*) and North. Eng.]—**To dight one's doublet**, to give one a sound drubbing. [Scotch.]

dight† (dīt), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,
And I wat it sang fu' *dight*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

dighter (dīch'tėr), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dightings (dīch'tingz), *n. pl.* [< *dight*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dichtings*.

For had my father sought the world round,
Till he the very *dightings* o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.
Ross, Helenore, p. 35.

dightly (dīt'li), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*, + *-ly*2.] Handsomely: as, "houses *dightly* furnished," *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 27.

digit (dij'it), *n.* [< L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. **decetos* = Gr. *δάκτ-υλ-ος*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. *dactyl*, q. v.), prob. akin to *δέχεσθαι*, dial. *δέκεσθαι*, take, catch, receive; cf. E. *finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. *toe*, q. v. The Teut. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] 1. A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoölogy the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index *digit*, the forefinger; the middle *digit*, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm: a measure of length. The Roman digit was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—3. In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—4. One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure onely is named a *digit;* and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are onely *digits* and all the *digits* that are.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit† (dij'it), *v. t.* [< *digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the L. phrase *digito monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a "That is he."
Feltham, Resolves, i. 28.

digital (dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *digital* = It. *digitale*, < L. *digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the *digital* phalanges.—2. Resembling digits; digitate.—**Digital cavity**, in *anat.*, the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Digital fossa**, in *anat.*, a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—**Digital impressions**, in *anat.*, the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—**Digital sheaths**, in *anat.*, the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* 1. A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalia (dij-i-tā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Digitalis*, q. v.] Same as *digitalin*.

digitalic (dij-i-tal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis:* as, *digitalic* acid.

digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

digitalin, digitaline (dij'i-tal-in), *n.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle: a glucoside, $C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$, which is decomposed by heating with dilute alcoholic hydrochloric acid, yielding digitaligenin, glucose, and digitalose. It is easily soluble in alcohol and chloroform, and insoluble in ether. It acts as a narcotic.

Digitalina (dij'i-tą-lī'nę), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), < L. *digitalis*, digital, + *-ina*1.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidæ*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digital*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name *fingerhut* (lit. 'finger-hat,' i. e., thimble); cf. the E. names *foxglove*, *fox-fingers*, *ladies'-fingers*, *deadmen's-bells*, etc., F. *gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foxglove*.] A genus of herbs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing 22 species, natives of Europe, the Canaries, and western Asia. The foxglove, *D. purpurea*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.



Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Digitaria (dij-i-tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A name for *Syntherisma*, a genus of grasses related to *Panicum*.

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digitate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] 1. In *bot.*, having deep radiating divisions, like fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In *zoöl.*, characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—**Digitate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, those tibiæ in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—**Digitate wings**, in *entom.*, those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridæ*: each division of such wings is called a radius.



Digitate Leaf.

digitate† (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa, p. 46.

digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2.

Animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a digitate manner.—**Digitately pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digitate*, *a.*, + *-ion*.] 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digiti, *n.* Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrada (dij-i-tig'ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are digitigrade. Specifically —2. Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.



Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion.
a, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia or leg; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d*, calx or heel; *e*, planta, or sole of foot; *f*, digits or toes.

II. *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [< *digitigrade* + *-ism*.] The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 264.

digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize† (dij'i-tīz), *v. t.* [< *digit* + *-ize*.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *digitoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing. It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *dumb piano*.

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), *n.* [< NL. *Digi(talis)* + L. *tox(icum)*, poison, + *-in*2.] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitalis* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding digitoxigenin and two molecules of a sugar called digitoxose.

digitule (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= F. *digitule*, < L. *digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] 1. A little finger or toe; a small digit.—2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *digiti* (-tī). [L.: see *digit*.] 1. In *anat.*, a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage.* [Rare.]—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palma*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence.* See *dactylus* (*b*).

digladiate† (dī-glad'i-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *digladiatus*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales.*

digladiation† (dī-glad-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *digladiatio(n-)* in *digladiatio linguæ*, a biting remark, < L. *digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiate*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence playes, or *digladiations* of naked men. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

They [schoolmen] see such *digladiation* about subtilties and matters of no use. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 46.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Diglossa (dī-glos'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *δίγλωσσος* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue): see *diglot*.] 1. A genus of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, or honey-creepers, of the American family *Cærebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. persmata*, and *D. lafresnayi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

Diglossinæ (dī-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cærebidæ*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopis*, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (dī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. *δίγλωττος*, *δίγλωσσος*, speaking two languages, < *δι-*, two-, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than polyglott in the usual sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 417.

diglottic (dī-glot'ik), *a.* [As *diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history. *W. Smith*, Bible Dict., III. 1557.

diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* [= F. *diglyphe*, < Gr. *δίγλυφος*, doubly indented, < *δι-*, two-, doubly, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

dignation† (dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dignatio(n-)*, a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *dignation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 32.

dignet, *a.* [ME., also rarely *dign*, < OF. *digne*, F. *digne* = Pr. *digne* = Sp. Pg. *digno* = It. *degno*, < L. *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*, *dain*1.] 1. Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digne* of reverence. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 141.

I graunte youre request, ffor ye be full *digne* to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shall be performed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 583.

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

dignely†, *adv.* [ME., < *digne* + *-ly*2.] 1. Worthily; deservingly. *Chaucer.*

He has don his deuere *dignely* as he out. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer.*

dignification† (dig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dignify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 38.

dignified (dig'ni-fid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dignify*, *v.*] 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Aylife*, Parergon.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

=Syn. Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave.

dignifiedly (dig'ni-fid-li), *adv.* In a dignified manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand,
[Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the Square.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 111.

dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dignified*, ppr. *dignifying*. [< OF. *dignifier* = Sp. Pg. *dignificar* = It. *degnificare*, < ML. *dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < L. *dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states,
Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrates.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather then *dignified*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 2.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

Thou didst *dignifie* our fathers dayes with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

3†. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 5.

=Syn. 1. To prefer, advance.—2. To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dignitaries* (-riz). [= F. *dignitaire* = It. *dignitario*, < ML. as if **dignitarius*, irreg. < L. *dignita(t-)s*, dignity, rank, office: see *dignity*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. iii.

Dignitary benefice. See *benefice*, 2.

dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *dignities* (-tiz). [< ME. *dignitee*, *dignetee*, *dignete*, < OF. *dignite*,

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digniteit, F. *dignité* = Pr. *dignitat* = Sp. *dignidad* = Pg. *dignidade* = It. *dignità, degnità*, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office, < *dignus*, worthy, prob. akin to *decus*, honor, esteem (whence ult. E. *decorate, decorous, decorum*, etc.), and *decere*, become (whence ult. E. *decent*, q. v.). *Dignity* is a doublet of *dainty*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity* of sentiments.

> True *dignity* abides with her alone
> Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
> Can still respect, can still revere herself,
> In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

> And there is a decencie, that euery speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignitie* of the hearer. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

> Whatever has a value can be replaced by something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a *dignity*. *Kant*, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "*dignity* of attitude," *J. Caird*.

> Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
> In every gesture *dignity* and love.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 489.

> Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

> Small habits well pursued betimes
> May reach the *dignity* of crimes.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Florio, i.

> Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by possibility a bold act, a perilous act.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

> The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to K. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

> He [Frederic I. of Prussia] succeeded in gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new *dignity*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

> All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent *dignities*. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

> These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*.
> Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

> For those [honors] of old,
> And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
> We rest your hermits. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.—**10.** In *astrol.*, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

> The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place fro the assendent as in angle; or in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignite* & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & resceived.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

11†. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imitation of the Greek ἀξίωμα, which means both axiom and dignity in the sense of worth.

> These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Accidental dignity, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—**Cap of dignity.** Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Essential dignity**, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.=**Syn. 2.** Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, greatness.—**3.** Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dignotion† (dig-nō′shon), *n.* [< L. *dignotus*, pp. of *dignoscere*, usually *dinoscere*, know apart, distinguish, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = E. *know*1.] Distinguishing mark; sign.

> That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

digoneutic (dī-gō-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γονεύειν*, beget (< *γόνος*, offspring, race, stock), + *-ic.*] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

digoneutism (dī-gō-nū′tizm), *n.* [< *digoneut-ic* + *-ism.*] In *entom.*, the state or quality of being digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (dī-gō-nop′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digonoporus*: see *digonoporous*.] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the marine planarians of such genera as *Stylochus*, *Leptoplana*, and *Eurylepta*.

digonoporous (dī-gō-nop′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *digonoporus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *-γονος* (< √ **γεν*, produce) + *πόρος*, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to *monogonoporous*.

digonous (dig′ō-nus or dī′gō-nus), *a.* [= F. *digone*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *bot.*, having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

di grado (dē grä′dō). [It., step by step, lit. from step: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *grado*, < L. *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] In *music*, moving by conjunct degrees.

digram (dī′gram), *n.* [= F. *digramme*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράμμα*, a thing written, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *digraph*.

digraph (dī′grȧf), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *n.* Two letters used to represent one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

> All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. *T. Sheridan.*

> There are five elementary consonants represented by *digraphs*: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, *then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (azure), *ng* (*sing*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, VIII.

II. *a.* Consisting of two letters used to represent one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph* consonants.

digraphic (dī-graf′ik), *a.* [< *digraph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (dī- or dī-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gradi*, go, step: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] **1.** To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

> I have *digressed*, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may receive by being commixed together. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

> I will a little *digress* from my maine discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

> Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will. *J. Stephens.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress; offend. [Rare.]

> Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

digress† (di- or dī-gres′), *n.* [< L. *digressus*, n., a going apart, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] A digression.

> A *digress* from my history. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43.

digression (di- or dī-gresh′on), *n.* [< ME. *digression* = OF. *digressiun*, F. *digression* = Pr. *disgressio* = Sp. *digresion* = Pg. *digressão* = It. *digressione*, < L. *digressio(n-)*, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] **1.** The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or appointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

> But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for straying from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affinity in the wordish considerations, that I think this *digression* will make my meaning receive the fuller understanding. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie (ed. 1810), p. 97.

> *Digressions* in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression. [Rare.]

> Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 202.

3. In *astron.*, the angular distance in the ecliptic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressional (di- or dī-gresh′on-al), *a.* [< *digression* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

> Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems.

> In particular, the notion of episodes, or *digressional* narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian. *De Quincey*, Homer, I.

digressive (di- or dī-gres′iv), *a.* [= F. *digressif* = Sp. *digresivo* = Pg. It. *digressivo*, < LL. *digressivus*, < L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*, *v.*] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

> The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson*, Young.

digressively (di- or dī-gres′iv-li), *adv.* By way of digression.

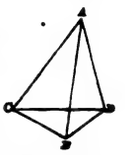
digyn (dī′jin), *n.* [< NL. **digynus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γυνή*, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two styles or carpels.

Digynia (dī-jin′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **digynus*: see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (dī-jin′i-an), *a.* [As *Digynia* + *-an.*] Having two styles or carpels.

digynous (dij′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **digynus*: see *digyn*.] Same as *digynian*.

dihedral (dī-hē′drạl), *a.* [Also *diedral*; < *dihedron* + *-al.*] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.—**Dihedral angle**, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them, as the angle between the two planes ABD and ABC.



Dihedral Angle.

dihedron (dī-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἑδρα*, a seat, base; cf. *διέδρος*, a seat for two persons.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

diheliost, dihelium† (dī-hē′li-os, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is perpendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

dihely† (dī-hē′li), *n.* [= F. *dihélie*, < NL. *dihelios, dihelium*: see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

dihexagonal (dī-hek-sag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *di-*2 + *hexagonal.*] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal* prism or pyramid: also used to describe a double six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

dihexahedral (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *di-*2 + *hexahedral.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

dihexahedron (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *dihexahedrons, dihexahedra* (-drọns, -drạ). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἑδρα*, a seat, base: see *di-*2 and *hexahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

> *Dihexahedra* of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (dī-hī′drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ite*2.] A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

diiamb, diiambus (dī-ī-amb′, -am′bus), *n.*; pl. *diiambs, diiambi* (-ambz′, -bī). [< LL. *diiambus*, < Gr. *δίαμβος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, two iambi, or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name *diiambus*, strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal form (⏑ – ⏑ –), can be extended to its epitritic variety also (– – ⏑ –).

Diipolia, Dipolia (dī-ip-ō-lī′ạ, dī-pol′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Διπόλεια or Διπόλια, contr. of Διῒπόλεια or Διῒπόλια, neut. pl., prop. adj., < Ζεύς (gen. Διός, dat. Διί), Zeus, + Πολιεύς, guardian of the city, an epithet of Zeus, < *πόλις*, city.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called *Bouphonia*.

dijudicant† (dī-jō′di-kant), *n.* [< L. *dijudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dijudicare*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] One who dijudicates, determines, or decides.

> And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

dijudicate† (dī-jō′di-kāt), *v.* [< L. *dijudicatus*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge: see *judicate*, *judge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To judge; determine.

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The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 260.

II. *trans.* To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Œcumenical, the whole Church communicates, and, the matter being *dijudicated*, holds it to be adhered to.
Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 39.

dijudication† (dī-jö-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dijudicatio*(*n-*), < *dijudicare*, pp. *dijudicatus*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudication*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

dika-bread (dī′kä-bred), *n.* [< *dika*, West African, + E. *bread*[1].] A fatty substance resembling chocolate, prepared principally from the roasted almond-like kernel of the fruit of *Irvingia Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. Also *dika-butter*, *dika-fat*.

dikamali (dik-a-mä′li), *n.* [Marathi *dikāmālī*.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida* and *G. gummifera*, rubiaceous shrubs of India. It has a strong, peculiar odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *cambi resin*.

dikast, *n.* See *dicast*.

dike (dīk), *n.* [Also spelled, less correctly, **dyke*; < ME. *dike*, *dyke*, *dik*, *dic* (also assibilated *diche*, *dyche*, *dich*, *dych*, > mod. E. *ditch*), < AS. *dīc*, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. *dīk*, m., a fish-pond, = OFries. *dīk*, m., a bank, dam, = D. *dijk*, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. *dīk*, LG. *diek*, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. *tīch*, *dīch*, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. *teich*, m., a pond, fish-pond, tank, *deich*, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after LG. and D.), = Icel. *dīk*, neut., *dīki*, m., a ditch, = Norw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. *dige*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from LG.) OF. *dicque*, *digue*, F. *digue* = Sp. Pg. *dique* = It. *diga*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, rampart, τοῖχος, the wall of a house (for orig. **θειχος*, **θοιχος*, ult. connected with *θιγγάνειν*, touch, and L. *fingere*, form, *figura*, a form: see *figure*, *fictile*, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also Gr. *τῖφος*, a marsh, swamp), *ditch* being in fact an assibilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] **1.** A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al the thinges the in wer[l]de ben,
Twen heuone hil and helle *dik*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 281.

Aboute the castel was a *dyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* cut to every bed, and every plant growing therein. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

Like a shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A small pond or pool. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dikes*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

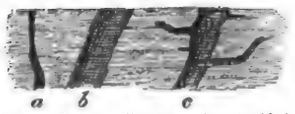
Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *fail-dike*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well,
And dried on Dunny's *dyke*.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 137).

The hiest *dyke* that we come to,
I'll turn and tak you up.
The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

5. In *geol.*, a long and relatively narrow body of eruptive rock, which, while in a state of fusion, has entered a fissure in older rocks and has there chilled and solidified. Dikes arise from some reservoir of molten rock at relatively great depth. In their typical development they stand vertical or nearly so; as they approach the horizontal or are found between nearly or quite horizontal beds, they pass into *sheets*. When two or more successive intrusions enter the same fissure the result is a *composite* dike; where a number of closely related and parallel fissures are filled, a *multiple* dike. Dikes which radiate from an eruptive center are called *radiating* dikes; if they are basic with otherwise acidic eruptives, *complementary* dikes. Dikes are specifically contrasted with veins, which are deposited from solution; yet there are rocks, the pegmatites, which share the characters of both.



Section showing dikes traversing stratified rocks.
a, *b*, simple dikes; *c*, branching dike.

dike (dīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, ppr. *diking*. [< ME. *diken*, *dyken* (also assibilated *dichen*, > mod. E. *ditch*, *v.*), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < AS. *dīcian*, also in comp. *be-dīcian*, *ge-dīcian*, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= OFries. *dīka*, *ditsa*, *ditsia*, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. *dijken*, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. *dīken*, > G. *deichen*, raise a dike or dam), < *dīc*, a ditch, = D. *dijk*, etc., a bank, dam: see *dike*, *n.*, and cf. *ditch*, *v.*, and *dig*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolde thresahe and therto *dyke* and delve.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 536.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He criede, and comaundede alle Cristyne people
To delue and *dike* a deop diche al aboute Vnite,
That holychurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 365.

2†. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all mycht that he mycht get,
To the toune ane assege set;
And gert *dyk* thaim . . . stalwartly.
Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment: as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land. — **4**†. To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [landis] surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. *Balfour's Pract.* (A. 1555), p. 145.

dike-grave (dīk′grāv), *n.* [< D. *dijkgraaf* (= MLG. *dīkgreve*, LG. *diekgräve*, > G. *deichgräfe*), an overseer of dikes, < *dijk*, dike, + *graaf*, count (steward, reeve): see *dike*, and *greeve*, *graf*, and cf. *dike-reeve*.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

diker (dī′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, < *dīcian*, dig: see *dike*, *v.* Cf. *ditcher*, *digger*.] **1.** A ditcher. — **2.** One who builds dikes.

dike-reeve (dīk′rēv), *n.* [< *dike* + *reeve*[2].] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Halliwell.* Compare *dike-grave*.

dilacerate (di- or dī-las′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, ppr. *dilacerating*. [< L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare* (> It. *dilacerare* = Sp. Pg. *dilacerar* = F. *dilacérer*), tear in pieces, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

dilaceration (di- or dī-las-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilacération* = Sp. *dilaceración* = Pg. *dilaceração*, < LL. *dilaceratio*(*n-*), < L. *dilacerare*, pp. *dilaceratus*, tear in pieces: see *dilacerate*.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

dilambdodont (dī-lamb′dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, twice, two-, + *λάμβδα*, the letter lambda (Λ), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodonta*: as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

Dilambdodonta (dī-lamb-dō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dilambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Bestiæ*, having oblong molars whose crowns present two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambdodonta* (which see). *Gill.*

dilamination (dī-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *lamination*.] In *bot.*, the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of deduplication or chorisis.

dilaniate† (dī-lā′ni-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *dilaniatus*, pp. of *dilaniare* (> It. *dilaniare*), tear in pieces, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *laniare*, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilaniate* them. *Ford*, Line of Life.

dilaniation† (dī-lā-ni-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **dilaniatio*(*n-*), < *dilaniare*, pp. *dilaniatus*, tear in pieces: see *dilaniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Cockeram.*

dilapidate (di- or dī-lap′i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilapidated*, ppr. *dilapidating*. [Formerly also *delapidate*; < LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* (> It. *dilapidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidar* = F. *dilapider*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapidate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? *Bp. Hurd.*

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odds but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilapidates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità." *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. *intrans.* To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonor'd sign;
And all around *dilapidates*. *Crabbe*, The Borough.

★**dilapidation** (di- or dī-lap-i-dā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *delapidation*; = F. *dilapidation* = Sp. *dilapidación* = Pg. *dilapidação* = It. *dilapidazione*, < LL. *dilapidatio*(*n-*), a squandering, wasting, < *dilapidare*, pp. *dilapidatus*, squander, waste: see *dilapidate*.] **1.** Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilapidations* which they make of that credit?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, i.

Specifically — **2.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (di- or dī-lap′i-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilapidateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidador* = It. *dilapidatore*; as *dilapidate* + *-or*.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.
H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities, p. 156.

dilatability (di- or dī-lā-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dilatabilité* = Sp. *dilatabilidad* = Pg. *dilatabilidade* = It. *dilatabilità*, < NL. *dilatabilita*(*t-*)*s*, < *dilatabilis*: see *dilatable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the *dilatability* of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 308.

dilatable (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *dilatable* = Pg. *dilatavel* = It. *dilatabile*, < NL. *dilatabilis*, capable of expansion, < L. *dilatare*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

dilatableness (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatability. *Bailey*, 1727.

dilatancy (di- or dī-lā′tan-si), *n.* [< *dilatan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

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If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most commonplace, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains — corn, sand, shot, &c.
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

★**dilatant** (di- or dī-lā'tant). *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dilatant*, < L. *dilatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented.
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

II. *n.* 1. A substance having the property of dilatancy. — 2. In *med.*, a remedy causing dilatation as of the arteries or the pupil; a dilator.

dilatate (di- or dī-lā'tāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, < L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] Dilated; broadened or widened out: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (dil-ā- or dī-lā-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *dilatacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatacio* = Sp. *dilatación* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilatazione*, < LL. *dilatatio(n-)*, an extension, < L. *dilatare*, expand, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] 1. The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and *dilatation*, and indivisibility.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. iv. § 3.

His [Spenser's] genius is rather for *dilatation* than compression. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162.

Specifically — 2. Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What nedeth gretter *dilatacioun*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*. — 4. A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (dil'ā- or dī'lā-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilatator, < LL. *dilatator*, one who propagates or spreads abroad, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a *dilatator* muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers. — **Dilatator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

dilate (di- or dī-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, < L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, < *dilatus*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*[2]), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. For pp. *latus*, see *ablative*. *Dilate* is a doublet of *delay*[1], and practically of *defer*[2] and *differ*: see *delay*[1], *defer*[2], *differ*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air *dilates* the lungs; to *dilate* the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zelous deuotion and ardent desire to protect and *dilate* the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then *dilates* our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

2†. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars, enlarge upon.

Found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Dilate the matter to me.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

=Syn. To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. *intrans.* 1. To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

My heart *dilated* with unutterable happiness.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

His nostrils visibly *dilate* with pride.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 149.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with *upon* or *on*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or *dilating*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

I leave it among the divines to *dilate upon* the danger of schism as a spiritual evil.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

dilate† (di- or dī-lāt'), *a.* [< L. *dilatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, *v.*] Broad; extended.

Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

dilated (di- or dī-lā'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically — (*a*) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (*b*) In *her.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like. — **Dilated antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part. — **Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts. — **Dilated striæ** or **punctures**, in *entom.*, those striæ or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within. — **Dilated tarsi**, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongiose or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsi*.

dilater (di- or dī-lā'tėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands. *Shelton.*

dilation[1] (di- or dī-lā'shon), *n.* [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd
Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

dilation[2]† (di- or dī-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilation* = Sp. *dilación* = Pg. *dilação* = It. *dilazione*, < L. *dilatio(n-)*, delay, < *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, defer: see *defer*[2] and *dilate*, *v.*] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt? *Bp. Hall*, Zaccheus.

dilative (di- or dī-lā'tiv), *a.* [< *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. *Coleridge.*

dilator (di- or dī-lā'tor), *n.* [< NL. *dilator*, short for *dilatator*, q. v.; as if < E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilator* means 'a delayer.'] 1. One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilatator. — 2. A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatorily (dil'ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilateriness (dil'ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their *dilatoriness* and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves.
Hallam.

★**dilatory** (dil'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dilatoire* = Pr. *dilatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dilatorio*, < LL. *dilatorius*, tending to delay, < L. *dilator*, a delayer, < *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, delay: see *delay*[1], *dilate*, *v.*] 1. Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, *dilatory* measures; a *dilatory* messenger.

I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a *dilatory* motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a *dilatory* Answer.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 79.

His *dilatory* policy. *Motley.*

Dilatory defense, in *law*, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party. — **Dilatory plea**, in *law*, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy. =Syn. *Tardy*, etc. (see *slow*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

dildo[1]† (dil'dō), *n.* A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "*dildos*" and "fadings."
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

With a hie *dildo* dill and a *dildo* dee.
Burden of an Old Ballad.

dildo[2] (dil'dō), *n.* A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Pilocereus lanuginosus*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilection† (di-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dilección* = Pg. *dilecção* = It. *dilezione*, < LL. *dilectio(n-)*, < L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly: see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his *dileccioun*
In you confirmed God upon a tree
Hanging. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 122.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem'ä), *n.* [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, < LL. *dilemma*, < Gr. *δίλημμα*, a conclusion from two premises, < *δι-* + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties," nor derived from *διαλαμβάνεσθαι*, be caught between.] 1. A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, which is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will flirt; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the first premise reads as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (1) *Simple constructive dilemma:* If A, then C; if B, then C; but either B or A; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; B and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (3) *Complex constructive dilemma:* If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called *dilemma* was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the Stoical terminology a *dilemma* is opposed to a *monolemma*, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. *Blundeville*, Logic, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice, a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

The doctrine of a Messiah offers a *dilemma* — a choice between two interpretations — one being purely spiritual, one purely political. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or dī-le-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma. — **Dilemmatic argument**. See *argument*. — **Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C. — **Dilemmatic reasoning**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle. — **Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

dilemmist (di- or dī-lem'ist), *n.* [< *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas: used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or *dilemmists*, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. *Amer. Cyc.*, III. 403.

★**Dilephila** (dī-lef'i-lä), *n.* [NL.; also written *Deilephila*, prop. **Dilophila*; < Gr. *δείλη*, the afternoon, evening, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *D. lineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States, and known as *morning-sphinx*. See cut under *morning-sphinx*.

dilettant (dil-e-tänt'), *n.* [See *dilettante*.] See *dilettante*.

dilettante (dil-e-tän'te), *n.* and *a.* [Also *dilettant* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante*, < It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, < L. *delectare*, delight: see *delight*, *delectable*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

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and for amusement: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

II. *a.* Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, *dilettante*,
Delicate-handed priest intone.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

dilettanteism, *n* See *dilettantism*.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tän'tish, -te-ish), *a.* [< *dilettant, dilettante,* + *ish*[1].] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot.*

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tän'tizm, -te-izm), *n.* [= F. *dilettantisme;* as *dilettant, dilettante,* + *-ism.*] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle.*

Dilettanteism, which is the twin sister of scepticism, began. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

diligence[1] (dil'i-jens), *n.* [Formerly also *diligency;* < ME. *diligence,* < OF. *diligence,* F. *diligence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenzia, diligenza,* < L. *diligentia,* carefulness, attentiveness, < *diligen(t-)s,* careful, etc.: see *diligent.*] **1.** Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

Prithee, fellow, wait;
I need not thy officious *diligence*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this *diligence*,
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, P. R., ii. 387.

2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other *diligence*
Aboute an oylcellar, it for to warme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence*. Prov. iv. 23.

3. In *law*, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

4. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (*b*) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. —**Common** or **ordinary diligence,** that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. *Broom and Hadley.*—**To do one's diligence,** to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not haue the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe haue *done his diligence*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** *Industry, Application,* etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness.—**2.** Caution, circumspection, vigilance.

diligence[2] (dil'i-jens; F. pron. dē-lē-zhoṅs'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *diligence* = Sw. *diligens,* < F. *diligence,* a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*), a particular use of *diligence,* expedition, despatch, speed, care: see *diligence*[1]. Hence by abbr. *dilly*[1].] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence! *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 401.

diligency† (dil'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *diligence*[1]. *Milton.*

diligent (dil'i-jent), *a.* [< ME. *diligent,* < OF. *diligent,* F. *diligent* = Pr. *diligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *diligente.* < L. *diligen(t-)s,* careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of *diligere,* love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *legere,* choose: see *elect, select.*] **1.** Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

Chance without merit brought me in; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 319.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking: as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition.
Deut. xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

=**Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

diligent†, *adv.* [< *diligent, a.*] Diligently.

They may the better, sewrer, and more *diligenter*, execute, obserue, and ministre their said Officez.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil'i-jent-li), *adv.* With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so *diligently* carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the *diligenterly*, to see whether it were as he said or no.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

diligentness (dil'i-jent-nes), *n.* Diligence. *Bailey*, 1727.

dill[1] (dil), *n.* [< ME. *dille, dylle,* < AS. *dile* = D. *dille* = OHG. *tilli,* MHG. *tille* (G. *dill,* after the D. form) = Dan. *dild* = Sw. *dill,* dill; origin unknown.] **1.** An erect glaucous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens,* of the family *Apiaceæ,* with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now *dile* in places colde is goode to sowe,
Hit may with everie ayer under the skye.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Vervain and *dill*
Hinder witches of their will.
Old English Proverb.

2. The two-seeded tare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dill[2] (dil), *v. t.* [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. *dillen, dyllen,* var. of *dullen,* dull, blunt: see *dull, v.,* of which *dill*[2] is a doublet.] **1**†. To dull; blunt.—**2.** To soothe; still; calm.

I half thee luiot baith loud and still,
Thir tomwonds twa or thre;
My dule [grief] in dern bot gift [unless] thou *dill*,
Doubtless but dreid IM die.
Robin and Makyne, Percy's Reliques.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll *dill* fevers.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 140.

dill[3]† (dil), *n.* [Another form of *dell*[2]. Cf. *dilling.*] Same as *dell*[2].

Who loves not his *dill*, let him die at the gallows.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

dill[4]† (dil), *v. t.* [ME. *dillen,* < Icel. *dylja* = Sw. *dölja* = Dan. *dölge,* conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The rigt rode thai went to *dille*
Out of the cristen miennis skille,
That if with chaunce men on ham hit
Quilk thai sulde haue thai sulde nogt witt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

dill[5]† (dil), *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *dole*[2].

Dillenia (di-lē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. J. *Dillen* (1687–1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of lofty trees, type of the family *Dilleniaceæ,* native from tropical Asia to Australia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. Indica* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the family, are very firm and rough, and are used like sandpaper for polishing woodwork.



Dillenia Indica.

Dilleniaceæ (di-lē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dillenia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of archichlamydeous plants, including about 12 genera and approximately 280 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the family of plants *Dilleniaceæ.*

dilling† (dil'ing), *n.* [Appar. an assimilation of *derling,* older form of *darling,* q. v.] **1.** A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the *dilling* of fortune. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old. *Minsheu.*

dillisk (dil'isk), *n.* [Cf. *dulse.*] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata.*

dills (dilz), *n.* Same as *dulse.*

dillue (dil'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dillued,* ppr. *dilluing.* [Cornish *dyllo,* send forth, let out.] In *mining,* to finish the dressing of (tin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dilluer (dil'ū-ėr), *n.* [See *dillue.*] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely weaved horse-hair sieve, called a *Dilluer,* by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Pryce* (1788).

dillweed (dil'wēd), *n.* [Also written *dilweed;* < *dill*[1], 2, + *weed*[1].] Mayweed.

dilly[1] (dil'i), *n.* An abbreviation of *diligence*[2].

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insides.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles.

dilly[2] (dil'i), *n.* Same as *daffodil, daffodilly.*

dilly[3] (dil'i), *n.* [Abbrev. of *Sapodilla* (Catesby).] A small tree, *Mimusops Sieberi,* specifically called the *wild dilly,* found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *dally.* Cf. *shilly-shally.*] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying*.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 275.

dilo (dē'lō), *n.* A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* See *Calophyllum.*

dilogical (di- or dī-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *dilogy* + *-ical.*] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

dilogy (dil'ō-ji or dī-lō-ji), *n.* [< L. *dilogia,* < Gr. *διλογία,* repetition (cf. *διλογεῖν,* repeat), < *δι-, δίς,* twice, + *λέγειν,* speak.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilogy results in tautology (which see). (*b*) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology.*

dilucid† (di- or dī-lū'sid), *a.* [< L. *dilucidus,* clear, bright, < *dilucere,* be clear, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *lucere,* be light: see *lucid.*] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *dilucide*, description of laws.
Bacon, Learning, viii. 3.

dilucidate† (di- or dī-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **dilucidatus,* pp. of **dilucidare* (> It. *dilucidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilucidar* = F. *dilucider*), make clear, < L. *dilucidus,* clear: see *dilucid.* Cf. *elucidate.*] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation† (di- or dī-lū-si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dilucidation* = Sp. *dilucidación* = Pg. *dilucidação* = It. *dilucidazione,* < LL. *dilucidatio(n-),* < L. **dilucidare,* make clear: see *dilucidate.*] The act of making clear.

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If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegancy of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred composures? *Boyle*, Works, II. 260.

dilucidity† (dil-ū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [< *dilucid* + *-ity*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilucid or clear. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

dilucidly† (di- or dī-lū′sid-li), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond*, Works, II. iv. 192.

diluent (dil′ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *diluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* 1. That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, ppr. *diluting*. [< L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> It. *diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *délayer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. λούειν, wash. Hence also (< L. *diluere*) *diluent*, *diluvium*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Hence—2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

II. *intrans.* To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *a.* [= It. *diluto*, < L. *dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.

2. Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iii.

diluteness (di- or dī-lūt′nes), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 12.

diluter (di- or dī-lū′tėr), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

dilution (di- or dī-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilution* (cf. Sp. *diluición* = Pg. *diluição*), < L. as if **dilutio(n-)*, < *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*.] 1. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid: the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. A diluted substance: the result of diluting.

dilutionist (di- or dī-lū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *dilution* + *-ist*.] In *homeopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—**High-dilutionist**, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—**Low-dilutionist**, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

diluvial (di- or dī-lū′vi-al), *a.* [= F. Pg. *diluvial*, < LL. *diluvialis*, of a flood, < L. *diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—2. In *geol.*, related to or consisting of diluvium.

diluvialist (di- or dī-lū′vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *diluvial* + *-ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

diluvian (di- or dī-lū′vi-an), *a.* [= F. *diluvien* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-an*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

diluvianism (di- or dī-lū′vi-an-izm), *n.* [< *diluvian* + *-ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it [the scientific movement of the age] out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

diluviate† (di- or dī-lū′vi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *diluviatus*, pp. of *diluviare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, sig. S 2 (1605).

diluvie†, **diluvy**†, *n.* [< ME. *diluvie*, *deluvie*, < L. *diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvie* of pestilence. *Chaucer*, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.

In the *dyluuy* or generall floud, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, ye foren virgines peryshing therein. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluuye* drowned not the worlde in one daye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (di- or dī-lū′vi-on), *n.* [= F. *diluvion*, < L. *diluvio(n-)*, equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] ★Same as *diluvium*.

diluvium (di- or dī-lū′vi-um), *n.* [= F. *diluvium* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium* (also *diluvies* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. E. *deluge*, q. v.), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] 1. A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—2. Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually occupying the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *alluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *alluvium* (*diluvial*, *alluvial*) there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily connects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue. Diluvium was of chief importance before the nature of the glacial drift was understood.

diluvy†, *n.* See *diluvie*.

dilweed, *n.* See *dillweed*.

dim (dim), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dim*, *dym*, < AS. *dim*, *dimm* = OFries. *dim* = OS. **dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = Icel. *dimmr*, dim (cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog, mist, haze, *dimmig*, foggy), = OHG. *timber*, MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. *demar*, MHG. *demere*, twilight (whence G. *dämmern* (> Dan. *dæmre*), be dim, *dämmerung* (> Dan. *dæmring*), dimness, twilight), L. *tenebræ* for **temebræ*, darkness, = Skt. *tamisrā*, dark, night; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom, Lith. *tamsus*, dark, *tamsa*, darkness, Russ. *temnuii*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, Ir. *teim*, dim.] **I.** *a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. 1. Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghte begynnethe to chaunge and to wexe *dym*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a *dim* religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me es this mater *dym*,
Bot sum knawing I haue by him.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 2.

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim*! how is the most fine gold changed! Lam. iv. 1.

4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Eyes grown *dim*
With hope of change that came not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 263.

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers.*

=**Syn. 2.** Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

II.† *n.* The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dym* voidit,
All the troiens full tit tokyn thaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7133.

dim (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, ppr. *dimming*. [< ME. *dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < AS. **dimmian*, in comp. *ā-dimmian*, *for-dimmian*, make dim (= Icel. *dimma*, become dim), < *dim*, *a.*: see *dim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimd* with teares. *Spenser*, Daphnaïda, v.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair.
Milton, P. L., iv. 114.

II. *intrans.* To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow murk. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

★**dim.** An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

dimaris, dimatis (dim′a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *drimatis*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimaris* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *i*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to *darii*; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*), and *conversion*, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas′ti-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

dimastigate (dī-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-ate*[1].] Bifiagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

dimatis, *n.* See *dimaris*.

dimble† (dim′bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dingle* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *dump*[3], a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *dump*[3]. Cf. E. dial. *drumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell,
Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

Within a gloomy *dimble* shee doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

dime (dīm), *n.* and *a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. I., 1), *disme*; < ME. *dyme*, *disme*, tithe, < OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, tenth, = Pr. *desme*, *deisme*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A tithe.

Take her [their] landes, ȝe lordes and let hem [prelates] lyue by *dymes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 526.

The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees aboue XX yere growinges, &c. . . . Persuns vicars of holi chirche ye said marchauntes enpleden and trauaill in crysten coast for ye *dymes* of ye said woede. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 45.

2†. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dimes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.



Obverse. Reverse.
Dime of the United States. (Size of the original.)

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4½ pence English.

II. *a.* Sold for a dime. — **Dime**

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novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U. S.]

Dimecodon (dī-mē′kō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῆκος*, length, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilirostris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebræ half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodon*. †*F. W. True*, 1886.

dimension (di-men′shon), *n.* [< OF. *dimension*, F. *dimension* = Pr. *dimencio* = Sp. *dimensión* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dimension*, < L. *dimensio(n-)*, a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, < *dimetiri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimetien(t-)s*, as a noun, diameter), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] **1.** Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

> So doe those skils, whose quick eyes doe explore
> The just *dimension* both of earth and heaven.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing, st. 95.
>
> A dark
> Illimitable ocean, without bound,
> Without *dimension*, where length, breadth, and highth,
> And time, and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 893.
>
> These as a line their long *dimension* drew,
> Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence **—2.** A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (*a*) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (*b*) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If M, L, T, are the units of mass, length, and time, the *dimensions* of a velocity are said to be LT^{-1}, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be LT^{-2}; those of a momentum, MLT^{-1}; those of a force, MLT^{-2}; those of a quantity of energy, ML^2T^{-2}; those of the action of a moving system, ML^2T; those of a horse-power, ML^2T^{-3}; those of a pressure, $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$; those of a density, ML^{-3}; etc.

> We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil, as of the same *dimensions*, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.
> *Cremona*, Projective Geometry (tr. by Leudesdorf).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great *dimensions*.

> The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
> Within the small *dimensions* of a point.
> *Cowper*, Retirement.
>
> In *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
> A gracious person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.
>
> My friend's *dimensions* as near as possible approximate to mine. *Lamb*, Bachelor's Complaint.

4†. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

> A spirit I am, indeed:
> But am in that *dimension* grossly clad,
> Which from the womb I did participate.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.
>
> Why bastard? wherefore base?
> When my *dimensions* are as well compact,
> My mind as generous, and my shape as true
> As honest madam's issue? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

dimension (di-men′shon), *v. t.* [< *dimension*, *n.*] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

> I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and *dimension*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 335.

dimensional (di-men′shon-al), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-*dimensional*, a surface a two-*dimensional*, and a solid a three-*dimensional* object. **—2.** Relating to dimension; as, a *dimensional* equation.

dimensionality (di-men-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *dimension* + *-ality*.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensioned (di-men′shond), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-ed*².] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

> A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,
> *Dimension'd* equal to his size. *Pope*, Odyssey, xix.

dimensionless (di-men′shon-les), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-less*.] Without dimensions or bulk.

> Their prayers
> Flew up, nor miss'd the way: . . . in they pass'd
> *Dimensionless* through heavenly doors.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men′shon-lum′bėr), *n.* Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men′shon-wėrk), *n.* Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensity† (di-men′si-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

> Of the smallest stars in sky
> We know not the *dimensity*.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

dimensive† (di-men′siv), *a.* [< L. *dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + *-ive*.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

> All bodies have their measure and their space,
> But who can draw the soule's *dimensive* lines?
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men′sum), *n.* [< ML. *dimensum* (neut. of L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to L. *demensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *demensus*, pp. of *demetiri*, measure out, measure, < *de*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dole.

> You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians
> So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

Dimera (dim′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerous*.] **1.** A group of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1807. **—2.** A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididæ* and *Psyllidæ*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Homoptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophthiria*, excepting the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. *Westwood*, 1840.

dimeran (dim′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dimera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dimera*.

dimerism (dim′e-rizm), *n.* [< *dimer-ous* + *-ism*.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerous.

dimerli, *n.* A dry measure of Rumania equal to about 1.2 United States bushels at Ibraila: elsewhere from 3 bushels to 3 pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim′e-rō-sō′ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatous*.] An order of pulmonary arachnidans, corresponding to the *Araneides* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Araneida*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. *W. E. Leach*.

dimerosomatous (dim′e-rō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **dimerosomatus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, in two parts (see *dimerous*), + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

dimerous (dim′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dimerus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, divided into two parts, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέρος*, a part.] **1.** Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically **—2.** In *bot.*, having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists 2-*merous*. **—3.** In *entom.*, having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*. **—Dimerous thorax**, one in which the mesothorax and metathorax are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.



Dimerous Flower (*Circæa*) and diagram of same.
b, bract; *s*, sepals; *p*, petals; *st*, *st*, stamens; *o*, two-celled ovary.

dimetallic (dī-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*² + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a metallic element.

dimeter (dim′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίμετρος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (dī-meth-i-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< *di-*² + *methyl* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid, $C_8H_8N(CH_3)_2$, obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 33° F., and forms salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

dimetric (dī-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In *crystal.*, having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron. **—Dimetric system.** See *tetragonal*.

dimication† (dim-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dimicatio(n-)*, a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), < *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. *Johnson*.

> Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of (LL.) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.), < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In *her.*: (*a*) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated* —that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (*b*) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically —(*a*) In *bot.* and *entom.*, having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (*b*) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (*c*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.


Dimidiate Calyptra (def. *b*).

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. *Owen*, Anat.

(*d*) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half. **—Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen. **—Dimidiate fascia, line**, etc., in *entom.*, one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennæ.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dimidiatio(n-)*, < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, *v.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

> The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*: that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition.
> *C. Boutell*, Heraldry, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

dimilance†, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

dimin. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

diminish (di-min′ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with ✱suffix *-ish*² (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*, < F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demenir* = Sp. Pg. *disminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of L. *deminuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minus*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. L. *diminuere* (or *dimminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

> The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses.
> *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

> I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

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This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

3. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought *from* it. Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was *diminished from* the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.
Pope, Odyssey.

=**Syn.** *Dwindle*, *Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min'isht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminish'd* heads.
Milton, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminish'd* Name.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle.—**Diminished bar**, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.—**Diminished chord**, in *music*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4.—**Diminished interval**, in *music*, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*.—**Diminished subject**, in *music*, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see).—**Diminished triad**, in *music*, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth—that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

diminisher (di-min'ish-er), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke*, Sermons, p. 241.

diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-röl), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment† (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [< *diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserue the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, vntill you shall haue deliuered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 233.

Euerye man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realme. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

diminuet†, *v.* See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dē-mē-nū-en'dō). [It., < *diminuire*, diminish: see *diminish*.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign >: the opposite of *crescendo*.

diminuent (di-min'ū-ent), *a.* [< ML. *diminuen(t-)s* for L. *deminuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term. *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons, Pref.

diminute† (dim'i-nūt), *a.* [< ML. *diminutus* for L. *deminutus*, small, pp. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make. *Jer. Taylor*, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation.—**Diminute conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

diminutely† (dim'i-nūt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

★**diminution** (dim-i-nū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *diminution*, *diminucion*, < OF. *diminution*, F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio* = Sp. *disminución* (cf. Pg. *diminuição*) = It. *diminuzione*, < LL. ML. *diminutio(n-)* for L. *deminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *deminuere*, pp. *deminutus*, lessen: see *diminish*.] **1.** The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In *music*, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*.—**4.** In *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review.—**5.** In *her.*, differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*.—**6.** In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital.=**Syn.** **1** and **2**. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutival (di-min-ū-tī'val or di-min'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *diminutive*, *n.*, 3, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as braggart, I have long been inclined to think that the t is excrescent, and that the syllable ar is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key*, Philol. Essays, p. 213.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diminutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *diminutivo* (= G. *diminutiv* = Sw. Dan. *diminutiv*, in grammar), < ML. *diminutivus* for LL. *deminutivus* (in grammar), < L. *deminutus*, pp. of *deminuere*, make small: see *diminish*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small; little; narrow; contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

3. In *gram.*, expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3.

II. *n.* **1**†. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

Most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

2†. In *old med.*, something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 403.

3. In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-elle*, *-ule*, *-cule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Babyisms and dear *diminutives*
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

diminutiveness (di-min'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student*, II. 225.

diminutize (di-min'ū-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diminutized*, ppr. *diminutizing*. [As *diminut-ive* + *-ize*.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, Certhiola is Certhia *diminutized*. [Recent.]

dimish, *a.* See *dimmish*.

dimission† (di-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *dimissio(n-)*, a sending forth, dismission, < *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away: see *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *demission*, *dismission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, p. 59.

dimissorial (dim-i-sō'ri-al), *n.* [As *dimissory* + *-al*.] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (dim'i-sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dimissoire* = Sp. *dimisorio* = Pg. It. *dimissorio*, < LL. *dimissorius* (only in the phrase *dimissoriæ litteræ*, dimissory letter), < L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, send away: see *dimit*, *v.*] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Dimissory letter.** (*a*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dimissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocese. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 218.

dimit (di-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimitted*, ppr. *dimitting*. [= Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *demittir*, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dismiss*.] **1.** To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let.

dimit (di-mit'), *n.* [< *dimit*, *v.*] In *freemasonry*, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge.

dimity (dim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *dimitty*; = D. *diemet*, *diemit* = Dan. *dimiti* (< E.) = Sp. *dimite* = It. *dimito*, < ML. *dimitum* = Ar. Pers. *dimyāṭiy*, < Gr. δίμιτος, dimity, lit. two-threaded, < δι-, two-, + μίτος, a thread of the woof; equiv. thus to E. *twill*. Cf. *samite*, ult. < MGr. ἑξάμιτος, six-threaded.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us,
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.

dimly, *a.* An error for *dimming* (Dickson) in the following as sometimes printed.

No *dimly* cloud o'ershadows thee,
Nor gloom, nor darksome night.
But every soul shines as the sun.
O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim'li), *adv.* [< ME. *dimly*, *dimliche*, < AS. **dimlīce*, adv., < *dimlīc*, adj.: see *dimly*, *a.*, and *-ly*2.] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looke *dimly*, and with a dull eye vpon all Goodnes? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton*, P. L., v. 157.

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

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dimmish (dim'ish), *a.* [< *dim* + *-ish*[1].] Partially dim; rather dim. Also spelled *dimish*.

My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown. *Swift.*

dimmy† (dim'i), *a.* [< *dim* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dim; dimmish.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This chearful Air. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

dimness (dim'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dimnes*; < AS. *dimnes*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being dim or obscure; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.
Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.
Cowper, Iliad, iii.

Until his failing sight
Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

=Syn. *Obscurity*, *Gloom*, etc. See *darkness*.

di molto (dē mōl'tō). [It., adv. phrase: *di*, < L. *de*, of; *molto*, < L. *multus*, much: see *multi-*.] In *music*, very much: as, allegro *di molto*, very fast.

dimorph (dī'môrf), *n.* [= F. *dimorphe* = It. *dimorfo* (chiefly adj.), < NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. δίμορφος, having two forms, < δι-, two-, + μορφή, form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

Dimorpha (dī-môr'fạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *dimorphus*: see *dimorph*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine*, 1807.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson*, 1841.

dimorphic (dī-môr'fik), *a.* [As *dimorph* + *-ic*.] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

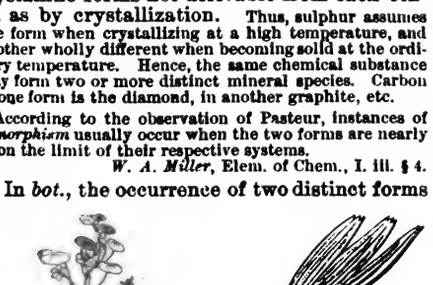
2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male, . . . in other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 155.

★**dimorphism** (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* [= F. *dimorphisme* = It. *dimorfismo*; as *dimorph* + *-ism*.] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In *crystal.*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of two distinct forms



Dimorphism in Plants.
1 Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the γονή or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in cleistogamous *dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous *dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, trimorphism. *A. Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 225.

4. In *zoöl.*, difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual dimorphism is the rule in the animal kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of dimorphism.

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 158.

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 154.

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vat*, *church* and *kirk*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *ratio*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: ration, reason.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (dī-môr'fō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίμορφος, of two forms (see *dimorph*), + ὀδούς, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpus was comparatively short, and the first digit of the wing represented by a styliform bone. From the Lias.

dimorphous (dī-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. δίμορφος, having two forms: see *dimorph*.] Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infests the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* [Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of **dipple*, a dim. of *dip*, a depression: see *dip*, *n.* Cf. OHG. *dumphilo*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *tümpfel*, G. *tümpel*, *dümpfel*, a pool. Cf. Norw. *depil*, a pool: see *dapple*. See *dimble* and *dingle*[1].] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 30.

Dimple—that link between a feature and a smile.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

In *dimples* still the water slips
Where thou hast dipt thy finger-tips.
Lowell, To the Muse.

dimple (dim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [< *dimple*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,
And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To mark with dimples; produce dimples in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

dimpled (dim'pld), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-ed*[2].] Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 53.

A *dimpled* hand,
Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.
Keats, Calidore.

dimplement (dim'pl-ment), *n.* [< *dimple* + *-ment*.] The state of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

dimply (dim'pli), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-y*[1].] Full of dimples or small depressions.

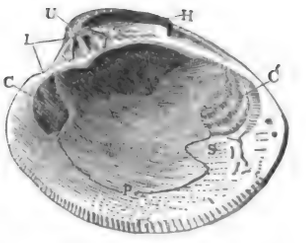
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp'si), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into ★small pieces. *Imp. Dict.*

Dimyaria (dim-i-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimyarius*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + μῦς, a muscle, a mouse, = E. *mouse*.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *ciboria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Bimusculosa* is a synonym.

dimyarian (dim-i-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Dimyaria* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Double-muscled; having two muscles: specifically said, in *conch.*, of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.



Right Valve of Clam (*Venus mercenaria*).
C, *C'*, the two muscular scars, or ciboria; *P*, pallial impression; *S*, sinus for retractor of siphons; *L*, lunule; *U*, umbo; *H*, hinge.

II. *n.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

dimyary (dim'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dimyarius*, *dimyarium*: see *dimyarian*.] Same as *dimyarian*.

Dimylus (dim'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + μύλος, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see *mill*[1].] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the hedgehogs, or of the family *Erinaceidæ*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods.

din (din), *n.* [< ME. *dyn*, prop. and usually in two syllables, *dyne*, *dune*, *dine*, *dene*, < AS. *dyne* (once *dyn*), a loud noise (comp. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake), = Icel. *dynr*, a din, = Sw. *dån*, a din, = Dan. *dön*, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. *dhuni*, roaring, a torrent, *dhvani*, a sound, din. See the verb.] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,
And I darena mak na *din*.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

The guests are met, the feast is set—
May'st hear the merry *din*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

din (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [< ME. *dinnen*, *dynnen*, *dunnen*, *dinien*, *dynien*, *dunien*, intr., < AS. *dynian*, make a noise, resound, = OS. *dunian*, rumble, = Icel. *dynja*, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. *duna*, thunder), = Sw. *dåna* = Dan. *döne*, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √ *dhvan*, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway*, Venice Preserved.

You are ever *dinning* my Ears with Notions of the Arts of Men. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *intrans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke,
And *dynnyt* with dyntes, that delte were that tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5706.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.
Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Dinacrida (dī-nak'ri-dạ), *n.* [NL., also *Deinacrida*, < Gr. δεινός, terrible, + ἀκρίς (ἀκριδ-), a locust.] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

dinanderie (dē-non'dē-rē), *n.* [F., < *Dinant*, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(*a*) Mo-

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tallic vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (*b*) By extension, the ornamental ★brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-när′), *n.* [Ar.; < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The dinar was originally 65.4 grains troy. In Persia accounts are reckoned in dinars or thousandths of the kran (7.5 U. S. cents).



Obverse. Reverse.

Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 172 (= A. D. 788), British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Dinas brick. A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the ganister rock. See *ganister*.

dindin (din′din), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

dindle[1] (din′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dindled*, ppr. *dindling*. [Sc. and prov. Eng., also *dinnle*, *dinle*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (†). Cf. *dandle*.] 1. To tremble; reel; stagger.—2. To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

dindle[2] (din′dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*[1].] 1. The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—2. Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

dindle-dandle (din′dl-dan′dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and used as they use it.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284.

Dindymene (din-di-mē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dindymene*, < Gr. Δινδυμήνη, a name of Cybele, perhaps < Δίνδυμον, L. *Dindymus* or *Dindymon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshiped.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidæ*. (*b*) A genus of *Vermes*. *Kinball*, 1865.

Dindymenidæ (din-di-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidæ*.

dine (dīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dined*, ppr. *dining*. [< ME. *dinen*, *dynen*, *denen*, < OF. *disner*, sometimes spelled *disgner*, *digner*, F. *dîner* = Pr. *disnar*, *dirnar*, *dinar* = It. *disinare*, *desinare* (ML. *disnare*, after OF.), dine; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if **decenare*, < *de-* intensive + *cenare*, dine, sup, < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *disner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *disjuner*, *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, *desjeusner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *disjune*; if this is so, It. *disinare*, *desinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *desjuner*, being *digiunare* = Pr. *dejunar*, fast: see *disjune*, *déjeuner*. Hence *dinner*.] I. *intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we *dyned* with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

There came a bird out o' a bush,
On water for to *dine*.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 25.

Serenely full, the epicure would say,
Fate cannot harm me, I have *dined* to-day.
Sydney Smith, Receipt for Salad.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Scott.*

I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

2†. To dine upon; have to eat.

What wol ye *dene*? *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

dine (dīn), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] 1. Dinner.

"And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,
"As we twa sat at *dine*,
How we chang'd the rings frae our fingers,
And I can shew thee thine."
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

And by there came a harper fine, . . .
That harped to the king at *dine*.
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 242).

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From mornin' sun till *dine*.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

★ [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

dinero (dē-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

diner-out (dī′nėr-out′), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. *Mrs. Browning.*

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

dinetical† (di-net′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. δινητός, whirled around, verbal adj. of δινεῖν, whirl around; cf. δίνη, δῖνος, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

It hath . . . a *dinetical* motion and rowls upon its own poles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

dinette (di-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *dîner*, dinner, < *dîner*, dine: see *dine*, *v.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

ding[1] (ding), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinged* or *dung*, ppr. *dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dyngen* (strong verb, pret. *dang*, *dong*, pp. *dungen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged **dencgan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *dengja*, hammer, = Sw. *dänga* = Dan. *dænge*, bang, beat (weak verbs).] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

We sall noght byde, but *dyng* tham doune,
Tylle all be dede, with-outen drede.
York Plays, p. 91.

Christe suffered most mekely and paciently his enemies for to *dinge* out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.
State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1407.

Sur. Down with the door.
Kas. 'Slight, *ding* it open.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

Then Willie lifted up his foot,
And *dang* him down the stair.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantick licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a coits distance from him.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus *dung* in staves.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strang, the maid was stout,
And laith, laith to be *dang*,
But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,
Her fair colour was wan.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .
Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

As fair greets [cries] the bairn that is *dung* after noon as he that is *dung* before noon.
Scotch Proverb (Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358).

I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker — sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To strike.

Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde,
Danje on the deuyll with a derffe wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin'* on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

He headlong topsie turvie *dingd* downe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna *ding*
And downa be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

ding[2] (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dong* and *ring*.] I. *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 146.

II. *trans.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

ding[3] (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*[2].

ding[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dung*[1]. Compare *dingy*[1].

ding-dong (ding′dông), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*[2], in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingelidang* = Dan. *dingdang*.] 1. The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—2. A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—**To go at or to it ding-dong**, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they *went to it ding-dong*. *Old Ballad.*

dinged (dingd), *a.* or *adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, pp. of *dang*[2], which is a compromise with *damn*.] Darned: a mild form of *damned*. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be *dinged*, and dug up and *dinged* over again.
H. Watterson, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

dinghy, dingey (diug′gi), *n.* [< Hind. *dingī*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingā*, a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dhingy*, *dingy*, *dingee*, and *dinky*.

The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and breakfastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art. *Shore Birds*, p. 30.

dingily[1] (din′ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* plaided with black.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxi.

dingily[2]† (ding′i-li), *adv.* [< **dingy* (irreg. < *ding*[1] + *-ly*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.
Philpot, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din′ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appear-★ance.

dingle[1] (ding′gl), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, q. v.] 1. A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus, l. 312.

The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingle*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 129.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

dingle[2] (ding′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dingled*, ppr. *dingling*. [Sc., var. of *dinnle* and *dindle*[1]. Cf. Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screeching. *Scott*, Waverley, xliv.

dingle-dangle (ding′gl-dang′gl), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dangle*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldangel*, n., gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling manner.

Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.
T. Warton, On Milton's Juvenile Poems.

Dingley Act. See *act*.

dingo (ding′gō), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See cut on following page.

dingthrift† (ding′thrift), *n.* [< *ding*[1] + obj. *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

dingy[1] (din′ji), *a.* [< *ding*[4] for *dung* + *-y*[1]; being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dung*, *dungy*.]

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Dingo (*Canis dingo*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by sun, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably *dingy* and travel-soiled. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 86.

=Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

dingy[2], *n.* See *dinghy*.

dinical (din'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, + *-ical*. Cf. *dinetical*.] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Dinictis (dī-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινός, terrible, large, + ἶκτις, a weasel or marten.] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy*, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferous*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

diniferous (di-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diniferus*, < Gr. δῖνος, also δίνη, a whirling, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

dining-room (dī'ning-röm), *n.* A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro-. [< *di-*[2] + *nitric*.] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO_2).

dinitrocellulose (dī-nī'trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *nitric* + *cellulose*[2].] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (dingk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to *dink* myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. *Scott*, Abbot, xx.

dink (dingk), *a.* [See *dink*, *v.*] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's *dink*, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the *dink* and dainty dame, his city mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'man, din'mont), *n.* [Also *dilmond*, *dimment*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *twelvemonth*, equiv. to *yearling*.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

dinna (din'ä). [Sc., < *do* (Sc. also *div*) + *na* = E. *no*[1], *adv.* So Sc. *canna*, *wilna* or *winna*, *isna*, etc.] Do not.

Hout lassie, . . . *dinna* be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diner*, *dyner*, < OF. *disner*, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. *dîner*, dinner; prop. inf., OF. *disner*, F. *dîner*, dine, used as a noun: see *dine*.] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

They washed togyder and wyped bothe,
And set tyll theyr *dynere*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*: go, get it ready.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Nychodemus receyued hym in to his house and made hym a grete *dyner*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere, Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode *Dyner*, for so many folk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. Mat. xxii. 4.

To-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political *dinner*
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *v. i.* [< *dinner*, *n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,
I *dinner'd* wi' a lord.
Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.

dinner-hour (din'ėr-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.
The Queen (London newspaper).

dinnerless (din'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-less*.] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*.
Fuller, Worthies, London.

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

dinnerly (din'ėr-li), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to dinner. *Copley*.

dinner-table (din'ėr-tā'bl), *n.* The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'ėr-tīm), *n.* The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Ali. What hour is 't, Lollio?
Lol. Towards belly-hour, sir.
Ali. Dinner time! thou means't twelve o'clock?
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

Move on; for it grows towards *dinner-time*.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'ėr-wag'on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnery (din'ėr-i), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-y*[1].] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle à manger. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Curious if True.

dinnle (din'nl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle*[1].] 1. Same as *dindle*[1].—2. To make a great noise.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screeches fu' loud.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), *n.* [Sc., < *dinnle*, *v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they hae heart eneugh to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, < Gr. δεινός, terrible, fearful, mighty, < δέος, fear, terror.] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

dinobryian (din-ō-brī'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinobryon* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

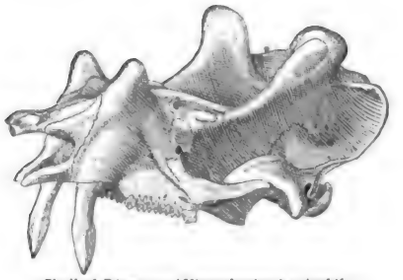
II. *n.* A member of the *Dinobryina*.

Dinobryidæ (din-ō-brī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ina*[2].] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusòrians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryon (di-nob'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, a round area, + βρίον, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidæ*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or loricæ of a compound branching polythecium, built up by successive terminal gemmation of zoöids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. sertularia*. Also written *Dinobryum*. *Ehrenberg*, 1834.

Dinoceras (dī-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + κέρας, horn.] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horncores. The species, as *D. mirabile*, *D. laticeps*, were huge ungulates, with 5-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of *Dinoceras* (*Uintatherium*) *mirabile*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America. Now generally called *Uintatherium*.

Dinocerata (dī-nō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinocera(t-)s*.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amblypoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uintatheriidæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (dī-nos'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinocerata*.

Dinoflagellata (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellate infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Bütschli*.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *dinoflagellatus*, < Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, a round area, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

dinomic (dī-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + νομός, a district (or νομή, distribution), < νέμειν, distribute.] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomyidæ (dī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

Dinomys (dī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1873), < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomyidæ*. *D. branicki*, the only species, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body stout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

Dinopidæ (dī-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees, and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

Dinopis (dī-nō'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινωπός, δεινώψ (*-ωπ-*), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < δεινός, terrible, fierce, + ὤψ, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidæ*.

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Dinornis (dī-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidæ*. Numerous species, as *D. giganteus*, *D. elephantopus*, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thighbones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.



Skeleton of *Dinornis*.
Museum of Natural History, New York.

= **Dinornithes** (dī-nôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*).] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. Also called *Immanes*.

dinornithic (dī-nôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidæ*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit.

Dinornithidæ (dī-nôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and total absence of wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts and the eggs have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoideæ (dī-nôr-ni-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (dī'nos), *n.*; pl. *dini* (-nī). [Gr. *δίνος*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large open vase of full curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.



Apodal Dinos, or Crater, resting on a stand, or hypocrater. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

dinosaur (dī'nō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sâ'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosauria*, < *Dinosaurus*, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by usually socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebræ, some of which were opisthocœlous; a sacrum of four or more vertebræ; numerous caudal vertebræ; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the presence of a cnemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognatha* (which see). The *Dinosauria* are sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Predentata*, and *Theropoda*.

dinosaurian (dī-nō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also *deinosaurian*.

Dinosaurus (dī-nō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of theromorphous reptiles not related to the *Dinosauria*. Also *Deinosaurus*.

dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

dinotheria, *n.* Plural of *dinotherium*, 2.

Dinotheriidæ (dī'nō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinotherium*, and commonly regarded as allied to the *Proboscidea* or elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinotheria*.

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *θηρίον*, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct ungulate quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw—all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphyodont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. giganteum*, from Eppelsheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.



Dinotherium (restored).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dinotheria* (-ạ). An animal of the genus *Dinotherium*; a dinothere.

Also spelled *Deinotherium*.

dinoxid (dī-nok'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *dioxid*.

dinsome (din'sum), *a.* [< *din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and studdle ring and reel
Wi' *dinsome* clamour.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dint (dint), *n.* [< ME. *dint*, *dynt*, *dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other E. form *dent*[1], q. v.), < AS. *dynt*, a blow, = Icel. *dyntr*, *dynta*, assimilated *dyttr*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. *dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the *dynt* doutles anon,
But the souerayn hym-seluon was surly enarmyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L., ii. 813.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of*: as, *by dint of* argument.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering *with* force of arm and *dint of* wit.
Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now *by dint of* fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, *by dint of* fierce, unintermitted warfare with the infidel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

dint (dint), *v. t.* [< ME. *dynten*, *dunten*, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. *dynta*, dint, = Sw. dial. *dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*[1], *v.*] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart
Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 31.

dintless (dint'les), *a.* [< *dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, V.

dinumeration† (dī-nū-mẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *dinumeratio*(*n-*), a counting over, < *dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number*, *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering singly. *Johnson*.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

di nuovo (dē nwō'vō). [It., < L. *de novo*, q. v.] In *music*, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

dinus (dī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

diobol (dī-ob'ol), *n.* [< Gr. *διώβολον*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὀβολός*, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

dioc. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.

diocesan (dī'ọ-sē-san or dī-os'e-san), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dyocesan* (n.), < OF. *diocesain*, F. *diocésain* = Sp. Pg. It. *diocesano*, < ML. *diœcesanus*, pertaining to a diocese, < LL. *diœcesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. *n.* 1. A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler*.

2†. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesener.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine.
Lamb, Valentine's Day.

diocese (dī'ọ-sēs), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *diocess*; < ME. *diocise*, < OF. *diocise*, *diocese*, F. *diocèse* = Pr. *diocezi*, *diocesa* = Sp. *diócesi*, *diócesis* = Pg. *diocese*, *diecese* = It. *diocesi* = D. *diocese* = G. *diöcese*, < L. *diœcesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, < Gr. *διοίκησις*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, < *διοικεῖν*, keep house, conduct, govern, < *διά*, through, + *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, dwell, < *οἶκος*, a dwelling, a house, = L. *vicus*, a village (> ult. E. *wick*, a town), = Skt. *veça*, a house.] 1. A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocese*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.
L. Addison, West Barbary, ii.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parœciæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—3. The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a *diocess*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the *dioceses* of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's *diocese*, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the *dioceses* became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

diocesener† (dī-ọ-sē'se-nėr), *n.* [< *diocese* + *-en-er*; the term. appar. after that of *parish-ion-er*, ME. *parissh-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *dioceseners*, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. *Bacon*, Works.

diocesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.

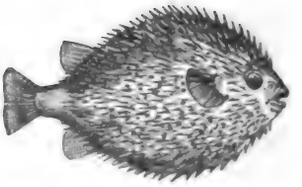
diock (dī'ok), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quelea sanguinirostris*, of Africa.

dioctahedral (dī-ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *octahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Dioctes (dī-ok'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διώκτης*, equiv. to *διωκτήρ*, a pursuer, < *διώκειν*, pursue.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *D. pyrrholæma* of Mexico. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Diodia (dī-ọ-dī'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διοδία*, also *δίοδος*, a passage through, < *δία*, through, + *ὁδός*, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are chiefly decumbent and herbaceous, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. Virginiana* and *D. teres*, are called *button-weed*.

Diodon (dī'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*: (*a*) A genus of globe-



Sea-porcupine (*Diodon hystrix*).

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fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. hystrix*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spiny processes; hence it is known as *porcupine-fish*, *sea-porcupine*, *sea-hedgehog*, and *prickly globe-fish*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Diodon*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Bidens*, *Diplodon*, or *Harpagus*. *Lesson*, 1831.—3. In *mammal.*, a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*.—4. In *herpet.*, same as *Anodon*, 2.

Diodoninæ (dī′ō-dō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diodon*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidæ*.

diodont (dī′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*.

Diodontidæ (dī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon*(*t*-), 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontoidea*. The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflatable, and the dorsal and anal fins are small, posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *porcupine-fishes* and *globe-fishes*.

Diodontinæ (dī′ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon*(*t*-), 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon;* the *Diodontidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidæ*.

diodontoid (dī-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidæ* or *Diodontoidea*.

II. *n.* A diodont.

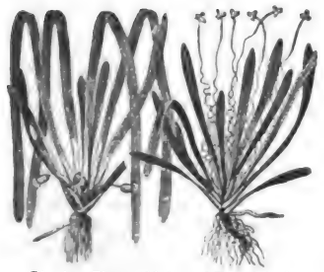
Diodontoidea (dī′ō-don-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon*(*t*-), 1, + *-oidea*.] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones coössified into single sutureless arches, the supramaxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraoccipital and behind the frontals.

Dioecia (dī-ē′shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dioecius:* see *dioecious*.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

dioecian, diecian (dī-ē′shan), *a.* [As *dioeci-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *dioecious*.

dioeciopolygamous (dī-ē′shiō-pō-lig′a-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, polygamous with a tendency to dioeciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

dioecious, diecious (dī-ē′shus), *a.* [< NL. *dioecius*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶκος*, house.] 1. In *bot.*, having the male and female flowers borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, eel-grass, and hemp. — 2. Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdioecious*, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodioecious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—3. In *zoöl.*, sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monœcious*.



Dioecious Plants (Male and Female) of *Vallisneria spiralis*.

Also *dioecian*, *dioic*, *dioicous*.

dioeciously, diecіously (dī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a dioecious manner; with a tendency to dioeciousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monoeciously or *dioeciously*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 309.

dioeciousness, diecіousness (dī-ē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dioecious. Also *dioecism*, *diecism*.

Dioeciousness —self-sterility — the prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

In many of the plants of this division [*Pteridophyta*] there is a strong tendency toward *dioeciousness* in the prothallia, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 362.

dioecism (dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [< *dioec*(*ious*) + *-ism*.] Same as *dioeciousness*.

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj′e-nēz-krab), *n.* [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. Διογένης, is prop. an adj., Διογενής, Zeus-born, < Ζείς (Δι-), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen.*] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Cenobita* and family *Paguridæ*.

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj′e-nēz-kup), *n.* The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

Diogenic (dī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Diogenes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, *n.*, 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenic* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster, "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

dioic, dioicous (dī′oik, dī-oi′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶκος*, a house; same as *dioec-i-ous*, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *dioecious*.

Diomedea (dī′ō-mē-dē′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Diomedes*, Gr. Διομήδης, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, < Ζείς (Δι-), Zeus, + *μῆδος*, pl. *μήδεα*, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedeinæ*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exulans* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See cut under *albatross*.

Diomedeinæ (dī-ō-mē-dē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diomedea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phœbetria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*.

Dion (dī′on), *n.* See *Dioön*.

Dionæa (dī-ō-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Dionæus*, < Gr. Διωναίος, pertaining to Dione, fem. Διωναίη, Aphrodite, < Διώνη, Dione, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodite herself, < Ζείς (Δι-), Zeus: see *Zeus*, *deity*.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Droseraceæ*. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of North and South Carolina. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf.



Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. Also *Dionea*.

dionym (dī′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *διώνυμος*, with two names, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὀνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as *Homo sapiens*. *Coues*.

dionymal (dī-on′i-mal), *a.* [As *dionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or *dionymal*) system. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, I. 352.

Dionysia (dī-ō-nis′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Διονύσια (sc. *ἱερά*, offerings), neut. pl. of Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] In *classical antiq.*, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Rural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenaia*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia*. The Lesser Dionysia were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The Greater Dionysia were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the Dionysiac theater, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus*, *Lenaia*, *Anthesteria*, *choragic*, and *choragus*.

Dionysiac (dī-ō-nis′i-ak), *a.* [< L. *Dionysiacus*, < Gr. Διονυσιακός, < Διονυσία: see *Dionysia*, *Dionysus*.] In *Gr. myth.*, of or pertaining to the festivals called Dionysia, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine; Bacchic.

It [the Bacchæ] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen irony lends the strength of contrast. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or **vase.** Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase*. See *Bacchic*.

Dionysian (dī-ō-nis′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus (as a proper name, L. *Dionysius*), < Διόνυσος, Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] 1. Same as *Dionysiac*.

The *Dionysian* routs and processions. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francia] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years.—**Dionysian period**, a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

Dionysius's ear. See *ear*[1].

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sus), *n.* [L., also written *Dionysos*, < Gr. Διόνυσος, the earlier name of Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus*. See *Bacchus*.

Dioön (dī-ō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two, + *ὠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] An emendation of Lindley's name *Dion* for a genus of cycadaceous plants of Mexico, of which there are only two species. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts.

Dioönites (dī-ō-ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dioön* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil plants related to the living genus *Dion* (*Dioön*), occurring in numerous localities in the Mesozoic of Europe and America.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan′tin), *a.* [< LL. *Diophantus*, Gr. Διόφαντος, a proper name, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century.—**Diophantine analysis**, indeterminate analysis: a method of solving Diophantine problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, N^2, into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be $ax - N$, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N^2, we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN/(1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

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diophthalmus (dī-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *binoculus*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *diphysite*, etc.

Dioplotherium (dī-op-lō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + ὅπλα, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + θηρίον, < θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (dī-op′sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. δίς, two, + ὄψις, view: also taken as < Gr. δίοψις, a view through.] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *mussite*.

Diopsis (dī-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + ὄψις, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world. 2. A genus of turbellarian worms.



A species of *Diopsis*.

dioptase (dī-op′tās), *n.* [< F. *dioptase*, < Gr. διά, through, + ὀπτασία, later form of ὄψις, view; cf. ὀπτάζεσθαι, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

diopter (dī-op′tėr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, < Gr. διόπτρα, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, < διά, through, + ὀπτ-, √ *ὀπ, in ὄψεσθαι, see, ὀπτικός, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptry.

dioptra, *n.* Plural of *dioptron*.

dioptrate (dī-op′trāt), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, + ὀπτ-, √ *ὀπ in ὄψεσθαι, see (see *diopter*), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like ★mark.

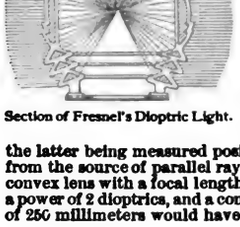
dioptric (dī-op′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. διοπτρικός, pertaining to the use of the diopter, < διόπτρα, diopter: see *diopter*.] I. *a.* 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.



Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptrics is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of −4 dioptrics.

Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method [the inch being used as the unit] had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 373.

dioptrical (dī-op′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.

dioptrically (dī-op′tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. τὰ διοπτρικά, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction*.

dioptron (dī-op′tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trạ). [< ★Gr. διόπτρον: see *diopter*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (dī-op′tri), *n.* [< F. *dioptrie*. See *dioptric*.] A dioptric: the form preferred in recent optometry.

diorama (dī-ọ-rä′mạ), *n.* [< Gr. as if *διόραμα, < διοράν, see through, < διά, through, + ὁρᾶν, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (dī-ọ-ram′ik), *a.* [< *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (dī′ọ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. διορισμός, division, distinction, < διορίζειν, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, < δία, through, + ὁρίζειν, draw a boundary, < ὅρος, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ọ-ris′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. διοριστικός, distinctive, < διορίζειν, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. *Smart.* [Rare.]

dioristically (dī-ọ-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

diorite (dī′ọ-rīt), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. < Gr. διορ(ίζειν), separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende, or mica, in very varying proportions. Rocks containing hornblende are often called *diorite proper*; those with mica, *mica-diorite*. Some petrographers distinguish diorite from diabase through the composition of the feldspar contained in them, those rocks with strongly sodic plagioclase being called *diorite* and those with highly calcic feldspars being called *diabase*. In this view there may be augite-diorites. At the silicious end of the series is *quartz-diorite*, known also as *tonalite*.

dioritic (dī-ọ-rit′ik), *a.* [< *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

diorthosis (dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διόρθωσις, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, < διορθοῦν, make straight, < διά, through, + ὀρθοῦν, make straight, < ὀρθός, straight.] 1. In *surg.*, the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (dī-ôr-thot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. διορθωτικός, corrective, < διόρθωσις, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō′rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer regions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropical and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See *yam*.



Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).
1. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dioscorea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dicœcious flowers. It includes 9 genera and about 170 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (dī-os-kō-rē-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.

dioscorein (dī-os-kō′rē-in), *n.* [< *Dioscorea* + *-in*[2].] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū′rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Διόσκουροι, later and Ionic form of Διόσκοροι, pl. (rarely in sing. Διόσκορος), < Διός, gen. of Ζείς, Zeus, + κόρος, Ionic κοῦρος, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (dī-os-kū′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

Diosma (dī-os′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῖος, divine, + ὀσμή, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

diosmose (dī-os′mōs), *n.* [< NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (dī-os-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + ὠσμός, a thrusting, pushing, < ὠθειν, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.



diosmotic (dī-os-mot′ik), *a.* [< *diosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (dī-os′pi-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *diospyros* (Pliny), < Gr. διόσπυρος, a certain plant, i. e., Διός πυρός, lit. Zeus's wheat: Διός, gen. of Ζείς, Zeus (see *Zeus*, *deity*); πυρός, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the family *Diospyraceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.



Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

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Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Virginiana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. tesselaria* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenum* of Ceylon. *D. quæsita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in texture and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhea. The fruits of most of the species are exceedingly astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

diothelism (dī-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelism*, < LGr. *διθελής*, with two volitions (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θέλειν*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyothelism*. [Rare.]

diothelite (dī-oth'e-līt), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelite*; as *diothel-ism* + *-ite*[2].] One who holds to the doctrine of diothelism. Also *dyothelite*.

dioxia (dī-ok-sī'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *διοξειών*, i. e., *δι' ὀξειῶν*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξειῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason*, *diapente*, etc.): *ὀξειῶν*, gen. pl. of *ὀξεῖα*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (dī-ok'sid), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, erroneously, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy-. [< *di-*[2] + *oxy*(*gen*).] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe*, *dyppe* (also dial. *dib*: see *dib*[1]); < ME. *dippen*, *dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan*, *dippan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), dip, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. **dupian* (equiv. to ONorth. *dōpan*, baptize, = OS. *dōpian* = D. *doopen* = LG. *döpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *döpa* = Dan. *döbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deóp*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop*, *dopper*, *dap*, *dab*[1], etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.

The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettice into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—3. To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—4. To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden*, Fables.

In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 405.

5†. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Latham*.

Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

But ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dipt* the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And caught him by the hilt. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

7†. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton*, Comus, l. 803.

We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—**To dip snuff**, to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

Sam Upchinch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped snuff*, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.
The Century, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*[2].

II. *intrans.* 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
In the Volsinian mere.
Macaulay, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into*: as, to *dip into* speculation.

Who can call him his friend,
That *dips in* the same dish?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2.

Suppose
I *dipped* among the worst and Stalus chose?
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 38.

We *dipt in* all
That treats of whatsoever is.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

A blasphemy so like these Molinists',
I must suspect you *dip into* their books.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips*: specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

Where the steep upland *dips* into the marsh.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

★**dip** (dip), *n.* [< *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

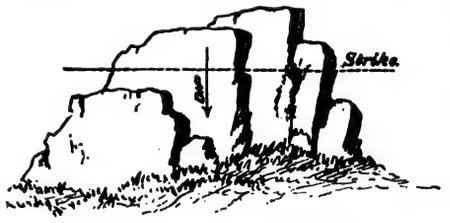
He gazes around,
And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—4. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
She watch'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the *hade* or *underlay*. See these words.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.
Lyell, Manual of Geol., v.

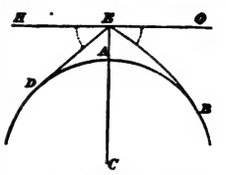
(*b*) In *mining*: (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (*c*) In *teleg.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (*d*) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(*a*) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (*b*) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang.]—**Dip of the horizon**, the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle**, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the dip of the needle varies from 55° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip**, the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.
E is the station vertically above *A* at the sea-level; *DAB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth: the angle *HED* is the true, and *OEB* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (dī-pas'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter*.

dip-bucket (dip'buk'et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [< *dip* + *chick*[1]; equiv. to *dabchick*, q. v.] Same as *dabchick*. *Carew*.

dip-circle (dip'sėr'kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

Dipeltidæ (dī-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossils described as xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age. They are now regarded as larval forms of the *Coleoptera*.

Dipeltis (dī-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diplodiscus* is an example.

dipenthemimeres (dī-pen-thē-mim'e-rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *διπενθημιμερής*, < *δι-*, two-, + *πενθημιμερής*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑.

dipetalous (dī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (*b*) (1).

It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle.
Ure, Dict., III. 328.

diphenic (dī-fen'ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

diphrelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διφρηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **δι-φόρος*, bearing two, < *δι-*, two-, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depsere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal. It is due to the presence of a special micro-organism, the *Bacillus diphtheriæ* or Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

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Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thē-rit'ik), *a.* [< *diphtheritis* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic* laryngitis; a *diphtheritic* membrane; a *diphtheritic* patient.

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thē-rit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them *diphtheritically* infectious? *Sanitarian*, XVII. 202.

diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis.*] Same as *diphtheria*.

diphtheroid (dif'- or dip'thē-roid), *a.* [< *diphtheria* + *-oid.*] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excoriated surfaces of a *diphtheroid* character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.
Dr. E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX. 270.

diphthong (dif'- or dip'thông), *n.* [Formerly also *dipthong*; = F. *diphthongue* = Pr. *diptonge* = Sp. *diptongo* = Pg. *diphthongo*, *ditongo* = It. *dittongo* = D. *diphthongus* = G. *diphthong* = Dan. Sw. *diftong*, < LL. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *δίφθογγος*, also *δίφθογγον*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *δίφθογγος*, with two sounds, < *δι-*, two-, + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *eo* in *people*, *ai* in *rain*, *eau* in *beau*. (See *digraph*.) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *αυ*, *ευ*, *ου*; the improper, *ᾱι*, *ηι*, *ωι* (commonly written *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*: see *iota subscript*, under *subscript*), *ηυ*, *ωυ*. An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is *αυ*, as in *ναῦς*, Epic *νηῦς*. Some include *υι* in this class, and some limit the term to *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*.

Whether there were any true *diphthongs* in Old-English, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thông'gal), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-al.*] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and *diphthongal* sounds.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thông'gal-i), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation (dif- or dip-thông-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *diphthongaison*; as **diphthongate*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, < *diphthong* + *-ate*[2]: see *-ation*.] In *philol.*, the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *φαίνειν*, from root **φαν*; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

diphthongic (dif- or dip-thông'ik), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif'- or dip'thông-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *diphthongize* + *-ation.*] Same as *diphthongation*. Also spelled *diphthongisation*.

The *diphthongization* of ē into ie. *Encyc. Brit.*

diphthongize (dif'- or dip'thông-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing*. [< *diphthong* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

A tendency to *diphthongize* vowels in general.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

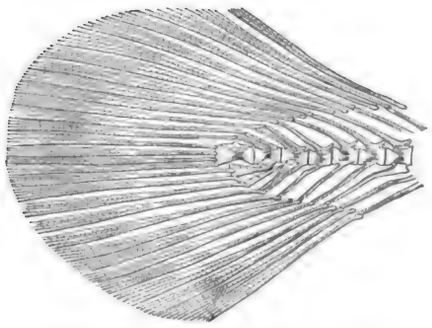
II. *intrans.* To unite in forming a diphthong.

This second (J) may *diphthongize* with any preceding vowel. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 251.

Also spelled *diphthongise*.

diphycerc (dif'i-sėrk), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form (see *Diphyes*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *diphycercal*.

diphycercal (dif-i-sėr'kal), *a.* [< *diphycerc* + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See *homocercal*, *hypural*, *heterocercal*.



Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

diphycercy (dif'i-sėr-si), *n.* [As *diphycerc* + *-y.*] The state of being diphycercal.

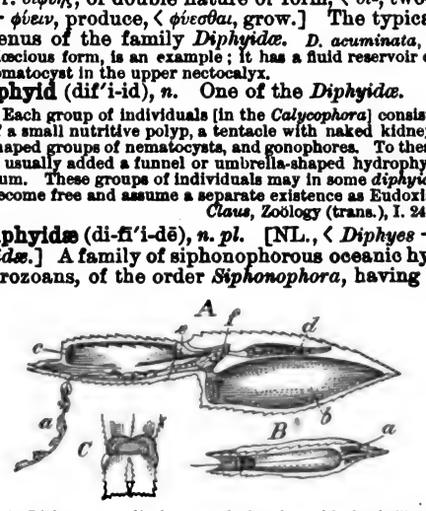
Diphydæ, Diphydes (dif'i-dē, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidæ*.

Diphyes (dif'i-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form, < *δι-*, two-, + *φύειν*, produce, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidæ*. *D. acuminata*, a dioecious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx.

diphyid (dif'i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidæ*.

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycophora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllium. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 249.

Diphyidæ (di-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyes* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Siphonophora*, having a pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyla*. (See extract under *diphyid*.) Also *Diphydæ*, *Diphydes*.—**Monogastric Diphyidæ**, or **Diphydæ**. See extract under *diphyzoöid*.



A. Diphyes appendiculata: *a*, hydranths and hydrophyllia on the hydrosoma or cœnosarc; *b*, proximal nectocalyx; *c*, aperture of distal nectocalyx; *d*, somatocyst; *e*, the prolongation of the distal nectocalyx, by which it is attached to the hydrosoma; *f*, point of attachment of the hydrosoma in the hydrœcium of the proximal nectocalyx. *B*. Distal nectocalyx, with a bristle, *a*, through the canal traversed by the hydrosoma in *A*. *C*. Extremity of distal nectocalyx, with its muscular velum. (All slightly enlarged.)

Diphylla (dī-fil'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with *Desmodus* the group *Desmodontes* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, differing from *Desmodus* in having one molar in each jaw, and a calcar. See *Desmodus*. *Spix*, 1823.

Diphyllidæ (dī-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf (cf. *Diphylla*), + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and four (apparently two, whence the name) pedunculate unarmed suckers or facets on the head. It is represented by the ★genus *Echinobothrium* (which see).

Diphyllidea (dif-i-lid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyll-idæ* + *-id-ea.*] A division of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid'i-ă), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllidea.*] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllidia* (which see).

diphyllidiid (dif-i-lid'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllidiidæ (dī-fil-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyllidia* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllidia*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllocera (dif-i-los'ę-ră), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.—2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

Diphyllodes (dī-fi-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*: so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

diphyllous (dī-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

diphyodont (dif'i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *diphyodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *διφυής*, of double form, twofold (see *Diphyes*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophyodont* and *polyphyodont*. See II.

In the Marsupialia the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

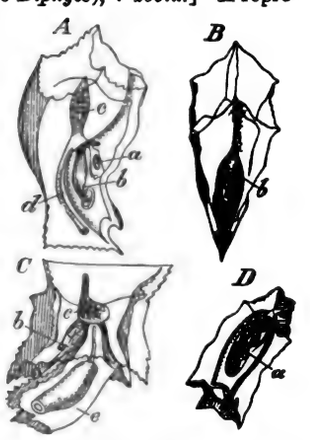
II. *n.* A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

diphyozoöid (dif'i-ō-zō'oid), *n.* Same as *diphyzoöid*.

diphysite (dif'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*[2].] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *diophysite*.

diphysitism (dif'i-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *diphysite* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism*. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *diophysitism*.

diphyzoöid (dif-i-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *διφυής*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *zoöid.*] A reproductive zoöid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyozoöid*.



A, *B*. Diphyzoöid (*Sphæronides*), lateral and front views. *C*. Diphyzoöid of *Abyla* (*Cuboides*): *a*, *c*, gonophore, or reproductive organ; *b*, hydranth; *c*, phyllocyst, with its process, *d*. *D*. Free Gonophore, its manubrium, *a*, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

The distal set of appendages [in the calycophorans] is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *Diphyzoöid*. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastric Diphydæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 131.

Dipina (di-pī'nă), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidæ*.

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan'thid), *a.* Having biserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplacanthida*. *F. J. Bell*.

Diplacanthida (dip-la-kan'thi-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplacanthus* + *-ida.*] Those echinoids which have biserial adambulacral spines. *F. J. Bell*.

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double (see *diploë*), + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, and strong spines between the paired fins, whence the name.

diplanetic (dī-pla-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, twice, + *πλανητικός*, disposed to wander, < *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet*.] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniaceæ*.

diplanetism (dī-plan'e-tizm), *n.* [< *diplanet-ic* + *-ism.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of

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being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniaceæ*, in which the zoöspores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

diplantidian (dip-lan-tid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀντί*, against, + *εἶδος*, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jeaurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

Diplarthra (dip-lär'thrạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplarthrus*: see *diplarthrous*.] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Ungulata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Taxeopoda* (which see).

diplarthrism (dip-lär'thrizm), *n.* [< *diplarthr-ous* + *-ism*.] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxeopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidia.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lär'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *diplarthrus*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrism; not taxeopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxeopod into a *diplarthrous* ungulate. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 986.

diplasiasmus (dī-plā-si-as'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλασιασμός*, a doubling, as of a letter or word, < *διπλασιάζειν*, double, < *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic*.] 1. A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek *τοσσός* for *τοσός*.— 2. In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O *Jerusalem, Jerusalem*, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called *epizeuxis*.

diplasic (dī-plas'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιος*, double, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλάσιος*, -fold, connected with *-πλόος*, and ult. with E. *full*[1], *-fold*.] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplasic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplasic* rhythm; a *diplasic* foot; the *diplasic* class (of feet). The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The diplasic feet are (1) the trisemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏓ | ⏓ or ⏓ | ⏑ ⏓), the tribrach, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexasemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ or ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏓ ⏓ ⏓), the Ionic a majore, the Ionic a minore, Molossus, and choriamb.

The *diplasic* ratio answers to our common time.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (dī-plā'si-on), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιον*, neut. of *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.— 2. In *medieval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason*.— 3†. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

Diplax (dī'plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπλαξ*, twofold, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλαξ*, -fold; cf. *diplasic*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*.— 2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse.*

diple (dī'plē), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλῆ*, a critical mark (as in def.), prop. fem. of *διπλοῦς*, contr. form of *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] In *paleog.*, a critical mark like a Υ or Λ laid on its side (⊱, ⊳), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

diplegia (dī-plē'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλῆγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

diplegic (dī-plej'ik), *a.* [< *diplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplegia.— **Diplegic contractions**, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic current is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

dipleidoscope (di-plī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, appearance, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

Dipleura (dī-plō'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dipleurus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side. Cf. *dipleuric*.] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from *Tetrapleura*.

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and *Dipleura*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844.

dipleural (dī-plō'rạl), *a.* [As *dipleur-ic* + *-al*.] In *morphol.*, zygopleural with only two antimeres; dipleuric. *Haeckel.*

dipleuric (dī-plō'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-ic*.] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchia (dī-plō-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia*. The group is also called *Inferobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata*.

dipleurobranchiate (dī-plō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Dipleurobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia*.

diplex (dī'pleks), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex*; a distinctive var. of *duplex*.] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms contraplex and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 346.

diplobacteria (dip'lō-bak-tē'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*, q. v.] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or sausage shape. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 123.

diploblastic (dip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endoblastic and ectoblastic, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic*.

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. xi.

diplocardiac (dip-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-πλόος*, double, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Having the heart double—that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals.

diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 185.

Diploconidæ (dip-lō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploconus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

Diploconus (dip-lō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diploconidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

diplodal (dip'lō-dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὁδός*, way, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, having both prosodal and aphodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

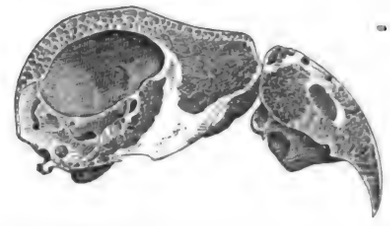
This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

Diplodocidæ (dip-lō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodocus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplodocus*.

Diplodocus (di-plod'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *δοκός*, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of immense dinosaurs upward of 80 feet in length, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and the rami of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *C. C. Marsh*, 1878.

Diplodontia (dip-lō-don'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Rodentia*, and *Ruminantia* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

diploë (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόη*, fem. of *διπλόος*, contr. *διπλοῦς*, twofold, double (= L. *duplus*, > ult. E. *double*, q. v.), < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλοος*, akin to L. *plus*, more, and E. *full*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone between the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones.— 2. In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *meditullium*. [Rare.]



Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

diplostic (dip-lō-et'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + (improp.) *-etic*.] Same as *diploic*.

Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-ata*[2].] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Articulata* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda*.

diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diplogangliata*.

diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένος*, kind, + *-ic*.] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

Diploglossata (dip'lō-glo-sā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ata*[2].] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemimerus*. *De Saussure.*

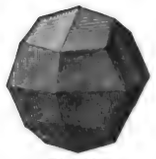
diplograph (dip'lō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight.*

Diplograptus (dip-lō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γραπτίς*, a scratching.] A genus of graptolites, of the suborder *Diprionidæ*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. Specimens of *Diplograptus* are found in the Upper and Lower Silurian strata. Also *Diplograpsus*.

diploic (di-plō'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the diploë: as, *diploic* tissue; *diploic*

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structure. Also *diploëtic*.—**Diploic veins**, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patulous, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.



Diploid.

diploid (dip'loid), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron*.

diploïdion (dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploïdia* (-ä). [Gr. *διπλοΐδιον*, dim. of *διπλοΐς* (*διπλοϊδ-*), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see *diploïs*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*: (*a*) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (*b*) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.



Diploïdion.
From a metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Her [Demeter's] chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploïdion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 82.

diploïs (dip'lō-is), *n.* [Gr. *διπλοΐς*, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploïdion*.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with *diploïs*.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

Diploleparise (dip'lō-le-pā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diplolepis*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicolæ*, or the gall-flies, of the modern family *Cynipidæ*.

diploma (di-plō'mä), *n.* [= F. *diplôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *diploma* = D. *diploma* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplom*, < L. *diploma*, < Gr. *δίπλωμα*(*τ-*), a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, < *διπλοῦν*, double, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] 1. Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—2. Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics*.—3. In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. 17.

diploma (di-plō'mä), *v. t.* [< *diploma*, *n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

diplomacy (di-plō'ma-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomacies* (-siz). [= D. *diplomatie* = G. *diplomatie* = Dan. Sw. *diplomati*, < F. *diplomatie* (*i* pron. s) = Sp. Pg. *diplomacia* = It. *diplomazia*, < L. as if **diplomatia*, diplomacy, < *diploma*(*t-*), a diploma: see *diploma*.] 1. The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy*. [Rare in the plural.]

Richard [I.], by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 162.

A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomacies* of Mr. Disraeli. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—4. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investure of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate!
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatics*. [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 130.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomate*; = D. *diplomaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplomat*, < F. *diplomate* = Pg. *diplomata*, < NL. as if **diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, < L. *diploma*(*t-*), diploma: see *diploma*.] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.
Saturday Rev.

diplomatal (di-plō'ma-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a diploma.

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, ppr. *diplomating*. To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma.

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *n.* One who holds a diploma.

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diplomatique* = Sp. *diplomático* = Pg. It. *diplomatico* (cf. D. G. *diplomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *diplomatisk*), < L. as if **diplomaticus*, < *diploma*(*t-*), diploma: see *diploma*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomas or diplomatics.

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle*, Orig. and Prog. of Writing, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic* agent.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.—**Diplomatic corps** or **body**, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

diplomatical (dip-lō-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diplomatic*.

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write *diplomatically*; even in declaring war men are quite courteous. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 558.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—3. With reference to diplomatics; from the point of view of diplomatics.

The indiction-number in n. 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic*: see *-ics*.] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

diplomatism (di-plō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ism*.] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]

diplomatist (di-plō'ma-tist), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ist*; = F. *diplomatiste*.] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

diplomatize (di-plō'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomatized*, ppr. *diplomatizing*. [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomatising* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 132.

II. *trans.* 1. To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomatised* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 479.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.* Also spelled *diplomatise*.

diplomatology (di-plō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλωμα*(*τ-*) (see *diploma*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or science of diplomatics. [Rare.]

Certain it is that many of the young docents whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

Diploneura (dip-lō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew.] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fī'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *φῦσα*, a bellows.] 1. A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calycophora*, being detached diphyzoöids of *Sphæronectes*, as *D. inermis* from *Sphæronectes gracilis*. *Gegenbaur*, 1853. [Not in use.]—2. ★A genus of fishes.

diplopia (di-plō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy*.

diplopic (di-plop'ik), *a.* [< *diplopia* + *-ic*.] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image.

diploplacula (dip-lō-plak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *diploplaculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula*.
Hyatt, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, XXIII. 80.

diploplacular (dip-lō-plak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ar*3.] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a diploplacula.

diploplaculate (dip-lō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ate*1.] Same as *diploplacular*. *Hyatt.*

Diplopnoi (di-plop'nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

diplopod (dip'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It [a new form of *Gregarinidæ*] was found in the digestive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named Cnemidospora lutea.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, Zoölogy.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognatha*.

Diplopoda (di-plop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognatha* (which see): so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda*.

diplopodous (di-plop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *diplopod* + *-ous*.] Diplopod; chilognathous.

Diploprion (di-plop'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes with serrature to the preoperculum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diplopriontinæ*.

Diplopriontinæ (di-plop'ri-on-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploprion*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, represented by the genus *Diploprion*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diploprion bifasciatus*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian sea

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Diploptera (di-plop′tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplopterus:* see *diplopterous.*] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the fore wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family *Vespidæ* (which see). See also *wasp.* Also *Diplopteryga.*

Diplopteri (di-plop′tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus,* q. v.] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteroidei.*

Diplopteridæ (dip-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus.* They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiphycercal tail, two short dorsals, smooth headbones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis.*

Diplopteroidei (di-plop-tę-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-oidei.*] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus,* and including also *Dipterus, Osteolepis, Tripterus, Glyptopomus,* and *Staganolepis.* Also called *Dipteroidei.*

diplopterous (di-plop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diplopterus,* < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing.] In *entom.*, having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diploptera.*

Diplopterus (di-plop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family *Diplopteridæ:* so called from the two dorsal fins. *Agassiz,* 1835. —2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American groundcuckoos, of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ,* sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Diplopterinæ. D. nævius* is an example. *D. pharianellus* represents a different section of the same genus. *Bois,* 1826.

Diplopteryga (dip-lop-ter′i-gą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin.] Same as *Diploptera.*

Which Kirby, because the termination -ptera denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopteryga.*
E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 505.

diplopy (dip′lō-pi), *n.* Same as *diplopia.*

Diplosoma (dip-lō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σῶμα,* body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidæ.*

Diplosomidæ (dip-lō-sō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma.* The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zoöids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

diplosphenal (dip-lō-sfē′nal), *a.* [< *diplosphene* + *-al.*] Same as *hyposphenal.* [Rare.]

These vertebræ show the *diplosphenal* articulation seen in Megalosaurus.
O. C. Marsh, Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 334.

diplosphene (dip′lō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σφήν,* a wedge.] Same as *hyposphene. Marsh.* [Rare.]

diplospondylic (dip′lō-spon-dil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος,* a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + *-ic.*] In *zoöl.*, having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomerous: applied to the vertebræ of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

diplospondylism (dip-lō-spon′di-lizm), *n.* [< *diplospondyl-ic* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebræ, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches; embolomerism.

diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē′mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στήμων,* the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having twice as many stamens as petals or sepals.

We say [the flower is] *diplostemenous* if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in stonecrop. *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 246.

diplostemony (dip-lō-stē′mō-ni), *n.* [As *diplostemon-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.*, the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many stamens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of stamens, the inner may be antipetalous and the outer antisepalous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called *obdiplostemony.*

Diplostomidea (dip′lō-stō-mid′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στόμα,* opening, + *-idea.*] A group of dipneumonous or pneumonophorous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see): same as *Decacrenidia. Semper.*

Diplostomidea, . . . established by Semper to contain the singular Rhopalodina lageniformis, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anus close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echinoderms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 188.

diplostomidean (dip′lō-stō-mid′ē-ąn), *a.* [< *Diplostomidea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Diplostomidea.*

diplosyntheme (dip-lō-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σύνθημα,* agreement, connection, < *συντιθέναι,* put together: see *synthesis.*] Same as *disyntheme.*

diplotegia (dip-lō-tē′ji-ą), *n.*; pl. *diplotegiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *τέγος,* roof.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoön (dip-lō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A genus of monogeneous trematode worms infesting the gills of fishes. *D. paradoxum* is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as *diporpæ;* they have a ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two individuals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double animals lay eggs at fixed periods, usually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long coiled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the diporpa-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilia. See *diporpa.* Also written *Diplozoum.*

dip-net (dip′net), *n.* A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.

Dipneumona (dip-nū′mō-ną), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipneumonus:* see *dipneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Dipnoi,* or lung-fishes, containing the mudfishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus,* as distinguished from *Monopneumona* (*Ceratodus*). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachians, and slender paired fins, with a jointed cartilaginous axis having rays only on one side. See cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *mudfish.*

2. A division of holothurians, of the order *Pneumonophora,* having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to *Apneumona.* It contains the branchiate holothurians, excepting *Rhopalodina.*

Dipneumoneæ (dip-nū-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Dipneumones* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Dipneumones,* 2.

Dipneumones (dip-nū′mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* usually pl., *πνεύμονες,* the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the *Dipneusta,* or *Dipnoi,* containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren:* distinguished from *Monopneumones.*—2. In *entom.*, a division of *Araneida* or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and scattered ocelli: distinguished from *Tetrapneumones.* Most spiders belong to this division. Also *Dipneumoneæ.*

dipneumonous (dip-nū′mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dipneumonus,* < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* lung.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipneumones.* (*b*) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having the characters of the *Dipneumona.* (*c*) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertaining to such branchiate *Holothurioidea.*

Dipneusta (dip-nūs′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + **πνευστός,* < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipneustal (dip-nūs′tal), *a.* [< *Dipneusta* + *-al.*] Same as *dipnoan.*

Dipneusti (dip-nūs′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Dipneusta.*] Same as *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoa (dip′nō-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipnoan (dip′nō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dipnoi* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.* Also *dipneustal.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Dipnoi (dip′nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dipnous,* doubly breathing: see *dipnoöus.*] A subclass of fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* (*Dipneumona*) and *Ceratodus* (*Monopneumona*), and many extinct relatives. They have both branchial and pulmonary respiration, whence the name; no distinct suspensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiarticulate. The skeleton is partially osseous, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimentary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the esophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living *Dipnoi* are divisible into two groups, *Dipneumona* with paired lungs, and *Monopneumona* with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order (or suborder) called *Ctenodipterini,* by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See *barramunda, Ceratodidæ, Ctenodipterini, Dipteridæ, Lepidosirenidæ, mudfish,* and *Sirenoidea.* Also called *Diplopnoi, Dipneusta, Dipneusti, Dipnoa.*

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Dipnoi* present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

dipnoid (dip′noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.*

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the *dipnoid* organization. *Day* (1880).

II. *n.* A fish of the subclass *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Among the *Dipnoids* we see an air-bladder having a lung-like function. *Day* (1880).

dipnoous (dip′nō-us), *a.* [< NL. *dipnous* (see *Dipnoi*), < Gr. *δι-,* doubly, + *-πνους,* breathing, < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the *Dipnoi;* specifically, pertaining to the *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoous and Osteoglossoid types.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 673.

2. Having two openings, as a wound.

Dipoda† (dip′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed, biped: see *dipode, Dipus.*] A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone.

Dipodæ (dip′ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ.*

dipode (dī′pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*) (= L. *bipes:* see *biped*), two-footed, < *δι-,* two-, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Having only two feet; walking on two feet; biped.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Bipes,* having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore appearing as if biped.

dipodic (dī-pod′ik), *a.* [< *dipody* + *-ic.*] In *pros.*: (*a*) Constituting a dipody: as, a *dipodic* measure; a *dipodic* colon. (*b*) Determined or computed by dipodies: as, *dipodic* division or measurement.

Dipodidæ (dī-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of saltatorial myomorphic rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; long hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case short and broad; the infraorbital foramen very large, rounded; the zygomata slender, decurved; and the mastoid portion of the auditory bulla highly developed. The family as here defined includes three well-marked types, *Dipodinæ, Pedetinæ,* and *Zapodinæ;* the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters of *Dipodidæ* are the same as those of *Dipodinæ.* Also called *Dipodina, Dipodæ, Dipina.* See first cut under *deer-mouse.*

Dipodina (dip-ō-dī′ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-ina*2.] Same as *Dipodidæ.*

Dipodinæ (dip-ō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Dipodidæ;* the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebræ are more or less ankylosed; the metatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal bones are often fused into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the grinding teeth are rooted. There are three genera, *Dipus, Alactaga,* and *Platycercomys.* See *Dipus, jerboa.*

Dipodomyinæ (dī-pod′ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipodomys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of saltatorial myomorphic rodents, of the family *Heteromyidæ.* The technical characters are: external cheek-pouches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper incisors; the mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, jerboa-like, fitted for leaping, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and soles densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebræ ankylosed; the pelage soft; and the tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to America, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different family, that of the pocket-mice. The animals are also known as *kangaroo-rats* or *kangaroo-mice.* The genera are *Dipodomys, Microdipodops* and *Perodipus.*

Dipodomys (dī-pod′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed (see *dipode*), + *μῦς* =

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E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*. *D. phillipsi*, the earliest described species, inhabits the Valley of Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again, and has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts, a white stripe



Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*).

along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species, *D. deserti*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (dip′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *dipodies* (-diz). [< LL. *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), < Gr. *διποδία*, a dipody, two-footedness, < *διπόδης*, two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and trochees are regularly, and anapests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to *dipody*.

One trochaic or iambic *dipody* for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 101.

dipolar (dī-pō′lär), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *polar.*] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a *dipolar* quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are *dipolar* quantities.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is *dipolar* symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is *dipolar* asymmetry. *Tait*, Light, § 298.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, *n. pl.* See *Diipolia*.

diporpa (dī-pôr′pä), *n.*; pl. *diporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πόρπη*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoön* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpæ*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpæ* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Dippel's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dippere* (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. *didapper*); < *dip* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] [Cf. *dopper.*] Same as *Dunker*[1].—3. In *paper-manuf.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

The fair *dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence—6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United



European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle*.—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under *Ursa*.—9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-clam (dip′ėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Mactridæ*, *Mactra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

dipperful (dip′ėr-fůl), *n.* [< *dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze *dipperfuls* of water. *The Century*, XXVI. 732.

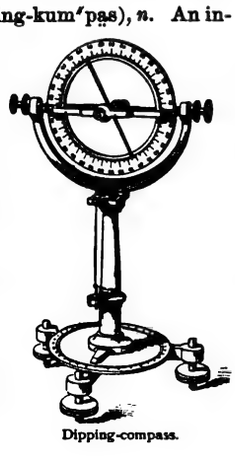
dipping (dip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *dippings* is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically—2. Baptism by immersion.—3. The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.—6. In *cerum.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

dipping-compass (dip′ing-kum′pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.



Dipping-compass.

dipping-frame (dip′ing-frām), *n.* 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.—2. A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

dipping-house (dip′ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

dipping-liquor (dip′ing-lik′ọr), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

dipping-needle (dip′ing-nē′dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under *dipping-compass*.

dipping-pan (dip′ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

dipping-tube (dip′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

dipping-vat (dip′ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip′ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip′pīp), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

dip-regulator (dip′reg′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight.*

diprionidian (dī-prī-ọ̄-nid′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πρίων*, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of *πρίειν*, saw), + *-id-ian.*] An epithet applied to a suborder of the graptolites the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionidian*. They are confined to the Lower and Upper Silurian formations.

diprismatic (dī-priz-mat′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *prismatic.*] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystal.*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip′rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip′rō′lėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (dī-pro-sō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπρόσωπος*, two-faced, < *δι-*, two-, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (dī-prō′tọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scalpriform; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Post-tertiary of Australia.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI. 321.

diprotodont (dī-prō′tọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diprotodon*(*t-*).] I. *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*: opposed to *polyprotodont*.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (dī-prō-tọ̄-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diprotodon*(*t-*) + *-ia*[2].] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Dipsacaceæ (dip-sa-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., sometimes improp. *Dipsaceæ*, < *Dipsacus* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

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ers in heads: nearly allied to the *Asteraceæ*, but having the anthers quite distinct. It includes 10 genera and about 150 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The larger genera are *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

dipsacaceous (dip-sạ-kā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Dipsacaceæ*.

dipsaceous (dip-sā'shius), *a.* Same as *dipsacaceous*.

Dipsacus (dip'sạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (L. *dipsacos*—Pliny), < Gr. *δίψακος*, the teazel, so named with reference to the leaf-axils, which in some species hold water (cf. *δίψακος*, a certain disease attended with violent thirst), < *δίψα*, thirst, > *διψᾶν*, *διψῆν*, thirst.] 1. A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the family *Dipsacaceæ*. The principal species is *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See *teazel*.



Fullers' Teazel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).
a, scale of the receptacle; *b*, corolla.

2†. In *conch.*, an old genus of gastropods: same as *Eburna*.

Dipsadidæ (dip-sad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of snakes, typified by the genus *Dipsas*: same as the subfamily *Dipsadinæ*.

Dipsadinæ (dip-sạ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and



Dipsas irregularis.

they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*.

dipsadine (dip'sạ-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipsadinæ*.

dipsas (dip'sas), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δίψας*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adj., used as fem. of *δίψος*, thirsty, causing thirst, < *δίψα*, thirst.] 1. A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
> And *dipsas*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.
>
> It thirsted
> As one bit by a *dipsas*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family *Dipsadidæ*. *D. dendrophila* is East Indian, *D. fasciata* West African. *Laurenti*, 1768.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels. *W. E. Leach*, 1814.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*. *Doubleday*, 1847.

dip-sector (dip'sek'tor), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon.

dipsetic (dip-set'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διψητικός*, provoking thirst, thirsty, < *διψᾶν*, thirst, v., < *δίψα*, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. *E. D.*

dipsey (dip'si), *n.* [In comp. *dipsey-line*, and, as first found, *dipsin-lead* (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of *deep-sea* (*-line*, *-lead*) (cf. E. dial. *dipness* for *deepness*). It cannot be formed from *dip*.] A plummet or sinker, usually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] *Bartlett*.

dipsey-line (dip'si-līn), *n.* A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

dipsin-lead†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **dipsey-lead*, orig. *deep-sea lead:* see *dipsey*.] A plummet.

> Sound with your *dipsin lead*, and note diligently what depth you finde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 435.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *dipsomania* + *-ac*: see *maniac*.] I. *n.* One who suffers from an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip'sō-mā-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* Same as *dipsomaniac*.

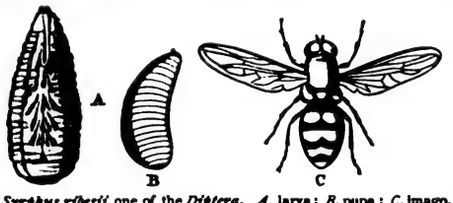
dipsopathy (dip-sop'ạ-thi), *n.* [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in other words in *-pathy*, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In *med.*, a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingested.

dipsosis (dip-sō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.

dip-splint (dip'splint), *n.* Same as *chemical match* (which see, under *match*[1]).

dipter (dip'tėr), *n.* A dipterous insect.

Diptera (dip'tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipterus*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] 1. An order of metabolous hexapod insects. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membranous wings with radiating nervures, not folded at rest, a posterior pair being only represented by halteres or poisers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modified mandibles, maxillæ, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labial palpi; antennæ generally short; two large compound eyes, often of thousands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothorax being correspondingly developed. Metamorphosis is complete; the larvæ are apodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupæ are usually coarctate (see cut under *coarctate*), sometimes obtected. The common house-fly, bluebottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cushions called pulvilli, beset with fine hairs expanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhesion is aided in some cases by a viscid secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be 9,000 European species alone, supposed to be not a twentieth part of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as North American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, mosquitos, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot-flies, tzetzes, etc., belong to this order. It is variously subdivided, one division being into four suborders: the *Pupipara*, which are parasitic, and developed in the body of the parent, as the bee-lice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemocera*, or crane-flies, gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc.; and the wingless *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, which are oftener ranked as a



Syrphus ribesii, one of the *Diptera*. *A*, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (Enlarged.)

distinct order. Another division is into the suborders *Orthorhapha* and *Cyclorhapha*, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, *Nematocera* and *Brachycera;* the latter with also two sections, *Aschiza* and *Schizophora*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *dipteron*.

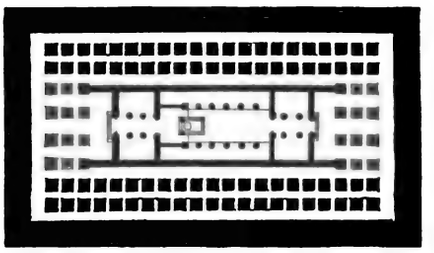
Dipteraceæ (dip-tẹ-rā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipterad (dip'tẹ-rad), *n.* In *bot.*, a member of the order *Dipteraceæ* or *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipteral (dip'tẹ-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged; of a temple, with double peristyle: see *dipterous*, *dipteros*.] 1. In *entom.*, having two wings only; dipterous.—2. In *arch.*, consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely surrounding the cella. See cut in next column.

dipteran (dip'tẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *dipterous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order *Diptera*. Also *dipteron*.



Plan of a Dipteral Temple.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, according to Wood.

Dipteridæ (dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic dipnoous fishes, typified by the genus *Dipterus*. They had an elongated form, a heterocercal tail, and two short dorsals on the posterior half of the body, opposite the ventrals and anal respectively. They were inhabitants of the Devonian and Carboniferous seas. Also called *Dipterini*, *Ctenodipterini*, and *Ctenodipteridæ*.

Dipterini (dip-tẹ-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes: same as *Dipteridæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1843.

dipterist (dip'tẹ-rist), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the *Diptera;* a collector of *Diptera*. Also *dipterologist*.

Dipterix, *n.* [NL.] See *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocarpaceæ (dip'tẹ-rō-kär-pā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heim, 1892), < *Dipterocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the order *Hypericales*, natives of the tropics of the old world. It includes 19 genera and over 300 species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous balsamic products. The family includes the gurjun-balsam trees (species of *Dipterocarpus*), the Sumatra camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Vateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shorea robusta*).

Dipterocarpus (dip'tẹ-rō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, chiefly insular, type of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*. There are about 65 species, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torches, in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, or gurjun-balsam, is the product chiefly of *D. alatus* and *D. turbinatus*.



Fruit of *Dipterocarpus*.

dipterocecidium (dip'tẹ-rō-sẹ-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *dipterocecidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (> dim. *κηκίδιον*, ink), prop. juice or sap, < *κηκίειν*, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable structure by the attack of a dipterous insect.

Dipteroidei (dip-tẹ-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* for *Diplopterus*, q. v., + *-oidei*.] An alternative name in Bleeker's ichthyological system for his family *Diplopteroidei*.

dipterological (dip'tẹ-rō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *dipterology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to dipterology.

dipterologist (dip-tẹ-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dipterology* + *-ist*.] Same as *dipterist*.

dipterology (dip-tẹ-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ology*.] The science of the *Diptera;* that department of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies.

dipteron (dip'tẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *diptera* (-rạ). [< Gr. *δίπτερον*, neut. of *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteros*, *dipterous*.] 1. Same as *dipteros*.—2. Same as *dipteran*.

dipteros (dip'tẹ-ros), *n.* [Gr. *δίπτερος*, sc. *ναῦς*, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See *dipteral*, 2.

dipterous (dip'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dipterus*, < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Diptera* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family *Dipteridæ*.

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Dipterygii (dip-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτερύγιον*, a fin, a little wing, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraodontid (*Ovum*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

Dipteryx (dip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A name given in 1791 to *Coumarouna*, a genus of leguminous trees found chiefly in Brazil and Guiana. It comprises 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. *C. odorata* and *C. oppositifolia* furnish the Tonquin or Tonka or Angostura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *gaiac* or *camara-wood*. *C. oleifera*, the eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy.

diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτωτος*, with a double case-ending, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτωτός*, falling (*πτῶσις*, case), < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*, assistance.

diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [< LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτυχα*, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier *δίπτυχον δελτίον*, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of *δίπτυχος*, double-folded, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτυχή*, fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold. The second element exists also in *policy*[2], q. v.] 1. A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends artistic diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church*: (*a*) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The list of names so recorded. (*c*) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgics the diptychs are distinguished as *the diptychs of the living* and *the diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — *the diptychs*.]

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in latter times the bead-roll. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 346.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually singular.]

Little worm-eaten *diptychs*, showing angular saints on gilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

Dipus (dī'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (= L. *bipes*), two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Dipodinæ*: so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidæ*, *jerboa*.

dipygus (di-pī'gus), *n.*; pl. *dipygi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

dipylon (dip'i-lon), *n.*; pl. *dipyla* (-lă). [L., < Gr. *δίπυλον*, neut. of *δίπυλος*, with two gates, < *δι-*, two-, + *πύλη*, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called *the Dipylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

dipyre (di-pīr'), *n.* [< LL. *dipyros*, < Gr. *δίπυρος*, twice put in the fire, < *δι-*, twice, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire*.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing two stones or ★pyrenes.

diradiation (dī-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *radiatio(n-)*, radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

Dirca (dėr'kă), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *Dirce*, Gr. *Δίρκη*, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, of the family *Daphnaceæ* and the only genus of the family indigenous in North America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

Dircæa (dėr-sē'ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dircæa*, fem. of *Dirçæus*, pertaining to *Dirce*: see *Dirca*.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Melandryidæ*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

Dircæidæ (dėr-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dircæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Dircæa*. *Kirby*, 1837. [Not in use.]

dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *dirdam*, *durdum*; cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger, surliness, snarling.] 1. Tumult; uproar.

There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, Sermons, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn. — 3. A scolding; a scoring.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 280.

dire (dīr), *a.* [< L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. *δεινός*, fearful, terrible, *δειλός*, fearful, frightened, *δείδειν*, fear, v., *δέος*, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire* disaster; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was so *dire* a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

Dire was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What *dire* distress
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 163.

=Syn. Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous. ★

direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [< ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo*, Pg. also *direito* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *derigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule: see *regent*, *right*. From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress*, *address*, *droit*, *adroit*, *maladroit*.] 1. Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her.
Sir P. Sidney.

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* Line succeeding from Father to Son.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*: as, the motion of a planet is *direct*. — 3. Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct* interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct* personal knowledge of foreign affairs or any *direct* personal interest in them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct* shock of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recondite considerations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct* accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice: opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text
That in itself is *direct* and easy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon*.

I want a simple answer, and *direct*,
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.
Crabbe, The Borough.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc. — **Direct action.** See *action*, and *direct-action*, *a.* — **Direct battery, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire,** etc. See the nouns. — **Direct illumination, rays,** etc., illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction. — **Direct induced current.** See *induction*. — **Direct interval.** See *interval*. — **Direct motion,** in *music*, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion*. — **Direct operation,** in *math.*, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation*. — **Direct predication,** in *logic*, one the subject of which denotes an object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object. — **Direct product,** the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying together the lengths of two vectors and the cosine of their included angle. — **Direct proof,** proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover. — **Direct ratio,** or **direct proportion.** See *ratio*. — **Direct rhythm.** See *rhythm*. — **Direct sphere,** a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon. — **Direct tax.** See *tax*. — **Direct turn,** in *music*, a melodic embellishment. See *turn*. — **Direct vision,** vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays. — **Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope*. — **Direct way around** an inclosure or a circuit, in *math.*, that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

direct (di-rekt'), *v.* [< ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigeren* = G. *dirigiren* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct*, *a.*, and cf. *dress*, *v.* Cf. also *dirge*, *dirigible*.] I. *trans.* 1. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them.
Dryden, Ded. of Indian Emperor.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks to *direct* their faces toward in Prayer. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Aufidius lies. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion
Direct your anger.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison, The Campaign, l. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

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5. In *music*, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to *direct* a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady. . . .
Boy. 'Tis *directed* to your Worship.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly *directed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this boke I *direct*
To the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i.

8. In *astrol.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor. —**Directed right line**, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point. =**Syn.** 3. *Guide*, *Sway* (see *guide*); *Conduct*, etc. (see *manage* and *govern*); to dispose, rule, command (see *enjoin*), control.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. Eccl. x. 10.

He controls and *directs* absolutely.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In *music*, to act as director or conductor.

direct (di-rekt'), *n.* [< *direct*, *v.*] In *musical notation*, the sign ≈ placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-rekt'), *adv.* [< ME. *directe*; < *direct*, *a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went *direct* to the point.

And faire Venus, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and set vnto the west ful right
Her golden face in oppositioun
Of God Phebus *directe* discending down.
Henryson, Testament of Cressida, l. 14.

direct-action (di-rekt'ak'shon), *a.* In *mech.*, characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or cross-head connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-cover, steeple-, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping at either end of the stroke. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-rekt'draft), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

directer (di-rek'tėr), *n.* See *director*.

directing (di-rek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *direct*, *v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle.** See *gabion*.—**Directing plane**, in *perspective*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point**, in *perspective*, ★the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *direction* = Sp. *dirección* = Pg. *direcção* = It. *direzione* = D. *directie* = G. *direction* = Dan. Sw. *direktion*, < L. *directio*(*n*-), a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The *direction* of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.
B. Peirce.

The *direction* in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The next day there was also a leuy for the repairing two Forts: but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good *directions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our *direction*, and we will accommodate matters. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In *music*, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their *directions* and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate. —10. In *astrol.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction.** See *angle*[3].—**Direction cosine** of a straight line, the cosine of an angle made with the positive ray of one of a system of rectangular coördinate axes in space by one of the two rays from the origin parallel to the straight line.—**Direction ratio**, the ratio of one of the three oblique coördinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction.** (*a*) In *gun.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (*b*) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular ★to the horizon. =**Syn.** 2. Oversight, government, control.

directional (di-rek'shon-al), *a.* [< *direction* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The *directional* character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the *directional* character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 5.

Directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude† (di-rek'ti-tūd), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

3d Serv. Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in *directitude*.
1st Serv. Directitude! what's that? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

directive (di-rek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *directif* = Sp. Pg. *directivo* = It. *direttivo*, < ML. *directivus* (in the phrase *directiva litera*, a letter addressed), < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or *directive*) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the *directive* influences of some deep-seated want.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not *directive*.
Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3†. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,
In no less working, than are swords and bows
Directive by the limbs. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive* algebra. —**Directive corpuscle**, an apoblast (which see).

directly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted *directly*, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were *directly* connected.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear.
Milton, S. A., l. 1250.

[In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.
Dickens.]

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was *directly* a Poet, it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Iland. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

We found our Sea cards most *directly* false.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 109.

I n ver *directly* defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 136.

Directly proportional, in *math.* See *proportional*. =**Syn.** 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely, unambiguously.

directness (di-rekt'nes), *n.* 1. Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan.*—2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception. *Carlyle.*

director (di-rek'tor), *n.* [= F. *directeur* (> D. *directeur* = Dan. Sw. *direktör*) = G. *director* = Sp. Pg. *director* = It. *direttore*, < NL. *director*, < L. *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some *director* of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (*b*) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir *director*; an orchestral *director*.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *A. Hamilton.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ or making incisions generally. (*b*) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle.** See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), *n.* [= F. *directorat*; as *director* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The office of a director. —2. A body of directors.

directorial (dir-ek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *director* + *-ial.*] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.
W. Guthrie, Geog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

directorize† (di-rek'tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *directory* + *-ize.*] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-rek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *director* + *-ship.*] The condition or office of a director.
Mickle.

directory (di-rek'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *directoire* = Sp. Pg. *directorio* = It. *direttorio*, < LL. *directorius*, serving to direct, ML. NL. neut. *directorium*, a directory, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I. *a.* Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281.

I must practise a general *directory* and revisory power in the matter. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.*

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-riz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-

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quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pie*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicum*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common *directory* of publick prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a *directory*, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Dict.*

Specifically — **2.** A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode. — **3.** A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically — **4.** [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

directress (di-rek'tres), *n.* [< *director* + *-ess.*] ★A female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-rek'triks), *n.* [= F. *directrice* = It. *direttrice*, < NL. *directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] **1.** A woman who governs or directs. — **2.** In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface. — **3.** In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball.* See *embrasure.* — **Directrix of a conic**, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus. — **Directrix of electrodynamic action** of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

direful (dīr'fûl), *a.* [< *dire* + *-ful*, 1, irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,
With *direful* looks at your nativity,
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.
Greene, James IV., i.

=Syn. See list under *dire*.

direfully (dīr'fûl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dīr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

direly† (dīr'li), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *direly* had forethought.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> It. *dirimere* = Sp. Pg. *dirimir* = F. *dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take. Cf. *adempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the iudiciall examination for a prouiso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the difinitiue strife might be *dirempted* by sentence.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *a.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp.: ★see the verb.] Parted; separated. *Stow.*

diremption (di-remp'shon), *n.* [< L. *diremptio(n-)*, < *dirimere*, pp. *diremptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.] **1.** A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [Rare.] — **2.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [Not used.]

direness (dīr'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

direption† (di-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *direptio(n-)*, < *diripere*, pp. *direptus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *rapere*, snatch. Cf. *correption*.] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

direptitious† (dir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [After *surreptitious* (q. v.), < L. *direptus*, pp. of *diripere*, tear away: see *direption*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

direptitiously† (dir-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1532.

dirge (dėrj), *n.* [Sc. also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); < ME. *dirge*, *dorge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "*Dirige*, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): L. *dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In ME. the *dirge* or *dirige* is often mentioned in connection with the *placebo*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, vnto my sepulture,
To sing my *dirige* with great deuocion.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 641.

And ouer yᵗ he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for euer, one day in yᵉ weke, a solempne *dirige* to be songe, and vpon yᵉ morowe a masse. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1422.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,
Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirige," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirige" or *Dirge*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

=Syn. *Dirge*, *Requiem*, *Elegy*, lament, threnody, coronach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a *requiem* may be only music or may be a song. An *elegy* is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A *requiem*, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-*dirge* of the slain.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

Now change your praises into piteous cries,
And Eulogies turne into *Elegies*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372.

dirge-ale† (dėrj'āl), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.
Holinshed, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, *n.* See *durjee*.

dirgeful (dėrj'fûl), *a.* [< *dirge* + *-ful*, 1.] Funereal; wailing; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

dirgie (dėr'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *drigie*, *dregie*, *dredgie*, = E. *dirge*, < ME. *dirge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden.*

dirhem, *n.* See *derham*.

Dirichlet's principle. See *principle*.

diriget, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

dirigent (dir'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dirigeant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dirigente*, < L. *dirigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; ★the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **dirigibilis*, < *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a *dirigible* balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

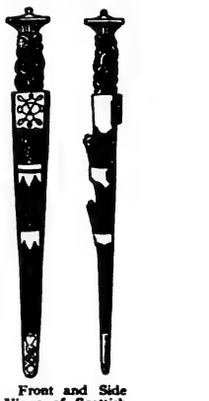
dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō'tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 40.

diriment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [< L. *dirimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, *v.*] Nullifying. — **Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment impediments* as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 436.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *durk*. Ir. *duirc* is from English.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially — (*a*) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duniwassal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.


Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding — he swore secrecy upon his drawn *dirk*.
Scott, Waverley, lxv.

(*b*) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *v. t.* [< *dirk*[1], *n.*] To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirk[2]† (dėrk), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;
Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

dirk-knife (dėrk'nīf), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

dirkness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*. *Chaucer.*

dirl (dirl), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *drill*, pierce: see *drill*[1], *thrill*.] **1.** To thrill. — **2.** To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dirl (dirl), *n.* [< *dirl*, *v.*] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .
It just played *dirl* on the bane.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirochelyoidæ (dī-rok'e-li-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dirochelys* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Deirochelyoidæ*, in his family *Emydoidæ*, from the genus *Dirochelys*.

Dirochelys (dī-rok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δειρή, neck, + χέλυς, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoidæ*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and ★a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*.

dirt (dėrt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from ME. *drit* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. Isa. lvii. 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the *durt*
Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because her horse stumbled; how she waded through the *dirt* to pluck him off me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of *dirt* is among the earliest passions.
C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.

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The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as *dirt*.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—**3.** In *placer-mining*, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich *dirt* and poor *dirt*, and of stripping off so many feet of top *dirt* before getting to pay *dirt*, the latter meaning *dirt* with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick*, California, p. 120.

4†. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 29.

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—**Pay dirt**, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under def. 3.—**To eat dirt**, to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—**To fling dirt at**, to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a *dirt* road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on *dirt* floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. *Peter Cartwright*, Autoblog., p. 486.

dirt (dėrt), *v. t.* [< *dirt*, *n.* Cf. *drit*, *drite*, *v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. use.]

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* most those whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and *dirt* the pavement and matting.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 96.

dirt-bed (dėrt'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dėrt'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt.

dirt-cheap (dėrt'chēp), *a.* As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be *dirt-cheap* at the money. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dėrt'ē'ting), *n.* **1.** The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ottomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—**2.** Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtily (dėr'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—**2.** Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtily and desperately gull'd. *Donne*, Elegies, xii.

dirtiness (dėr'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and *dirtinesse* of the place wherein it standeth. *Stow*, The Romans, an. 386.

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestours, . . . this degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech would return to the dunghill.
Barrow, Works, I. xiii.

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—**3.** Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the *dirtiness* of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dėrt'skrā'pėr), *n.* A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dėr'ti), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durty*, *durtie*; < *dirt* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a *dirty* mixture; *dirty* work.

And all his armour sprinckled was with blood,
And soyld with *durtie* gore that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound
On the dank and *dirty* ground.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and *dirty*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.*

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the *dirty* work with pleasure, since *dirty* work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 106.

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads.
=**Syn. 1.** *Filthy*, *Foul*, etc. See *nasty*.—**2.** Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—**4** and **5.** Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dėr'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dirtied*, ppr. *dirtying*. [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and *dirties* those fingers which are instrumental in consecration.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

dirty-allen (dėr'ti-al'en), *n.* [E. dial., < *dirty* + *allen*, var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird.

diruption† (di-rup'shọn), *n.* [< L. *diruptio(n-)*, < *dirumpere* or *disrumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, *disruptus*, break apart: see *disrupt*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

Dis (dis), *n.* [L., related, but prob. not directly, with *dis* (*dīt-*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich (cf. *Pluto*, < Gr. Πλούτων, as related to πλούτος, rich), both akin to *dius*, *divus*, divine, *deus*, a god: see *deity*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot
The means that dusky *Dis* my daughter got,
Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

dis-. [ME. *dis-*, *des-*, OF. *des-*, *dis-*, *de-*, F. *des-*, *dis-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *des-*, *dis-* = It. *dis-*, *des-*, *s-* (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), < L. *dis-*, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t* (and sometimes *g*, *h*, *j*, and *r*, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, to *dif-* before *f*, to *dir-* before a vowel (as in *diribere* and *dirimere*: see *dirempt*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *bis*, orig. **dvis* = Gr. δίς, twice), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original L. *de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.), while others having original L. *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *defer*[2] = *differ*, *defame*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dif-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *discant*, *descant*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dif-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,' etc., as in *distend*, *dispart*, *dissident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negativing the primitive, as in *dissimilar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *disesteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrecollect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by apheresis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *splay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, ★*display*, *disport*, etc.

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*.

disability (dis-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disabilities* (-tiz). [= It. *disabilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *ability*.] **1.** Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, *disability* arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great *disability*.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . "Many," says Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion." *Everett*, Orations, II. 121.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability*.
Bancroft.

Specifically—**2.** Want of competent means or instruments.—**3.** Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old *disabilities* of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

=**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability*, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. *Disability* implies deprivation or loss of power; *inability* indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from *inability* to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external *disability* disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabled*, ppr. *disabling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *v.*] **1.** To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is *disabled* by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is *disabled* by lameness; loss of memory *disables* a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

A single State or a minority of States ought to be *disabled* to resist the will of the majority.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have *disabled* mine estate
By something showing a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

3†. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He *disabled* my judgment. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and shewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he *disabled* himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.

=**Syn. 1.** To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify.

disable† (dis-ā'bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *a.*] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our *disable* and unactive force. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

disablement (dis-ā'bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *disable* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the faculty.
South, Sermons, V. iv.

dis-abridget, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *abridge*.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did *dis-abbridge*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 11.

disabuse (dis-ạ-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabused*, ppr. *disabusing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *abuse*, *v.*] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would *disabuse* them. *Goldsmith*, Grumbler.

The first step of worthiness will be to *disabuse* us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-ạ-kom'ọ̄-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaccommodated*, ppr. *disaccommodating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodate*, *v.*] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxcii.

disaccommodation (dis-ạ-kom-ọ̄-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another; . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.

disaccord (dis-ạ-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desacorder*, *desaccorder*, F. *désaccorder*, < *des-* priv. + *acorder*, *accorder*, agree: see *dis-* and *accord*, *v.*] To disagree; refuse assent.

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But she did *disacoord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

disaccordant (dis-ạ-kôr'dạnt), *a.* [< OF. *desacordant, desaccordant*, ppr. of *desacorder, desaccorder*, disagree: see *disaccord*, and cf. *accordant.*] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disaccustom (dis-ạ-kus'tom), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disaccustome*; < OF. *desaccoustumer*, F. *désaccoutumer* (= Sp. *desacostumbrar* = Pg. *desacostumar*), < *des-* priv. + *accoustumer*, accustom: see *dis-* and *accustom, v.*] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= F. *désacidifier*; as *dis-* priv. + *acidify.*] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge† (dis-ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acknowledge.*] To refuse to acknowledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

disacquaint† (dis-ạ-kwānt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desacointer, desaccointer*, disacquaint, < *des-* priv. + *acointer*, acquaint: see *dis-* and *acquaint, v.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

disacquaintance† (dis-ạ-kwān'tạns), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acquaintance.*] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The straungenesse thereof proceedes but of noueltie and *disaquaintance* with our eares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-ạ-just'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adjust, v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disarrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they not always in confusion? *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 32.

disadorn (dis-ạ-dôrn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adorn, v.* Cf. OF. *desaorner, desaourner*, despoil.] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey Hairs begin to spread,
Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

disadvance† (dis-ad-vạns'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disadvaunce*; < ME. *disavauncen*, < OF. *desavancer, desavancier, desadvancier*, hinder, thrust or throw back, < *des-* priv. + *avancer*, advance: see *dis-* and *advance, v.*] **1.** To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To speken of an ordinaunce
How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 511.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were *disavaunced*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And [he] lefte the hoste on the left side, and that was to *disavaunce* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder it unwarely went,
That forced him his shield to *disadvaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

disadvantage (dis-ạd-vạn'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *disadvauntage, disavauntage*, < OF. *desavantage*, F. *désavantage* (= Sp. *desventaja* = Pg. *desvantagem* = It. *svantaggio*), < *des-* priv. + *avantage*, advantage: see *dis-* and *advantage, n.*] **1.** Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavorable circumstance or condition: as, the *disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*, to be sure. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the fort is still perfectly discernible.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 325.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

=Syn. Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice, drawback.

disadvantage (dis-ạd-vạn'tāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [< OF. *desadvantager*, F. *désavantager*, hinder, disadvantage; from the noun.] To hinder or embarrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and stratagems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal advantages to his friend or family.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 20.

disadvantageable† (dis-ạd-vạn'tāj-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *advantageable.*] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon*, Expense.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-vạn-tā'jus), *a.* [= F. *désavantageux* = Sp. *desventajoso* = Pg. *desvantajoso* = It. *svantaggioso*; as *dis-* priv. + *advantageous.*] **1.** Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the weaker side. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*.
Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2†. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. *Hume*, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-vạn-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions *disadvantageously* differing from the former.
Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-vạn-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn.
Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventure† (dis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *disaventure*, < OF. *desaventure, desadventure, desadvanture* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desaventura* = It. *disavventura*), < *des-* priv. + *aventure*, adventure: see *dis-* and *adventure.*] Misfortune; misadventure.

This infortune or this *disaventure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 176.

Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fearing in this countrey of Syria any such *disaduenture*, because the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee should die at Ecbatana. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

disadventurous† (dis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< *disadventure* + *-ous.*] Unfortunate; attended by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heare
To be the record of his ruefull losse,
And of my dolefull *disaventurous* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lesse, and lesse all paine,
Then losse of fame in *disaventrous* field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 55.

disadvise† (dis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* [Chiefly in p. a. *disadvised*, after OF. *desavise*, unadvised, rash, < *des-* priv. + *avise*, pp. of *aviser*, advise: see *dis-* and *advise.* Cf. *disadvised.*] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.
Boyle, Works, V. 464.

disadvised†, *p. a.* [See *disadvise.*] Ill-advised.

In what soeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor *disaduised*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

disaffect (dis-ạ-fekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affect*[2].] **1.** To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army. —**2.** To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *disaffect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*
His person, or decline his education.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath not been well represented to them.
Chillingworth. Relig. of Protestants, Ded.

3†. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond*, Sermons, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-ạ-fek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disaffect, v.*] **1.** Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.
Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and disloyal. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 57.

2†. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-ạ-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-ạ-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disaffected.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-ạ-fek'shọn), *n.* [< F. *disaffection* (= Sp. *desafición* = Pg. *desaffeição*), disaffection, < *des-* priv. + *affection*, affection: see *dis-* and *affection*, and cf. *disaffect.*] **1.** Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; estrangement; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me, but not a Detestation. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Disaffection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Commodore Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and not on political principle.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2†. In a physical sense, disorder; constitutional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.

disaffectionate† (dis-ạ-fek'shọn-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affectionate*, after F. *désaffectionné* = Sp. *desaficionado* = Pg. *desaffeiçoado* = It. *disaffezionato.*] Not well disposed; lacking affection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.
Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-ạ-fêrm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affirm.*] **1.** To deny; contradict.—**2.** In *law*, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed* the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that of the company.
New York Tribune, XLIII., No. 13319, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-ạ-fêr'mạns), *n.* [< *disaffirm*, after *affirmance.*] **1.** Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In *law*, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now you see they have been tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.
State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af-êr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *disaffirm* + *-ation*, after *affirmation.*] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*

disafforest (dis-ạ-for'est), *v. t.* [< OF. *desaforester*, < ML. *disafforestare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *afforestare*, afforest: see *dis-* and *afforest.*] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the *disafforesting* of woodland.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 398.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ation.*] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.
The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 302.

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disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ment.*] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the *disafforestment* existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag'rē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaggregated*, ppr. *disaggregating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *aggregate*. Cf. Sp. *desagregar* = Pg. *desaggregar* = It. *disaggregare*, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially *disaggregated* from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 129.

disaggregation (dis-ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desagregación* = Pg. *desaggregação*; as *disaggregate* + *-ion*: see *-ation*.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this *disaggregation* was . . . the necessity for an official building.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō or -ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< *dis-* + *agio*.] Discount on a depreciated currency. See *agio*.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v. i.* [< F. *désagréer*, displease; as *dis-* priv. + *agree*.] 1. To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements *disagree* when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses *disagree*.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*: that is, the one not to be the other.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.
Bp. Atterbury.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to *disagree* in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use
Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd
By our accord, shall *disagree* no more.
Cowper, Iliad, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that *disagrees* with the stomach.—**Syn. 1.** To vary (from).—**2.** To differ (with), dissent (from).—**3.** To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disagreeable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *desagreablete*, disagreement.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *desagreable*, F. *désagréable* (= Sp. *desagradable* = Pg. *desagradavel* = It. *sgradevole*), disagreeable, < *des-* priv. + *agreable*, agreeable: see *dis-* and *agreeable*, and cf. *disagree*.] I. *a.* 1. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue receyued, & teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therevnto.
J. Udall, On Mark iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are *disagreeable* to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Brooms*.

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be *disagreeable*; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very *disagreeable*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

Syn. 2. Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from *disagreeables*. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 422.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (*a*) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (*b*) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the *disagreeableness*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. 1.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdaloue's] style is verbose, he is *disagreeably* full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxix.

disagreeance† (dis-a-grē'ans), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ance*.] Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord.
J. Udall, On Acts viii.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *désagrément*, disagreeableness, defect.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward*.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless *disagreements* in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, On the Attributes, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a *disagreement* with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coxe*.

=Syn. 1. *Distinction, Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy.—**4.** Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife.

disalliege† (dis-a-lēj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **alliege* (influenced by *liege*) for **allege*, a verb assumed from *allegiance*.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?
Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [< ME. *disalowen*, < OF. *desalouer*, *desalower*, *desaloer*, < ML. *disallocare*, mixed with **disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *disaloudare*, disallow, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *allocare*, assign, allow, L. *allaudare*, praise, ML. approve, allow, > OF. *alouer*, allow: see *dis-* and *allow*[1], *allow*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to *disallow* items in an account.

It is pitie that those which have authoritie and charge to allow and *dissalow* bookes to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, Freethinking, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

They *disallowed* the fiue bookes of Moses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

=Syn. To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate.

II. *intrans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we *disallow* of this?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

He returnes againe to *disallow* of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partiall advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

disallowable (dis-a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *allowable*[1].] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murē] had vsed dansing in Asia, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so *disalowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stifly denied.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 13.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Ash*.

disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [< *disallow* + *-ance*, after *allowance*[1].] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South*.

The *disallowance* of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disallied*, ppr. *disallying*. [< *dis-* + *ally*[1].] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1022.

disaltern†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* + L. *alternare*, alternate.] To alter or change for the worse.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 4.

disamis (dis'a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel; therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, *i*, *a*, *i*, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, *d*, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii*; the two *s*'s show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter *m* shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *barbara*.

disanalogal† (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *analogal*.] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God.
Sir M. Hale, Works of God.

disanchor† (dis-ang'kor), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anchor*[1].] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The saill reised vp, the winde softe gan blow,
Anon *disancred* the shippe in a throw [brief space].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3360.

disangelical† (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *angelical*.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disanimated*, ppr. *disanimating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *animate*.] 1†. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of compages of matter, which by means thereof is now *disanimated*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 38.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it *disanimates* his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disanimate*: see *-ation*.] 1†. Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a daye's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of *disanimation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannex† (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desannexer*; as *dis-* priv. + *annex*.] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure ouer them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the privilege of naturalization continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1608).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disannulled*, ppr. *disannulling*. [< *dis-*, here intensive (like *un-* in *unloose*), + *annul*.] 1. To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws he [God] hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them *disannulled*, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

That rude law is torne
And *disannuld*, as too too inhumane.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. ii.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we *disannulled* of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, The Black Book.

disannuller (dis-a-nul'ėr), *n.* One who disannuls, annuls, or cancels.

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Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease: the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly; in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

disannulment (dis-ạ-nul′ment), *n.* [< *disannul* + *-ment*.] Annulment.

disanoint (dis-ạ-noint′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anoint*.] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-ạ-par′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappareled* or *disapparelled*, ppr. *disappareling* or *disapparelling*. [< OF. *desapareillier*, *desaparillier*, *desappareiller*, F. *désappareiller* (= Sp. *desaparejar* = Pg. *desapparelhar*), < *des-* priv. + *apareiller*, *appareiller*, apparel: see *dis-* and *apparel*, *v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81.

disappear (dis-ạ-pēr′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desaperer*, < *des-* priv. + *aperer*, appear: see *dis-* and *appear*. Cf. F. *disparaître* (< L. as if **disparescere*), OF. *disparoistre*, *desapparoistre* = Sp. *desaparecer* = Pg. *desapparecer* (< ML. as if **disparescere*) = It. *sparire* (< ML. *disparere*: see *disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke*.

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears*:
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

disappearance (dis-ạ-pēr′ans), *n.* [< *disappear* + *-ance*. Cf. *appearance*.] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."
Paley, Evidences, ii. 9.

disappendency† (dis-ạ-pen′den-si), *n.* In *law*, the state of not being appendent. See *appendent*, 2.

disappoint (dis-ạ-point′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desapointer*, *desapointier*, F. *désappointer*, disappoint, < *des-* priv. + *apointer*, appoint: see *dis-* and *appoint*.] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked. Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*. Prov. xv. 22.

3†. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.

Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint*. *T. Sanders*, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12).

His retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

disappointed (dis-ạ-poin′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disappoint*, *v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

disappointing (dis-ạ-poin′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disappoint*, *v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place [Gorizia] itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 48.

disappointment (dis-ạ-point′ment), *n.* [< *disappoint* + *-ment*, after F. *désappointement*.] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.
Addison, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-ạ-prē′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *appreciate*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *desapreciar*.] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Dict.*

disapprobation (dis-ap-rō-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désapprobation* = Sp. *desaprobación* = Pg. *desapprovação* = It. *disapprovazione*; as *dis-* priv. + *approbation*.] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke*.

=**Syn.** *Disapprobation* and *Disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval*. See *approbation*.

disapprobatory (dis-ap′rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approbatory*.] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart*.

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate*, *v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated*. *Blackstone*.

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate*, *a.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone*.

disappropriation (dis-ạ-prō-pri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désappropriation* = Pg. *desapropriação*; as *dis-* priv. + *appropriation*.] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

disapproval (dis-ạ-prō′vạl), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approval*.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

=**Syn.** See *disapprobation*.

disapprove (dis-ạ-prōv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving*. [= F. *désapprouver* = Sp. *desaprobar* = Pg. *desapprovar* = It. *disapprovare*; as *dis-* priv. + *approve*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of*: as, to *disapprove of* dancing, or *of* late hours.

I *disapprove* alike
The host whose assiduity extreme
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

II. *intrans.* To express or feel disapprobation.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.
Brougham.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disapprovingly (dis-ạ-prō′ving-li), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

disard†, *n.* Same as *dizzard*.

disarm (dis-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *desarmen*, < OF. **desarmer*, F. *désarmer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desarmar* = It. *disarmare*, < ML. *disarmare*, disarm, < L. *dis-* priv. + *armare*, arm: see *dis-* and *arm*[2], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons.

These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time conuenient he and the queene heard evensong. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller*.

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarme* all, especially of a wise feare and suspition.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.

II. *intrans.* To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming*.

disarmament (dis-är′ma-ment), *n.* [= F. *désarmement* = Sp. *desarmamiento* = Pg. *desarmamento* = It. *disarmamento*, < ML. **disarmamentum*, < *disarmare*, disarm: see *disarm*, and cf. *armament*.] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament*.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är′mā-tūr), *n.* [< *disarm* + *-ature*, after *armature*.] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

disarmed (dis-ärmd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disarm*, *v.*] 1†. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är′mėr), *n.* One who disarms.

disarrange (dis-ạ-rānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging*. [< OF. *desarrenger*, F. *désarranger* = Pg. *desarranjar*, disarrange, disarray; as *dis-* + *arrange*.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.
T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xx.

=**Syn.** To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-ạ-rānj′ment), *n.* [< *disarrange* + *-ment*.] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-ạ-rā′), *v.* [< OF. *desareer*, *desareier*, *desarreier*, *desaroyer*, *desarroyer*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *areer*, *areier*, etc., array: see *dis-* priv. and *array*, *v.* Cf. *deray*.] I. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

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Departing found,
Half *disarray'd* as to her rest, the girl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The forest, *disarrayed*
By chill November.
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged.
Fenton, Odyssey, xi.

II. *intrans.* To undress or strip one's self.

disarray (dis-ą-rā'), *n.* [< ME. *disaray, disray, desray*, < OF. **desarrei, desarroi, desroi*, F. *désarroi*, disorder; from the verb: see *disarray, v.*, and cf. *deray, n.*, and *array, n.*] **1.** Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden*, Fables.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious *disarray* which the masculine mind accounts order. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange *disarray* of civilized and savage costume. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

disarticulate (dis-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarticulated*, ppr. *disarticulating*. [< *dis-* + *articulate*; cf. F. *désarticuler*.] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when necessary, *disarticulating* the specimens in the magnificent collection of Cirripedes. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 302.

disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désarticulation*; as *dis-* + *articulation*.] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

disassent† (dis-ą-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *disasenten*, < OF. *desassentir*, < *des-* priv. + *assentir*, assent: see *dis-* and *assent*.] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*, he, deceaued in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

disassent† (dis-ą-sent'), *v. i.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9369.

disassenter† (dis-ą-sen'tėr), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the *disassenters* could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure. *State Trials*, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity† (dis-as-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *assiduity*.] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

disassociate (dis-ą-sō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassociated*, ppr. *disassociating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *associate*. Cf. F. *désassocier* = Sp. *desasociar*. Cf. *dissociate*.] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . *disassociating* herself from the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 630.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom does, exist *disassociated* from absolute insanity.
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

disassociation (dis-ą-sō-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< *disassociate*: see *-ation*.] The act of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is *disassociation* of the elements of the alum. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 59.

disaster (di-zàs'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *desastre*, F. *désastre* = Pr. *desastre* = Sp. Pg. *desastre* = It. *disastro*, disaster, misfortune, < L. *dis-*, here equiv. to E. *mis-*, ill, + *astrum* (> It. Sp. Pg. *astro* = Pr. F. *astre*), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. *astrum sinistrum*, misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. *benastre*, good fortune, *malastre*, ill fortune; G. *unstern*, 'evil star'; E. *ill-starred*, etc.), < Gr. ἀστρον, a star: see *aster*.] **1†.** An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great *Disaster* fell out in England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Calamity, Catastrophe*, etc. (see *misfortune*); blow, stroke, reverse.

disaster† (di-zàs'tėr), *v. t.* [< *disaster, n.*] **1.** To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser.*—**2.** To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson*, Winter.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

disasterly† (di-zàs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *disaster* + *-ly*2.] Disastrously.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zàs'trus), *a.* [= F. *désastreux* = Sp. Pg. *desastroso* = It. *disastroso*; as *disaster* + *-ous*.] **1.** Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun, . . .
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds.
Milton, P. L., i. 597.

Drawing down the dim *disastrous* brow
That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was *disastrous*; the battle proved *disastrous*.

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a *disastrous* Seafight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden*.

The insurrectionary force suffered a *disastrous*, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.
Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

disastrously (di-zàs'trus-li), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted *disastrously* upon his health. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on *disastrously* for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 335.

disastrousness (di-zàs'trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

disattire† (dis-ą-tīr'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attire, v.*] To disrobe; undress. *Spenser.*

disattune (dis-ą-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disattuned*, ppr. *disattuning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *attune*.] To put out of tune or harmony. *Bulwer.*

disaugment (dis-âg-ment'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *augment*.] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

disauthorize (dis-â'thor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disauthorized*, ppr. *disauthorizing*. [= OF. *desautoriser, desauthoriser*, F. *désautoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desautorizar* = It. *disautorizzare*; as *dis-* priv. + *authorize*.] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. *W. Wotton.* [Rare.]

disavail† (dis-ą-vāl'), *v. t.* To injure; prejudice; disadvantage; harm. *Paston Letters*, III. 23.

disavail† (dis-ą-vāl'), *n.* Injury. *Lydgate.*

disavaunce†, *v. t.* See *disadvance*.

disaventure†, *n.* See *disadventure*.

disavouch† (dis-ą-vouch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *avouch*.] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath *disavouched* it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

disavow (dis-ą-vou'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desavouen*, < OF. *desavouer*, F. *désavouer*, disavow, < *des-* priv. + *avouer*, avow: see *avow*1.] **1.** To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaime or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parlament hung ominously over him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to *disavow* my principles.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may *disavow* him.
Brougham.

France *disavowed* the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 62.

2†. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

disavowal (dis-ą-vou'al), *n.* [< *disavow* + *-al*, after *avowal*.] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

disavowance† (dis-ą-vou'ans), *n.* [< OF. *desavouance*, < *desavouer*, disavow: see *disavow* and *-ance*.] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavowance* of this point [the pope's supremacy]. *South*, Works, VI. i.

disavower (dis-ą-vou'ėr), *n.* One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-ą-vou'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desavouement*, < *desavouer*, disavow: see *disavow* and *-ment*.] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letter to the Regius Professor.

disband (dis-band'), *v.* [< OF. *desbander, desbender*, F. *débander* (= It. *disbandare, sbandare*), untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < *des-* priv. + *bander*, tie: see *dis-* and *band*3, *v.* The senses of the E. *disband* involve a ref. to *band*1, *band*2, and *band*3.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, *disbanded* from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to *disband* an orchestra or a society; to *disband* troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] *disbanded* many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedæmonia.
Penn, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a *disbanded* soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be *disbanded*; and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*.
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolutions, but our purposes *disband* upon the sense of the first violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may *disband*. *Tillotson.*

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army *disbanded* at the close of the war; the society *disbanded* on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*. *Bacon.*

disbandment (dis-band'ment), *n.* [< *disband* + *-ment*.] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The *disbandment* of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries. *The American*, VI. 279.

disbar (dis-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbarred*, ppr. *disbarring*. [< *dis-* priv. + *bar*1. Cf. *debar*.] In *law*, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys.

disbark1 (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bark*2.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared and only *disbarked*). *Boyle*, Works, II. 730.

disbark2 (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbarquer*, F. *débarquer* (> also E. *debark*, q. v.), < *des-* priv. + *barque*, bark: see *bark*3, and cf. *disembark*.] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep an offring to the Gods.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

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disbarment (dis-bär'ment), *n.* [< *disbar* + *-ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

disbase† (dis-bās'), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, taken as equiv. to *de-*, + *base*[1]; a var. of *debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will *disbase* mine honour so.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

disbecome† (dis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *become.*] To misbecome.

Anything that may *disbecome*
The place on which you sit.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *belief.*] 1. Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

So
Did I stand question, and make answer, still
With the same result of smiling *disbelief.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 317.

Atheism is a *disbelief* in the existence of God — that is, a *disbelief* in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with. *I. Taylor.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Disbelief, Unbelief*, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. *Disbelief* is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. *Unbelief* may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a *disbelief* in great men.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, I.

A *disbelief* in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief.*
1 Tim. i. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving.* [< *dis-* priv. + *believe.*]

I. *trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.
Bp. Atterbury.

I *disbelieve* that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.
F. P. Cobbe, Ministry of Religion, p. 257.

II. *intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they *disbelieve* outright. *Cardinal Manning.*

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'vėr), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church.
Watts.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever, Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

disbench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bench.*] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words *disbench'd* you not.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.

disbend (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbender*, < ML. *disbendare*, unbend, loosen; in E. as if *dis-* priv. + *bend*[1]. Cf. *disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart.
Stirling, Julius Cæsar, cho. 3.

disbind† (dis-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bind.* Cf. *disbend* and *disband.*] To unbind; loosen.

Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not doe?
J. Mede, Discourses, i. 2.

disblame† (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desblamen*, < OF. *desblasmer*, *desblamer*, excuse, < *des-* priv. + *blasmer*, *blamer*, blame: see *dis-* and *blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

Desblameth me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 17.

disbloom (dis-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [gravediggers], but sophisticated and *disbloomed.*
R. L. Stevenson.

disbodied† (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of **disbody*, equiv. to *disembody.*] Disembodied.

They conceive that the *disbodyed* soules shall return from their unactive and silent recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

disbord† (dis-bôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desborder*, F. *déborder*, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < *des-* priv. + *bord*, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ship, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
They streightly bound me, and did all *disbord*
To shore to supper. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv.

disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *disboscatio(n-)*, < *dis-* priv. + *boscus*, a wood: see *boscage*, *bush*[1].] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

disbosom (dis-bùz'um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and *disbosomed* all.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 118.

disbourgeon, *v. t.* See *disburgeon.*

disbowel (dis-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disboweled*, *disbowelled*, ppr. *disboweling*, *disbowelling.* [< ME. *disbowelen* (spelled *dysbowaylyn* — Prompt. Parv.); < *dis-* priv. + *bowel.*] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead, . . .
Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
But halfe *disbowel'd* lies above the ground.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

Nor the *disbowelled* earth explore
In search of the forbidden ore.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur,
A dead *disbowelled* mystery.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

disbrain (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently *disbrained* and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation. *Nature*, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-brânch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbrancher*, *desbranchir*, disbranch, < *des-* priv. + *branche*, branch: see *dis-* and *branch.*] 1. To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

disbud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bud*[1].] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

disburden (dis-bėr'dn), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis-* priv. + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

The Ship having *disburdened* her selfe of 70 persons, . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Monacan.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 196.

How have thy travels
Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

When we have new perception, we shall gladly *disburden* the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me. *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, disembarrass.

II. *intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . .
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton, P. L., x. 719.

disburgeon (dis-bėr'jon), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon.*

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to *disburgeoning.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

disburse (dis-bėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing.* [< OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser* (whence also *deburse*, q. v.) (= It. *sborsare*), < *des-*, apart, + *bourse*, a purse: see *dis-* and *burse*, *bourse*, *purse.*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would *disburse* twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and *disbursed.* *Calhoun*, Works, I. 18.

disburse† (dis-bėrs'), *n.* [< *disburse*, *v.*] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first *disburses.* *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 342.

disbursement (dis-bėrs'ment), *n.* [= F. *déboursement* = It. *sborsamento*; as *disburse* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of paying out or expending, as money.

It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for *disbursement*, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the *disbursements* of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

disburser (dis-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

disburthen (dis-bėr'ᵺn), *v.* See *disburden.*

disc, *n.* See *disk.*

discage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discaged*, ppr. *discaging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly *discaged*, to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

★ **discal** (dis'kal), *a.* [< *disc*, *disk*, + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal. — 2. On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk. — **Discal cell**, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopters, sometimes divided longitudinally into two. — **Discal spot**, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidæ.* Also called *orbicular spot.*

discalceate† (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [= F. *déchaussé*, < L. *discalceatus*, unshod, < *dis-* priv. + *calceatus*, shod, pp. of *calceare*, shoe: see *dis-* and *calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

discalceation† (dis-kal-sē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *discalceate*: see *-ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [< L. *discalceatus*, unshod: see *discalceate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalceati* (the barefooted).

discamp† (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descamper*, < *des-* priv. + *camp*, camp: see *dis-* and *camp*[2]. Cf. *decamp.*] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. *Minsheu.*

No enemie put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exueret).
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242.

discander†, *v. i.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspere (A. and C., iii. 11) cited under *discandy.*

discandy† (dis-kan'di), *v. i.* [Appar. < *dis-* priv. + *candy*[1], *v.*; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* [var. *discandering* — Knight] of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

discant (dis'kant), *n.* See *descant.*

discapacitate (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discard (dis-kärd'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *descartar* = It. *scartare*, discard, reject, dismiss; as *dis-*

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+ *card*[1]. Cf. *decard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (*b*) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a suit not led, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole*, Whist, v.

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now;
Anger and fury in thy place must enter.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee,
Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** To turn away, discharge.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to throw cards out of the hand. See I.

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest. *Pole*, Whist, iv.

★**discard** (dis-kärd′), *n.* [< *discard*, *v.*] **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole*, Whist, ii.

(*b*) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard*. *Cavendish*, Whist.

Hence—**2.** One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd′ment), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ment*.] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment*. *Science*, VII. 295.

discardure (dis-kär′dūr), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ure*.] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion? *Hayter*, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.

★**discarnate** (dis-kär′nāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *carnatus*, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discase (dis-kās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discased*, ppr. *discasing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *case*[2].] To take the case or covering from; uncase; strip; undress.

Discase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discatter†, *v. t.* See *disscatter*.

disceivable†, *a.* See *deceivable*. *Chaucer.*

disceptation† (dis-ep-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *disceptation* = Sp. *disceptación* = Pg. *disceptação*, < L. *disceptatio*(*n-*), < *disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disceptation*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

disceptator† (dis′ep-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *disceptator*, < *disceptare*, dispute: see *disceptation*.] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley*, Essays, xxix.

discepter†, *v. t.* See *disscepter*.

discern (di-zėrn′), *v.* [< ME. *discernen*, < OF. *discerner*, *descerner*, *discernir*, F. *discerner* = Sp. Pg. *discernir* = It. *discernere*, *scernere*, < L. *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, separate, divide, distinguish, discern, < *dis-*, apart, + *cernere* = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate: see *certain*, *critic*, etc. Hence *discreet*, *discrete*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. Gen. xxxi. 32.

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned*
From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
In contumelies! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colours, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 234.

2†. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their powre of sight;
So, though these fruits of sense her objects bee,
Yet she *discernes* them by her proper light.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Bellonius reports that the dores thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equall to the days of the yeare; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me was *discerned*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well *discern* what we were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5.

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 4.

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 17.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy, descry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 116.

2†. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 81.

3†. To have judicial cognizance: with *of*.

It *discerneth of* forces, frauds, crimes various, *of* stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned of* the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

discernable† (di-zėr′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *discernable*, F. *discernable;* as *discern* + *-able*.] See *discernible*.

discernance† (di-zėr′nans), *n.* [< *discern* + *-ance*.] Discernment. *Nares.*

discerner (di-zėr′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2†. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12.

discernible (di-zėr′ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *discernibile*, *discernevole*, < LL. *discernibilis*, discernible, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable*.

There are some Cracks *discernable* in the white Varnish. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

=**Syn.** Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

discernibleness (di-zėr′ni-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

discernibly (di-zėr′ni-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

discerning (di-zėr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern*, *v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating; penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Bp. Atterbury.*

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise;
But every man has not *discerning* eyes.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 801.

True modesty is a *discerning* grace,
And only blushes in the proper place.
Cowper, Conversation.

discerningly (di-zėr′ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid, Pref.

discernment (di-zėrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *discernement* = Sp. *discernimiento* = Pg. *discernimento* = It. *discernimento*, *scernimento;* as *discern* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment;* also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Penetration*, *Discrimination*, *Discernment*, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discrimination* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd *penetration* shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 353.

discerpt† (di-sėrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *discerpere*, tear in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] **1.** To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city. *Dr. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerped* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-sėr-pi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerpible:* see *-bility*.] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston.* [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerpibility*, gross tearing or cutting one part from another. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, I. ii. 9.

discerpible (di-sėr′pi-bl), *a.* [< *discerp* + *-ible*.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerpible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as descerption. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. ii. 12.

discerptibility (di-sėrp-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerptible:* see *-bility*.] Same as *discerpibility*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptivity of various shapes and modifications. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sėrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ible*.] Same as *discerpible*. [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-sėrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *discerptio*(*n-*), < *discerpere*, pp. *discerptus*, tear in pieces: see *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption*. *Leibnitz*, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-sėrp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ive*.] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

discession† (di-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *discessio*(*n-*), a separation, departure, < *discedere*, pp. *discessus*, put asunder, go apart, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Cf. *decede*, *decession*.] Departure.

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There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary *discession*.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

★**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [< ME. *dischargen, deschargen*, < OF. *descharger, deschargier, descharoier, deskargier*, F. *décharger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *descargar*, Pg. also *descarregar* = It. *discaricare, discarcare, scaricare*, < ML. *discargare, discarricare*, unload, < *dis-* priv. + *carricare* (> OF. F. *charger*), load, charge: see *dis-* and *charge*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his irons by eight o'clock on the next day at night.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company tooke her and wente out with her.
W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(*a*) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there *discharged* certain merchandize, and took other aboard.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33).

(*b*) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river *discharges*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 148.

(*c*) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

(*d*) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vowes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bassa, we Rid out after Dinner to view the Marine.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [Rare.]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 55.

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.
Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 4.

I here *discharge* you
My house and service; take your liberty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 103.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see.
Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

6†. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (*a*) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souple and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(*b*) In *calico-* or other *cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(*c*) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—**To discharge of record**, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been discharged.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throw off a burden.—**2.** To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Captaine gaue the word and wee presently *discharged*, where twelue lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without *discharging*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

Discharging arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Discharging rod.** In *elect.*, same as ★*discharger*.

★**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *n.* [< OF. *descharge*, F. *décharge* = Sp. Pg. *descarga, descargo*, Pg. also *descarrega* = It. *discarico, scarico;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces or poles, or with the earth. The discharge may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *convective*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—**2.** The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—**4.** A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 89.

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause.
Smith.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,
And give you a *Discharge* in full."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—**7.** That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge;* a purulent *discharge*.—**8.** Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley.*

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—**Arch of discharge.** See *arch*[1].—**Certificate of discharge.** See *certificate*, 2.—**Charge and discharge.** See *charge*.—**Discharge in bankruptcy** or **insolvency**, release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—**Discharge of fluids**, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—**Discharge style**, a method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge, so as to form a pattern. See def. 9.—**Honorable discharge**, in the United States navy, a discharge at the expiration of a full term of enlistment, with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of four months' ★pay if he reënlists for four years within that time.

discharger (dis-chär'jėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (*b*) In *dyeing*, a discharge. See *discharge*, 9.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-bag*.

discharge-valve (dis-chärj'valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

discharity (dis-char'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *charity*.] Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures. *Brougham.*

dischevelet, *a.* See *dishevele*.

Dischidia (dis-kid'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, < Gr. διαχιδής, cloven, divided, parted, < διχ-, two-, + σχίζειν, split: see *schism*.] A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ* found in India, the Philippines, Australia, and New Guinea. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody epiphytes, rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.


Dischidia Rafflesiana.

dischurch (dis-chėrch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *church*.] **1.** To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 402.

2. To cut off from church membership.

disci, *n.* Plural of *discus*.

Discida (dis'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ida*.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

discidet (di-sīd'), *v. t.* [< L. *discidere*, cut in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *cædere*, cut.] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,
And both the parts did speake, and both contended;
And as her tongue so was her hart *discided*,
And never thoght one thing, but doubly stil was guided.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

★**disciferous** (di-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *discus*, disk, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing disks; provided with a disk.

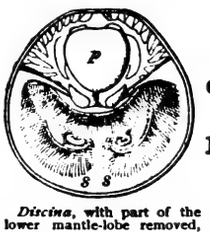
discifloral (dis'i-flō-ral), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of choripetalous families, including the *Rutaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Sapindaceæ*, etc.

disciform (dis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

Discina (di-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

discinct† (di-singkt'), *a.* [< L. *discinctus*, ungirt, pp. of *discingere*, ungird, < *dis-* priv. + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*.] Ungirded.

discind† (di-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *discindere*, cut asunder, separate, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *scindere*, cut. Cf. *discission*.] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discinded* by the main," *Howell*, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.


Discina, with part of the lower mantle-lobe removed, showing the animal. *p*, expanded surface of pedicle; *ss*, spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.

discinid (dis'i-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidæ*.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve; fleshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell-substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.

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disciple (di-sī'pl), *n.* [< ME. *disciple, desciple, deciple, decyple*, etc., < OF. *disciple, descicple*, F. *disciple* = Pr. *disciple* = Sp. *discípulo* = Pg. *discipulo* = It. *discepolo* = AS. *discipul* (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. *discipulus* by *leornungcniht*, lit. 'learning-boy' (see *knight*), a youth engaged in learning) = D. Dan. Sw. *discipel*, < L. *discipulus*, a learner, < *discere*, learn, akin to *docere*, teach.] **1.** A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *disciples* of Plato.

> And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
> As my *disciple* and my poete.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

> To his *disciples*, men who in his life
> Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge
> To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
> And his salvation. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 438.

Disciples of Christ. (*a*) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (*b*) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ*, and they are also known as *Campbellites*, or simply *Christians*, the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. (See *Christian*, 5.) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—**The seventy disciples**, in the *Mormon Ch.*, a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.=**Syn. 1.** Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-sī'pl, formerly dis'i-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipled*, ppr. *discipling*. [< *disciple*, *n.* Also contracted *disple*, q. v.] **1.** To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

> That better were in vertues *discipled*,
> Then with valne poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.]

> This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3†. To punish; discipline.

discipleship (di-sī'pl-ship), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ship*.] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson.*

discipless† (di-sī'ples), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ess*.] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

> She was afterwards recommended to a *discipleese* of the said lady, named Athea, and made gouernesse of a monastery of the ladies. *Speed*, Egbert, VII. xxxi. § 20.

disciplinable (dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *disciplinable* = Sp. *disciplinable* = Pg. *disciplinavel* = It. *disciplinabile*, < ML. *disciplinabilis*, docile (cf. LL. *disciplinabilis*, to be learned by teaching), < L. *disciplina*, teaching, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] **1.** Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

> An excellent capacitie of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitatiue then any other creature.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—**3.** Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (dis'i-plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

> We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis'i-plin-al), *a.* [< ML. *disciplinalis*, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*.] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

> Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis'i-plin-ant), *n.* [< ML. *disciplinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *disciplinare*, subject to discipline: see *discipline*, *v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

disciplinaria, *n.* Plural of *disciplinarium*.

disciplinarian (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *disciplinary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

> What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. *n.* **1.** One who disciplines. (*a*) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (*b*) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian*.

> He, being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller*, Holy War, iv. 12.
>
> He was a *disciplinarian*, too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

2†. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

> They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians*.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Pax Ecclesiæ.

disciplinarium (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of *disciplinarius*, adj.: see *disciplinary*.] A scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis'i-pli-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *disciplinaire* = Sp. *disciplinario* = Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinario*, < ML. *disciplinarius*, pertaining to discipline, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

> The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial.
> *Buckminster.*

Specifically—**2.** Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—**3.** Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

> Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.
> *Milton*, Education.
>
> There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinary* study of it by way of culture.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinate† (dis'i-pli-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disciplinatus*, pp. of *disciplinare*, discipline: see *discipline*, *v.*] To discipline.

> A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

★ **discipline** (dis'i-plin), *n.* [< ME. *discipline, discepline, dissipline*, < OF. *discipline, descepline, decipline, desepline*, F. *discipline* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *disciplina* = D. *discipline* = G. Dan. Sw. *disciplin*, < L. *disciplina*, also uncontr. *discipulina*, teaching, instruction, training, < *discipulus*, a learner, disciple: see *disciple*, *n.*] **1.** Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline*; monastic *discipline*.

> Mi dere sone, first thi silf able
> With al thin herte to vertuose *discipline*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of maners, and all civill doctrine and hystories.
> *T. Browne*, A Ritch Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.
>
> He openeth also their ear to *discipline*. Job xxxvi. 10.
>
> Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
> Obey the rules and *discipline* of art.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

> To give them the inventory of their cates aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (*b*) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled *excommunication*. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline*.

> The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*. *Rogers.*

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

> *Discipline* is not only the removall of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of vertue.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.
>
> Without *discipline*, the favourite child,
> Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper.*
>
> A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

> Though the Ramæan *discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelæan, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., p. 312.
>
> Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline*, . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See *disciplinarium*.—**Book of Discipline**, in the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—**Books of Discipline**, two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline*. The former, adopted by an assemblage of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—**Discipline of the secret** (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training, Education*, etc. See *instruction*.

discipline (dis'i-plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplined*, ppr. *disciplining*. [< ME. *disciplinen*, < OF. *discipliner, disceplener, decepliner*, F. *discipliner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinare* = D. *discipline ren* = G. *disciplinieren* = Dan. *disciplinere* = Sw. *disciplinera*, < ML. *disciplinare*, subject to discipline, chastise, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] **1.** To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifically, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

> The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd*, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. *Milton*, Areopagitica.
>
> They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison*, Defence of Christ. Relig.
>
> It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined*.
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.
>
> That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of *disciplined* power—combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge.
> *G. Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

> Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.
>
> Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 69.

Specifically—**3.** To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—**4.** To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

> *Disciplining* them [appetites] with fasting.
> *Scott*, Works, II. 26.

=**Syn. 1.** To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate.

discipliner (dis'i-plin-ėr), *n.* One who disciplines.

> Had an angel been his *discipliner*.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica.

★ **discission** (di-sish'on), *n.* [< LL. *discissio(n-)*, a separation, division, < L. *discindere*, pp. *discissus*, cut apart: see *discind*.] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

> So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
> Descend, and finds an easy intromission,
> Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift *discission*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.* [< OF. *disclaimer, desclamer*, < ML. *disclamare*, renounce, disavow, <

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L. *dis-* priv. + *clamare*, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 371.

2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaim* me ever!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I *disclaim* him;
He has no part in me, nor in my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii.

4. In *law*, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—**5.** In *her.*, to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

II.† *intrans.* To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims in* thee: a tailor made thee. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The sourer sort
Of shepherds now *disclaim in* all such sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā′mėr), *n.* **1.** A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (*b*) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (*c*) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer*: as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord. *L. A. Goodeve*, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22.

(*d*) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (*b*) The record of such a proclamation.

disclamation (dis-klā-mā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **disclamatio*(*n-*), < *disclamare*, pp. *disclamatus*, disclaim: see *disclaim*.] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *disclamatus*, pp. of *disclamare*, disclaim, + *-ory*.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [Rare.]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah." *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclame†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *n.* [ME. *desclandre*, *disclaundre*, < AF. *disclaunder*, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. *esclandre*, earlier *escandre*, *escandle*, F. *esclandre*, < LL. *scandalum*, slander, scandal: see *slander*, *scandal*.] Slander; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It moste be *disclaundre* to hire name. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 564.

Ichaue a neihȝebor me neih, I haue anuyȝed him ofte,
Ablamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclaundre*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 75.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *disklanderen*, *desclandren*, *disclaundren*, later *deslaunder* (Palsgrave), slander; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclaundre* hym over al ther I speke. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 504.

The sayde John Brende went to Matthu Chub, and *disklandered* the sayde John Matthu, for sertayne langage. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

disclanderous† (dis-klan′dėr-us), *a.* [< *disclander* + *-ous*.] Slanderous. *Fabyan*.

discloak† (dis-klōk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *discloke*; < *dis-* priv. + *cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [Rare.]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

disclose†, *a.* [ME. *disclose*, *disclos*, < OF. *desclos*, F. *déclos*, pp. of *desclore*, *desclorre*, F. *déclore* = Pr. *desclaure* = It. *dischiudere*, *schiudere*, unclose, open, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, unclose, < *dis-*, apart, + *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 285.

disclose (dis-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [< ME. *disclosen*, *desclosen*, reveal, open, inform, < *disclos*, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see *disclose*, *a.*, and cf. *close*[1], *v.*, as related to *close*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*
And write upon the cornel hool outetake,
Or this or that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,
The stars were fled; for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Does every hazel-sheath *disclose* a nut?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 136.

2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,
See suitors following, and not look behind.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3†. To open; hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon*.

=**Syn. 1.** To unveil, unfold, discover.—**2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

II. *intrans.* To burst open, as a flower; unclose. *Thomson*.

disclose† (dis-klōz′), *n.* [< *disclose*, *v.*] Disclosure; discovery.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight:
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disclosed (dis-klōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disclose*, *v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (*b*) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—**Disclosed elevated**, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

discloser (dis-klō′zėr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klō′ziv), *a.* [< *disclose* + *-ive*.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [Rare.]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones. *H. W. Beecher*, Independent, June 5, 1862.

disclosure (dis-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *disclose* + *-ure*; cf. *closure*. Cf. OF. *desclosture*, F. *déclôture*, disclosure.] **1.** The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unseasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief. *Boyle*, Occasional Reflections, § 3.

2. That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

discloud† (dis-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; free from whatever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *disclouded* his indarkened heart. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 22.

disclout† (dis-klout′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *clout*[1].] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii. 3.

disclusion (dis-klö′zhon), *n.* [< LL. *disclusio*(*n-*), a separation, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, separate, keep apart: see *disclose*, *a.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]

discoached (dis-kōcht′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coach* + *-ed*[2].] Dismounted from a coach. [Rare.]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,
Newly *discoach'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

discoast† (dis-kōst′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coast*.] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xiv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

discoblastic (dis-kō-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-ic*.] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel*.

discoblastula (dis-kō-blas′tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel*.

discobole (dis′kō-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

Discoboli (dis-kob′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *discobolus*: see *discobolus*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachiati*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteridæ*, *Liparididæ*, and *Gobiesocidæ*.

discobolus (dis-kob′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [L., < Gr. *δισκοβόλος*, < *δίσκος*, a discus, a disk, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of



Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [*cap.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulse for the throw. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 233.

discocarp (dis′kō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *discocarpium*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle; a cynorrhodon. (*b*) In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

discocarpium (dis-kō-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpia* (-ą). [NL.: see *discocarp*.] Same as *discocarp*.

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discocarpous (dis-kō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *discocarp* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discocarp.

Gymnocarpous and *discocarpous* forms.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis-kō-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discocephalus:* see *discocephalous.*] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneididæ*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *discocephalus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali*.

discocytula (dis-kō-sit'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *discocytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *cytula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomorula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

discodactyl, discodactyle (dis-kō-dak'til), *a.* [< NL. *discodactylus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydactyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl*.

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discodactylus:* see *discodactyl.*] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidæ;* tree-frogs or tree-toads. a synonym of *Platydactyla*.

discodactyle, *a.* See *discodactyl.*

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas'trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *discogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel.*

Discoglossidæ (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palæobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes.*

Discoglossoidea (dis'kō-glo-soi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidæ*.

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of tailless batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidæ*.



Discoglossus pictus.

discohexaster (dis'kō-hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

discoid (dis'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *discoïde* = Pg. *discoide*, < LL. *discoides*, < Gr. *δισκοειδής*, disk-shaped, < *δίσκος*, a disk, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis*. (*b*) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of deciduate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—**Discoid head**, in the *Compositæ*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, boneset, etc.—**Discoid pith**, pith which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut.

Also *discoidal.*

II. *n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoit.

Discoida (dis-koi'dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] A family of spumellarians, of the suborder *Sphærellaria*. *Haeckel.*

discoidal (dis-koi'dąl), *a.* [< *discoid* + *-al.*] Same as *discoid.*

Each frustule is of *discoidal* shape.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 289.

Discoidal cell or **areolet**, in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Aphides* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage, egg-cleavage**, or **segmentation of the vitellus**, one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid.*) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *cicatricula* or *tread*, may be observed upon the surface of the yellow. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discocytula, and have become a discomorula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epipleuræ**, in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby.*—**Discoidal nervures**, in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain *Coleoptera.*—**Discoidal placenta**, a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, bats, insectivores, and the ★rodents.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoidea* . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1825.

Discoideæ (dis-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidæ* (*Velella, Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophoræ;* the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or medusoid appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are ★dactylozoöids near the edge of the disk.

discolith (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and Cyatholiths. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

discolor[1], **discolour** (dis-kul'or), *v. t.* [< ME. *descolouren*, < OF. *descolorer, descoulourer, descolorir* (F. *décolorer:* see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar, descolorir* = Pg. *descorar* = It. *discolorare, discolorire, scolorare, scolorire*, < ML. *discolorare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *colorare*, color: see *dis-* and *color.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd.
Dryden.

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be *discoloured* and rendered unpopular.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

discolor[2] (dis'kō-lor), *a.* [= F. *discolore*, < L. *discolor*, of another color, party-colored, < *dis-*, apart, + *color*, color.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discolorous; not concolor: said of any single object. —2. In *zoöl.*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolorate; not concolor: usually with *with:* as, elytra *discolor with* the thorax.

Also *discolorous, discolorate.*

discolorate (dis-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, same as *discolor*[2].

discoloration (dis-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *descoloration, discoloracion*, F *décoloration* = Pr. *descoloracio* = It. *discolorazione;* as *discolor*[1] + *-ation.*] 1. The act of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically—3. In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth.
Packard.

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

discolored, discoloured (dis-kul'ord), *p. a.* [< ME. *discoloured;* pp. of *discolor*[1], *discolour, v.*] 1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkred with *discoloured* marble.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 93.

2†. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

A *discolourd* Snake, whose hidden snares
Through the greene gras his long bright burnisht back declares.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 28.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride
Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side.
B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours.
Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play *discoloured.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul'or-us), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ous.*] Same as *discolor*[2].

Usually they [apothecia] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 554.

discolour, discoloured. See *discolor*[1], *discolored.*

Discomedusa (dis'kō-mē-dū'są), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aureliidæ*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of ★the Adriatic is an example. *Claus.*

Discomedusæ (dis'kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Discomedusa.*] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusæ* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculicysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the mouth, the *Discomedusæ* are divided into three suborders, *Cannostomæ, Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ*. To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea*. (See cut under *Discophora.*) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Stauromedusæ, Peromedusæ*, and *Cubomedusæ*, and is included with them in the class *Scyphomedusæ*. Characteristic genera of discomedusans are *Linerges* and *Nausithoë* among the simple cannostomous forms; the semostomous *Chrysaora, Pelagia, Cyanea*, and *Aurelia;* and the rhizostomous *Cephea, Cassiopeia*, and *Pilema*. The term *Discomedusæ* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

discomedusan (dis'kō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discomedusæ*.

discomedusoid (dis'kō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-oid.*] Resembling a discomedusan; related or belonging to the *Discomedusæ*.

discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomfiten, disconfiten* (also by apheresis *scomfiten:* see *scomfit*), < OF. *desconfit* (< ML. *disconfectus, disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire, descunfire, descumfire, desconfir*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfir* = It. *disconfiggere, sconfiggere*, < ML. *disconficere*, defeat, rout, discomfit, < L. *dis-* priv. + *conficere*, achieve, accomplish, < *con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis-* and *comfit, confect.*] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.
Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued.
Philips.

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Overpower, Rout*, etc. See *defeat.*

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discomfit† (dis-kum'fit), *n.* [< *discomfit*, *v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him.
Milton, S. A., l. 469.

discomfiture (dis-kum'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *discomfiture* (also by apheresis *scomfiture*: see *scomfiture*), < OF. *desconfiture*, defeat, F. *déconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura* = It. *sconfittura*, < ML. *disconfectura*, defeat, < *disconficere*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, discomfit: see *discomfit*, *v.*] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Leipsick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair. *Disraeli.*

discomfort (dis-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomforten*, *disconforten*, trouble, discourage, < OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter* = Pr. *desconfortar*, *descofortar* = Pg. *desconfortar* = It. *disconfortare*, *sconfortare*, discomfort, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort*, *v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia . . . came unto them, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted*; for they were in a place dedicated to their service.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

So Björn went comfortless but for his thought,
And by his thought the more *discomforted*.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

discomfort (dis-kum'fėrt), *n.* [< ME. *discomfort*, *disconfort*, < OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort* = Pg. *desconforto* = It. *disconforto*, *sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

What mean you, sir,
To give them this *discomfort*? Look, they weep.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 2.

I will strike him dead
For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many akeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum'fėr-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desconfortable*, < *desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable*.] 1†. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Out of al question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discomfortable* token of euerlasting damnation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

The gracious air,
To me *discomfortable* and dun, became
As weak smoke blowing in the under world.
A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

discommend (dis-kō-mend'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commend*.] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend*.

Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende,
For playnge of instrumentes He doth not *discommende*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.
Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discommendable (dis-kō-men'da-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendable*.] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which [effeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10.

discommendableness (dis-kō-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommendation (dis-kom-en-dā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendation*.] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blemish rather then an ornament, a *discommendation* then a prayse. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 289.

discommender (dis-kō-men'dėr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

discommission (dis-kō-mish'on), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commission*[1].] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discommissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodate† (dis-kom'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + *commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, < *commodus*, fit: see *accommodate*, and cf. *discommode*.] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and *discommodate* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

discommode (dis-kō-mōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding*. [< OF. *descommoder*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommodate*.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommodious (dis-kō-mō'di-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commodious*.] Inconvenient; troublesome.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 657.

discommodiously (dis-kō-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. *Imp. Dict.*

discommodiousness (dis-kō-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-kō-mod'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [< *dis-* priv. + *commodity*. Cf. *discommode*, *discommodious*.] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, hauing a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recomteth the *discommoditie* of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 189.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*. *Lamb.*

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Cinicke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue bene borne or soone after to dye. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

The *discommodities*; either imperfections or wants.
Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage; . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kom'on), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomenen*, < *dis-* priv. + *comen*, *comon*, common: see *common*.] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persons nott *discomened* nor disfraunchesid for any matter or cause touchyng the variances bytwext the sayd Mayer, bailleffes, and Communalte.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

discommons (dis-kom'onz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commons*: see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommonsed*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note.

discommunity (dis-kō-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *community*.] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 404.

discomonerula (dis'kō-mō-ner'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. *Haeckel.*

discomorula (dis-kō-mor'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *discomorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cicatricula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. *Haeckel.*

discompanied† (dis-kum'pa-nid), *a.* [< **discompany* (< OF. *descompaignier*, *desconpagnier*, separate, isolate, < *des-* priv. + *compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company*, *v.*) + *-ed*[2].] Without company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

discomplexion† (dis-kom-plek'shon), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *complexion*.] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths be *discomplexioned*
With bloud.
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation, i. 1.

discompliance† (dis-kom-plī'ans), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *compliance*.] Non-compliance.

A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kom-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *dis-* priv. + *compose*. Cf. Sp. *descomponer* = Pg. *descompor* = It. *discomporre*, *scomporre*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose*.] 1. To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies.
Jer. Taylor.

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

Croaker. Don't be *discomposed*.
Lofty. Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed*. To be treated thus!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

3†. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

=Syn. 1. To derange, jumble, confuse.—2. To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettle, irritate, annoy, worry.

discomposedness (dis-kom-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition† (dis-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposición* = Pg. *descomposição* = It. *scomposizione*; as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition*.] Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,
O miserable condition of man!
Donne, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kom-pō'zūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *composure*.] 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation: as, *discomposure* of mind.

His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.
State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

2†. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me! *Boyle*, Works, II. 275.

discompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount*.

Discomycetes (dis'kō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

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the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peziza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupule.*) *Morchella* is the edible morel. Also called *Helvellaceæ.*

discomycetous (dis′kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [As *Discomycet-es* + *-ous.*] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomycetes*, or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous.*

disconcert (dis-kon-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *disconcerter*, F. *déconcerter* = Sp. Pg. *desconcertar* = It. *disconcertare, sconcertare*, disconcert, < L. *dis-* priv. + *concertare*, contend, ML. concert: see *concert, v.*] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxxi.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To *disconcert* what Policy has plann'd.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

=Syn. 2. To ruffle. See list under *discompose.*

disconcert (dis-kon′sėrt), *n.* [= F. *déconcert* = Sp. *desconcierto* = Pg. *desconcerto* = It. *sconcerto;* from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company. *Poe*, Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kon-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *disconcert, v.*, + *-ion.*] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials*, H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kon-sėrt′ment), *n.* [= F. *déconcertement;* as *disconcert, v.*, + *-ment.*] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

disconducive (dis-kon-dū′siv), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conducive.*] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

disconformable† (dis-kon-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conformable.*] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from vs, they cannot be but halfe my subjects. *Stow*, K. James, an. 1603.

disconformity (dis-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *desconformidad* = Pg. *desconformidade;* as *dis-* priv. + *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter *disconformity.* *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

disconguity (dis-kon-grō′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *disconguity* betwixt him and us. *W. Montague*, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-kō-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *connect.*] 1. To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; dissociate: as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-kō-nek′ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

disconnecter (dis-kō-nek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

disconnection (dis-kō-nek′shon), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

disconsecrate (dis-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated*, ppr. *disconsecrating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *consecrate.*] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disconsent† (dis-kon-sent′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desconsentir*, < *des-* priv. + *consentir*, consent: see *dis-* and *consent.* Cf. *dissent.*] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

disconsolacy† (dis-kon′sō-lā-si), *n.* [< *disconsola(te)* + *-cy.*] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.

In all spiritual doubts and *disconsolacies.* *Waterhouse*, Apol. Learning, p. 148.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.* *Barrow*, Expos. of Creed.

disconsolate (dis-kon′sō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *disconsolat* = OF. *desconsole*, F. *déconsolé* = Sp. Pg. *desconsolado* = It. *disconsolato, sconsolato*, < ML. *disconsolatus*, comfortless, < L. *dis-* priv. + *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate.*
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy: as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

=Syn. 1. Inconsolable, forlorn.

disconsolated† (dis-kon′sō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *disconsolate* + *-ed*[2].] Disconsolate.

A *disconsolated* figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, li.

disconsolately (dis-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,
Like one who felt and wail'd the wrath of fate.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79.

disconsolateness (dis-kon′sō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness*, despair. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 98.

disconsolation† (dis-kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desconsolación* = Pg. *desconsolação* = It. *disconsolazione, sconsolazione*, < ML. as if **disconsolatio(n-)*, < *disconsolatus*, disconsolate: see *disconsolate.*] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heavinesse. *Bp. Hall*, Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *a.* [< OF. *descontent* = It. *discontento, scontento*, adj.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent;* he'll speak to no man. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *n.* [= It. *scontento*, n.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *n.* Cf. *discontent, a.*] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,
And on the stalk of treason, death.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

2†. One who is discontented; a malcontent.

Fickle changelings and poor *discontents*,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so vpbraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintaine it, he impaneled a Iury.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 128.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government. *The Mystery*, etc. (1660), p. 45.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descontenter, descontanter*, discontent; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.
Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation† (dis-kon-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [< *discontent* + *-ation.*] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countinance of great *discontentation* thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 134.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kon-ten′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *discontent, v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

discontentedly (dis-kon-ten′ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Bp. Hall.*

discontentedness (dis-kon-ten′ted-nes), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Florence.

discontentful (dis-kon-tent′fûl), *a.* [< *discontent* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of discontent. *Howe.* [Rare.]

discontenting (dis-kon-ten′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discontent, v.*] 1. Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable! *Milton*, Divorce.

2†. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)
Your *discontenting* father strive to qualify
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discontentment (dis-kon-tent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *descontentement, descontantement* = It. *discontentamento, scontentamento;* as *discontent* + *-ment.*] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*
Did from her lips arise.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 213).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.* *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kon-tig′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *contiguous.*] Not contiguous: as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

discontinuable (dis-kon-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *discontinue* + *-able.*] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discontinuance (dis-kon-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuance, discontinuaunce*, < *discontinuer*, discontinue: see *discontinue.*] 1. The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, and we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Works, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *old Eng. law*, the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance.*

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuance:* that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action."
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 78.

Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action*, under *abandonment.*

discontinuation (dis-kon-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuacion, discontinuation*, F. *discontinuation* = Sp. *descontinuación* = Pg. *descontinuação* = It. *discontinuazione*, < ML. *discontinuatio(n-)*, < *discontinuare*, pp. *discontinuatus*, discontinue: see *discontinue.*] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

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discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [< OF. *discontinuer*, F. *discontinuer* = Sp. Pg. *descontinuar* = It. *discontinuare, scontinuare*, < ML. *discontinuare*, discontinue, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuare*, continue: see *dis-* and *continue*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use: as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—**2.** To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii. 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

discontinuee (dis-kon-tin-ū-ē'), *n.* [< *discontinue* + *-ee*[1].] In *old law*, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

discontinuer (dis-kon-tin'ū-ėr), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuor*.

discontinuity (dis-kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuitat*, < ML. *discontinuita(t-)s*, < *discontinuus*, discontinuous: see *discontinuous*, *continuity*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle*, Works, III. 549.

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. *Mind*, XII. 619.

2. In *math.*, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

discontinuor (dis-kon-tin'ū-ọr), *n.* Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

discontinuous (dis-kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *descontinuo* = It. *discontinuo*, < ML. *discontinuus*, not continuous, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuus*, continuous: see *dis-* and *continuous*.] **1.** Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected. *De Quincey.*

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.

2†. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

3. In *math.* See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraical expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x, $f(x)$, is called continuous when, for all values of x, the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing h, and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If $f(x)$ can become infinite for a finite value of x, it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. *Stokes.*

discontinuously (dis-kon-tin'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-discs must be driven *discontinuously*. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

disconvenience† (dis-kon-vē'niens), *n.* [ME. *disconvenience* = OF. *desconvenance*, F. *disconvenance* = Pr. *disconveniencia, descovinensa* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniencia* = It. *disconvenienza, disconvenenza, sconvenienza, sconvenenza*, < LL. *disconvenientia*, disagreement, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree: see *disconvenient*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 213.

disconvenient† (dis-kon-vē'nient), *a.* [= F. *disconvenient* (16th cent.), *disconvenant* = Pr. *desconvinent* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniente* = It. *disconveniente, sconveniente*, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree, < *dis-* priv. + *convenire*, agree, be convenient: see *dis-* and *convenient*.] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xl.

Discophora (dis-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] **1.** The discoidal hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jellyfishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosome consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmical contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many scalephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusæ*, *Ephyromedusæ*, and *Acraspeda*. They have been divided into *Calycozoa* (lucernarians), *Rhizostomea*, and *Monostomea*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernarida*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusæ*, synonymous with *Acraspeda*, and characterized as disk-shaped scalephs with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Discomedusæ* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.



Cephea, one of the *Discophora*.

a, disk, or umbrella; *b*, ramifications of the brachia which terminate in *c*, the tentacles; *O*, pillars supporting the brachiferous disk which floors the subumbrellar cavity; *l*, short clavate tentacles between the oral pores.

The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose Discophoræ phanerocarpæ correspond to the Scyphomedusæ, whilst his Discophoræ cryptocarpæ represent the Hydromedusæ. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the Scyphomedusæ alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusæ not classified by Huxley as Lucernaridæ, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosomes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the Discomedusæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinea*.

Discophoræ (dis-kof'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] Same as *Discophora*.—**Discophoræ cryptocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Hydromedusæ* (which see).—**Discophoræ phanerocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusæ* (which see).

discophoran (dis-kof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discophora*.

discophore (dis'kō-fōr), *n.* One of the *Discophora*. *Huxley.*

discophorous (dis-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *discophorus*, < Gr. *δισκοφόρος*, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < *δίσκος*, a discus, disk, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—**2.** In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

discoplacenta (dis'kō-plā-sen'tạ), *n.*; pl. *discoplacentæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *placenta*, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See ★*placenta*.

discoplacental (dis'kō-plā-sen'tạl), *a.* [< NL. *discoplacentalis*, < *discoplacenta*, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

Discoplacentalia (dis'kō-plā-sen-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discoplacentalis*: see *discoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

discopodium (dis-kō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *discopodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

Discoporella (dis'kō-pō-rel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidæ*.

Discoporellidæ (dis'kō-pō-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoporella* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the zoœcium discoid, sometimes confluent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or ★porous.

discord (dis'kôrd), *n.* [< ME. *discord, descord*, < OF. *descorde*, F. *discord* = Pr. *descort*, later *discord* = Sp. Pg. *discordia* = It. *discordia, scordia*, < L. *discordia*, discord, < *discors* (*discord-*), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *accord, concord*.] **1.** Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyd that he made *Discord* and Strif amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

2. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 425.

(*b*) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (*c*) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (*d*) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? *Browning*, Abt Vogler.

Hence—**3.** Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible *discord*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

Apple of discord. See *apple*.—**Syn. 1.** Discordance, dissension, rupture, clashing, jarring.

discord (dis-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *descorder, discorder*, F. *discorder* = Pr. *descordar* = Sp. Pg. *discordar* = It. *discordare, scordare*, < L. *discordare*, disagree, < *discors*, disagreeing: see *discord*, *n.*] **1.** To disagree; jar; clash.—**2.** To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

discordable† (dis-kôr'da-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *descordable, discordable*, < L. *discordabilis*, discordant, < *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] Discordant. *Gower.*

What *discordable* cause hath to rent, and vnioined the byndyng or the aliaunce of thynges: that is to sain, the conlunccions of God and of man? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

discordance, discordancy (dis-kôr'dans, -dan-si), *n.* [< ME. *discordance*, < OF. *discordance, descordance*, F. *discordance* = Sp. Pg. *discordancia* = It. *discordanza, scordanza*, < ML. *discordantia*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr., discordant: see *discordant*.] **1.** The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

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The *discordance* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.
Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordancy*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

2†. Discord of sound.

Discordant euer fro armony,
And distoned from melody —
In floites made he *discordaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose.

★ **discordant** (dis-kôr'dant), *a.* [< ME. *descordaunt*, < OF. *descordant*, *discordant*, F. *discordant* = Sp. Pg. *discordante* = It. *discordante*, *scordante*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] 1. Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing: as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*
Unto the scholes of Athene.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII.

Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 56.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets.—3. Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,
The Harmony of Peace destroys.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 33.

discordantly (dis-kôr'dant-li), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dant-nes), *n.* Discordance. [Rare.]

discorded† (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ed*².] At variance; disagreeing.

Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordful† (dis-kôrd'fûl), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ful*, 1.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,
And rather stird by his *discordfull* Dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordous† (dis'kôr-dus), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *descordieus*, *discordieux*, < L. *discordiosus*, < *discordia*, discord.] Discordant; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,
And men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *corporate*, *a.*] Divested of corporate character. [Rare.]

Corporations of all sorts have perished (from corpulence); and now, instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four-and-twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 198.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

discorrespondent† (dis-kor-es-pon'dent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *correspondent*.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

discostate (dis-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *costa*, rib: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

Discostomata (dis-kō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] In Saville Kent's classification, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*: so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discostomata gymnozoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discostomata cryptozoida*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*. The term *Discostomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight.

discostomatous (dis-kō-stom'a-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discostomata*.

discounsel† (dis-koun'sel), *v. t.* [< OF. *desconseillier*, *descunseillier*, *desconsillier*, *desconseiller*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *conseillier*, etc., counsel: see *dis-* and *counsel*, *v.*] To dissuade.

By such good meanes he him *discounselled*
From prosecuting his revenging rage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [Formerly sometimes *discompt*; < OF. *disconter*, *descunter*, later *descompter*, reckon off, account back, discount, F. *décompter* = Sp. Pg. *descontar* = It. *scontare* (cf. D. *disconteren* = G. *discontiren* = Dan. *diskontere* = Sw. *diskontera*), < ML. *discomputare*, deduct, discount, < L. *dis-*, away, from, + *computare*, reckon, count: see *count*¹, *v.*, *compute*.] 1. To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill.—2. To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them. *Pape vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka*, 20 Kan. 440.

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

Hence—4. To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news.—5. To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

6. In *billiards*, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* an inferior player. See *discount*, *n.*, 4.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* [= OF. *descompte*, F. *décompte* = Sp. *descuento* = Pg. *desconto* = It. *sconto*, formerly *disconto* (> D. G. *disconto* = Dan. *diskonto* = Sw. *diskont*), < ML. *discomputus*, discount; from the verb: see *discount*, *v.*] 1. An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time.—2. In *finance*, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, $5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for $100; while $4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to $5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*.—4. In *billiards*, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A *double discount* deducts two counts for one; *three discounts*, three; and so on up to the *grand discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot.—**At a discount**, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are *at a discount* in the market.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 18.

Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

discountable (dis-koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *discount* + *-able*.] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-brō'kėr), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

discountenance (dis-koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discountenanced*, ppr. *discountenancing*. [< OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer*, abash, put out of countenance, < *des-* priv. + *contenance*, countenance: see *dis-* and *countenance*, *v.*] 1†. To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discountenanced* our scholaris most richly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discountenanced*, often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Scott.*

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discountenance* the use of wine; to *discountenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ii.

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discountenancing* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 157.

discountenance† (dis-koun'te-nans), *n.* [< OF. *descontenance*, F. *décontenance*; from the verb.] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

discountenancer (dis-koun'te-nan-sėr), *n.* One who discountenances; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his gouernement; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobilitie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

discounter (dis'koun-tėr), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-*discounters* at the corners of streets, [have they not] starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors?
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [< ME. *discouragen*, < OF. *descoragier*, *descourager*, F. *décourager* (= It. *scoraggiare*, *scoraggire*), dishearten, < *des-* priv. + *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage: see *dis-* and *courage*, *v.*, and cf. *encourage*.] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*. Col. iii. 21.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discourag'd* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

II.† *intrans.* To lose courage.

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spowse.
Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).

discourage† (dis-kur'āj), *n.* [< *discourage*, *v.*] Want of courage; cowardice.

There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 209.

discouragement (dis-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement* = It. *discoraggiamento*, *scoraggiamento*; as *discourage* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.
State Trials, H. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

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The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

The steddy course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements.* *Clarke*, Works, II. 8.

=Syn. 1. Dissuasion.—2. Dejection, hopelessness.—3. Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

discourager (dis-kur′ā-jėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—2. One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love. *Dryden*, The Assignation, iii. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur′ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage*, *v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

discouragingly (dis-kur′ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a ★discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *n.* [< ME. *discourse* = D. G. *discours* = Dan. Sw. *diskurs*, < OF. *discours*, F. *discours* = Sp. Pg. *discurso* = It. *discorso*, discourse, < L. *discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, LL. a discourse, conversation, ML. also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, LL. go over a subject, speak at length of, discourse of (> It. *discorrere* = Sp. *discurrir* = Pg. *discorrer* = F. *discourir*, discourse), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1], and cf. *course*[1], *concourse*. Hence *discursive*, etc.] 1. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

His wisdom was greate, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourse* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being,
Discursive or intuitive: *discourse*
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse*. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discourse* and discursus are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse*.—4†. Debate; contention; strife.

The villaine . . .
Himselfe addrest unto this new debate,
And with his club him all about so blist,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . .
At last the caytive, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one t' assemble all his force. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5†. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discoursed*, ppr. *discoursing*. [< *discourse*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle: the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?
Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.
Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still; I'll promise peace,
And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3†. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released?
Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught
But what the sense collects and home doth bring;
And yet the power of her *discoursing* thought,
From these collections, is a divers thing. *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

II. *trans.* 1†. To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galleys. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 156.

discourseless† (dis-kōrs′les), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-less.*] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

discourser (dis-kōr′sėr), *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect;
A civiler *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, iii. 7.

2†. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursing† (dis-kōr′sing), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ing*[2].] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a *discoursing* head. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

We, through madness,
Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

discursive† (dis-kōr′siv), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, q. v.] 1. Discursive.—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive*. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

discourteous (dis-kėr′tē-us), *a.* [< OF. *descourtois*, F. *discourtois* (= Sp. *descortés* = Pg. *descortez* = It. *discortese*, *scortese*), < *des-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous*.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.).

discourteously (dis-kėr′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of such verses! . . .
Pet. Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously*? I'll be reveng'd, by Phœbus! *Marmion*, The Antiquary, iv. 1.

discourteousness (dis-kėr′tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

discourtesy (dis-kėr′te-si), *n.*; pl. *discourtesies* (-siz). [< OF. *discourtoisie*, F. *discourtoisie* (= Sp. *descortesía* = Pg. *descortezia* = It. *discortesia*, *scortesia*), < *descourtois*, discourteous: see *discourteous*, and cf. *courtesy*.] 1. Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fiercenesse makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesie*. *G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none vpon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or *discourtesie*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him,
And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand,
Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away.
This was the one *discourtesy* that he used. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtship† (dis-kōrt′ship), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *courtship*.] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discous (dis′kus), *a.* [< *disc*, disk, + *-ous.*] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid.*

discovenant (dis-kuv′e-nant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *covenant.*] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig.*

discover (dis-kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *discoveren*, *diskoveren*, *descuveren*, also *diskeveren* (> mod. E. dial. *diskiver*), and contr. *discuren*, *descuren* (see *discure*), < OF. *descovrir*, *descuvrir*, *descouverir*, F. *découvrir* = Pr. *descobrir*, *descubrir* = Sp. *descubrir* = Pg. *descobrir* = It. *discoprire*, *discovrire*, *scoprire*, *scovrire*, < ML. *discooperire*, discover, reveal, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than aholde ye haue sey shotte of arowes and quarelles fle so thikke that noon durste *discouer* his heed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"]. Ps. xxix. 9.

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [Archaic.]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 390.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3.

Hence—5. To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & trauellers, who by late nauigations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discouered* large countries and strange peoples wild and sauage. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered*; others were suspected. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

6†. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merrimack, and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 365.

7†. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

=Syn. 3. To communicate, impart.—4. To descry, discern, behold.—5. *Discover*, *Invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invention.*) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to re*discover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

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The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who *invented* the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 157.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To uncover; unmask one's self.

Phœ. *Discover* quickly.
Pid. Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?
Middleton, The Phœnix, ii. 2.

2. To explore.

Vpon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, vndertooke to send to *discover* to the Southward.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 80.

discoverability (dis-kuv'ėr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *discoverable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv'ėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *discover* + *-able.*] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Everett*, Orations, I. 276.

discoverer (dis-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *discover* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *découvreur* = Sp. *descubridor* = Pg. *descobridor* = It. *discopritore, discovritore, scopritore.*] **1.** One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the *discoverers* and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. v. § 8.

2†. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the *Discoverer* now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

3†. A scout; an explorer.

Send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

discovert (dis-kuv'ėrt), *a.* [< ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouvert*, F. *découvert* = Sp. (obs.) *descubierto* = Pg. *descoberto* = It. *discoperto, discoverto, scoperto, scoverto*, < ML. *discopertus*, uncovered, pp. of *discooperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover.*] **1†.** Uncovered; unprotected. — **2†.** Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to me be *Discouerte.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

3. In *law*, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert† (dis-kuv'ėrt), *n.* [ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouvert*, m., also *descoverte, descouverte*, F. *découverte*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < *descovert*, pp.: see *discovert, a.* Cf. *covert, n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; there-as deviles may . . . shoot at him at *discoverte* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

But er the kynge myght his shelde recouer, the catte sesed hym at *discouert* be the sholdres.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

Alisaunder . . . smot him in the *discoverte*
Ryghte with the strok into the heorte
Faste by the chyne bon.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *descoverture, descouverture*, F. *découverture* (= Pg. *descobertura* = It. *scopertura, scovertura*), uncovering, < *descovrir*, discover. In E. in technical sense; cf. *coverture.*] In *law*, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

discovery (dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [< *discover* + *-y.* The ME. word was *descuvering*, i. e., *discovering.* Cf. OF. *descouverte*, F. *découverte* (see *discovert, n.*); OF. *descouvrement*, F. *découvrement*, discovery.] **1.** The act of disclosing to view. — **2.** The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,
Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1314.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery.* *Chapman.*

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that fatal Event which is the Subject of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage. — **4.** The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery.*

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Abp. Trench.*

6. In the *drama*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy. — **7.** In *law*, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes.

8†. Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 41.

=**Syn. 5.** *Discovery, Invention.* See *invention.*

discovery-claim (dis-kuv'ėr-i-klām), *n.* In *mining*, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locater of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cordilleran mining-region.]

discradle† (dis-krā'dl), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cradle, v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis'krās, -krą-sīt), *n.* Same as *dyscrasite.*

discredit (dis-kred'it), *v. t.* [= F. *discréditer, décréditer* = It. *discreditare, screditare* (= Sp. Pg. *desacreditar;* cf. *accredit*); as *dis-* + *credit, v.* Cf. OF. *discreer* = Sp. *descreer* = Pg. *descrer* = It. *discredere, scredere*, < ML. *descredere*, disbelieve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] **1.** To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited.*

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board
With his rude swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kred'it), *n.* [= F. *discrédit* = Sp. *descrédito* = Pg. *descredito* = It. *discredito, scredito;* from the verb.] **1.** Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit;* a transaction much to his *discredit.*

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgraces which it hath received.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 6.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit.*
=**Syn. 1.** Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute. — **2.** Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kred'i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *creditable.* Cf. *discredit.*] Tending to injure credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rochester] had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kred'i-tą-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kred'i-tor), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licencious *discreditors* of future accounts.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iii. § 3.

discreet (dis-krēt'), *a.* [< ME. *discret, discrete, discreet;* = D. *discreet* = G. *discret* = Dan. Sw. *diskret*, < OF. F. *discret* = Sp. Pg. It. *discreto*, prudent, also distinct, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet.*] **1†.** Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metricall speach corrected and reformed by *discreet* iudgements, and with no lesse cunning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Hume.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

=**Syn. 2.** See list under *cautious.*

discreetly (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.

discreetness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindednesse, simplicitie,
Patience, *discreetnesse*, and benignitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

discrepance (dis-krep'ans or dis'kre-pans), *n.* [< OF. *discrepance* = Sp. Pg. *discrepancia* = It. *discrepanza*, < L. *discrepantia*, discordance, dissimilarity, < *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare:* see *discrepant.*] Same as *discrepancy.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si or dis'kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-siz). [See *discrepance.*] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this *discrepancy* of judgments — mad,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep'ant or dis'kre-pant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *discrepant* = Sp. Pg. It. *discrepante*, < L. *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate.*] **I.** *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;
This was the season when desert was stoopt to.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant.*
Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth. *Mind*, IX. 341.

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II.† *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-krēt'), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly < L. *discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] 1. Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,
Not reconciled,—
Law for man, and law for thing.
Emerson, Ode to Channing.

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third.
3. In *med.*, opposed to *confluent*: as, *discrete* exanthemata. *Dunglison.*—4. In *bot.*, not coalescent; distinct.—5. Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—6. Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—**Discrete degrees**, degrees or states of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

discrete† (dis-krēt'), *v. t.* [< L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinue. *Sir T. Browne.*

discretely (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms—how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'on), *n.* [< ME. *discrecion*, *discrecioun*, *discression*, < OF. *discretion*, F. *discrétion* = Pr. *discretio* = Sp. *discreción* = Pg. *discrição* = It. *discrezione*, *discrizione*, < L. *discretio(n-)*, a separation, distinction, discernment, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] 1†. Separation; disjunction.

Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thynges and thynkynge of heuen, with *discrecyons* of all mene dedys.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus thei assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discrecion*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

Is that your *Discretion*? trust a Woman with herself?
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.
Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion*; by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion*; it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may ballance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any fellows pillaging.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—**Age of discretion.** See *age*, 3.—**Arbitrary discretion**, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—**At discretion.** (*a*) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love *at* your own *discretion*.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy. Thus, to surrender *at discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being *at discretion*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—**Years of discretion**, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Parthenissa, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *Years of Discretion*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

=Syn. 2. *Prudence*, *Providence*, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

discretional (dis-kresh'on-al), *a.* [< *discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just exercise of his *discretional* powers? *Horsley*, Speech, June, 1803.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic reformers of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretional* liberty allowed to his sect. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

discretionally (dis-kresh'on-al-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.
Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 80.

discretionarily (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *discrétionnaire*; as *discretion* + *-ary*[1].] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

discretive (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *discretif* = It. *discretivo*, < LL. *discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [Rare.]—2. Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1798).

Discretive distinction, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, *but* a beast.—**Discretive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc. *Watts*, Logic, II. v. § 6.

discretively (dis-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. *Bp. Richardson.*

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 189.

discriment†, *n.* [< L. *discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *surg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **discriminabilis*, < *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated. *Bailey.* [Rare or obsolete.]

discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [< LL. *discriminalis*, that serves to divide, < L. *discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *discriminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] I. *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.
Salmon.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—**Discriminant relation**, a onefold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [< *discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminant.—**Discriminantal index** of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—**Total discriminantal index** of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [< L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare* (> Pg. *discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, < *discrimen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] I. *trans.* 1. To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate; observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth. *Hammond*, On Mat. xxiii.

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces. *Macaulay.*

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father." *Emerson*, Old Age.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James's] novels are interesting, . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

Discriminating cubic, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii vectors of a quadric surface referred to its center.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *discriminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced
The crystal river pouring from the North
Its twinkling tide. *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

2. Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.
Johnson, Shenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] 1. That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.
Cowper, Charity.

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Discriminating duty. (*a*) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (*b*) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *differential duty*.

discriminatingly (dis-krim'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of *discriminatingly*, by all means; but not too *discriminatingly*.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 857.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *discriminatio*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all *discrimination*. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Specifically—2. The power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of *discrimination*.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their *discrimination*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 8.

Unable to praise or blame with *discrimination*, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet*.

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden*.

Specifically—5. An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 16.

=Syn. 2. Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See *difference* and *discernment*.

discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ive*.] 1. That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the *discriminative* features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by *discriminative* attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and *discriminatively* cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *discriminator*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] One who discriminates.

discriminatory (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ory*.] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

discriminoid (dis-krim'i-noid), *n.* [< L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), difference (see *discriminate*), + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. *Cockle*, 1879.

discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi'dal), *a.* [< *discriminoid* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminoid.

discriminous† (dis-krim'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *discriminosus*, critical, LL. (in adv. *discriminose*) decisive, < L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), a division: see *discriminate*.] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

discrivet, *v. t.* Same as *descrive*. *Chaucer*.

discrown (dis-kroun'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *crown*. Cf. OF. *descouronner*, discrown.] To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 167.

discruciating† (dis-krö'shi-ā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **discruciate*, < L. *discruciatus*, pp. of *discruciare*, torture violently, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cruciare*, torture, < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*; such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

discubitory† (dis-kū'bi-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **discubitorius*, < L. *discubitus*, pp. of *discumbere*, lie down: see *discumbency*.] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. *Sir T. Browne*.

disculpate† (dis-kul'pāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disculpatus*, pp. of *disculpare* (> It. *discolpare*, *scolpare* = Sp. *disculpar* = Pg. *desculpar* = OF. *descolper*, *descoulper*, *descouper*, F. *disculper*), free from blame, < L. *dis-* priv. + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, a fault: see *culprit*. Cf. *exculpate*, *inculpate*.] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will *disculpate* them."
H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto, p. 31.

disculpation† (dis-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *disculpation* = Sp. *disculpación* = Pg. *desculpação*, < ML. **disculpatio(n-)*, < *disculpare*, pp. *disculpatus*, free from blame: see *disculpate*.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.
Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory† (dis-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

discumbency (dis-kum'ben-si), *n.* [< L. *discumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *discumbere*, lie down, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cubare* (*-cumbere*), lie: see *cubit*.] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

discumber† (dis-kum'bèr), *v. t.* [< OF. *descombrer*, *desconbrer*, *descumbreir*, < *des-* priv. + *combrer*, etc., cumber: see *dis-* and *cumber*. Cf. *disencumber*.] To disencumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Odyssey, v.

discure†, *v. t.* [ME. *discuren*, *descuren*, contr. of *descuveren*, *discoveren*, discover: see *discover*.] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shull wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, *discure* it not to noon creature, as ye will haue my love."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

discurrent† (dis-kur'ent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *current*[1], *a.*] Not current. *Sir E. Sandys*.

discursion (dis-kèr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *discursion*, < LL. *discursio(n-)*, a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discoursing, < L. *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run different ways, etc.: see *discourse*, *n.*] 1†. A running or rambling about.—2†. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.
Hobbes, Human Nature, iii.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge*.

discursist† (dis-kèr'sist), *n.* [< LL. *discursus*, a discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ist*.] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great *discursists* were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.
L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kèr'siv), *a.* [= F. *discursif* = Pr. *discursiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *discursivo*, < ML. **discursivus*, < L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see *discourse*. Cf. *discoursive*.] 1. Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elaborative or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the dianoia of the Greeks, to the Verstand of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 44.

Heart-affluence in *discursive* talk
From household fountains never dry.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

3†. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himselfe as in a glasse Hee sees,
For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee:
His sight is not *discoursive*, by degrees,
But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning; a dianoetic judgment.

discursively (dis-kèr'siv-li), *adv.* In a discursive manner. (*a*) Digressively. (*b*) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do *discursively* and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

discursiveness (dis-kèr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to *discursiveness* is stoutly resisted.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

discursory (dis-kèr'sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *discursus*, discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ory*.] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*.
Bp. Hall, Works, I., Ep. Ded.

discursus (dis-kèr'sus), *n.* [LL., a conversation, discourse: see *discourse*, *n.*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

discus (dis'kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-sī). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. δίσκος, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence *dish*, *disk*, *desk*, and *dais*: see these words.] 1. A circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. Discus-throwing has been revived in modern athletic sports.

2. In *anat.*, *phys.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a disk of any kind.—3. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837. (*c*) A genus of scombroid fishes. *Campbell*, 1879.—**Discus blastodermicus.** Same as *blastodermic disk* (which see, under *blastodermic*).—**Discus proligerus**, in *anat.*, a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.

discuss (dis-kus'), *v. t.* [< ME. *discussen* (= OIt. *discussare*), examine, scatter, < L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere* (> It. *discutere* = Sp. Pg. *discutir* = OF. *discuter*, *discutir*, F. *discuter* = D. *discuteren* = G. *discutiren* = Dan. *diskutere* = Sw. *diskutera*, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < *dis-*, apart, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *percuss*.] 1. To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction *discuss* some tumor of a distempered body. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

A pomade of virtue to *discuss* pimples.
Rambler, No. 130.

2†. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 48.

3†. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd
How Crist at his last commyng
Sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle *discuse* the counseil of this fraternite to no straungere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

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We might *discuss* the Northern sin,
Which made a selfish war begin.
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence—5. To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon *discussed*, and in an hour we were again on the move. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 148.

We *discussed* tariff and currency and turkey and champagne w'th the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evening. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 53.

6. In *civil law*, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See *benefit of discussion*, under *discussion*.—7. In *French-Canadian law*, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt.=**Syn. 4.** *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

discussable (dis-kus'a-bl), *a.* [< *discuss* + *-able*.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. *J. S. Mill.*

discusser (dis-kus'ėr), *n.* One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. *Johnson.*

discussion (dis-kush'on), *n.* [= D. *discussie* = G. *discussion* = Dan. Sw. *diskussion*, < F. *discussion* = Pr. *discussion* = Sp. *discusión* = Pg. *discussão* = It. *discussione*, < L. *discussio*(*n*-), a shaking, LL. an examination, discussion, < *discutere*, pp. *discussus*, shake apart (discuss): see *discuss*.] 1. The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.] —2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of *discussion* and of individual action never before known. *Macaulay.*

3. In *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.—**Benefit of discussion**, in *civil law*, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a diligent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgager, etc.—**Discussion of property**, in *French-Canadian law*, the selling of the property of a debtor by due process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See *benefice*.

discussional (dis-kush'on-al), *a.* [< *discussion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discussion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

discussive (dis-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< *discuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient.

If ought be obstructed, he puts in his opening and *discussive* confections. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [= F. *discussif*.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.

discutient (dis-kū'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *discutien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *discutere*, shake apart, disperse, scatter, etc.: see *discuss*.] **I.** *a.* Dispersing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 7.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion.

disdain (dis-dān'), *v.* [< ME. *disdainen*, *desdainen*, *disdeynen*, *disdeignen* (also *dedeynen*, etc.: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaignier*, *desdeigner*, *desdegner*, F. *dédaigner* = Pr. *desdegnar* = Sp. *desdeñar* = Pg. *desdenhar* = It. *disdegnare*, *sdegnare*, disdain, < L. *dis-* priv. + *dignari*, deign, think worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *deign*, and *dainty*, ult. = *dignity*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; contemn; despise: as, to *disdain* a mean action.

His clownish gifts and curtsies I *disdaine*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to have set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.

The bloody proclamation to escape
. . . taught me to shift
Into a madman's rags; to assume a semblance
That very dogs *disdain'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

There is nothing that my Nature *disdains* more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

2†. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pity!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smiling, *disdained* with so curtish an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*), scout, spurn. See comparison of nouns under *arrogance*.

II.† *intrans.* To be filled with scorn or contempt.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* [< ME. *disdayn*, *disdein*, *disdeyn* (also *dedayn*: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaign*, *desdaing*, *desdeign*, *desdain*, F. *dédain* = Pr. *desdaing* = Sp. *desdeño* (obs.), now *desdén*, = Pg. *desdem* = It. *disdegno*, *sdegno*, disdain; from the verb.] 1. A feeling of contempt mingled with aversion; contempt; scorn.

I haue ther-of grete *disdeyn*, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rise a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 689.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some *disdain* to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

You sought to prove how I could love,
And my *disdain* is my reply.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2†. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

3†. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,
Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), scornfulness, contemptuousness. See *scorn*, *v.*

disdained† (dis-dānd'), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ed*[2].] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

disdainful (dis-dān'fùl), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.

Yet I gesse vnder *disdainfull* brow
One beam of ruth is in her cloudy looke,
Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fear shooke.
Wyatt, The Wauering Louer, etc.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dān'fùl-i), *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she look'd; then turning round,
But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'fùl-nes), *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

There was never such beastliness of minds, such *disdainfulness* in hearts. *Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

disdainous† (dis-dā'nus), *a.* [< ME. *desdayn-ous*, < OF. *desdaigneux*, F. *dédaigneux* = Pr. *desdenhos* = Sp. *desdeñoso* = Pg. *desdenhoso* = It. *disdegnoso*, *sdegnoso*; as *disdain* + *-ous*. Cf. *dainous*.] Disdainful.

His loking was not *disdeynous*
Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble;
About his necke he bare a Byble.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7410.

Thy scorns, mocks, and other *disdainous* words and behaviours. *Latimer*, On the Card, ii.

disdainously† (dis-dā'nus-li), *adv.* Disdainfully.

Remembre howe *disdaynouslye* and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that haue thys homelye adage in theyr mouthes, he geueth me a pygge of myne owne sowe.
Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeign† (dis-dān'), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *disdain*.

disdiaclast (dis-dī'a-klást), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίς* (in comp. prop. *δι-*), twice, + **διάκλαστος*, assumed verbal adj. of *διακλᾶν*, break in twain, < *διά*, through, + *κλᾶν*, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropous disks of striated muscle to be composed.

disdiaclastic (dis-dī-a-klas'tik), *a.* [As *disdiaclast* + *-ic*.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

disdiapason (dis-dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [LL., < Gr. (*τὸ*) *δὶς διὰ πασῶν*, disdiapason: *δίς*, twice (see *di-*[2]); *διὰ πασῶν*: see *diapason*.] In *medieval music*, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiplasion† (dis-dī-plā'zi-on), *n.* [< Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *διπλάσιος*, double, twofold: see *diplasic*.] In *medieval music*, same as *disdiapason*.

disease (di-zēz'), *n.* [< ME. *disese*, rarely *desese*, < AF. **disese*, *disease*, *desaese*, OF. *desaise*, *desayse*, F. *désaise* = Pr. *desaise*, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. *desazo*, dullness, blockishness, = It. *disagio*, trouble, inconvenience, want; as *dis-* priv. + *ease*.] 1†. Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress; trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is pacient,
Alle *diseis* meekli suffringe."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

We sall noght here doute to do hym *disese*,
But with countenaunce full cruell
We sall crake her his croune. *York Plays*, p. 124.

All that night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing earely light
To guide mens labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body. *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Specifically—(*b*) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long *disease*, the force of his [William of Orange's] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*c*) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the *diseases* of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the *diseases* of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient.

As every climate has its peculiar *diseases*, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the *disease* of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease* and tend to our cure. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ix.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a fibrocaseous metamorphosis of the suprarenal capsules, a brownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and prostration: first described by Thomas Addison, an English physician (1793–1860). Also called *suprarenal melasma* and *bronzed-skin disease*.—**Animals' Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125), 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 75), and 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74), for the protection of cattle from disease; and one of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries.—**Basedow's disease**, exophthalmic goiter (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—**Bell's disease** [from Luther V. *Bell*, an American physician, 1806–62], a form of acute cerebral disease, characterized by maniacal delirium succeeded by apathy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibiting anatomically more or less superficial encephalitis. Also called *periencephalitis*, *mania gravis*, and *typhomania*.—**Bright's disease**, a disease, or group of diseases, first described in 1827 by Richard Bright, an English physician (1789–1858). The name is usually applied to forms of kidney disease characterized by albuminuria and general dropsy. Anatomically, in the chronic forms, several types may be distinguished: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, principally marked by a disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) interstitial nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue; (3) lardaceous infiltration; (4) diffuse nephritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the anatomical characters of diffuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (exudative nephritis).—**Brodie's disease** [named after Sir Benjamin C. *Brodie*, 1783–1862], a chronic synovitis, in which the subsynovial tissues have become much thickened and soft. Also called *pulpy disease of the synovial membrane*.—**Charcot's disease**. (*a*) Multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (*b*) Certain inflammatory conditions of joints attendant on locomotor ataxia.—**Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1866 (29 and 30 Vict., c. 35) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 96), for the control of venereal diseases at certain naval and military stations in England and Ireland.—**Corrigan's disease**, aortic regurgitation.—**Fish-skin disease**. See *ichthyosis*.—**Foot-and-mouth disease**. See *foot*.—**Functional disease**,

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a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Graves's disease**. Same as *Basedow's disease*.—**Hip-joint disease**, caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxarius*.—**Hodgkin's disease**, pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Hydrocephaloid, lardaceous**, etc., **disease**. See the adjectives.—**Plant-disease**, an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease**, caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease**, a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene* and *local asphyxia*.—**Stationary diseases**, a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison*.—**The black disease**, the black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers: same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorters' disease**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute, chronic, endemic, enthetic, epidemic, occult, organic, zymotic*, etc.]=**Syn. 2.** *Indisposition, Infirmity, Distemper, Malady, Disease*, ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease*. *Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmity* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, the *infirmity* of deafness; the *infirmity* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness*.

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parliament an account of his *indisposition*.
Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange *infirmity*, which is nothing
To those that know me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

We must not
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,
To prostitute our past-cure *malady*
To empirics. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

The remedy is worse than the *disease*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diseased*, ppr. *diseasing*. [< ME. *disesen*, < OF. *desaiser* = Pr. *dezaisir* = It. *disagiare*, make uneasy; from the noun.] **1†.** To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The flode was come a-gein that gretly hem *diesed*, and with grete peyne thei passed the greves and com a-gein to the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His double burden did him sore *disease*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 12.

List! fast asleep;
. . . I must *diseases* you straight, sir.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 3.

The sweet afflictions that *disease* me. *Carew*, Song.

2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay*.

diseasedness (di-zē′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

diseaseful† (di-zēz′fûl), *a.* [< *disease* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon*, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

Yf his bodye were neglected, it is like that his languishing sowle, being disquieted by his *diseasefull* bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spirituall comforte.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a *diseaseful* climate.

Then famine, want, and pain,
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy.
T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulness† (di-zēz′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

diseasement† (di-zēz′ment), *n.* [< *disease* + *-ment*.] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, *diseasements*, and adventures of going thither in person.
Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasy†, *a.* [< ME. *disesy*, < *disese*, uneasiness: see *disease*, *n.*] Uneasy.

All the daies of a pore man ben yvele [var. *disesy*].
Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.).

disedge (dis-ej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disedged*, ppr. *disedging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *edge*.] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe *disedged* appetites with convenient condiments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little t∽ *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Geraint.

disedification (dis-ed′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *disedify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *edification*.] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "*Disedification* committed before the church." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disedify (dis-ed′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *edify*. Cf. OF. *desedifier*, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton*.

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is *disedifying* to Roman Catholics" (p. 109, col. 3). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disembargo (dis-em-bär′gō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embargo*.] To release from embargo.

disembark (dis-em-bärk′), *v.* [Formerly also *disimbark*; < OF. *desembarquer*, F. *désembarquer* (= Sp. Pg. *desembarcar* = It. *disimbarcare*), disembark, < *des-* priv. + *embarquer*, embark: see *dis-* and *embark*. Cf. *disbark*[2], *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and *disembark* my coffers.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.
W. H. Russell, The War, i.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *desembarcación* = Pg. *desembarcação*; as *disembark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk′ment), *n.* [< F. *désembarquement*; as *disembark* + *-ment*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar′as), *v. t.* [< OF. *desembarrasser*, F. *désembarrasser* (= Sp. *desembarazar* = Pg. *desembaraçar* = It. *disimbarazzare*), disentangle, < *des-* priv. + *embarrasser*, embarrass: see *dis-* and *embarrass*. Cf. *debarrass*.] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely *disembarrassed* him; to *disembarrass* one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus *disembarrassed* of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went briskly forward with his preparations. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.
=**Syn.** *Disentangle, Release*, etc. See *disengage*.

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar′as-ment), *n.* The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

disembattled (dis-em-bat′ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embattled*[2].] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its *disembattled* stretch.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembay† (dis-em-bā′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embay*.] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair inamorata . . .
Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bare,
Put off from land: and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

disembellish (dis-em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disimbellish*; < OF. *desembelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *desembellir*, F. *désembellir* (cf. Sp. *desembellecer*), disfigure, < *des-* priv. + *embellir*, embellish: see *dis-* and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle*.

disembitter (dis-em-bit′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison*, Freeholder.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod′i-ment), *n.* [< *disembody* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disembodying. —**2.** The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embody*.] **1.** To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead? *Bryant*.

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a *disembodied* double of a dead man. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 308.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was *disembodied*.

disembogue (dis-em-bōg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disemboguing*. [Formerly *disemboque*; < Sp. *desembocar* (= Pg. *desembocar*), disembogue, < *des-* priv. + *embocar* (= Pg. *embocar*), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see *dis-* and *embogue*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which diuideth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles iourney, with two nauigable mouths *disemboquing* it selfe into the Ocean.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor my aunt's curses, shall *disembogue* me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was *disembogued* in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.
Dryden, Postcript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Addison.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Pereagoes to enter. It *disembogues* on the South side, near the middle of the Lagune.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young*.

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled and mann'd
Even to my wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

disemboguement (dis-em-bōg′ment), *n.* [< *disembogue* + *-ment*.] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart*.

disemboque†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembogue*.

disembosom (dis-em-bùz′um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embosom*.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disembowel (dis-em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disemboweling* or *disembowelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embowel*.] **1.** To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to *disembowel* a carcass; to *disembowel* a book by tearing out leaves.—**2.** To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri.—**3.** To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies.
J. Philips, The Splendid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou′el-ment), *n.* The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of *disembowelment* may be more easily imagined than described. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

disembower (dis-em-bou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embower*.] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant*.

disembrangle† (dis-em-brang′gl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embrangle*.] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.

disembroil (dis-em-broil′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embroil*.] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

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disemic (di-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *disemus*, < Gr. *δίσημος*, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two moræ, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a *disemic* time, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic long* is the ordinary long, equal to ⏑ ⏑, as distinguished from the *trisemic*, *tetrasemic*, and *pentasemic longs*, equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ respectively. A *disemic pause* (also called a *prosthesis*) is a pause of two times (⏑ ⏑): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See *dichronous*.

disemploy† (dis-em-ploi′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employ*, *v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

disemployed† (dis-em-ploid′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employed*.] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disemployment† (dis-em-ploi′ment), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employment*.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disempower (dis-em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *empower*.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

disenable† (dis-en-ā′bl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

Not *disinabl'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Through indisposition of body, he is *disenabled* from going forth again. *New England's Memorial*, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am′ord), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enamoured*; = F. *désenamouré*.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xviii.

disenchain (dis-en-chān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchainer*, F. *désenchaîner* = Sp. *desencadenar* = Pg. *desencadear*, *desencadeiar*; as *dis-* priv. + *enchain*.] To set free from chains or restraint. *Poe*.

disenchant (dis-en-chant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchanter*, F. *désenchanter* = Sp. Pg. *desencantar* = It. *disincantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *incantare*, enchant: see *dis-* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

disenchanter (dis-en-chan′tėr), *n.* [< *disenchant* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *désenchanteur*.] One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment (dis-en-chant′ment), *n.* [< F. *désenchantement* = Sp. *desencantamiento* = Pg. *desencantamento*; as *disenchant* + *-ment*.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chan′tres), *n.* [< F. *désenchanteresse*; as *disenchanter* + *-ess*.] A female disenchanter.

If he loved his *disenchantress*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm† (dis-en-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **encharm*, < *en-*[1] + *charm*.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disencharmed* him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 763.

disenclose, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

disencourage (dis-en-kur′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disencouraged*, ppr. *disencouraging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *encourage*. Cf. *discourage*.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

disencouragement† (dis-en-kur′āj-ment), *n.* [< *disencourage* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [South] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *disincouragement* of learning.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

disencreaset, *v. i.* [ME. *disencresen*; as *dis-* priv. + *increase*.] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

disencreaset, *n.* [ME. *disencrese*; from the verb.] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight.*

disencumber (dis-en-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desencombrer*, F. *désencombrer* = Pr. *desencombrar*; as *dis-* priv. + *encumber*. Cf. *discumber*.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *disencumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *disencumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 700.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *disencumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 37.

disencumberment (dis-en-kum′bėr-ment), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ment*.] The act of disencumbering, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *disencumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum′brans), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ance*. Cf. *encumbrance*.] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

disendow (dis-en-dou′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 567.

disendowed (dis-en-doud′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endowed*.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.
Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *disendow* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church] as well as Disestablishment, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-fran′chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *enfranchise*.] To disfranchise. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disenfranchise* + *-ment*.] Disfranchisement. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disengage (dis-en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [< OF. *desengager*, F. *désengager*, < *des-* priv. + *engager*, engage: see *dis-* and *engage*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or under the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). —**Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*. —**Syn.** *Disengage*, *Release*, *Liberate*, *Disentangle*, *Disembarrass*, *Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage*! *Young*

disengaged (dis-en-gājd′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *engaged*.] 1. Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty.—2. Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, No. 618.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillæ when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

disengagedness (dis-en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being unengaged or unpledged.—2. The state of being disengaged, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to characterise the medical faculty of that country.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *disengagement*, F. *désengagement*, < *desengager*, disengage: see *disengage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier* (trans.).

2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.
Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air!—The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner! *Steele*, The Funeral, iii. 1.

5. A manœuver in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *ennoble*.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world. *Guardian*, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rōl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenrouler*, F. *désenrôler*, < *des-* priv. + *enrouler*, enroll: see *dis-* and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul,
Or make a rebaptizing of one tear;
He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

disensanity† (dis-en-san′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *dis-* (here intensive) + **ensanity* for *insanity*.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

disenshroud (dis-en-shroud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enshroud*.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

The *disenshrouded* statue. *Browning.*

disenslave† (dis-en-slāv′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enslave*.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke. *South*, Works, III. viii.

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disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *v. t.* [Also formerly *disintail, disintale;* < *dis-* priv. + *entail.*] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—2. To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and *disintal'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *n.* [< *disentail, v.*] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entangle.*] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill
With patient care.
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, iv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. *D. Stewart.*

disentanglement (dis-en-tang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *disentangle* + *-ment.*] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale [the Nut-browne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

disenter† (dis-en-tėr′), *v. t.* See *disinter.*

disenthrall (dis-en-thrâl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disinthral, disinthrall;* < *dis-* priv. + *enthrall.*] To free from thraldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disenthral.*

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthrall.* *Milton*, Ps. iv.

Perhaps his [Cowper's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthrall* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm—the power of being franker than other men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrâl′ment), *n.* [< *disenthrall* + *-ment.*] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thraldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthralment.*

disenthrone† (dis-en-thrōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enthrone.*] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthrone* the King of Heaven
We war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-tī′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entitle.*] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and impiety in the world, . . . and *disentitles* us to all relations to God. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South*, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-tōm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entomb.*] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

disentrail† (dis-en-trāl′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entrail.*] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrayled* blood
Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 28.

disentrance (dis-en-trâns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entrance*[2].] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanced.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

disentrancement (dis-en-trâns′ment), *n.* [< *disentrance* + *-ment.*] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

disentraylet, *v. t.* See *disentrail.*

disentwine (dis-en-twīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entwine.*] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. *Shelley.*

disepalous (dī-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having two sepals.

disert† (di-sėrt′), *a.* [< L. *disertus*, for **dissertus*, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

disertly† (di-sėrt′li), *adv.* In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

disespeir†, *n.* [ME., also *desespeir, dessespeir,* < OF. *desespeir, desespoir*, F. *désespoir* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair, < *des-* priv. + *esperer*, < L. *sperere*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance.*] Despair.

Love . . . with *dessespeir* so sorwefully me offendeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 605.

disesperate†, *a.* [ME. *disesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *disespeir*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

Disesperat of alle blys. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2015.

disesperaunce†, *n.* [ME., also *desesperaunce,* < OF. *desesperance*, F. *désespérance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *desesperanza*), < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair; see *disespeir*, and cf. *desperance, esperance.*] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce
As liketh the; but from *desesperaunce*
Thou be my shelde for thi benignite.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 530.

disespouse† (dis-es-pouz′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.*
Milton, P. L., ix. 16.

disestablish (dis-es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *establish.*] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm.
S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< *disestablish* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. *Saturday Rev.*

His [Mr. Fawcett's] position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desestimer*, F. *désestimer* (= Sp. Pg. *desestimar* = It. *disistimare*), disesteem, < *des-* priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis-* and *esteem, v.*] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

2†. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *n.* [< *disesteem, v.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's
Slighting, or *disesteem*, sir, of your service
Hath formerly begot any distaste.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselers? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

disestimation† (dis-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desestimación* = Pg. *desestimação;* as *dis-* priv. + *estimation:* see *disesteem.*] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xxx.

disexercise† (dis-ek′sėr-sīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

disfame (dis-fām′), *n.* [< *dis-* + *fame.* Cf. OF. *disfame, diffame:* see *defame.*] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy† (dis-fan′si), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *fancy.*] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.*
Hammond, Works, IV. 545.

disfashion† (dis-fash′on), *v. t.* [< OF. *desfaçonner, deffaçonner*, F. *défaçoner*, disfigure, destroy, < *des-* priv. + *façonner*, fashion: see *dis-* and *fashion, v.*] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *n.* [< OF. *desfaveur*, F. *défaveur* = Sp. *disfavor* = Pg. *desfavor* = It. *disfavore*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis-* and *favor, n.*] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor.*

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt
Disfavor as unjust has turned him out?
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally.
Gladstone, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his *disfavour.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 21.

3†. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours.*
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 49.

=Syn. *Disfavor, Disgrace*, etc. See *odium.*

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *v. t.* [= It. *disfavorire, sfavorire* (cf. OF. *desfavoriser*, F. *défavoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavorecer*), < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. **favorire, favorare* (*favorizare*), favor: see *dis-* and *favor, v.* Cf. *disfavor, n.*] 1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

2†. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow: anything
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

disfavorable†, **disfavourable**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *défavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole;* as *disfavor, disfavour,* + *-able.*] Unfavorable.

And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfauourable.*
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1377.

disfavorably†, **disfavourably**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so aversly to our reasons, and so *disfavourably* to our nature.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 4.

disfavorer, disfavourer (dis-fā′vor-ėr), *n.* One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

disfeature (dis-fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *feature.* Cf. *defeature.*] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

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disfellowship (dis-fel'ō-ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfellowshiped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshiping* or *disfellowshipping*. [< *dis-* + *fellowship*, *v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

disfen (dis-fen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfenning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *fen*.] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 62.

disfigurate†, *a.* [ME. *disfigurat*, < ML. **disfiguratus*, pp. of **disfigurare*: see *disfigure*.] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer.*

disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *desfiguration*, *deffiguration* = Sp. *desfiguración* = Pg. *desfiguração* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. **disfiguratio(n-)*, < **disfigurare*, pp. **disfiguratus*, disfigure: see *disfigure*.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done.

Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [< ME. *disfiguren*, < OF. *desfigurer* (also *defigurer*, F. *défigurer*; cf. *defigure*) = Sp. Pg. *desfigurar* = It. *disfigurare*, *sfigurare*, < ML. **disfigurare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation.

Macaulay, Petrarch.

2†. To carve: said of a peacock.

Dysfygure that pecocke.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

3†. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wele I shal me gye,
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2046.

=Syn. 1. *Cripple*, *Mangle*, etc. See *mutilate*.

disfigure†, *n.* [< ME. *disfigure*, *v.*] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer.*

disfigurement (dis-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* [= F. *défigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,
But boast themselves more comely than before.
Milton, Comus, l. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements*.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who disfigures.

disflesh (dis-flesh'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fō'li-āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfoliaged*, ppr. *disfoliaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *foliage*.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliaged* forest.

Science, V. 352.

disforest (dis-for'est), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disafforest*.] 1. Same as *disafforest*.

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested*.

The American, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

disformity† (dis-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [A "restored" form of *difformity* (q. v.) for *deformity*.] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke.*

disfranchise (dis-fran'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfraunchyse*; < *dis-* priv. + *franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchise*.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 20.

disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disfranchise* + *-ment*.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement*.

Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes. *Springfield Rep.*, quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriar† (dis-frī'ar), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *friar*.] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That ouer-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

disfurnish (dis-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *furnish*.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complaine themselues to bee *disfurnished*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of
All merit. *Massinger*, The Picture, iii. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnish'd*, and his books packing up. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 7, 1691.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

disfurnishment (dis-fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< *disfurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." *Lamb*, Elia, p. 46.

disfurniture† (dis-fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments than materials of our fabrick.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. viii. § 3.

disgage† (dis-gāj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gage*; cf. OF. *desgager*, disengage, < *des-* priv. + *gager*, pledge: see *dis-* and *gage*[1]. Cf. *dégagé* and *disengage*.] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232.

disgallant† (dis-gal'ant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gallant*.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

disgarland† (dis-gär'land), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garland*.] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland*. *Drummond*, Songs, ii. 13.

disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *disgarnishen*, < OF. *desgarniss-*, stem of certain parts of *desgarnir*, *desguarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish*.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ffor thei wolde not *disgarnysch* the londe of peple.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde neuer be *disgarnysshed* of her armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

If your master haue louing frendes and faithful subiectes, I am, thanke God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprouided of the same. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

disgarrison (dis-gar'i-son), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Hewyt*, Prayer bef. Sermon.

disgavel (dis-gav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgavelled*, ppr. *disgavelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *gavel*[1].] In *Eng. law*, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgavelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgavelled*. But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxiv.

disgeneric (dis-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *generic*.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of *congeneric*.

digest† (dis-jest'), *v. t.* [Var. of *digest*.] To digest. *Bacon.*

Who can *disgest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman?

Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40.

disgestion† (dis-jes'tyon), *n.* [Var. of *digestion*.] Digestion. *Bacon.*

disglorify (dis-glō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.
Milton, S. A., l. 442.

disglory† (dis-glō'ri), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooke.*

disgorge (dis-gôrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [< OF. *desgorger*, F. *dégorger*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, disgorge (= It. *sgorgare*, disgorge, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge*, *v.*] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

The empire,
In which thou liv'st a strong continu'd surfeit,
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, P. L., ii. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desgorgement*, F. *dégorgement* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment*.] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162.

disgorger (dis-gôr'jėr), *n.* A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

disgospel† (dis-gos'pel), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gospel*.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possesse huge Benefices for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell *disgospelling* jurisdiction. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

disgown† (dis-goun'), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gown*.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.

Roger North, Examen, p. 222.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *n.* [< OF. *disgrace*, disgrace, ill favor, ill fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = Pg. *desgraça* = It. *disgrazia*, *sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

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or trust: as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in *Disgrace*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will slink back to their kennels in *disgrace*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 133.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without *disgrace*, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

These old pheasant-lords, . . .
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert — why, the greater their *disgrace!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no *disgrace*. — **4.** Want of grace of person or mind; illfavoredness; ungracious condition or character. [Archaic.]

Their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or *disgrace* that is in us.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5†. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Disgrace*, *Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy. — 3. Scandal, blot.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [< OF. *disgracier*, F. *disgracier* = Sp. *desgraciar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraçar* = It. *disgraziare*, *sgraziare* (obs.), < ML. **disgratiare*, disgrace; from the noun.] 1. To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is *disgraced*.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay*.

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson*.

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise;
Till the proud king and the Achaian race
Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which *disgraced* the early part of the reign of Charles. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3†. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*. *Spenser*.

I command you, and do you command your fellows,
That when you see her next, *disgrace* and scorn her.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

disgraceful (dis-grās'fûl), *a.* [< *disgrace* + *-ful*, 1.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.
Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the *disgraceful* affair of his first divorce.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

disgracefully (dis-grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'fûl-nes), *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

disgracer (dis-grā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two *disgracers* of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady.
Fielding, Conversation.

disgracious† (dis-grā'shus), *a.* [< OF. **disgracieux* (F. *disgracieux*), < *disgrace*, disgrace: see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing.

If I be so *disgracious* in your eye,
Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

disgracive† (dis-grā'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *disgrace* + *-ive*.] Disgraceful.

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 27.

disgradation (dis-grā-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *disgrade* + *-ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgrade† (dis-grād'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgrader* (= Sp. *desgradar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraduar*), degrade, < *des-* priv. + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be *disgraded*, & with scorne sent back againe to the shop.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 250.

disgregate (dis'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *disgregatus*, pp. of *disgregare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock. Cf. *congregate*.] To separate; effect the disgregation of.

disgregation (dis-grē-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *disgregate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in *chem.*, the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgregation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state.
Imp. Dict.

disgression†, *n.* [ME.; var. of *digression*.] Digression. *Chaucer*.

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgruntling*. [Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed < *dis-* + **gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some *disgruntled* persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation. *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal*, March 1, 1877.

Those that were *disgruntled* because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go. *The Churchman*, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [Early mod. E. also *disguize*; < ME. *disguisen*, *disgisen*, *desguisen*, *desgisen* (also *deguisen*, *degisen*: see *deguise*), < OF. *desguiser*, F. *déguiser* (= Pr. *desguisar*), counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-* priv. + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise*, *v.*] 1. To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise —
How she him mighte so *desguise*,
That no man shulde his body knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchemen, which were freshly *disguysed* and daunced a Morice before the kyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb
Of Peter and Paul, that he may go *disguised*,
Rob halt and lame, sick folk i' the temple-porch!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend *disguised* in the garb of an enemy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not — we have one human heart —
All mortal thoughts confess a common home.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still *disguised* with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 96.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration.
Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden*, Æneid.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink
Or too full diet have *disguised* you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Harp. I am a prince disguised.
Hir. Disguised! how? drunk?
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

Fail. Will not ale serve thy turn, Will?
Bib. I had too much of that last night; I was a little *disguised*, as they say. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.
De Quincey.

5†. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe lage [law] . . . is zothliche newe, and *desgised* uram [from] othre lages. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 97.

Amonges wymmen he spanne
In theyre habyte *disguysed* from a man.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 90.

=Syn. 2. *Simulate*, etc. (see *dissemble*), mask, veil.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *n.* [< *disguise*, *v.*] 1. That which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.

I will assume thy part in some *disguise*,
And tell fair Hero I am Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

This calumnious *disguise* [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

That is a thin *disguise* which veils with care
The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare.
T. B. Aldrich, Epigram.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; concealment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted *disguise* was unsuccessful; a thief in *disguise*.

So *disguise* shall, by the disguised,
Pay with falsehood false exacting.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 413.

That close alliance which, under the *disguise* of the most deadly enmity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [Euphemistic.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

4†. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more wholly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; insomuch as in triumphs of justs and tourneys, and balls and masks, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seem much to be delighted.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, before you were an implement belonging to the Revels.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise!*
Milton, The Passion, l. 19.

disguisedly (dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* With or in disguise. [Rare.]

I find that he travelled England *disguisedly*, and concealed his state there. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 589.

disguisedness (dis-gī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being disguised. [Rare.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous *disguisedness* of the one sex!
Bp. Hall, The Impress of God, ii.

disguisement (dis-gīz'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desguisement*, F. *déguisement* (= Pr. *desguisamen*), < *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late *disguizement* could him not descrie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 29.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gī'zėr), *n.* 1. One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

O, death's a great *disguiser:* and you may add to it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift*.

3†. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in aftir this manour following, with iii torcheis to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall, with iii yomen waiters suche as shall be appointed by the Marshallis to do it.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 18, note.

disguisily†, *adv.* [ME. *disgisili*; < *disguisy* + *-ly*^{2}.] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Desparaged were i *disgisili* gif i dede in this wise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 485.

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disguisiness†, *n.* [ME. *disgisines;* < *disguisy* + *-ness.*] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothyng is coupable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and *disgisinesse* [var. *degisynesse*]. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disguising (dis-gī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *desgysyng;* verbal n. of *disguise, v.*] 1. The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in mans behauiour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

2†. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sonday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndsore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguisyng* or play.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

disguisy†, *a.* [ME. *disgisi, disgesye,* < OF. *desguise,* pp. of *desguiser,* disguise: see *disguise, v.*] 1. Disguised; masked.

Daunces *disgisi* redy dizt were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei caired ouer cuntres as that crist wold,
Ouer dales & downes & *disgesye* weyes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgouster,* distaste, dislike, F. *dégoûter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgostar* = It. *disgustare, sgustare,* disgust, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare,* taste, < *gustus,* a tasting: see *dis-* and *gust*[2], *v.*] 1. To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—2. To offend the mind or moral sense of: with *at* or *with,* formerly with *from:* as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me *from* having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience. *Swift.*

3†. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [< OF. *desgoust,* F. *dégoût* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgosto* = It. *disgusto,* disgust: see the verb.] 1. Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust,* in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust.* *Macaulay.*

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 174.

=Syn. 2. *Hatred, Dislike,* etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

disgustful (dis-gust'fûl), *a.* [< *disgust* + *-ful,* 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,
The fruit *disgustful.* *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being disgustful or disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disgust, v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting,* though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent slighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxix.

disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting. *Kingsley.*

dish[1] (dish), *n.* [< ME. *dissh, disch,* < AS. *disc,* a dish, plate, = OS. *disk,* a table, = MD. D. *disch* = MLG. *disk, disch,* LG. *disch* = OHG. *tisc, disc,* MHG. *tisch, disch,* also *tis, dis,* G. *tisch,* a table, = Icel. *diskr,* a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. *disk,* a dish, also a counter, = OF. *dais,* a table (> ME. *dees,* E. *dais,* q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *disco,* a disk, quoit, = It. *disco,* a disk, quoit, *desco,* a table, < L. *discus,* a discus, disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, dais, desk, pulpit, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk, disc, desk,* and *dais,* which are thus doublets of *dish.*] 1. Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes. A set of dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

Aftre take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a *Dissche* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 7.

A porcelain *dish*, o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish.*

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowns upon a dinner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street. *Beckford*, Italy, II. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish.*
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

3. In *Eng. mining:* (*a*) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the *dish.* *Farey.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—4†. A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . . . of *dishe*, or pleyinge with ledun *dishe* [var. in ocupacioums of a *disch*, ether pleiyng with a ledun *disch*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—**Brazen dish.** ★See *brazen.*

dish[1] (dish), *v.* [= G. *tischen,* serve the table, sit at table; cf. ODan. *diske,* go to dinner, Dan. *diske* (*op*), dish or serve (up), = Sw. *diska,* wash dishes; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with *up:* as, to *dish up* the dinner.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Get me . . . your best meat, and *dish* it in silver dishes. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *dished* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *dished* form. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,
You'll be *dish'd.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Dished.* *Byron.*

But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *dish* each other by extensions of the franchise.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

To dish out, to form (coves) by wooden ribs.

II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishes.* See I., 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishing* frequently. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 387.

dish[2] (dish), *v. t.* [Var. of *dush.*] To push or thrust violently; shove. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.
Galt, Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabilitated,* ppr. *dishabilitating.* [< ML. **dishabilitatus,* pp. of **dishabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiliter,* F. *déshabiliter* = Pg. *deshabilitar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habilitare,* habilitate: see *dis-* and *habilitate.*] To disqualify; in *old Scots law,* to corrupt the blood of; attaint.

The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland.
Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 243.

dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déshabilitation,* < ML. **dishabilitatiō(n-),* < **dishabilitare,* disqualify: see *dishabilitate.*] Disqualification; in *old Scots law,* the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell.
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55.

dishabille (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* [Also *deshabille;* < F. *déshabillé,* undress, prop. pp. of *déshabiller,* undress, < *dés-* priv. + *habiller,* dress: see *dis-* and *habiliment.*] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Dishabille*, or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *dishabille*, were introduced. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

dishabit† (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshabiter,* F. *déshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar,* desert a place, = It. *disabitare,* depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare,* dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit, v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited.* *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituate (dis-ha-bit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabituated,* ppr. *dishabituating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *habituate.* Cf. F. *déshabituer* = Sp. Pg. *deshabituar.*] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *dishabituated* to the American tone.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

dishable†, *v. t.* [Same as *disable;* < *dis-* priv. + *hable* for *able*[1], *v.*, q. v.] 1. To disable.—2. To disparage.

She oft him blam'd
For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd,
And him *dishabled* quyte. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 21.

dishallow (dis-hal'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hallow, v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,
Through these arches *dishallowed* the organ rolls.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *déshar-monique* = It. *disarmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch,* > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic.*] Not harmonic; anharmonic. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 160.

disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *harmonious.*] Inharmonious; discordant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and *disharmonious* sensations.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonize (dis-här'mō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disharmonized,* ppr. *disharmonizing.* [= F. *déshar-moniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar,* deprive of harmony, = It. *disarmonizzare,* want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize.*] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonious.

Differences which *disharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *disharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *déshar-monie* = Sp. *desarmonía* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disarmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmoni;* as *dis-* priv. + *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature]. *Coleridge.*

The more *disharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 46.

dish-cloth (dish'klôth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or *dish-cloth.*
R. Buchanan, Heir of Linne, i.

dish-clout (dish'klout), *n.* A 'clout' or cloth for use in washing dishes; a dish-cloth.

Those same hanging cheeks, . . .
That look like frozen *dish-clouts* set on end!
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a *dishclout* ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 493.

In the wringing of a dish-clout, immediately.

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disheart† (dis-härt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heart.*] To discourage; dishearten.

Car. Have I not seen the Britons——
Bond. What?
Car. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

dishearten (dis-här'tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hearten.*] To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly *disheartened;* we have yet a small relick of hope left. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

disheartenment (dis-här'tn-ment), *n.* [< *dishearten* + *-ment.*] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and *disheartenments* which one called to such a trial would inevitably have to undergo. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 791.

disheir† (dis-ãr'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heir.*] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet still remember that you wield a sword
Forg'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord;
Design'd to hew th' imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1999.

dishelm (dis-helm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *helm*[2].] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark,
Dishelm'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

disher (dish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dysshere;* < *dish* + *-er*[1].] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes.

disheress†, *n.* [< ME. *dysshères;* < *disher* + *-ess.*] A female disher. *Piers Plowman.*

disherison (dis-her'i-zon), *n.* [Formerly *disherisown;* contr. of **disheritison*, < OF. *desheritison, desheretison, desheritoison*, etc., < ML. **dishereditatio(n-)*, disinheritance, < *dishereditare*, pp. *dishereditatus*, disinherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 143.

O never-rejecting roof of blue,
Whose rash *disherison* never falls
On us unthinking prodigals. *Lowell*, Al Fresco.

disherit† (dis-her'it), *v. t.* [< ME. *disheriten*, < OF. *desheriter, deshereder*, F. *déshériter* = Pr. *desheretar, deseretar* = Sp. *desheredar* = Pg. *desherdar* = It. *diseredare*, < ML. *dishereditare*, disinherit, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *inherit, heritage.*] To disinherit.

Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pees tille now, that thou come to *disherite* us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Gentill kynge, ne wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, for better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and *disherited.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 273.

disheritance† (dis-her'i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *desheritance, disheritance*, < *desheriter*, disherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

disheritor (dis-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *disherit* + *-or.*] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance.

dishevel (di-shev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disheveled* or *dishevelled*, ppr. *disheveling* or *dishevelling.* [< ME. *dischevelen* (in p. a. *dischevele:* see *dishevele*), < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler* = Pr. *descabelhar* = Sp. Pg. *descabellar* = It. *scapigliare*, < ML. *discapillare*, pull off, tear, or disorder the hair, dishevel, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *capillus* (> OF. *chevel*, F. *cheveu*), hair: see *capillary.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to have a disordered or neglected appearance; disarrange: said originally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with regard to any covering of loose materials.

Thick did they scatter upon every Plain
A flow'ry verdure, and *dishevel* May
Round Tellus's springing face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 9.

[In both senses used chiefly in the past participle and as an adjective.]

II. *intrans.* To be spread or to hang in disorder, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 300.

dishevele†, **dishevely**†, *a.* [< ME. *dischevele, disshevely, disshivill*, disheveled, adj., prop. pp., < OF. *deschevele*, F. *décheveté*, pp. of *descheveler:* see *dishevel.*] Disheveled.

She was all *discheueles* in her heer, and Taurus hir heilde be the tresses and drough hir after his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

dishevelment (di-shev'el-ment), *n.* [< *dishevel* + *-ment.*] The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. *Carlyle.*

dishevely†, *a.* See *dishevele.*

dish-faced (dish'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a face in ★which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. *Vero Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—2. Having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate: said of persons.

dishful (dish'fúl), *n.* [< ME. *dischful, disseful;* < *dish* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dish will hold.

dishing (dish'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dish, v.*] Taking or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a *dishing* wheel; the lay of the ground was slightly *dishing.*

dishonest (dis-on'est), *a.* [< ME. *dishonest*, < OF. *deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *déshonnête* = Pr. *deshonest* = Sp. Pg. *deshonesto* = It. *disonesto*, < ML. **dishonestus*, dishonest, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestus*, honest: see *dis-* and *honest, a.*] 1. Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishonest* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and *dishonest* for a gentleman to addict himself to it. *Lord Lyttelton.*

3†. Dishonored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. *inhonesto*], with lop'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

4†. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 326.

And, looking backward with a wise affright,
Saw seams of wounds, *dishonest* to the sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 72.

5†. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** False, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery.

dishonest† (dis-on'est), *v. t.* [< ME. *dishonesten*, < OF. *deshonester, deshonnester* = Sp. Pg. *deshonestar* = It. *disonestare*, < ML. **dishonestare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honest, v.* Cf. *dehonestate.*] To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do *dishonest* the congregation of Christ, and his doctrine.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 156.

Does hee hope to *dishonest* me?
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

dishonestly (dis-on'est-li), *adv.* 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very *dishonestly* insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papist, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it had its effect.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

2†. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Caius Cesar . . . to be violently drawē to the sepultre of one Uarius, a simple and seditious persone, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

3†. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.
Ecclus. xxii. 4.

dishonesty (dis-on'es-ti), *n.* [< OF. *deshonestete, deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *deshonnêteté* = Pr. *dezonestat* = Sp. *deshonestidad* = Pg. *deshonestidade* = It. *disonestà, disonestade, disonestate*, < ML. **dishonesta(t-)s*, < **dishonestus*, dishonest: see *dishonest.* Cf. *honesty.*] 1. The quality of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *dishonesty* of intention.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 220.

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, concerning these treaties, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have held back. *State Trials*, The Duke of Buckingham, an. 1626.

3†. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Knavishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'or), *n.* [< ME. *deshonour*, < OF. *deshonor*, later *deshonneur*, F. *déshonneur* = Sp. Pg. *deshonor* = It. *disonore*, < ML. *dishonor*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honor:* see *dis-* and *honor, n.*] 1. Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since *dishonour* traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach.

It [the dead body] is sown in *dishonour;* it is raised in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 43.

There lies he now with foule *dishonor* dead,
Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sans foy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 25.

It is the great *dishonour* of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor or dignity.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour.*
Ezra iv. 14.

Whatever tends to the *dishonour* of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the World we should abstain from.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4. In *com.*, failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See *dishonor, v. t.*, 4.=**Syn.** *Dishonor, Disfavor*, etc. See *odium*, and list under *disgrace.*

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'or), *v. t.* [< OF *deshonorer*, F. *déshonorer* = Pr. *desonorar* = Sp. Pg. *deshonrar* = It. *disonorare*, < ML. *dishonorare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honorare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honor, v.*] 1. To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but only sin doth *dishonour* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonour*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1385.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . .
That hath abused and *dishonour'd* me.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce.—4. In *com.*, to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no actual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment [when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and entered again as a reverse claim by the bank *dishonouring* them on the banks which presented them.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 266.

5†. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

=**Syn. 1.** To shame, degrade, discredit.—2. To insult.

dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on'or-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deshonorable, deshonnorable, deshonourable*, F. *déshonorable*, < *des-* priv. + *honorable*, honorable: see *dis-* and *honorable.* Cf. *dishonor*, etc.] 1. Showing lack of honor; base; bringing or meriting shame or reproach; staining character and lessening reputation: as, a *dishonorable* act.

In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not *dishonorable.*
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Destitute of honor; characterized by want of honor or good repute: as, a *dishonorable* man.

We petty men . . . find ourselves *dishonourable* graves.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem. [Rare.]

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. Ecclus. x. 31.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disreputable, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous.

dishonorableness, dishonourableness (dis-on'or-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dishonorable.

dishonorably, dishonourably (dis-on'or-a-bli), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner; with dishonor.

We sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Capreæ, to which Tiberius retired so *dishonourably* from the care of the public. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 203.

dishonorary (dis-on'or-ā-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *honorary.*] Causing dishonor; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

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dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on′ọr-ėr), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

> Preaching how meritorious with the gods
> It would be to ensnare an irreligious
> *Dishonourer* of Dagon. *Milton*, S. A., l. 861.

dishorn (dis-hôrn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *horn*.] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

> The truth being known,
> We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
> And mock him home to Windsor.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *horse*.] To unhorse.

> He burst his lance against a forest bough,
> *Dishorsed* himself and rose again.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

dish-rag (dish′rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor*, *n.*] Ill humor. [Rare.]

> We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to *dishumour*, age, sickness, impatience, or sullenness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor*, *v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

> Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

★**dish-washer** (dish′wosh′ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australian.]

dish-water (dish′wâ′tėr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

disillude (dis-i-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding*. [< *dis-* + *illude*.] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]

> I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadoor."
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *désillusion*; as *dis-* priv. + *illusion*.] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment.

> He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *désillusionner*; from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

> "Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.
> *The Nation*, No. 967.

> The auto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 394.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū′zhọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionized*, ppr. *disillusionizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *illusion* + *-ize*.] To free from illusion, disenchant; disillusion.

> I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 178.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū′zhọn-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *désillusionnement*; as *disillusion*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

> Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 256.

> And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 939.

disimbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembark*.

disimpark (dis-im-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *impark*.] To free from the limits of a park. *Craig*. [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz′ọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *imprison*.] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. *Lockhart*. [Rare.]

> French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *improve*.] **I.** *trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

> No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse. [Rare.]

disimprovement (dis-im-pröv′mẹnt), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *improvement*.] Reduction from or want of improvement; non-improvement. [Rare.]

> Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kär′sẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incarcerate*. Cf. Sp. *desencarcelar* = Pg. *desencarcerar*.] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. *Harvey*. [Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inclination*.] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

> Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex.
> *Arbuthnot*.

=**Syn.** Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incline*.] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

> The Provençal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

> *Disinclined* to help from their own store
> The opprobrious wight.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 129.

> [This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disincline* them to report this measure favorably. *The American*, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz′, -en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed*, *disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing*, *disenclosing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inclose*, *enclose*.] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispark.

disincorporate (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incorporate*, *v.* Cf. F. *désincorporer* = Sp. Pg. *desincorporar*.] 1. To deprive of corporate powers or character.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporate† (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desincorporado*; as *dis-* priv. + *incorporate*, *a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. *Bacon*.

disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-pọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désincorporation* = Sp. *desincorporación* = Pg. *desincorporação*; as *disincorporate* + *-ion*: see *-ation*.] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.

disincrustant (dis-in-krus′tant), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incrust* + *-ant*[1].] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

> Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vid′ū-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *individualize*.] To deprive of individuality.

> The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs.
> *Emerson*, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [= F. *désinfecter* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectar* = It. *disinfettare*; as *dis-* priv. + *infect*.] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désinfectant* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectante* = It. *disinfettante*; as *disinfect* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chlorid, sulphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), zinc chlorid, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (liquor sodæ chlorate), chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chlorata), and formaldehyde. Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

> The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral *disinfectant*.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

disinfection (dis-in-fek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désinfection* = Sp. *desinfección* = Pg. *desinfecção*; as *disinfect* + *-ion*.] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

> *Disinfection* consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fail to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization. *Science*, VI. 328.

disinfector (dis-in-fek′tọr), *n.* [< *disinfect* + *-or*.] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.

disingenuity† (dis-in-je-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< *disingenuous* + *-ity*, after *ingenuity*, q. v.] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

> A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 321.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ingenuous*.] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

> Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

> Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

> Lovable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man.
> *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

disingenuously (dis-in-jen′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-jen′ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

> The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.
> *Government of the Tongue*.

disinhabit† (dis-in-hab′it), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inhabit*. Cf. *dishabit*.] To deprive of inhabitants.

> It was *disinhabited* sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 109.

disinherison (dis-in-her′i-zọn), *n.* [See *disherison*.] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinherited.

> The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-her′it), *v. t.* [< OF. **disheriter*; as *dis-* priv. + *inherit*. Cf. *disherit*.] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

> He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty.
> *Bates*, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, ii.

disinheritance (dis-in-her′i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *disinheritance*, < **disheriter*: see *disinherit* and *-ance*. Cf. *disheritance*.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

> Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king.
> *State Trials*, W. Stroud, an. 1630.

disinhume (dis-in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inhume*.] To disinter. [Rare.]

> Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
> And at her call is Wicliffe *disinhumed*.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 17.

disintail†, disintale†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *disentail*.

disintegrable (dis-in′tẹ-grạ-bl), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ble*.] Capable of being disintegrated.

> Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan*.

disintegrate (dis-in′tẹ-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *integrate*.] **I.** *trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

> The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-tẹ-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *disintegrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—**Disintegration milling.** See *milling*.

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disintegrative (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the multiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Feudalism itself . . . was by no means purely *disintegrative* in its tendencies. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86.

disintegrator (dis-in'tē-grā-tor), *n.* [< *disintegrate* + *-or.*] One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

disintegratory (dis-in'tē-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ory.*] Disintegrating; disintegrative. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can pretend to escape its jurisdiction.
G. H. Lewes, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 419.

disinter (dis-in-tèr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinterred*, ppr. *disinterring.* [Formerly *disenter*; < OF. *desenterrer*, F. *désenterrer* = Sp. Pg. *desenterrar*, disinter, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *interrare* (> OF. *enterrer*, etc.), inter: see *inter*[1].] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; exhume: as, to *disinter* a dead body.—2. To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . ., may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 215.

disinteressed†, **disinterest**† (dis-in'tèr-est), *a.* [Also written *disinteress'd*; with E. suffix *-ed*[2] (*-t*[2]), < OF. *desinteresse*, F. *désintéressé* (= Sp. *desinteresado* = Pg. *desinteressado* = It. *disinteressato*), pp. of *desinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*, which has taken the place of *disinteressed.*

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest*, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinteress'd.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 5.

disinteressment† (dis-in'tèr-es-ment), *n.* [< F. *désintéressement* (= Sp. *desinteresamiento*), < *désinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment.*
Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.

disinterest† (dis-in'tèr-est), *n.* [= Sp. *desinterés* = Pg. *desinteresse* = It. *disinteresse*, disinterest; as *dis-* priv. + *interest*, *n.* Cf. *disinterest*, *v.*] 1. What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome], that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest†, *v. t.* [For **disinteress*, < OF. *desinteresser*, F. *désintéresser* = Sp. *desinteresar* = Pg. *desinteressar* = It. *disinteressare*, rid or discharge of interest, < ML. *dis-* priv. + *interesse*, interest: see *dis-* and *interest*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *disinterest*, *n.*] To rid of interest; disengage from private interest or advantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.
Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest†, *a.* See *disinterested.*

disinterested (dis-in'tèr-es-ted), *a.* [A later form of *disinteressed*, *disinterest*, *a.*, as if < *disinterest*, *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested.* *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between equals. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less *disinterested*, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.

=**Syn.** Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, unselfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and *uninterested* are sometimes confounded in speech, though rarely in writing. A *disinterested* person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action: an *uninterested* one takes no interest in or is indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *disinterested* witness; an *uninterested* spectator.

disinterestedly (dis-in'tèr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know:
Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone,
Disinterestedly judge this and that
Good ye account good.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

disinterestedness (dis-in'tèr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The character of being disinterested or unselfish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly requires unparalleled *disinterestedness.*
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 72.

disinteresting (dis-in'tèr-es-ting), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *interesting.*] Uninteresting. [Rare.]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method quite nauseous. *Warburton*, To Birch.

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.
The Studio, III. 130.

disinterment (dis-in-tèr'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *desenterramiento* = Pg. *desenterramento*; as *disinter* + *-ment.*] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth or the grave, literally or figuratively; exhumation.

Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of *disinterments*, has brought up this proclamation. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

disinthral†, **disinthrall**† (dis-in-thrâl'), *v. t.* See *disenthrall.*

disinthralment (dis-in-thrâl'ment), *n.* See *disenthralment.*

disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintricated*, ppr. *disintricating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *intricate.*] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.
Sir W. Hamilton.

disinure† (dis-i-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinured*, ppr. *disinuring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invagination.*] In *med.*, the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part of the intestine in another.

disinvalidity† (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *invalidity.*] Invalidity.

Againe, I doe call those some men's doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.
W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, ii.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *investiture.*] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture.

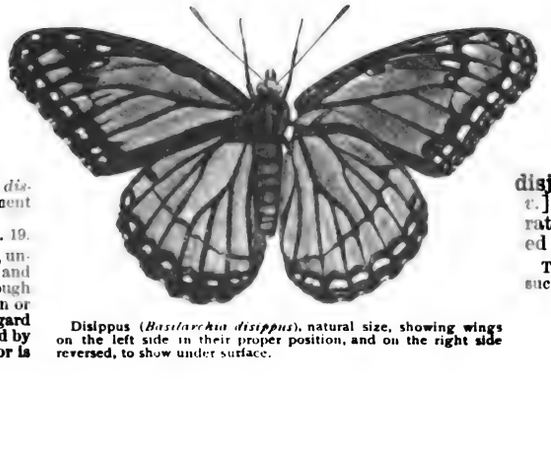
disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invigorate.*] To deprive of vigor; weaken; relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!
Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvite† (dis-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [= F. *désinviter* = It. *disinvitare*; as *dis-* priv. + *invite.*] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them. *Sir J. Finett*, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.

disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *desenvolver*; as *dis-* priv. + *involve.*] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.



Disippus (*Basilarchia disippus*), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

disippus (di-sip'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < (?) Gr. *δίς*, twice, double-, + *ἵππος*, horse, as in *archippus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A common and wide-spread species of butterfly, *Basilarchia disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in lower Canada, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to mimic the milkweed butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*). See cut in preceding column.

disjaakit (dis-jas'kit), *a.* [Sc., said to be a corruption of **disjected* for *dejected.*] Jaded; decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaakit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

disjecta membra (dis-jek'tą mem'brą). [L.: *disjecta*, neut. pl. of *disjectus*, scattered; *membra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *disjection* and *member.*] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

disjection† (dis-jek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **disjectio(n-)*, < *disicere*, *disjicere*, pp. *disjectus*, throw apart, scatter, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's Host. *Horsley*, Biblical Criticism, IV. 395.

disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* [< ME. *disjoynen*, < OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher*, *dejonher* = It. *disgiugnere*, *disgiungere*, < L. *disjungere* or *dijungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, separate, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join.*] I. *trans.* 1. To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine; they have *disjoined* their interests.

You shine now in too high a sphere for me;
We are planets now *disjoin'd* for ever.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned.* *Evelyn*, Diary, 1634.

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The riuer Nilus of Ægypt *disioyneth* Asia from Africa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

Cross disjoined, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted* (which see, under *cross*[1], *n.*).

II. *intrans.* To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* vallies there are that stretch to each other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *joint*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (*a*) Anatomically, to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *disjoint* the vertebræ. (*b*) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of; put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjoynted*, and every one commander of himselfe, to plant what he will.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 259.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed.* *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

disjoint† (dis-joint'), *a.* [< ME. *disjoynt*, < OF. *desjoint*, *desjoinct*, F. *disjoint* (= Sp. *disyunto* = It. *disgiunto*, < L. *disjunctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoin.*] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Carrying on a *disjoynt* and privat interest of his own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

disjoint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desjointe*, *desjoincte*, separation, division, rupture, < *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoint*, *a.*, and *disjoin.*] A difficult situation; disadvantage.

But sith I se I stonde in this *disjoynt*,
I wol answere you shortly to the poynt.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 411.

disjointed (dis-join'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disjoint*, *v.*] 1. Having the joints or connections separated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Trust me, I could weep
Rather; for I have found in all thy words
A strange *disjointed* sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

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A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense *disjointed*.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

Melancholy books,
Which make you laugh that any one should weep,
In this *disjointed* life, for one wrong more.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

disjointedly (dis-join′ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly† (dis-joint′li), *adv.* In a divided state.

When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect.
Sandys, Prudence.

disjunct (dis-jungkt′), *a.* [< L. *disjunctus* or *djunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoint*, *a.*] 1. Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.—**Disjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*.—**Disjunct motion**. See *motion*.—**Disjunct proposition**, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct proposition* is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. iii. § 12.

Disjunct species, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus.—**Disjunct tetrachord**. See ★*tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungk′shon), *n.* [= OF. *disjonction*, *desjoinccion*, F. *disjonction* = Sp. *disyunción* = Pg. *disjuncção* = It. *disgiunzione*, < L. *disjunctio*(*n*-) or *djunctio*(*n*-), separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] 1. The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

The *disjunction* of the body and the soul. *South*, Sermons.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or *disjunction* . . . of its objects. In Conception—that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions)—it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the *disjunction* made is meaningless. *Mind*, XLI. 17.

Specifically—2. In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true.
Paley, Evidences, i. 3.

disjunctive (dis-jungk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *disjoinctif*, F. *disjonctif* = Sp. *disyuntivo* = Pg. *disjunctivo* = It. *disgiuntivo*, < LL. *disjunctivus* or *djunctivus*, < L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] I. *a.* 1. Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction.—2. Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval.—**Disjunctive conjunction**, in *gram.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning—that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good *but* rough; I *neither* love him *nor* fear him.—**Disjunctive equation**, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.—**Disjunctive judgment** or **inference**. Same as *alternative judgment* or *inference* (which see, under *alternative*).—**Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.—**Disjunctive syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.—2. In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungk′tor), *n.* [< NL. ‡*disjunctor*, < L. *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to break simultaneously the electric circuits which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile.—**Disjunctor reading**, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungk′tūr), *n.* [= OF. *desjointure*, *desjoincture* = It. *disgiuntura*; as *disjunct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones.
Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 347.

disjune (dis-jön′), *n.* [Also *dejeune*; < OF. *desjun*, *desjeun*, *desjung*, breakfast, < *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeune*, *déjeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the mornyng up scho gatt,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tillietudlem?
Scott, Old Mortality, xi.

★**disk**, **disc** (disk), *n.* [< L. *discus*, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *dish*, *desk*, *dais*.] 1. Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten.—3. Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

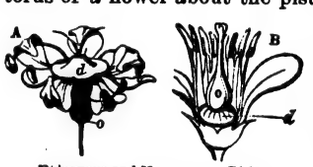
So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

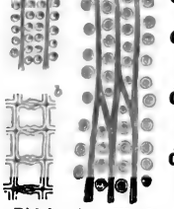
The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a *disk* all golden. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great *disks* out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 4.

Specifically—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (*b*) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (*c*) In the family *Asteraceæ*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (*d*) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the calyx (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may be upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed. (*e*) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymnosperms, as the pine. (*f*) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in *Discomycetes*.—5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (*b*) In *ornith.*, either side of the face of an owl; the set of feathers, of peculiar shape or texture, radiating from the eye as a center, including the loral bristles and the auriculars or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (*c*) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing.


Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *r*, *r*, rays; *d*, disk.


Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks.
A. Umbelliferous flower: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary. *B*. Flower of the orange family: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary.


Disk-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine, magnified.
a, *a*, longitudinal section of cells; *b*, cross-section of cells.

6. In *armor*, same as *roundel*.—7. One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.—**Accessory disk**. See *accessory*.—**Anisotropous disk**. See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.—**Arago's disk**, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—**Blastodermic disk**. See *blastodermic*.—**Bowman's disks**, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—**Brachiferous disk**. See *brachiferous*.—**Choked disk**, in *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *papillitis*.—**Disk coupling**. See *coupling*.—**Disk crank**. See *crank*[2].—**Gelatinous disk**, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans.—**Germinal disk**. Same as *germ-disk*.—**Maxwell color-disks**, disks having each a single color and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied.—**Newton's disk**, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white.—**Oral disk**, in *Polyzoa*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumatella*.—**Proligerous disk**. See *discus proligerus*, under *discus*.—**Trochal disk**. See *trochal*. See also *blood-disk*.

disk-armature (disk′är′mā-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk′kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk′dī′na-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk′gas′trō-lä), *n.* A discogastrula.

disk-harrow (disk′har′ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskindness (dis-kīnd′nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *kindness*.] 1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—2. An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

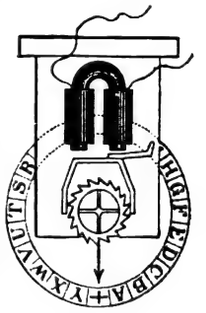
This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

disknow† (dis-nō′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

disk-owl (disk′oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (*b*).

disk-telegraph (disk′tel′e-gräf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some ★other way, as by a pointer.


Disk-telegraph.

disk-valve (disk′valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other ★fluids.

disk-wheel (disk′hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

dislade† (dis-lād′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lade*.] To unlade. *Heywood.*

dislady† (dis-lā′di), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson.*

dislawyer† (dis-lâ′yèr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. *Roger North.*

disleal†, *a.* [< OF. *desleal*, *desleel*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leal*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disleaved*, ppr. *disleaving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *leave*[3].] To deprive of leaves. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see
Only bare trunk and *disleaved* tree.
Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-lī′ka-bl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-able*.] Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dislikeable*.

A lively little Provençal figure, not *dislikeable*.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71.

dislike (dis-līk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disliked*, ppr. *disliking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *like*[3], *v.* Cf. *mislike*.] 1. To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To vs there may bee nothing more grieuous and *disliking* then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 145.

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Iago. I pray you call them in.
Cas. I'll do't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Would I had broke a joint
When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like.

2d Gent. I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.
Lucio. I believe thee: for I think thou never wast where grace was said. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* [< *dislike*, *v.*] 1. The feeling of being displeased; fixed aversion or distaste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great *dislike* declared,
And testified against their ways.
Milton, P. L., xi. 720.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2†. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

=**Syn.** 1. *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor*, *Dishonor*, etc. See *odium*.

dislikeable, *a.* See *dislikable*.

dislikeful (dis-līk'fûl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I thinke it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you
Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

dislikelihood (dis-līk'li-hûd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likelihood*.] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Scott.* [Rare.]

dislikent (dis-lī'kn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *liken*.] To make unlike; disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

dislikenesst (dis-līk'nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

disliker (dis-lī'kėr), *n.* One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limb*.] To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham.* [Rare.]

dislimnt (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limn*.] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *link*[1].] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

dislivet, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *live* for *life*, as in *alive*, abbr. *live*[2].] To deprive of life.

No, she not destroys it
When she *dislives* it.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

disload (dis-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *load*.] To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle.*

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dislocated*, ppr. *dislocating*. [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare* (> It. *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* = Sp. *dislocar* = Pg. *deslocar* = OF. *disloquer*), displace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *locare*, place: see *dis-* priv. and *locate*.] 1. To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; disjoint; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.
Fuller.

Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have in several places been *dislocated* with considerable violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 5.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particularly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—**Dislocated line** or **stria**, in *entom.*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line.—**Dislocated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin in which the general direction or curve is broken in one place by an abrupt outward or inward flexion.

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

dislocatedly (dis'lō-kā-ted-li), *adv.* In a dislocated or disjointed manner. [Rare.]

dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dislocation* = Sp. *dislocación* = Pg. *deslocação*, < ML. **dislocatio(n-)*, < *dislocare*, pp. *dislocatus*, displace: see *dislocate*, *v.*] 1. Displacement; derangement or disorder of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary *dislocation* of the world. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (*a*) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental*; and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A *simple dislocation* is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] scaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

(*b*) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.—3. In *geol.*, a break in the continuity of strata, always attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation occurred. See *fault*.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dislodged*, ppr. *dislodging*. [< OF. *desloger*, F. *déloger* (= It. *disloggiare*, *diloggiare*, *sloggiare*; ML. *dislogiare*), < *des-* priv. + *loger*, lodge: see *lodge*.] I. *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the occupants of a house.

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcius gone.
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. *Woodward.*

In single file they move, and stop their breath,
For fear they should *dislodge* the o'erhanging snows.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Arabs, which I had no difficulty in *dislodging*.
Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* In the Soudan, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To go from a place of lodgment, abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.
South, Sermons, IX. 157.

dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desloge-ment*, F. *délogement*, < *desloger*, dislodge: see *dislodge*.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; forcible removal.

dislogistic, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dyslogistic*.

disloignt, *v. t.* [< OF. *desloignier*, *deslongier*, remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, + *loignier*, remove. Cf. *eloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloignd* from common gaze.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 24.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [< OF. *desloial*, *desloyal* (also *desleal*, *desleel*, > E. *disleal*, q. v.), F. *déloyal* (= Sp. Pg. *desleal* = It. *disleale*), disloyal, < *des-* priv. + *loial*, *loyal*, loyal.] 1. Not true to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or government; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same *disloyal* Edrick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 16.

Hence—2. Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in love; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knave
Are tricks of custom. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you
Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning.*

disloyally (dis-loi'al-i), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalnesst (dis-loi'al-nes), *n.* Disloyalty. *Bailey*, 1727.

disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* [< OF. *desloiaute*, *desloyaute*, *desloyaulte*, also *deslealte*, *desleaute*, F. *déloyauté* (= Sp. *deslealtad* = Pg. *deslealdade* = It. *dislealtà*), disloyalty, < *desloial*, disloyal: see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] 1. Want of loyalty; specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign, state, or government.

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator.* =**Syn.** Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.

disluster, dislustre (dis-lus'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *délustrer* = Sp. Pg. *deslustrar* = It. *slustrare*, deprive of luster; as *dis-* priv. + *luster*.] To deprive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,
Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms,
Her budding breasts and wan *dislustred* front
With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard
All overblown. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dismadet (dis-mād'), *a.* [< *dis-*, for *mis-*, + *made*, pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dismailt (dis-māl'), *v. t.* [< ME. **dismaillen*, *dismallen*, < OF. *desmaillier*, *desmailier*, *desmailler*, *desmaeler*, *desmaller*, F. *démailler*, break the mail of, < *des-* priv. + *maille*, mail: see *dis-* and *mail*[1].] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke *dismalled* all expresse,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons *dismayld*,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

dismal (diz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dismall*, *diesmall*, *dismold*, *dysmel*, *dysemol*; < ME. *dismal*, *dismall*, *dismale*, *disemal*, *dysmal*, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*" (see quot. under II., 1), a word of which the etymology was long unrecognized, in consequence of the fusion of a phrase into an apparent single noun and the use of this noun as an adjective and the non-appearance of the AF. original: ME. *dismal*, < AF. *dis mal*, < L. *dies mali*, evil days: see *dial* and *mal-*.] I. *a.* 1. Evil; unlucky: used with *days* or *day* (being in fact *dismal*, *n.*, with the explanatory word *days* added).

The *dies mali* were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 18, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quot. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, plāgæ; see Prof. Skeat's note, Chaucer, I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness. *N. E. D.*

Her *disemals daies* and her fatal houres.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

One only *dismall day*.
Gascoigne, Works (ed. Hazlitt), i. 204.

But, full of princely bounty and great mind,
The conqueror nought cared him to slay;
But, casting wronges and all revenge behind,
More glory thought to give life than decay,
And sayd; "Paynim, this is thy *dismall day*;
Yet if thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce,
And my true liegeman yield thyselfe for ay,
Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my sovenaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 455.

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 219.

2. Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or anything perceived or apprehended, tending to depress or chill the spirits.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell
Wilt thou provoke me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gardens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

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Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Yet he was kind; or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declar'd how much he knew.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

II. *n.* **1†.** Evil days; certain days, otherwise called 'Egyptian days,' regarded as unlucky.

I not [ne wot, know not] wel how that I began,
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was *in the dismal*
That was the woundes of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase *in the dismals*. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy.
Polwart. (*Jamieson.*)

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up *in the dismals*. What can be the matter now? *Foote*, The Liar, ii.

3. *pl.* Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote*, Trip to Calais, iii.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the dismals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5†. The devil.

Ye *dismall*, devill, [L.] diabolus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, l. 20.

How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never bot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.
Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).

dismal (diz'mal), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalling*. [< *dismal*, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 344.

dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [< *dismal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Davies.*

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz'mal-i), *adv.* In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

dismalness (diz'mal-nes), *n.* The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

disman (dis-man'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *man*.] **1.** To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake.*—**2†.** To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 47.

dismantle (dis-man'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [< OF. *desmanteller*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare*; as *dis-* priv. + *mantle*: see *dis-* and *mantle*.] **1†.** To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweetheart's hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;
Dismantle you. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Specifically—**3.** To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like; as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantles* all the best Towns that were near it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 360.

4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

dismarry† (dis-mar'i), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier* = Sp. *desmaridar* (obs.), unmarry; as *dis-* priv. + *marry*[1].] To divorce.

Howebeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was *dismaryed*, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxc.

dismarshal† (dis-mär'shal), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *marshal*.] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets.

dismask† (dis-mask'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmasquer*, F. *démasquer* (= Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *smascherare*; cf. Sp. *desenmascarar*), < *des-* priv. + *masquer*, mask: see *dis-* and *mask*, *v.*] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mast'), *v. t.* [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmastrear*); as *dis-* priv. + *mast*[1].] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey
To winds and waves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63.

dismastment (dis-mast'ment), *n.* [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmastreamento*); as *dismast* + *-ment*.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

dismaw† (dis-mâ'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *maw*[1].] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vii.

dismay (dis-mā'), *v.* [< ME. *dismayen*, *desmayen*, also *demayen*, terrify, dishearten, intr. lose courage, < OF. **desmayer*, **dismayer*, in pp. *dismaye*, as adj. (equiv. to *esmayer*, *esmoyer* = Pr. *esmaiar*, with different prefix *es-*, < L. *ex*), = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmaiar* = It. *dismagare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, dismay, < L. *dis-* priv. + Goth. **magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. **magan* (pres. ind. *mæg*, E. *may*[1]), have power; cf. OHG. *magēn*, be strong, *unmagēn*, become weak, and see *mdy*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre sore affraied, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. Josh. i. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran *dismay'd* away. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But none of all the astonished train
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout.

When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.

And *dismaye you* not in no maner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I duell not fer hens.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay you* neuer a dele,
Be of good chere, hurt not yow to soore."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

He shewd him selfe to be *dismayd*,
More for the love which he had left behynd,
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel resynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 37.

=**Syn. 1.** To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II.† *intrans.* To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

dismay (dis-mā'), *n.* [< *dismay*, *v.* Cf. F. *émoi*, anxiety, flutter, < OF. *esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*), < *esmoyer*, *esmayer*, v.: see *dismay*, *v.*] **1.** Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 422.

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 532.

Ask how thou such sights
May'st see without *dismay*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

=**Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discouragement.

dismayedness† (dis-mād'nes), *n.* The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 12.

dismayful (dis-mā'fûl), *a.* [< *dismay* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld,
And much dismayd with that *dismayfull* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dismaying† (dis-mā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dismay*, *v.*] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 409.

dismayl†, *v. t.* Same as *dismail*.

disme†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dime*.

dismeasured† (dis-mezh'ūrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *measure* + *-ed*[2], after OF. *desmesure* (F. *démesuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmesurado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *des-* priv. + *mesurer*, measure.] **1.** Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Worcester.*—**2.** Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the aunciente men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present.
Golden Boke, Prol.

dismember (dis-mem'bèr), *v. t.* [< ME. *dismembren*, *desmembren*, *demembren*, < OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare*: see *demember*), dismember, < L. *dis-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] **1.** To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

Whan this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembred* he fill in swowne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Dysmembre that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 181.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire [Spain]. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.
Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 290.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

dismembered (dis-mem'bèrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *member* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *déchaussé*. (*b*) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembré*. [Rare.]

dismemberer (dis-mem'bèr-ėr), *n.* One who dismembers.

dismemberment (dis-mem'bèr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrament* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. **dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, dismember: see *dismember* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 306.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Aragonese monarchy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

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dismembrator (dis-mem'brā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desmembrador*, < ML. *dismembrator* (a plunderer), < *dismembrare*, pp. *dismembratus*, dismember: see *dismember*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dismembrator* is used. . . . It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.
The Century, XXXII. 45.

dismettled† (dis-met'ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *mettled*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellen.*

dismiss (dis-mis'), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dimissus*, < ME. *dismitten*: see *dismit*, *dimit*, *demit*[2].] 1. To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He *dismissed* the assembly. Acts xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,
I do *dismiss* you to your several countries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 daies, and were *dismiss'd* with rich presents. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically *dismissing* the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 380.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to *dismiss* the subject.

Man may *dismiss* compassion from his heart,
But God will never. *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In *law*, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was *dismissed* for lack of proof; the appeal was *dismissed* for irregularity. = **Syn. 1.** To let go. — **2.** To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

dismiss† (dis-mis'), *n.* [< *dismiss*, *v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.
Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis'al), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-al*.] 1. The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (*a*) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed
For his *dismissal*. *Wordsworth.*

(*b*) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (*c*) The act of discarding, or the state of being discarded.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or *dismissal* the wife claims her dowry.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures
By his hand were freed again; . . .
He recorded their *dismissal*, . . .
And the monk replied, "Amen!"
Longfellow, The Norman Baron.

dismission (dis-mish'on), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-ion*, after *dimission*, *demission*[2], < L. *dimissio(n-)*, < *dimittere*, dismiss: see *demission*[2], *dimission*.] 1. The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 346.

As any of ye rest came over them, or of ye other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as members without any further *dismission* or testimoniall.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the same university.

3. In *law*, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

dismissive† (dis-mis'iv), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ive*.] Giving dismission; dismissory: as, "the *dismissive* writing," *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

dismissory (dis-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ory*. Cf. *dimissory*, *demissory*.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. — 2. Granting leave to depart. — **Letter dismissory.** See *dimissory letter*, under *dimissory*.

dismit† (dis-mit'), *v. t.* [ME. *dismitten*, *dismytten*, < OF. *desmettre*, *desmetre* (= It. *dismettere*, *smettere*, as if < L. **dismittere*), var. of *demettre*, *demetre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir* = It. *dimettere*, dismiss, give up, < L. *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] and *dimit*, doublets of *dismit*, and cf. *dismiss*, which has taken the place of *dismit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Bretheren *dimitteden* Poul and Silas in to Beroan.
Wyclif, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

dismortgage (dis-môr'gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismortgaged*, ppr. *dismortgaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

dismount (dis-mount'), *v.* [< OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter* = Sp. Pg. *desmontar* = It. *dismontare*, *smontare*, < ML. *dismontare*, dismount, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount: see *mount*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dismount*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

When any one *dismounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dismounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless. — **4.** To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dismount* a picture or a jewel. — **Dismounting battery** (*milit.*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

disna (diz'nä). Scotch for *does not*.

He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

disnaturalize (dis-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnaturalized*, ppr. *disnaturalizing*. [= F. *dénaturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *desnaturalizar*; as *dis-* priv. + *naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalised* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.
Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnatured*, ppr. *disnaturing*. [< ME. *disnaturen*, < OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *disnaturare*; as *dis-* priv. + *nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquere no mo thinges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

The king
Remembered his departure, and he felt
Feelings which long from his *disnatured* breast
Ambition had expelled. *Southey.*

disnest (dis-nest'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *nest*.] 1. To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *disnest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *disobedience*, < OF. *desobedience* (= Sp. Pg. *desobediencia* = It. *disobbedienza*, *disubbidienza*), < *desobedient*, disobedient: see *disobedient*.] 1. The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners.
Rom. v. 19.

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up
My *disobedience* 'gainst the king my father.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Because no *disobedience* can ensue,
Where no submission to a judge is due.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 485.

2. Non-compliance, as with a natural law; failure to submit to a superior influence.

This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Sir R. Blackmore.

disobediency† (dis-ō-bē'di-en-si), *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor.*

disobedient (dis-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [Not found in ME. (which had *disobeisant*, q. v.); < OF. *desobedient* (= Pr. *desobediens*), disobedient, < *des-* priv. + *obedient*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obedient*. Cf. *disobey*, *disobeisant*.] 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; acting with disregard of duty; not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority: as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision.
Acts xxvi. 19.

Thou knowest since yesterday
How *disobedient* slaves the forfeit pay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency; not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

disobediently (dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

He *disobedientlie* refused to come, pretending some feare of bodille harm, through the malice of some that were about the king. *Holinshed*, Edw. III., an. 1340.

disobeisance†, *n.* [< OF. *desobeissance*, F. *désobéissance*, < *desobeissant*, disobedient: see *disobeisant*. Cf. *obeisance*.] Disobedience.

For lacke of whiche dylygence, thei that were disposed to do *disobeysaunce* were incoraged and inboldened.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *disobeisaunt*, *disobeysaunt*, < OF. *desobeissant*, F. *désobéissant*, < *des-* priv. + *obeissant*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obeisant*.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful necligent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 428.

Thenne they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *disobeysaunt* and a rebell agaynst you. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xliii.

disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.* [< ME. *disobeyen*, *disobeien*, < OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobedir* = It. *disobbedire*, *disubbidire*; cf. Sp. Pg. *desobedecer*), disobey, < *des-* priv. + *obeir*, obey: see *dis-* and *obey*.] **I.** *trans.* To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* the laws.

I needs must *disobey* him for his good;
How should I dare obey him to his harm?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

disobeyer (dis-ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who disobeys.

disobligation† (dis-ob-li-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *disoblige* + *-ation*: see *disoblige*.] 1. Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to haue given his owne library to the Vniversity of Oxford, but received *disobligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.
Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. i. 16.

disobligatory† (dis-ob'li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *disoblige* + *-atory*.] Releasing from obligation. *King Charles*, Letter to Henderson.

disoblige (dis-ō-blīj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disobliged*, ppr. *disobliging*. [< OF. *desobliger*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobrigar* = It. *disobbligare*), disoblige, < *des-* priv. + *obliger*, oblige: see *dis-* and *oblige*.] 1. To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

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Your sister here, that never *disobliged* me in her life.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Colloq.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

3†. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disobliges* the suscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

disobligement (dis-ō-blīj′ment), *n.* [< *disoblige* + *-ment.*] The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

disobliger (dis-ō-blī′jėr), *n.* One who disobliges.

disobliging (dis-ō-blī′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

disobligingly (dis-ō-blī′jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassadour.
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis-ō-blī′jing-nes), *n.* Unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok′si-dent), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *occident.*] **1.** To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.
Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok-ū-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *désoccupation* = Sp. *desocupación* = Pg. *desoccupação* = It. *disoccupazione*; as *dis-* priv. + *occupation.*] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.
Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (dī-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body. Cf. *disomatous.*] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Nerinidæ*.

disomatous (dī-sō′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δισώματος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

disopinion (dis-ō-pin′yon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *opinion.*] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, iv.

disorb (dis-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orb.*] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *dis-orb'd*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

disordenet, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *desordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, q. v.), < OF. *desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordens* covetyse of men.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

★ **disorder** (dis-ôr′dėr), *n.* [< OF. *desordre*, F. *désordre* = Pr. *desorde* = Sp. *desorden* = Pg. *desordem* = It. *disordine*, disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] **1.** Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder;* the papers are in *disorder.*

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung.
Milton, P. L., iii. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 36.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd *disorder*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionality.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derangement; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.
Thompson, Sickness, iii., note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder.*—**6.** Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such *disorder* in my wit.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

=**Syn. 1.** Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—**2.** Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—**4** and **5.** Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

disorder (dis-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordoner*, *desordonner* = Sp. Pg. *desordenar* = It. *disordinare*, < ML. *disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] **1.** To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou daign'st to shake Heav'ns solid Orbs so bright;
Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* quight?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 38.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did — nothing at all
Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered.*

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*

It is a great Folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

5†. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [< *disorder* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so deboshʼd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 109.

disorderedness (dis-ôr′dėrd-nes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles.*

disorderliness (dis-ôr′dėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation. *H. Spencer*, Education.

★ **disorderly** (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *a.* [< *disorder* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,
Heartless, unarm'd, *disorderly*, and loud.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—**5.** Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.=**Syn. 1.** Confused, jumbled.—**2** and **3.** Riotous, vicious. See *irregular.*

disorderly (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *adv.* [< *disorderly*, *a.*] **1.** Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thes. iii. 6.

disordinance†, *n.* [ME. *disordinance*, < OF. *desordenance*, *desordonnance* (= Pg. *desordenança* = It. *disordinanza*), < *desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance.*] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reson is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reson, and the body also, and certes this *disordinance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disordinate (dis-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *disordinat* = Sp. Pg. *desordenado* = It. *disordinato*, thrown into disorder, < ML. *disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare:* see *disorder*, *v.*] **1.** Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

2†. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.
Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., l. 701.

disordinately† (dis-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (*a*) Irregularly.

The temporall landes deuoutely geuen, and *disordinately* spent. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

(*b*) Inordinately.

The sorrow don so *disordinatly*
Off that wurde which he pronounced openly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3560.

disordination† (dis-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desordenación* = It. *disordinazione*, < ML. as if **disordinatio*(*n-*), < *disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate.*] Disarrangement.

disorganization (dis-ôr′ga-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *désorganisation* = Sp. *desorganización* = Pg. *desorganização;* as *disorganize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—**2.** The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*.
Scott.

disorganize (dis-ôr′ga-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing.* [= F. *désorganiser* = Sp. Pg. *desorganizar* = It. *disorganizzare;* as *dis-* priv. + *organize.*] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymoutn mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

disorganizer (dis-ôr′ga-nī-zėr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō′ri-ent), *v. t.* [= F. *désorienter* = Sp. Pg. *desorientar;* as *dis-* priv. + *orient.*] **1.** To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—**3.** Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-ō-ri-en′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orientate.*] To disorient.

disourt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *disour*, *diseor*, *diseur*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, F. *diseur*, a talker, < *dire*, < L. *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe,
For thei ben the deueles *disours* I do the to vndurstonde.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 50.

disown[1] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[1], *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

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taining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our lips, and next our words affect our thoughts.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 306.

disown[2] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[2]. A different word from *disown*[1] (as *own*[2] from *own*[1]), but now hardly distinguished in use.] 1. To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
The time's and season's influence *disown*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, i.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

=Syn. To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.

disownment (dis-ōn′ment), *n.* [< *disown*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. *J. J. Gurney.*

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok′si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxidate.*] Same as *deoxidate*.

disoxidation (dis-ok-si-dā′shon), *n.* [< *disoxidate:* see *-ation.*] Same as *deoxidation*.

disoxygenate (dis-ok′si-je-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxygenate.*] To deoxidate.

disoxygenation (dis-ok′si-je-nā′shon), *n.* [< *disoxygenate:* see *-ation.*] Deoxidation.

dispace† (dis-pās′), *v.* [One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < *dis-*, in different directions, + *pace*, walk; or else meant for *dispace*, < L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spatiari*, walk, walk about: see *space* and *expatiate*.] I. *intrans.* To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterflie,
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 250.

II. *trans.* To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 265.

dispack† (dis-pak′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despacquer*, < *des-* priv. + *pacquer*, pack: see *pack*.] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lump *dispackt*,
From Fiery Element did Light extract.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

dispaint† (dis-pānt′), *v. t.* [Improp. for *depaint*. Cf. OF. *despeindre*, paint out, efface.] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within
With sondry colours. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 50.

dispair† (dis-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pair*. Cf. L. *disparare*, part, of similar formation: see *disparate*.] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

dispand† (dis-pand′), *v. t.* [= OF. *despandre*, < L. *dispandere*, spread out, expand, < *dis-*, apart, + *pandere*, spread. Cf. *expand*.] To spread out; display. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispansion† (dis-pan′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **dispansio*(*n-*), < *dispandere*, pp. *dispansus*, spread out: see *dispand*.] The act of spreading out or displaying. *Bailey*, 1731.

disparadise (dis-par′a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparadised*, ppr. *disparadising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *paradise*.] To remove from paradise. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

disparage†, *n.* [< ME. *disparage*, < OF. *despare*, an unequal marriage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *parage*, *peerage*. Cf. *disparage*, *v.*] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a *disparage*
To his estaat, so lowe for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 852.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

disparage (dis-par′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [< ME. *disparagen*, *desparagen*, < OF. *desparager*, *desparagier*, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, disparage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *disparage*, *n.*] 1†. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Allas! that any of my nacioun
Sholde evere so foule *disparaged* be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213.

And that your high degree
Is much *disparag'd* to be match'd with me.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence—3. To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak slightingly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

=Syn. 3. *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

disparageable† (dis-par′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *disparage* + *-able.*] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the bloud royal and regal majesty. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1563.

disparagement (dis-par′āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desparagement*, *disparagement* (F. *déparagement*), < *desparager*, marry to one of inferior condition: see *disparage*, *v.*] 1†. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value o' my land.
Quar. 'Slid, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklock of the law.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honour.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

What disgraces
And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

=Syn. 3. Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

disparager (dis-par′āj-ėr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par′āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters*, On Job, p. 428.

disparate (dis′pa-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *disparate* = It. *disparato*, *sparato*, < L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-* priv. + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal. Cf. *compare*[2], and see *disparity*, *dispair*.] I. *a.* Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define disparate predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher [than that of a bishop], then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 169.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 31.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. *n.* One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates;* because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

disparately (dis′pa-rāt-li), *adv.* In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis′pa-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index. *Mind*, XI. 60.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.
W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparcle†, *v.* See *disparkle*.

disparition† (dis-pa-rish′on), *n.* [< F. *disparition*, < ML. as if **disparitio*(*n-*), < *disparere*, disappear: see *disappear*.] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disparition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much hee affected secrecie in this intended departure.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

disparity (dis-par′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disparities* (-tiz). [< F. *disparité* = Sp. *disparidad* = Pg. *disparidade* = It. *disparità*, < ML. *disparita*(*t-*)*s*, inequality, < L. *dispar*, unequal, < *dis-* priv. + *par*, equal. Cf. *parity*.] 1. The state or character of being disparate. (*a*) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence: as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,
Estates, and fortunes.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

(*b*) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne, Air and Angels.

2†. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

=Syn. *Dissimilarity*, etc. (see *difference*), disproportion.

dispark (dis-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *park.*] 1. To divest of the character or uses of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . . Since the Reformation, however, it had been *disparked*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 132.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 87.

disparkle† (dis-pär′kl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *disparcle;* a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparple* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitoures that dwelled in cottages *disparkled* thereabouts saw men comming whome they iudged to be theire enemies, . . . [they] fled to the wilde mountaynes that were full of snowe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

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The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *R. Clerke*, Sermons (1637), p. 471.

disparple† (dis-pär′pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple*; also by apheresis *sparple*, *sperple*; < ME. *disparplen*, *desparplen*, also *disparpoilen*, *disparblen*, divide, scatter, intr. disperse, < OF. *desparpeillier*, *desparpaillier*, *desparpeler*, *disparpeillier*, *desperpouillier*, etc. (= Sp. *desparpajar* = It. *sparpagliare*; also with different but equiv. prefix *es-*, OF. *esparpeiller*, F. *éparpiller* = Pr. *esparpalhar*), scatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *des-*, in different directions, + **parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Pr. *parpalho* = It. dial. *parpaja*, *parpaj*, It. *parpaglione*, a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly: see *papilio* and *pavilion*. So mod. Pr. *esfarfalnà*, scatter, < *farfalla*, a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio*(*n-*).] I. *trans.* To scatter; disperse.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparplith*, or scaterith the scheep. *Wyclif*, John x. 12.

I bath'd, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. *intrans.* To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of scheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and *desparpleth*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed. *Hudson*, Judith, iv. 339.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *v.* [< OF. *despartir*, F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *despartir* = It. *dispartire*, *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispertire*, distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, part, divide: see *part*. Cf. *depart*.] I. *trans.* 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.

When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extreme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful Sway. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.

Once more
Were they united, to be yet again
Disparted — pitiable lot!
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted*, we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *gun.*: (*a*) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (*b*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar*.

II. *intrans.* To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds *disparted*. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud *disparts* and rolls away from heaven.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *n.* [< *dispart*, *v.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (*b*) A dispart-sight.

dispart-sight (dis-pärt′sīt), *n.* In *gun.*, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion† (dis-pash′on), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passion*.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion*.
Sir W. Temple, Gardening.

dispassionate (dis-pash′on-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passionate*. Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapassionado* = It. *disappassionato*.] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool: applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate*. *Ames*, Works, II. 38.

Quiet, *dispassionate*, and cold. *Tennyson*, A Character.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to actions or sentiments: as, *dispassionate* proceedings; *dispassionate* views.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Crumwel; he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

=Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

dispassionately (dis-pash′on-āt-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

dispassioned (dis-pash′ond), *a.* [< *dispassion* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *dispassionate*.] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,
As often visit cottages as thrones.
Cawthorn, Equality of Human Conditions.

dispatch, dispatcher, etc. See *despatch*, etc.

dispathy (dis′pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *dispathies* (-thiz). [= F. *dispathie*, an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια*, insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δυσπαθής*, hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάθος*, feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy*, but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis-* priv. + *-pathy*, as in *apathy*, *sympathy*, etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*.
Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pâ′pėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauper*.] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*.
Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.

dispauperize (dis-pâ′pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized*, ppr. *dispauperizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *pauperize*.] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.
J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs′), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *peace*.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell*.

dispeed† (dis-pēd′), *v. t.* [For **dispeed*, < *dis-* + *speed*; perhaps suggested by *dispatch*.] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew. *Southey*.

dispel (dis-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled*, ppr. *dispelling*. [< L. *dispellere*, drive away, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*. Cf. *depel*.] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear
That I should die an early death.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually *dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 122.

=Syn. *Disperse*, *Scatter*, etc. (see *dissipate*), banish, remove.

dispeller (dis-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

dispend† (dis-pend′), *v. t.* [< ME. *dispenden*, *despenden*, < OF. *despendre* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere*, < ML. *dispendere*, by apheresis *spendere* (> AS. *ā-spendan*, E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spendere* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere*, weigh out, dispense, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *spend*, *expend*.] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly *dispendit*,
And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9333.

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,
They would *dispend* them all.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispender† (dis-pen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *dispendour*, *despendour*, < OF. *despendeor*, *despendeour*, *despendeur*, < *despendre*, dispend: see *dispend* and *-er*[1].] One who dispends.

The gretter riches that a man hath, the moo *despendours* he hath. *Chaucer*, Melibeus, § 53.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dispensable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or being abrogated or remitted by, dispensation. See *dispensation*, 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University disputations; the theologians disputed as to the *dispensability* of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.

dispensable (dis-pen′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile*, that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *despensable*, prodigal, abundant, < ML. *dispensabilis*, pertaining to expenses); as *dispense* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.
State Trials, Col. Andrewe, an. 1680.

2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable*, voluntary, and commutable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.
Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable*. *Swinburne*, Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all *dispensable*, it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond*.

dispensary (dis-pen′sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire*, a dispensary (cf. OF. *despensaire*, expense), < ML. *dispensarius*, adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see *dispenser*), < *dispensa*, provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see *spence*, and *dispend*, *dispense*.] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary*.

The *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor.
Garth, Dispensary, Pref.

2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā′shon), *n.* [= D. *dispensatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation*, < OF. *despensation*, F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensación* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione*, < L. *dispensatio*(*n-*), management, charge, direction, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, manage, regulate, distribute, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad *dispensation*; a merciful *dispensation*.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers*.

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations*, is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvi.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation*; the new or Gospel *dispensation*. See *grace*. (*b*) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation*.

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.
Edwards, Works, I. 160.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 247.

4†. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 279.

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5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a *Dispensation.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking *dispensations*, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of *dispensation* arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

dispensational (dis-pen-sā'shon-al), *a.* [< *dispensation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain *dispensational* periods were revealed in Scripture. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *dispensatif*, F. *dispensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispensativo*, < ML. *dispensativus*, < L. *dispensatus*, pp. of *dispensare*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] 1†. Administrative; official. — 2. Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative* power.

All poyntes that be *dispensative*.
Rede Me and Be not Wrothe (ed. Arber), p. 55.

dispensatively (dis-pen'sā-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 328.

dispensator (dis'pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dispensateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensador* = It. *dispensatore*, *spensatore*, < L. *dispensator*, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great *dispensator* of all such graces the family needs.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

dispensatory (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dispensatoire* = Pg. It. *dispensatorio*, < LL. *dispensatorius*, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. *dispensatorium*, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory), < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator*.] I. *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopœia.

The description of the whole oyntment is to be found in the chymicall *dispensatory* of Crollius.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 997.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick *dispensatories*, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo. *Boyle*, Works, II. 126.

dispensatress† (dis-pen'sā-tres), *n.* [< *dispensator* + *-ess*, = F. It. *dispensatrice*.] A female dispenser.

dispense (dis-pens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing*. [Formerly also *dispence*; < ME. *dispensen* = D. *dispenseren* = G. *dispensiren* = Dan. *dispensere* = Sw. *dispensera*, < OF. *despenser*, *despencer*, F. *dispenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensar* = It. *dispensare*, *spensare*, < L. *dispensare*, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, weigh out, ML. expend: see *dispend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun *dispenses* heat and light; to *dispense* charity, medicines, etc.

Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol *dispence*
To vynes sette agayne his influence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can *dispense* to all both Light and Heat.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense,
And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid *dispense*.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Scott.*

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly admeasured, Justice justly *dispenced*; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 35.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards *dispence* according to his pleasure.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state.
Dryden.

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

P. jun. A priest!
Cyn. O no, he is *dispensed* withal.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Longinus *dispenses* himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

4†. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was *dispensed*
With golde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III.

=Syn. 1. *Dispense*, *Distribute*, *Allot*, *Apportion*, *Assign*. *Dispense* is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to *distribute* gifts; to *assign* the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to *distribute* rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to *allot* some portion of our life to consider the end of it.
Addison, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath *assign'd* us. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 231.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispence*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 30.

2†. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou *dispense* with Heaven for such an oath?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence — **To dispense with.** (*a*) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general *dispensed with* all formalities.

He [the pope] hath *dispensed with* the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrews.*

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that *dispenses with* oaths! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and *dispense with* outward forms.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(*b*) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to *dispense with* all but the bare necessaries of life; I can *dispense with* your services.

He will *dispense with* his right to clear information.
Jeremy Collier.

Switzerland has altogether *dispensed with* the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 382.

(*c*†) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have *dispens'd with* my attendance on
The duke, to bid you welcome.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once.
Richardson.

(*d*†) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to *dispense with* this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to *dispense with* all offences against the Spiritual Laws. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery. *Milton.*

(*e*†) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutts] would on no occasion *dispense with* herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*f*) To do or perform: as, to *dispense with* miracles. *Waller.* (*g*) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed with*, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 362.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

dispenset (dis-pens'), *n.* [Also *dispence*; < ME. *dispense*, *despense*, also *dispence*, *despence*, < OF. *despense* (also *despens*), F. *dispense* (> Sw. *dispens*) = Pr. *despensa* (also *despens*) = OSp. *despesa* = Pg. *despesa*, *despeza* = It. *dispensa*, < ML. *dispensa*, expense, provision, also a buttery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abbr. of *dispense*), < L. *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, dispend, expend: see *dispend.*] 1. Dispensation.

For wraththe hath no Conscience,
He makith ech man otheris foo;
Ther-with he getith his *dispence*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence
Aboue alle women, in bedlem whan she lay,
At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret *dispence*,
She weryd a keuerche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vaut ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many raunges reard along the wall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

3. A larder; a spence. *Mabbe.*

dispenser (dis-pen'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *despenser*, *despencer*, < OF. *despensier*, *despencier*, < ML. *dispensarius*, manager, steward, < *dispensa*, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. *dispenseor*, *dispensour*, a steward, < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator* and *dispense*, *n.* Hence by apheresis *spenser*, *spencer*. In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1†. A manager; a steward. — 2. One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a *dispenser* of medicines; a *dispenser* of gifts or of favors; a *dispenser* of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and *dispenser* of his mercies, Christ the Righteous. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The drowsy hours, *dispensers* of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dis-pen'sing), *p. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the *dispensing* power of the pope. — 2. That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a *dispensing* chemist or druggist.

dispeople (dis-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling*. [< OF. *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (= Sp. *despoblar* = Pg. *despovoar*), var., with prefix *des-*, of *depeupler*, *depopler*, *depopuler*, < L. *depopulari*, ravage, depopulate: see *depeople* and *depopulate*.] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 151.

France was almost *dispeopled*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis-pē'plėr), *n.* [< *dispeople* + *-er*[1]. Cf. Sp. *despoblador* = Pg. *despovoador*.] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains
Have quash'd the stern *dispeopler* of the plains.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, ix.

disperance†, *n.* Same as *desperance*.

disperge† (dis-pėrj'), *v. t.* [= Pr. *disperger* = It. *dispergere*, *spergere*, < L. *dispergere*, scatter about, disperse: see *disperse*.] To disperse.

dispermatous (dī-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*(*τ-*), seed, + *-ous*.] Same as *dispermous*. *Thomas.*

dispermous (dī-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

disperple† (dis-pėr'pl), *v.* Same as *disparple*.

dispersal (dis-pėr'sal), *n.* [< *disperse* + *-al.*] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into *dispersal* by an aggressive display of force.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 279.

★ **disperse** (dis-pėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing*. [< F. *disperser* = Sp. Pg. *dispersar*, < L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter abroad, disperse, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spargere*, pp. *sparsus*, scatter: see *sparse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves *disperse*. *Chapman.*

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were *dispers'd* and driven back by Weather.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet *disperse* the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.
Wordsworth, Lucy Gray.

2†. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

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The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and *dispersed* it to his workemen in generall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 136.

3. To diffuse; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 255.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which *dispersed* the Contagion exceedingly. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppresse, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4†. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument.
B. Jonson.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is *dispersed*.

I'll *disperse* the cloud
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act
Ne'er equall'd yet.
Fletcher (and another?) Prophetess, ii. 2.

=Syn. 1 and **5**. *Dispel, Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—**3.** To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The cadi went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we directed a Moor to cry, That all people should in the night-time keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

2†. To become diffused or spread; spread.

Th' Almighties Care doth diuerely *disperse*
Ore all the parts of all this Vniverse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

dispersed†, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers, dispars*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperse, v.*] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower.*

dispersed (dis-pėrst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse, v.*] Scattered: specifically, in *entom.*, said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—*scattered* being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—**Dispersed harmony.** See *harmony.*

dispersedly (dis-pėr'sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

dispersedness (dis-pėr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

dispersenesst (dis-pėrs'nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africk.
Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-pėr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift (1596).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 269.

dispersion (dis-pėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersión* = Pg. *dispersão* = It. *dispersione, spersione*, < LL. *dispersio(n-)*, a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse, v.*] **1.** The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In *optics*, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction.*

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium.
Tait, Light, § 72.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion*.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 334.

4. In *med.* and *surg.*, the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—**5.** In *math.*, the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{12}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—**Anomalous dispersion**, in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the usual prismatic spectrum in the order of the colors.—**Cone of dispersion.** See *cone.*—**Dispersion of the bisectrices**, in *crystal.*, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *crossed, horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—**Dispersion of the optic axes**, in *crystal.*, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values; it is usually described as $\rho > v$, or $\rho < v$, according as the angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—**Epipolic dispersion.** See *epipolic.*—**The dispersion**, the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity; the diaspora: most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries: as, *the* Parthian *dispersion; the dispersion* of Asia Minor; *the* Egyptian *dispersion; the dispersion* in Rome. See *diaspora.*

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of *the dispersion*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 553.

dispersive (dis-pėr'siv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispersif*; as *disperse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-pėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-pėr'siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-pėr'son-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalized*, ppr. *dispersonalizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize*.] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalize* myself into a vicarious egotism. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-pėr'son-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personate*. Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare.* [Rare.]

dispersonification (dis-pėr-son'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dispersonify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personify*.] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena.
Grote, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispill†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *spill*.] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *dispilled*.
The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251).

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v. t.* [For *disspirit*, < *dis-* priv. + *spirit*.] **1.** To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 268.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier.*

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt.

dispirited (dis-pir'i-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit, v.*] **1.** Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 233.

2 Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

Dispirited recitations. *Hammond*, Works, IV., Pref.

dispiritedly (dis-pir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiritedness (dis-pir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical appensa have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritedness*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 45.

dispiritment (dis-pir'it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all.
Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispiset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despise*.

dispitet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *despite*.

dispiteoust, *a.* See *despiteous*.

dispitoust, dispitouslyt. See *despitous, despitously*.

displace (dis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing*. [< OF. *desplacer*, F. *déplacer*, displace, < *des-* priv. + *placer*, place: see *place*.] **1.** To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:
My shrubs *displac'd* from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham.*

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3†. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or ealdorman, but took his place alongside of him. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

displaceable (dis-plā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *displace* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Dict.*

displaced (dis-plāst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace, v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for any other cause.

displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement*; as *displace* + *-ment*.] **1.** A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.
Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*

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Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular *displacement* of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 312.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term remplacement is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not *displacement* or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.
W. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.

3. In *hydros.*, the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons *displacement*.

4. In *phar.*, a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as *percolation*.

5. In *mech.*, the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the *displacements* of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the *displacement* of any one particle at different times. *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, i. 10.

Center of displacement. See *center*[1].—**Composition of displacements.** See *composition*.—**Displacement diagram.** See *diagram*.—**Displacement of zero,** the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, which requires several years to reach a constant volume.—**Electric displacement,** the quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.
A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133.

Tangential displacement of a curve, the integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacency† (dis-plā′sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *displacentia*, restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*, *displicency*), dislike, dissatisfaction, < *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *displicence*, *displicency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displacency*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 12.

displacer (dis-plā′sėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which displaces.—2. In *chem.*, an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter* = Sp. Pg. *desplantar* = It. *dispiantare*, *spiantare*, < ML. as if **displantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*, *v.*] 1. To pluck up; dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had them tell all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

displantation (dis-plan-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation* = Sp. *desplantación* = It. *spiantazione*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. *Raleigh.*

displat (dis-plat′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displatted*, ppr. *displatting*. [< *dis-* priv. + *plat*[3].] To unbraid. *Hakewill.*

display (dis-plā′), *v.* [< ME. *displayen*, *displayen*, < OF. *despleier*, *desploier*, *desploer*, *desplier*, F. *déployer* (> E. *deploy*, q. v.) = Pr. *desplegar*, *despleyar* = Sp. *desplegar* = Pg. *despregar* = It. *dispiegare*, *spiegare*, < ML. *displicare*, unfold, display, L. (in pp. *displicatus*) scatter, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Hence by apheresis *splay*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Berthe up his fethrys *displayed* like a sayle.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 156.

Dysplaye that crane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So having said, eftsoones he gan *display*
His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the Tartar his colours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosoms *displaid*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen
Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying*
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day,
And in bold Strokes the vicious Town *display*.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented. *Macaulay*, History.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

4†. To discover; descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 74.

5. In *printing*, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc.=**Syn.** 2. To parade, show off.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

2. To make a show or display.—3. To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

★ **display** (dis-plā′), *n.* [< *display*, *v.*] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die,
Without *display*, without parade.
Byron, Parisina, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 223.

=**Syn.** *Show*, *Parade*, etc. See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *display*, *v.*] 1. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*. (*b*) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*.—3. In *printing*, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention.—**Descendent displayed.** See *descendent*.—**Displayed foreshortened,** in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**Displayed recursant,** in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed tergiant*.


Eagle Displayed.

displayer (dis-plā′ėr), *n.* One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

display-letter (dis-plā′let′ėr), *n.* Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā′stand), *n.* A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā′tīp), *n.* A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

disple† (dis′pl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *disciple*, *v.*] To discipline.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27.

displeasance† (dis-plez′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *displeasaunce*; < ME. *displeasance*, *displeasaunce*, < AF. *displesance*, OF. *displeisance*, *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance* = Pr. *desplazensa* = Sp. Pg. *displicencia* = It. *dispiacenza*, *dispiacenzia*, *spiacenza*, < ML. *displacentia* (> E. *displacency*), a restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacency*, *displeasant*, *displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasance* of theym y[t] love it I dare not reporte. *Jul. Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1, back.

Cordeill said she lov'd him as behoov'd:
Whose simple answere, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to *displeasaunce* moov'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 28.

displeasant† (dis-plez′ant), *a.* [< ME. **displesant*, < AF. **displesant*, restored form of OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*, < ML. *displacen(t-)s*, L. *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasant*.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highnesse, at his upriseing and comeing thereunto, may finde the said chamber pure, cleane, wholisome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 202).

That no man would invite
The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

displeasantly† (dis-plez′ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declared himself.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

displease (dis-plēz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [< ME. *displesen*, *desplesen*, < AF. **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, later *despluire*, mod. F. *déplaire* = Pr. *desplazer* = Sp. *desplacer* = Pg. *desprazer* = It. *dispiacere*, *spiacere*, < ML. *displacere*, restored form of L. *displicere*, displease, < *dis-* priv. + *placere*, please: see *please*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi. 7.

If strange meats *displease*,
Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste.
Donne, Satires.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard. *Milton*, P. L., x. 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it? *Barrow*, Works, III. vii.

Always teasing others, always teas'd,
His only pleasure is — to be *displeas'd*.
Cowper, Conversation.

2†. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. and Fl.*

[Frequently followed by *to* in old English.]
=**Syn.** 1. To annoy, chafe, provoke, pique, fret.

II. *intrans.* To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

displeasedly (dis-plē′zed-li), *adv.* In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.
Bp. Hall, The Happy Man.

displeasedness (dis-plē′zed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness. *W. Montague.*

displeaser (dis-plē′zėr), *n.* One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plē′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *displease*, *v.*] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing* thing to his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

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displeasingly (dis-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing, annoying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats
Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i.

displeasingness (dis-plē′zing-nes), *n.* Distastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

displeasurable (dis-plezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pleasurable*.] Disagreeable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

displeasure (dis-plezh′ūr), *n.* [< AF. *displeasure* (F. *déplaisir*), < **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaire*, displease: see *displease*, and cf. *dis-* and *pleasure*.] 1. The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the [Earl of Leicester] that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 366.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure*. *Brougham*.

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure*. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a toothache. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 126.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do*.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I *do* them a *displeasure*. Judges xv. 3.

5†. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham*, Music.

=Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

displeasure (dis-plezh′ūr), *v. t.* [< *displeasure*, *n.*] To displease; be displeasing or annoying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon*, Ambition.

displenish (dis-plen′ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *plenish*.] To disfurnish; deprive of plenishing; dispose of the plenishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displenished*. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 1.

displenishment (dis-plen′ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of displenishing.—2. The condition of being displenished.

displicence, displicency (dis′pli-sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< L. *displicentia*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see *displacency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displicence*, *displicency*.] Displeasure; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin*, Works, I. i. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or *displicency* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode† (dis-plōd′), *v.* [< L. *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, spread out, burst asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *plaudere*, strike, clap, beat. Cf. *applaud*, *explode*.] I. *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

displosion† (dis-plō′zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **displosio(n-)*, < *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, burst asunder: see *displode*.] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

displosive† (dis-plō′siv), *a.* [< L. *displosus*, pp. of *displodere*, displode, + *-ive*.] Explosive.

displume (dis-plōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displumed*, ppr. *displuming*. [< OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, strip of feathers, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plumare*, feather: see *plume*, *v.* Cf. *deplume*.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displumed* hills stood clear against the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-point′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *point*, *n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too-fast,
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

dispondaic (dī-spon-dā′ik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + *-ic*, after *spondaic*.] Of or pertaining to a dispondee; consisting of or constituting two spondees: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

dispondee (dī-spon′dē), *n.* [< L. *dispondēus*, LL. also *dispondius*, < Gr. *δισπόνδειος*, a double spondee, < *δι-*, two-, + *σπονδείος*, spondee: see *spondee*.] In *pros.*, a double spondee; two spondees regarded as forming one compound foot.

dispondeus (dī-spon-dē′us), *n.*; pl. *dispondei* (-i). [L.: see *dispondee*.] Same as *dispondee*.

dispone (dis-pōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disponed*, ppr. *disponing*. [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondre*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre*, *disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, and cf. *dispose*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance,
And hem *disponeth* thorugh his ordinaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 964.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of*.

Of my moble thou *dispone*
Right as the semeth best is for to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 800.

Man propons but God *dispons*.
Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 384.

dispenee (dis-pō-nē′), *n.* [< *dispone* + *-ee*[1].] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

disponent (dis-pō′nent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *disponente*, < L. *disponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*.] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—**Disponent form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.

disponer (dis-pō′nėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disponge† (dis-punj′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *sponge*.] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *dispunge*.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

disport (dis-pōrt′), *v.* [< ME. *disporten*, **desporten*, divert, play, < OF. *desporter* = It. **disportar* (in deriv.) (< ML. as if **disportare*), var. of *deporter*, *depporter*, bear, support, manage, dispense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. *déporter*, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare*, deport, divert, < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport; ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *distract*, *divert*, *transport*), divert, amuse, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry. See *deport*. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1†. To carry away; transport; deport.

And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons comming with him from beyond the seas into the realme of Englande, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realme of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murther, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten, . . .
And with hire tales wenden hire *disporten*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

Tho was this wofull wife comforted
By alle wales and *disported*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less striking.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sauage man and his prive counseile, and ther thei rested and *disported*, and spake of many thinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.
Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 66.

disport (dis-pōrt′), *n.* [< ME. *disport*, *disporte*, *desporte*, < OF. **desport*, *disport*, *deport* = Pg. *desporto* (obs.) = It. *disporto* (ML. *diportus*), disport; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Desportes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his compayne from theire *disporte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

All prepare
For revels and *disport*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 3.

Thy feathered Ileges bill and wings
In love's *disport* employ.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

disportment (dis-pōrt′ment), *n.* The act of disporting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

disposable (dis-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *dispose* + *-able*.] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look? *Everett*, Orations, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.
Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 28.

disposal (dis-pō′zal), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-al*.] 1. The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—2. A disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler*, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
Milton, S. A., l. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at*, *in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next *in* his *disposal*? *Bp. Atterbury.*

I am *at* your *disposal* the whole morning.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Of all the tools *at* Law's *disposal*, sure
That named Vigilarum is the best—
That is, the worst—to whose has to bear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Disposition, distribution.—3 and 4. Control, ordering, direction.

dispose (dis-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disposed*, ppr. *disposing*. [< ME. *disposen*, < OF. *disposer*, *desposer*, F. *disposer*, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after *poser*, set, place (see *pose*[3]), < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange, dispose, etc.: see *dispone*, and cf. *disposition*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

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The xxxth day x pounde hony *dispose*
In it wel scommed first, and use it soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

As for the Pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *dispos'd* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically—**2.** To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed themselves* otherwise. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 308.

Do you proceed into the Fumitory, . . . and so *dispose yourself* over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thi youth aftir my doctryne,
To all norture thi corage to enclyne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

But if thee list unto Court to throng,
And there to hunt after the hoped pray,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 504.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden*.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 27.

Suspicions . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.
Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

6†. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,
Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.
Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See *form*. = **Syn. 1.** To range, rank, group. — **2.** Order, regulate, fit. — **5.** Lead, induce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb*.

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.
Macaulay, On History.

2†. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

To dispose of. (*a*) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has *disposed of* his house advantageously; he *disposed of* his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed of* his books among his friends; I have *disposed of* that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose of*; they knew not how to *dispose of* their time.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller*.

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I am glad she is *disposed of*, for she grows old and is very painfull. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed of* yourself elsewhere.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately — is there nothing you could *dispose of*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

(*b*) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to *dispose of* their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 33.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment
Given to *dispose of* monarchies.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing of* the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

A planet *disposes of* any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if ☉ be in ♈, the house of ♂, then ♂ *disposes of* ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 340.

Disposing mind and memory. See *memory*.

dispose† (dis-pōz'), *n.* [< *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I rest most dutious to your *dispose*.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own *dispose* now.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3.

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires.
Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxxi. § 2.

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected, fram'd to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and coumfort, be ye sure,
To euery *wele disposid* creature.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1048.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breeth ful soure stinketh,
That sheweth wel thou art not *wel disposed*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., l. 33.

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,
Not *well dispos'd*, and has denied all visits.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-pō'zed-li), *adv.* With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.
Whyte Melville, The Queen's Maries.

disposedness (dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him
The absolute *disposer* of the earth,
That has the sharpest sword.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all bids thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Leave events to their *Disposer*. *Boyle*.

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.
Wotton.

disposingly (dis-pō'zing-li), *adv.* In a manner ★to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *disposition*, *disposicion*, *disposicioun* = D. *dispositie* = G. Dan. Sw. *disposition*, < OF. *disposition*, F. *disposition* = Sp. *disposición* = Pg. *disposição* = It. *disposizione*, < L. *dispositio*(*n*-), arrangement, etc., < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange: see *dispone* and *dispose*.] **1.** A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certain bestowing of thinges, and an apt declaring what is meete for every parte, as tyme and place doe beste require. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 408.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction: but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.
2 Esd. viii. 38, 39.

3. In *arch.*, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy protecciouu,
Dyane, and in thi *dispositioun*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1506.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.
Acts vii. 53.

Appoint [*i. e.*, arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father;
Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 373.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 64.

Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*. *Blundeville*.

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thei that purposen to be good and trewe,
Weel sette by noble *dispositioun*,
Contynue in good condicioun,
Thei are the first that fallen in damage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. Judith viii. 29.

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusillanimous Act in your Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

7. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed. — **8.** Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good *disposition*, 'tend your ladyship.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;
Due reference of place, and exhibition;
With such accommodation, and besort,
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Disposition and settlement, in *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering. — **5** and **6.** *Inclination*, *Tendency*, etc. See *bent*[1].

dispositional (dis-pō-zish'ọn-al, *a.* [< *disposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disposition.

dispositive† (dis-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispositif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispositivo*, < ML. *dispositivus*, < L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion and ruin. *Bates*, Great Duty of Resignation.

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See *clause*.

dispositively† (dis-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne*. — **2.** By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 10.

dispositor† (dis-poz'i-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *despositor*, *dispositour* = Pg. *dispositor* = It. *dispositore*, <

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L. as if **dispositor*, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] 1. A disposer. —2. In *astrol.*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. *Raymond Lully* (trans.).

dispossess (dis-pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despossesser*, *depossesser* = Pr. *despossezir* = It. *dispossessare*, *spossessare*; as *dis-* priv. + *possess*, *v.* Cf. OF. *desposser*, also *desposseder*, F. *déposséder* = Sp. *desposeer* (cf. Pg. *despossar*, *desapossar*), < ML. *dispossidere*, dispossess, < *dis-* priv. + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *possess*.] 1. To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; disseize: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant *of* his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants *of* the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 53.

The Christians were utterly *dispossest of* Judea by Saladine the Aegyptian Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 113.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South*, Sermons.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them *of* this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] —**Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

dispossessed (dis-pọ-zest′), *a.* [< *dis-* + (*self-*) *possessed*.] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

dispossession (dis-pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *dépossession*; as *dispossess* + *-ion*. Cf. *possession*.] 1. The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed.—2. The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac possession, or the like.

That heart [Mary Magdalene's] . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

3. In *law*, same as *ouster*.

dispossessor (dis-pọ-zes′ọr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessors* besides their infamy. *Cowley*, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

dispost† (dis-pōst′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *post*^{2}.] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, thinke thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie,
Disposted all in post. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

disposure† (dis-pō′zụr), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.] 1. Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good [gowns], they sit so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

Would you have me,
Neglecting mine own family, to give up
My estate to his *disposure*? *Massinger*, City Madam, i. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchained to the *disposure* of his lady. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

2. Posture; disposition; state.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Distribution; allotment.

In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the master. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife;
But was, by sweetening so his will,
All order and *disposure* still. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, x.

5. Natural disposition.

His sweet *disposure*,
As much abhorring to behold, as do
Any unnatural and bloody action. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

dispraisable† (dis-prā′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *dispraise* + *-able*.] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams.*

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising*. [Early mod. E. also *disprayse*; < ME. *dispreisen*, *dispreysen*, < OF. *despreiser*, *despreser*, *desprisier*, *dispriser* (> E. *dis-prize*) = Pr. *desprezar*, *despreciar* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *desprezar* = It. *disprezzare*, *dispregiare*, dispraise, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise*, *prize*^{2}, and cf. *disprize*.] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Of such
To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *n.* [< *dispraise*, *v.*] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diuersified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sexe: or as they speake in praise or *dispraise*, vsing a diuers Idiom. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise*;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

=Syn. Disparagement, opprobrium.

dispraiser (dis-prā′zẹr), *n.* One who dispraises. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispraisingly (dis-prā′zing-li), *adv.* By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

dispread (dis-pred′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreading*. [For **disspread*, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *spread*.] I. *trans.* To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

II. *intrans.* To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream. *Thomson*, Summer.

dispreader† (dis-pred′ẹr), *n.* One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

dispreise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dispraise*.

disprejudice† (dis-prej′ụ-dis), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prejudice*.] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will easilie be so far *disprejudic'd* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 5.

dispreparet (dis-prē-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prepare*.] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes*, The Kingdom of Darkness.

disprison (dis-priz′n), *v. t.* [< OF. *desprisoner*, *desprisonner*, *disprisonner* (= It. *sprigionare*), < *des-* priv. + *prisoner*, *prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison*, *v.*] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

disprivacied (dis-prī′va-sid), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privacy* + *-ed*^{2}.] Deprived of or debarred from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *dis-privacied* moods,
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes. *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

disprivilege (dis-priv′i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *privilege*.] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, iv.

disprize (dis-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing*. [< OF. *dispriser*, *disprisier*, var. of *despreiser*, *despreser*, undervalue, > E. *dispraise*: see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*^{2}, *praise*.] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is 't the time alone is here *dispriced*,
But the whole man of time, yea, Cæsar's self,
Brought in disvalue. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

disprofess† (dis-prọ-fes′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profess*.] To renounce the profession of.

His armes, which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

disprofit (dis-prof′it), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profit*.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profite, he fell into double *disprofite*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1710.

disprofitable† (dis-prof′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desprofitable*, *desprouffitable*, < *des-* priv. + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-prōf′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *disproofe*, *disproufe*; < *disprove* (as if < *dis-* priv. + *proof*), after *prove*.] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

disproperty† (dis-prop′ẻr-ti), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *property*.] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And *dispropertied* their freedoms. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *disproportion*, F. *disproportion* = Sp. *desproporción* = Pg. *desproporção* = It. *disproporzione*, *sproporzione*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *n.*] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear;
No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, i. 23.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight. . . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps.*

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [= F. *disproportionner* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionar* = It. *sproporzionare*, < ML. *disproportionare*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *v.*] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He can perform whatever he strenuously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-a-bl), *a.* [< *disproportion* + *-able*.] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength. *Hammond*, Works, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-a-bli), *adv.* Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-al), *a.* [= F. *disproportionnel*; as *disproportion* + *-al*.] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

disproportionality (dis-prọ-pōr-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *disproportional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being disproportional.

The world so 's setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 60.

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disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-i), *adv.* Without proportion; unconformably; unequally.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *disproportionné* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionado* = It. *disproporzionato, sproporzionato,* < ML. *disproportionatus,* pp. of *disproportionare:* see *disproportion, v.,* and cf. *proportionate.*] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due proportion of parts or relations: as, a *disproportionate* development; means *disproportionate* to the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Grecian commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantons; and they are growing every day more *disproportionate,* and therefore less capable of being held together by simple governments. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. *Boyle.*

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being disproportionate; want of proportion.

dispropriate† (dis-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispropriated,* ppr. *dispropriating.* [< ML. **dispropriatus,* pp. of **dispropriare* (> OF. *desproprier*), dispropriate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *propriare,* appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own, proper: see *proper, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] To destroy the appropriation of; disappropriate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplanters, and *dispropriate* them of that which in a iuster proprietie was giuen them in their first foundations? *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 133.

disprovable (dis-prö'va-bl), *a.* [< *disprove* + *-able.*] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled *disproveable. Bailey,* 1727.

disproval (dis-prö'val), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-al.*] The act of disproving; disproof.

The *disproval* of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholera bacillus], and not from literary efforts. *Science,* V. 63.

disprove (dis-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproved,* ppr. *disproving.* [< ME. *disproven,* usually *despreven,* < OF. *desprover, desprouver,* refute, contradict, disprove, < *des-* priv. + *prover, prouver,* prove: see *dis-* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; confute; refute: as, to *disprove* an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to *disprove* it. *Everett,* Orations, I. 414.

The revelation of the interdependence of phenomena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually *disprove. Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 376.

2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to *disprove* a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their curiosity, subtlety, and spite, to *disprove* or blemish it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. iii.

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to *disprove. Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

3†. To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.* —4†. To disapprove; disallow.

This iest also, when they saw the Cardinall not *disproue* it, every man toke it gladly, sauyng only the Frear. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness that men are only not *disproved* nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

St. Ambrose neither approves nor *disproves* it. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 202.

disproveable, *a.* See *disprovable.*

disprovement (dis-pröv'ment), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-ment.*] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the *disprovement* of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 695.

disprover (dis-prö'vėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

disprovide† (dis-prō-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *provide.*] To fail to provide or furnish with.

This makes me sadly walk up and down in my laboratory, like an impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether *disprovided* of strings. *Boyle,* Works, VI. 40.

dispunct[1] (dis-pungkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *dispunctus,* pp. of *dispungere,* check off an account, etc.: see *dispunge*[1].] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]

I desire the reader so to take me as though I doe not here deale withall, nor speake of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotus, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small inconsiderable tract, as being *dispuncted* by no great states or colonies. *De Quincey,* Herodotus.

dispunct[2]† (dis-pungkt'), *a.* [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for **dispunctilious,* < *dis-* priv. + *punctilious.*] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Aso. I' faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. . . .
Amo. Stay. That were *dispunct* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dispunge[1]† (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [With imputed sense of *expunge* (?), q. v., but in form < L. *dispungere,* check off an account, examine, settle, < *dis-,* apart, + *pungere,* prick.] To expunge; erase.

Thou then that hast *dispong'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death.
Sir J. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

dispunge[2] (dis-punj'), *v. t.* Same as *disponge.*

dispunishable† (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* + *punishable.*] Not punishable; not liable to punishment.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Last Will of Dean Swift.*

dispurpose (dis-pėr'pos), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispurposed,* ppr. *dispurposing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *purpose.*] 1. To dissuade; turn from a purpose.—2. To cross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots *dispurposed,* sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the senses. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurse† (dis-pėrs'), *v. t.* [Cf. *burse, purse.*] Same as *disburse.*

dispurvey† (dis-pėr-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. **despourveier, desporvoir, despourvoir,* F. *dépourvoir,* deprive, < *des-* priv. + *pourveier,* purvey: see *dis-* and *purvey.*] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not oonly the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerely *dyspurueyde* of brede, wyne, and all other vytaylle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 60.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [< *dispurvey* + *-ance.*] Want of provision; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurvayaunce* long
And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

disputability (dis-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disputable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

disputable (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *disputable* = Sp. *disputable* = Pg. *disputavel* = It. *disputabile,* < L. *disputabilis,* disputable, < *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible: as, *disputable* statements, propositions, arguments, points, or cases.

Faith, 'tis a very *disputable* question; and yet I think thou canst decide it. *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it *disputable* whether he felt more joy or sorrow. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

2†. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5.

disputableness (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disputable.

disputacity† (dis-pū-tas'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. form, < *disputatious,* on the supposed analogy of *audacity, audacious,* etc.] Proneness to dispute.

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation. *Bp. Ward,* Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

disputant (dis'pū-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *disputant,* < L. *disputan(t-)s,* ppr. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] I. *a.* Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.

There wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, P. R., iv. 218.

II. *n.* One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant. Macaulay.*

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *disputacioun, desputasioun,* < OF. *desputation, desputacion* (ME. also *disputison, disputeson, disputisoun, desputeson,* early mod. E. also contr. *dispicion,* < OF. *desputison, desputeison, desputaison, desputoison*), F. *disputation* = OSp. *disputacion* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatie* = G. *disputation* (cf. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation,* < L. *disputatio(n-),* an arguing, argument, dispute, < *disputare,* pp. *disputatus,* argue, dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym ansuerde to alle the questiouns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* be-twene hem tweyne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hope by *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval logics, under the head of *obligations,* give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge, *dialectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown. *Bacon,* Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in termtime; extraordinary *disputations* I call those that are perform'd in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees. *Amhurst,* Terræ Filius (March 24, 1721), No. xx.

At Cambridge, in my day [1823–27], . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations.* . . . Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real *disputations* were very severe exercises. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan,* Budget of Paradoxes, p. 305.

Augustine disputation. See *Augustine.*

disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shus), *a.* [< *disputation* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputatious* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

They began to contract a *disputatious* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. *Everett,* Orations, II. 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religious, moral, both in word and deed,
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or *disputatious* if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

disputative (dis-pū'ta-tiv), *a.* [= It. *disputativo,* < LL. *disputativus,* < L. *disputatus,* pp. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation; disputatious; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Phylosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a *disputatiue* vertue, but I doe an actiue. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

I'll have thee a doctor;
Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,
A face *disputative,* of Salamanca.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition, to be *disputative,* and busy in questions. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

Disputative science, logic.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disputed,* ppr. *disputing.* [< ME. *disputen, desputen,* < OF. *desputer,* F. *disputer* = Sp. Pg. *disputar* = It. *disputare* = G. *disputiren* = Dan. *disputere* = Sw. *disputera,* < L. *disputare,* dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-,* apart, + *putare,* reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus,* pure: see *pure.* Cf.

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compute, count[1], *impute, repute, amputate,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument: absolutely or with *with* or *against*.

There shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekely, on certen dayes therefore apoincted, see his schollers *dispute* and exercize the same. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue *with* the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

He doth often so earnestly *dispute with* them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 156.

Hence — 2. To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize.

II. *trans.* 1. To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed*.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to *dispute* a prize.

Our swords — our swords shall *dispute* our pretences. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

5†. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. Dispute it like a man.
Macd. I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

To dispute the weather-gage, to manœuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. = **Syn.** *Debate, Discuss,* etc. See *argue.*

dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* [= D. *dispuut* = G. *disput, dispüt* = Dan. Sw. *dispyt, dispyt,* < F. *dispute* = Sp. Pg. It. *disputa,* dispute; from the verb.] 1. Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume*, Human Nature, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,
We should agree as angels do above.
Waller, Divine Love, iii.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike
Victor. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* [firing], went to the westward. *Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena* (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 61).

Beyond, without, or **past dispute,** indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.
Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified
One letter called Pompilia's, *past dispute.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139.

To be in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy. = **Syn.** *Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-pū'tėr), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer*, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Ded.

disputison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *disputation.*

disqualification (dis-kwol'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déqualification;* as *dis-* + *qualification.* See *disqualify.*] 1. The act of disqualifying. — 2. The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook. *Sir J. Shore.*

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." *Spectator.*

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications.* *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified,* ppr. *disqualifying.* [= F. *déqualifier;* as *dis-* priv. + *qualify.*] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for,* sometimes with *from:* as, ill health *disqualifies* the body *for* labor and the mind *for* study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man *for* being a witness.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade *from* being received in high society. *Southey.*

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money. *C. H. Pearson*, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself *for* being anything but a student all his life. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantitied,* ppr. *disquantitying.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quantity.*] 1†. To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desir'd . . .
A little to *disquantity* your train.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of cæsural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantitied* syllables. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *a.* and *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quiet.*] **I.** *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet.*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Harke! harke! now softer melody strikes mute
Disquiet Nature. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

II. *n.* 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing express'd
But long *disquiet* merged in rest.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets.* *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

In the midst of these intestine *disquiets*, we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< *disquiet, n.*; or < *dis-* priv. + *quiet, v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xlii. 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Reign, which was only five Years, was perpetually *disquieted* with Invasions of the Danes. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 8.

disquietal† (dis-kwī'e-tal), *n.* [< *disquiet, v.,* + *-al.*] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall
Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietall,*
Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwī'e-tėr), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church. *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1164.

disquietful† (dis-kwī'et-fûl), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.,* + *-ful,* 1.] Producing disquiet. *Barrow.*

disquietive† (dis-kwī'e-tiv), *a.* [< *disquiet, v.,* + *-ive.*] Tending to disquiet; disquieting. *Hawkins.*

disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), *adv.* 1. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested *disquietly* that night. — 2. In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

disquietment† (dis-kwī'et-ment), *n.* The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted.

Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and *disquietments* of conscience can be. *Hopkins*, Sermons, xxvi.

disquietness (dis-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being disquiet; unrest.

"All otherwise" (saide he) "I riches read,
And deeme them roote of all *disquietnesse.*"
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

Their *disquietness* and ranting will be insufferable. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

disquietous† (dis-kwī'e-tus), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.,* + *-ous.*] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distastfull and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quietude.*] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehension; perturbation.

These people are under continual *disquietudes*, never enjoying a minute's peace of mind. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Such is the sad *disquietude* I share,
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.
Cowper, Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'a-ran-si, -rans), *n.* [< ML. *disquiparantia,* a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from **disæquiparantia,* < L. *dis-* priv. + **æquiparantia,* < *æquiparan(t-)s,* ppr. of *æquiparare,* compare: see *equiparancy.*] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of *disquiparancy.*" [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy.* *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *disquisition* = Sp. *disquisición* = Pg. *disquisição* = It. *disquisizione,* < L. *disquisitio(n-),* an inquiry, investigation, < *disquirere,* pp. *disquisitus,* inquire, investigate, < *dis-,* apart, + *quærere,* seek: see *query, question, acquire, inquire,* etc., and cf. *acquisition, inquisition,* etc.] 1†. A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a *disquisition* on government or morals.

Former times have had their *disquisitions* about the antiquity of it [angling]. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-al.*] Relating to disquisition.

disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *disquisitional. Imp. Dict.*

disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **disquisitivus,* < *disquisitus,* pp. of *disquirere,* inquire: see *disquisition.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition. — 2†. Inclined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

disquisitorial (dis-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [As *disquisitory* + *-al.*] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Cumberland.*

disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *disquisitus,* pp. of *disquirere,* inquire (see *disquisition*), + *-ory.*] Same as *disquisitorial. Edinburgh Rev.*

disrank† (dis-rank'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *rank*[2]. Cf. *derange.*] 1. To reduce to a lower rank; degrade. — 2. To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

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Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant affects,
Wilde longings, or the least of *disranct* shapes.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

I stood
The volleys of their shot: I, I myself,
Was he that first *disrank'd* their woods of pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrated*, ppr. *disrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *rate*[1].] *Naut.*, to reduce to a lower rating, as from petty officer to seaman.

disray† (dis-rā'), *n.* [ME. *disray*, var. of *deray*, < OF. *desrei*, etc., disorder: see *deray*, and cf. *disarray*.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei gan make soche a *disray* a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regard*.] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *disregard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

=Syn. *Slight*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *n.* [< *disregard*, *v.*] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deliberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Whewell.*

disregarder (dis-rē-gär'dėr), *n.* One who disregards.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public opinion. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 110.

disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'fûl), *a.* [< *disregard* + *-ful*, 1.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own convenience and safety.
Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disregardful manner; negligently; neglectfully. *Bailey*, 1731.

disregular† (dis-reg'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regular*.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relish*.] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dislike for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish* affectation.

Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but by a spirit *disrelishing* the sottish appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite innovations. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make unrelishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between.
Milton, P. L., v. 305.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [< *disrelish*, *v.*] 1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.]

With hatefulest *disrelish* writhed their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable† (dis-rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relishable*.] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket.*

disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disrelish*, *v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.

When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *disrelishing*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *remember*.] Not to remember; to forget. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure; I *disremember* who.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

disrepair (dis-rē-păr'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repair*[1].] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing repair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.

disreputability (dis-rep'ū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disreputable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disreputable (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputable*. See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools supported at the public charge. *Everett*, Orations, I. 314.

disreputably (dis-rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but somewhat *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

disreputation† (dis-rep-ū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputation*. See *disrepute*.] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.
Bacon.

Jesus refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation* to God's providence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to Horace, that Juvenal excels in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

=Syn. Ill repute, low esteem, disrespect.

disrepute† (dis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [< *disrepute*, *n.*] To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the whitenesses of that innocence which thou didst invest my soul withal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *v.*] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Ah, fool! that doat'st on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect'st* those true, those future joys.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

I must tell you that those who could find in their Hearts to love you for many other Things do *disrespect* you for this [swearing]. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthily used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passengers. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 275.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *n.*] Want of respect or reverence; manifestation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

=Syn. Discourtesy, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disrespectable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being disrespectable. [Rare.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Humorous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counterpart in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respectable*.] Not respectable; not worthy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i.

disrespecter (dis-rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.
Boyle, Works, II. 295.

disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ful*, 1; or < *dis-* priv. + *respectful*.] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behavior.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.
Godwin, Fleetwood.

=Syn. Discourteous, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly, impudent, pert.

disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the temple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of course a capital offence. *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in manner or speech.

disrespective† (dis-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ive*; or < *dis-* priv. + *respective*.] Disrespectful.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxii.

disrespondency†, *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respondency*.] Lack of respondency. *Sir Aston Cokain.*

disreverence† (dis-rev'e-rens), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reverence*.] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than to see his maiestye *disreuerenced*, by the bold presumpcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disrobed*, ppr. *disrobing*. [< OF. *desrober*, *desrouber*, F. *dérober*, < *des-* priv. + *robe*, a robe: see *dis-* and *robe*, and cf. *rob*.] I. *trans.* 1. To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; uncover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
. . . though *disrob'd* of sovereignty, and ravish'd
Of ceremonious duty that attends it.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments.

Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil unty'd . . .
Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, Iliad, v.

disrober (dis-rō'bėr), *n.* One who strips of clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-rōt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *root*[2].] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

disrout† (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desrouter*, *desroter*, *disruter*, *desroupter*, F. *dérouter*, break up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if **disruptare*, < L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, break or burst asunder: see *disrupt*.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince . . . not only *disrouted* their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, prisoners. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

disrulily† (dis-rō'li-li), *adv.* [ME. *disrewlilye*; < **disrewly*, *disruly*, + *-ly*[2].] In a disruly manner.

It . . . maketh hym love yvelle companye
And lede his lyf *disrewlilye*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4900.

disruly† (dis-rō'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulie*; < ME. **disrewly* (in adv. *disrewlilye*: see *disrulily*), < *dis-* priv. + **rewly*, ruly: see *dis-* and *ruly*, and cf. *unruly*. Cf. OF. *desrieule*, disorder, < *des-* priv. + *rieule*, rule.] Unruly.

Disrulie, [L.] irregularis.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 99, l. 47.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v. t.* [< L. *disruptus*, commonly *diruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, commonly *dirumpere*, break or burst asunder, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *disrout*.] To break or burst asunder; separate forcibly.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 142.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *a.* [< L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

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severed by rending or breaking. *Ash.* [Rare or obsolete.]

disruption (dis-rup′shon), *n.* [< L. **disruptio*(*n-*), equiv. to *diruptio*(*n-*), < *disrumpere*, pp. *disruptus*, commonly *dirumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, disrupt: see *disrupt*, *v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

Sought
To make *disruption* in the Table Round.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers *disruption* and all but moral ruin.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.

Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

disruptive (dis-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *disrupt* + *-ive.*] 1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater *disruptive* force such as we can equally well imagine.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 5.

It [his death] let loose all the *disruptive* forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, *disruptive* effects.—**Disruptive discharge.** See *discharge*, 1.

disruptiveness (dis-rup′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharge.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *n.* [< *disrupt* + *-ure*, after *rupture*. Cf. OF. *desrouture*, disruption.] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disruptured*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [< *disrupture*, *n.*] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

diss (dis), *n.* [Ar. *dis.*] An Algerian name for the *Ampelodesma tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak′shon), *n.* [< *dissatisfy:* see *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn.** Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.
Sir M. Hale, Enquiry touching Happiness.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfactory.*] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention.
A. Hamilton.

dissatisfied (dis-sat′is-fīd), *p. a.* 1. Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy. *Bancroft.*

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a *dissatisfied* look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat′is-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfy.*] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied*.
Hume, The Original Contract.

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally *dissatisfied* with their dependent position.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 326.

dissavage† (dis-sav′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissavaged*, ppr. *dissavaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *savage.*] To tame; civilize.

Those wild kingdoms
Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civil.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, I. 1.

disscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren*; < *des-*, *dis-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *scatter.*] To scatter abroad; disperse.

Hit [the silver] is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidere, That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere and acounted. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 337.

dissceptert, *v. t.* [< OF. *desceptrer*, F. *désceptrer*, deprive of a scepter, depose, < *des-* priv. + *sceptre*, scepter: see *dis-* and *scepter*, *v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden virges none *disceptred* were.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

disseat† (dis-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *seat.*] To unseat; overthrow.

Seyton! I am sick at heart
When I behold—Seyton, I say—This push
Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.
★ *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

dissect (di-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare* (> Sp. *disecar* = Pg. *dissecar* = F. *disséquer* = D. *dissekeren* = Dan. *dissekere* = Sw. *dissekera*), cut asunder, cut up, < *dis-*, asunder, + *secare*, cut: see *section.*] 1. To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to *dissect* a fowl. Specifically—2. To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted Knives, his Scholars learn
How to *dissect*, and the nice Joints discern.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

Like following life through creatures you *dissect*,
You lose it in the moment you detect.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 29.

Hence—3. To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

Chief mastery to *dissect*
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,
In battle feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 29.

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the *dissecting* and laying them open in the view of the whole world?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissected map or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map*?
Ruskin.

Dissecting aneurism. See *aneurism.*

dissected (di-sek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissect*, *v.*] In *bot.*, deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

dissectible (di-sek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *dissect* + *-ible.*] ★Capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek′shon), *n.* [= F. *dissection* = Sp. *disección* = Pg. *dissecção* = It. *dissezione*, < L. as if **dissectio*(*n-*), < *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, cut up: see *dissect.*] 1. The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically—2. The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the *dissection* of a dog; the *dissection* of a hand or a flower.

In our *dissection* of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 119.

Hence—3. The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.
Granville.

4†. A segment; a division; a part.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *dissections* fully commendable.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See *canonical.*

dissector (di-sek′tor), *n.* [= F. *disecteur* = Sp. *disector* = Pg. *dissector* = It. *dissettore*, < NL. **dissector*, < L. *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, dissect: see *dissect.*] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of studying or demonstrating organization and functions.

disseize (dis-sēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseized*, ppr. *disseizing*. [Also *disseise*; < OF. *desseisir*, *desseisir*, *dessaisir*, F. *dessaisir* (= Pr. *dessazir*), dispossess, < *des-*, *dis-*, priv., + *seisir*, *saisir*, take possession of: see *dis-* and *seize.*] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of*: as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold. See *disseizin.*

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these
And all things else that under heaven dwell
Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all *disseise*
Of being. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 48.

A man may frequently suppose himself to be *disseised*, when he is not so in fact. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

And pilfering what I once did give,
Disseize thee *of* thy right.
G. Herbert, Submission.

disseizee (dis-sē-zē′), *n.* [< *disseize* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *disseisee.*

disseizin (dis-sē′zin), *n.* [Also *disseisin*; < OF. (AF.) *disseisin*, m., *disseisine*, *desseisine*, *dessaisine*, f., disseizin, < *disseisir*, *dessaisir*, disseize: see *disseize*, and cf. *seizin.*] In *law*: (*a*) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor, by which he put himself in the place of the disseizee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—**Assize of novel disseizin**, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession.—**Disseizin by election**, a legal fiction by which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been disseized, irrespective of the actual fact of technical disseizin, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—**Equitable disseizin**, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste*, under *waste*; *equitable estate*, under *estate*; and *equitable seizin*, under *seizin.*)

disseizor (dis-sē′zor), *n.* [Also *disseisor*, *disseiser*; < OF. (AF.) *disseisor*, *disseisour*, < *disseisir*, disseize: see *disseize.*] In *law*, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where ent'ring now by force, thou hold'st by might,
And art *disseiser* of another's right.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

disseizoress (dis-sē′zor-es), *n.* [< *disseizor* + *-ess.*] In *law*, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *disseisoress.* [Rare.]

disselboom (dis′el-bōm), *n.* [D., the pole of a wagon, < *dissel*, shaft, axletree, + *boom*, pole, boom, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [South African.]

I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfasten the chain, trek-tow, from the *disselboom*, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

dissemblable† (di-sem′bla-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dessemblable*, F. *dissemblable* (= Sp. *desemejable*), < *dessembler*, be different: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblable.*] Not resembling; dissimilar. *Puttenham.*

dissemblance[1] (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< OF. *dessemblance*, F. *dissemblance* (= Pr. *dessemblansa* = Sp. *desemblanza*, *desemejanza* = Pg. *dessemelhança* = It. *dissimiglianza*), < *dessemblant*, unlike, different, ppr. of *dessembler*, be unlike: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne*, Advice to a Son.

It must, however, be remembered that the *dissemblance* of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 100.

dissemblance[2]† (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< *dissemble* + *-ance*; the same in form as *dissemblance*[1], but with sense due directly to *dissemble.*] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 4.

Without *dissemblance* he is deep in age.
Middleton, The Phœnix, i. 1.

dissemble (di-sem′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissembled*, ppr. *dissembling*. [< OF. *dessembler*, *dessamb1er*, F. *dissembler*, be unlike (cf. OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, *dessenbler*, *dessanbler*, separate, disjoin, divide—opposed to *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*), = Pr. Cat. *dessemblar* = Sp. *desemejar*, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. *des-*

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semelhar, dessimilhar, make unlike, = It. *dissimigliare*, be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < ML. *dissimilare, *dissimiliare*, be or make unlike: see *dissimilate*) being partly mingled with OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *similar, dissimilar*, and cf. *assemble*[2], *assimulate, assimilate, dissimule, dissimulate, dissimilate, resemble, semble*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;
Yet if you will *dissemble* it, you may.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be *dissembled* nor excused. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 238.

3†. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Then it seems you *dissemble* an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 243.

4†. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** 2. *Dissemble, Simulate, Dissimulate, Disguise*, cloak, cover. (See *hide*.) To *dissemble* is to pretend that a thing which is not: as, to *dissemble* one's real sentiments. To *simulate* is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to *simulate* friendship. To *dissimulate* is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to *dissimulate* one's poverty by ostentation. To *disguise* is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot *disguise* from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal*.

I thought it best, however, to *dissemble* my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me. *Poe*, Tales, I. 6.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to *disguise* their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

I did *dissemble* with her
Myself to satisfy.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming sadness she compos'd her look;
As if by force subjected to his will,
Though pleas'd, *dissembling*, and a woman still.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 311.

dissembler (di-sem'blėr), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,
Kind, but extreme *dissemblers*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

=**Syn.** *Dissembler, Hypocrite.* A *dissembler* is one who tries to conceal what he is; a *hypocrite*, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble*.

The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus], . . . conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of *dissemblers*, and the most terrible of masters. *Macaulay*, On History.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), *adv.* In a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet *dissemblingly* he thought to dallye and to play. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated*, ppr. *disseminating*. [< L. *disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare* (> It. *disseminare* = Sp. *diseminar* = Pg. *disseminar* = F. *disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow: see *dis-* and *seminate*.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are *disseminated* by their minuteness—by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope— . . . by having hooks and grapnels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

Hence—2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated*, and had taken deep root in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have attempted to *disseminate* my opinions.
Peter. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite. *Landor*, Peter the Great and Alexis.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dissémination* = Sp. *diseminacion* = Pg. *dissiminação* = It. *disseminazione*, < L. *disseminatio(n-)*, < *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, scatter seed: see *disseminate*.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence—2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous *disseminations*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather *dissemination* [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man. *Horsley*, Speech on Slave Trade.

disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *disseminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *diseminador* = It. *disseminatore*, < LL. *disseminator*, < L. *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, disseminate: see *disseminate*.] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque *disseminators* of disease, have all been closed. *The American*, XII. 10.

dissension (di-sen'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *dissention*; < ME. *dissencion, dissenciun, -cioun*, < OF. *dissension, dissencion*, F. *dissension* = Pr. *dissencio, dissention* = Sp. *disensión* = Pg. *dissensão* = It. *dissensione*, < L. *dissensio(n-)*, disagreement, dissension, < *dissentire*, pp. *dissensus*, differ in opinion: see *dissent, v.*] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconcilement between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and *Dissention*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

=**Syn.** Difference, dispute, variance.

dissensious, dissensiously. See *dissentious, dissentiously*.

dissensualize (dis-sen'sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissensualized*, ppr. *dissensualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *sensualize*.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be *dissensualized* by the view from the windows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 258.

dissent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dissenten*, < OF. *dissentir*, F. *dissentir* = Sp. *disentir* = Pg. *dissentir* = It. *dissentire*, < L. *dissentire*, differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or contrary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with *from* before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to *dissent from* one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree *dissented from* the common superstitions. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 103.

It [science] *dissents* without scruple *from* those whom it reverences most. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.*, to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter*.—3†. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

dissent (di-sent'), *n.* [< *dissent, v.*] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or *dissent* in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest fable in Æsop or Ovid. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their *dissent* on the records of the house.—3. *Eccles.*, refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open *dissent*, and probably very little secret heresy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes *Dissent*, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 238.

4†. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *dissentaneo*, < L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing, < *dissentire*, disagree: see *dissent, v.* Cf. *consentaneous*.] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

Dissentaneous argument, in *logic*, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

dissentany† (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing: see *dissentaneous*.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissentation† (dis-en-tā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation*.] The act of dissenting; dispute. *W. Browne.*

dissenter (di-sen'tėr), *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine. *W. Montagus*, Devoute Essays (1654), iii. 104.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist*, although its equivalent may be said to have existed in Poland in the name *dissident*, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—**Dissenters' Chapels Act.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.—**Dissenters' Marriages Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.=**Syn.** 2. *Nonconformist*, etc. See *heretic*.

dissenterism (di-sen'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *dissenter* + *-ism*.] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, iii.

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dissentience (di-sen'shens), *n.* [< *dissentient*: see *-ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable *dissentience*, an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 288.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissenziente*, < L. *dissentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissentire*, dissent: see *dissent, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one *dissentient* voice.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, *dissentient*, reason'd still
Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.
Crabbe, Works, V. 13.

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the *dissentient* Massachusetts interposed delay.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single *dissentient*, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 277.

dissenting (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation; a *dissenting* chapel. See *dissenter.*—**Dissenting Chapels Acts.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.

dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), *a.* [< OF. *dissencieux, discencieux*, < *dissencion*, dissension: see *dissension.*] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they haue a *dissentious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 98.

They love his grace but lightly
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [< LL. *dissæpimentum*, less correctly *dissepimentum*, a partition, < L. *dissæpire*, less correctly *dissepire*, separate, divide by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *sæpire*, less correctly *sepire*, hedge in, fence: see *septum.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious* or *false dissepiments* are partitions otherwise formed. (*b*) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama.*—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the *dissepiment* of the nostrils. (*b*) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.—**Tabular dissepiment**, in the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *millepore.*


a a, Dissepiments.

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute *tabular dissepiments.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

dissepimenta, *n.* Plural of *dissepimentum.*

dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *dissepiment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissepiment.

dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissepimenta* (-tä). [LL.: see *dissepiment.*] A dissepiment.

dissert† (di-sėrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *disserter* = Sp. *disertar* = Pg. *dissertar*, < L. *dissertare*, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of *disserere*, pp. *dissertus* (usually *disertus*, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see *disert*), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion. *Harris*, Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I *disserted* on such topics with my usual freedom.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'ėr-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated*, ppr. *dissertating.* [< L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, argue, discuss, discourse about: see *dissert.*] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

dissertation (dis-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [= D. *dissertatie* = Sw. *dissertation* = F. *dissertation* = Sp. *disertación* = Pg. *dissertação* = It. *dissertazione*, < LL. *dissertatio(n-)*, a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert.*] 1. A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long *dissertation* upon the affairs of the North.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated *dissertation* about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.
Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned *dissertation* on the nature of rusts. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

dissertational (dis-ėr-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *dissertation* + *-al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertationist (dis-ėr-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *dissertation* + *-ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertator (dis'ėr-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissertateur* = Sw. *dissertator* = Pg. *dissertador* = It. *dissertatore*, < LL. *dissertator*, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert.*] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.
Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly†, *adv.* See *disertly.*

disserve (dis-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved*, ppr. *disserving.* [< OF. *desservir, deservir*, F. *desservir* = Pr. *desservir* = Sp. *deservir* = Pg. *desservir* = It. *disservire*, disserve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *servire*, serve: see *serve.* Cf. *deserve.*] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor *disserved* the interest of any party of christians. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, Ded.

He would receive no person who had *disserved* him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent.
Brougham.

A man may *disserve* God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciousness—he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

disservice (dis-sėr'vis), *n.* [< F. *desservice* (= Sp. *deservicio* = Pg. *desserviço* = It. *disservigio, disservizio*), < *desservir*, disserve: see *disserve*, and cf. *service.*] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done *disservice* to religion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a *disservice* which his heart never intended any man.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

disserviceable (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *serviceable.* Cf. *disserve.*] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be *disserviceable* unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., iii., Int.

disserviceableness (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. *Bailey*, 1727.

disserviceably (dis-sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; without service or advantage. *Bp. Hacket.*

dissettle† (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *settle.*] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement† (dis-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *dissettle* + *-ment.*] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England. *Marvell*, Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *disseveren, deseveren*, < OF. *dessevrer, desevrer, descivrer, disseverer* = Pr. *dessebrar, desebrar* = It. *disceverare, discevrare, sceverare*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *separare* (> OF. *sevrer*, etc.), sever, separate: see *dis-* and *sever, separate.*] **I.** *trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation *dissevered* the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep *disseuer*:
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for euer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that he wolde, and thei *dissecured* and wente eche to his baner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

Then when flesh and soul *dissever*.
Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1886.

disseverance (di-sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *disseveraunce, deseveraunce*, < OF. *desseverance, deseverance* (= Pr. *dessebransa* = It. *disceveranza*), < *dessevrer*, dissever: see *dissever.*] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl ze of zoure dulnesse *deseueraunce* made.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 50.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire *disseverance* of the State from all religious bodies.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *dissever* + *-ation.*] Same as *disseverance.* [Rare.]

disseverment (di-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *dessevrement, desevrement* (= It. *disceveramento*), < *dessevrer*, dissever: see *dissever* and *-ment.*] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The *disseverment* of bone and vein.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

dishadow† (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *shadow.*] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *dishadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathe† (dis-shēŦH'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sheathe.*] **I.** *trans.* To unsheathe, as a sword. **II.** *intrans.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, *dissheathing*, pierced his own thigh.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iv. § 3.

dishipt (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ship.*] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to time *dis-ship* any artificer or English seruingman or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

dishivert (dis-shiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, asunder, + *shiver*[1].] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Dishivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *dissidence* = Sp. *disidencia* = Pg. *dissidencia*, < L. *dissidentia*, < *dissiden(t-)s*, dissident: see *dissident.*] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.
Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.

dissident (dis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissident* = Sp. *disidente* = Pg. *dissidente*, < L. *dissiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissidere*, sit apart, be remote, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedere* = E. *sit.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the *dissidents*, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of England, iii.

The *dissidents* are few, and have nothing to say in defense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically—(*a*) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry. *Saturday Rev.*, July 29, 1865.

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 42.

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Especially—(*b*) Under the old elective monarchy of Poland, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the *dissidents*. *Chesterfield*, Letters, No. 410.

dissilience, dissiliency (di-sil'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *dissilien(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The act of starting or flying asunder.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilire*, fly apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *salire*, leap: see *salient.*] Starting or flying asunder; bursting open with some force, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.



Dissilient Capsule of *Impatiens Balsamina* at the moment of bursting.

dissilition (dis-i-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dissilire*, fly apart: see *dissilient.*] The act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the *disilition* of that air was great. *Boyle*, Works, I. 92.

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lär), *a.* [= F. *dissimilaire* = Sp. *disimilar* = Pg. *dissimilar*, equiv. to It. *dissimile*, < L. *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *dis-* and *similar.*] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, *dissimilar* features; *dissimilar* dispositions.

Two characters altogether *dissimilar* are united in him. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Dissimilar foci. See *focus.*—**Dissimilar whole**, in *logic*, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous.

dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissimilarité*; as *dissimilar* + *-ity.* Cf. *similarity.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater *dissimilarity* by considering the number of ages during which the several swarms have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged. *Sir W. Jones*, The Chinese, vii.

=**Syn.** *Diversity*, etc. See *difference.*

dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissimilated*, ppr. *dissimilating.* [< ML. *dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimilare* (*dissimulare*: see *dissimulate*, *dissemble*), make unlike, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar.*] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation di-sim-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *dissimilate*: see *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and *dissimilations* [in alphabetic form] may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 332.

Specifically—(*a*) In *philol.*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *alienus* for **aliinus*, Italian *pelegrino* from Latin *peregrinus*, English *number* (= German *nummer*) from Latin *numerus*, etc. (*b*) In *biol.*, catabolism (which see): opposed to *assimilation.*

dissimilative (di-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissimilate* + *-ive.*] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in *biol.*, catabolic (which see): opposed to *assimilative.*

dissimile†, *v. t.* See *dissimule.*

dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *dissimilitude* = Sp. *disimilitud* = Pg. *dissimilitude* = It. *dissimilitudine*, < L. *dissimilitudo* (*-tudin-*), unlikeness, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*, and cf. *similitude.*] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Every later one [church] endeavoured to be certain degrees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been: whereupon grew marvellous great *dissimilitudes*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Dissimilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Where many *dissimilitudes* can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

2. In *rhet.*, a comparison by contrast.

dissimulance† (di-sim'ū-lans), *n.* [< *dissimule* + *-ance.* Cf. *dissemblance.*] Dissembling. *Bailey*, 1727.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissimulated*, ppr. *dissimulating.* [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, dissemble: see *dissimule* and *dissemble*, and cf. *dissimilate.*] I. *trans.* To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

=**Syn.** *Simulate*, *Disguise*, etc. See *dissemble.*

II. *intrans.* To practise dissimulation; make pretense; feign.

dissimulate† (di-sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [ME., < L. *dissimulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate*. *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 225.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulation* = F. *dissimulation* = Sp. *disimulación* = Pg. *dissimulação* = It. *dissimulazione*, < L. *dissimulatio(n-)*, dissembling, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble, dissimulate: see *dissimulate*, *dissemble.*] The act of dissimulating; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without *dissimulation*. Rom. xii. 9.

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler*, No. 218.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even those undermost garments of *dissimulation*, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off. *Emerson*, Friendship.

=**Syn.** Simulation (see *dissemble* and *dissembler*), duplicity, deceit.

dissimulator (di-sim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissimulateur* (OF. *dissimuleur*: see *dissimulour*) = Sp. *disimulador* = Pg. *dissimulador* = It. *dissimulatore*, < L. *dissimulator*, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble: see *dissimulate.*] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

dissimule†, **dissimile**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *dissimulen*, *dissimilen*, < OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, conceal, dissemble: see *dissemble*, *dissimulate.*] To dissemble; conceal.

His wo he gan *dissimilen* and hyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 322.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor passe over with silence. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

dissimulert (di-sim'ū-lèr), *n.* A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the manner of *dissimulers* with God. *The Order of the Communion* (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).]

Christ calleth them hypocrites, *dissimulers*, blind guides, and painted sepulchres. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimuling† (di-sim'ū-ling), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulynge*, *dissimilynge*; verbal n. of *dissimule*, *v.*] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissimulation.

Swich subtil loking and *dissimulinges*. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

dissimulour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *dissimuleur*, **dissimilour*, < L. *dissimulator*, a dissembler: see *dissimulator.*] A dissembler. *Chaucer.*

dissipable (dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dissipable*, < L. *dissipabilis*, that may be dissipated, < *dissipare*, dissipate: see *dissipate.*] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissipated*, ppr. *dissipating.* [< L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, also written *dissupare* (> OF. *dissiper*, F. *dissiper* = Sp. *disipar* = Pg. *dissipar* = It. *dissipare*), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, < *dis-*, apart, + *supare*, *suppare* (rare), throw, also in comp. *insipare*, throw into.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to pass or melt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of errour. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, x.

The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, sufficient to *dissipate* the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is almost wholly *dissipated* into the cold stellar space above. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 9.

2. To expend wastefully; scatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by foolish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devotion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has *dissipated* it with the rest of his inheritance. *Sheridan*. School for Scandal, i. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

The extravagance of the court had *dissipated* all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn.** 1. *Dissipate*, *Dispel*, *Disperse*, *Scatter.* These words are often interchangeable. *Dissipate* and *dispel*, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; *dissipate* is the more energetic, and *dispel* is more often used figuratively: as, to *dissipate* vapor; to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dispel* doubt; to *dispel* uncertainty. *Disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which may be again brought together: as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispersing as before: as, to gather up one's *scattered* wits.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to *dissipate* the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormous amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been *dissipating* into space during past ages? *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 1230.

Let me have
A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear
As will *disperse* itself through all the veins.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

In the year 1484, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took to sea; but that Evening, by Tempest of Weather, his whole Fleet was *dispersed*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 230.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. Prov. xx. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become scattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.—2. To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis'i-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissipate*, *v.*] Indulging in or characterized by extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dissipation* = Sp. *disipación* = Pg. *dissipação* = It. *dissipazione*, < L. *dissipatio(n-)*, a scattering, < *dissipare*, pp. *dissipatus*, scatter: see *dissipate.*] 1. The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their vaine arrogance and presumption, . . . when their guiltie consciences threatned a *dissipation* and scattering by diuine Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forced rout. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 598.

The *dissipation* of those renowned churches. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—3. Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A *dissipation* of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather mental *dissipation*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 845.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *Wirt.*

Circle of dissipation, in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—**Dissipation function.** See *function.*—**Dissipation of energy.** See *energy.*—**Radius of dissipation**, the radius of the circle of dissipation.

dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissipate* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions

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which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—**Dissipative function.** Same as *dissipativity* (*b*).—**Dissipative system,** in *physics*, a system in which energy is dissipated.

dissipativity (dis'i-pā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *dissipative* + *-ity*.] In *physics:* (*a*) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (*b*) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy U, the magnetic energy T, and the *dissipativity* Q. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 131.

dissite† (di-sīt'), *a.* [< LL. *dissitus*, lying apart, remote, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *situs*, placed: see *dis-* and *site*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sociability*.] 1. Want of sociability. *Warburton.* [Rare.]—2. Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *dissociable*, unsociable, dissociable, < L. *dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, < *dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance. *Addison*, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth.
Warburton, Sermons, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhæmoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "*dissociable*" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 484.

dissocial (di-sō'shal), *a.* [< LL. *dissocialis*, irreconcilable, < L. *dis-* priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] 1. Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.—2. Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

dissocialize (di-sō'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [< *dissocial* + ★*-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. *Clarke.*

dissociate (di-sō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [< L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (> Sp. *disociar* = Pg. *dissociar* = F. *dissocier*), separate from fellowship, disjoin, < *dis-* priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, < *socius*, a companion: see *social*.] 1. To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 223.

Specifically—2. In *chem.*, to resolve, through variation of some physical condition, into simpler substances that are capable of reuniting to form the original one; produce dissociation in. See the supplement.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dissociation* = Sp. *disociación* = Pg. *dissociação*, < L. *dissociatio(n-)*, a separation, < *dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association*, *consociation*.] 1. The severance of association or connection; disunion.—2. In *chem.*, the act or process consisting in the reversible resolution or decomposition of substances with more complex molecules into those with simpler ones, when produced by a variation in the physical conditions; also, the state resulting from such a process. The term is properly applied only to such changes as will take place in the reverse direction when the original conditions are restored; thus the decomposition by heat of sugar into carbon, water, and various other substances is not a case of dissociation, but that of carbon dioxid into carbon monoxid and oxygen at a high temperature and that of salt into sodium and chlorin ions, when dissolved in water, are typical examples. Dissociation is ordinarily produced by increase of temperature, increase of volume, reduction of pressure, or solution in a suitable solvent. A decomposition resulting from a chemical reaction with a second substance is not termed 'dissociation.' See the supplement.

dissociative (di-sō'shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissociate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.*, resolving or tending to resolve a compound into its elements or into simpler compounds.

One of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissocioscope (di-sō'shi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissoci(ation)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chlorid. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chlorid is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chlorid reunite and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (dis'ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissolubilité* = Sp. *disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. *Sir M. Hale.*

dissoluble (dis'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *dissoluble* = Sp. *disoluble* = Pg. *dissoluvel* = It. *dissolubile*, < L. *dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—2. That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*!
Tennyson, Lucretius.

dissolubleness (dis'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson.*

dissolute (dis'ō-lūt), *a.* [< ME. *dissolut* = OF. *dissolu*, F. *dissolu* = Pr. *dissolut* = Sp. *disoluto* = Pg. It. *dissoluto*, < L. *dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1†. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;
Who him, disarmed, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Unwares surprised. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—3. Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge, which is a signe of a verye light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasureably.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselues garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* maner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissoluts* habits.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Immoral*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

dissoluted† (dis'ō-lū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of ★*dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfined.

The next, mad Mathesis; her feet all bare,
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* 1†. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. Unrestrainedly.

I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queens presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. i.

dissolution (dis-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissolucioun*, < OF. *dissolution*, F. *dissolution* = Pr. *dissolucio* = Sp. *disolución* = Pg. *dissolução* = It. *dissoluzione*, < L. *dissolutio(n-)*, < *dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

2†. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon.*—3. Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically—4. Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy *dissolutions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day.
Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

He waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

For, doutles, throuch diuisioun
Proceidis *dissolutioun*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

'If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social *dissolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the *dissolution*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8†. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.
Jer. Taylor.

9†. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—**Dissolution of the blood**†, in *med.*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body. =Syn. 4 and 5. Termination, destruction, ruin.—7. ★*Cessation*, *prorogation*, etc. See *adjournment*.

dissolutive† (dis'ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood.
Boyle, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *dissolvable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-zol'va-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissolvible*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

dissolvableness (di-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [< ME. *dissolven* = OF. *dessoudre*, *dissoudre*, *dessoulre*, later also *dissoluer*, *dissolver*, F. *dissoudre* = Pr. *dissolvre*, *dissolver* = Sp. *disolver* = Pg. *dissolver* = It. *dissolvere*, < L. *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve*, *resolve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To liquefy by the disintegrating action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—2. In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heap'd logs *dissolve* the cold,
And feed the genial hearth with fires.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law *dissolves* the fact and holds it fluid.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to *dissolve* a

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government; to *dissolve* Parliament; to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

Them that ye can not refuse, . . . *dissolue* and breake them into other feete by such meanes as it shall be taught hereafter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

Who would not wish to be
Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astræa flee
From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they *dissolve* their fellowship with him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

He [the prime minister] may indeed, under some circumstances, *dissolve* Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 198.

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. Dan. v. 16.

I will now for this day return to my question, and *dissolve* it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not between death and birth
Dissolved the riddle of the earth.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate: as, to *dissolve* a charm or spell; to *dissolve* an injunction.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be *dissolved*, and to be with Christ. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissolved blood†, blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling. =**Syn. 1.** *Thaw*, *Fuse*, etc. See *melt*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To enter into solution; mingle with a fluid so as to form a homogeneous mixture the constituents of which cannot be separated by mechanical means.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson.*

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

4. To separate; break up: as, the council *dissolved*; Parliament *dissolved*.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, *dissolving* views (see *view*); his prospects were rapidly *dissolving*.

dissolvent (di-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissolvant* = Sp. *disolvente* = Pg. It. *dissolvente*, < L. *dissolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. *n.* **1.** A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper *dissolvents*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

3. In *med.*, a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid *dissolvents*.
Boyle, Works, II. 98.

dissolver (di-zol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the *dissolvers* of Episcopacie.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

dissolvible (di-zol'vi-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-ible*.] ★Same as *dissolvable*.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* [= D. *dissonans* = G. *dissonanz* = Dan. Sw. *dissonans*, < F. *dissonance* = Sp. *disonancia* = Pg. *dissonancia* = It. *dissonanza*, *dissonanzia*, < LL. *dissonantia*, dissonance, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, dissonant: see *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance*, *consonance*, *resonance*.] **1.** The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*.
Milton, Comus, l. 550.

Specifically — **2.** In *music*: (*a*) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 7. (*b*) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*. — **3.** Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton.*

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest *dissonance* in the world.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

dissonancy† (dis'ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the *dissonancy* of it unto reason. *Jer. Taylor*, Contemplations, i. 9.

dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *a.* [< F. *dissonant* = Sp. *disonante* = Pg. It. *dissonante*, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissonus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis-*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant*, *consonant*, *resonant*.] **1.** Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant* tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true music in your words, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

With loud and *dissonant* clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*. — **Dissonant interval**, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissonantly (dis'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a dissonant manner; with dissonance.

dissonate†, *a.* [< L. *dissonatus*, pp. of *dissonare*. See *dissonant*.] Dissonant.

disspirit (dis-spir'it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.

dissuade (di-swād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissuaded*, ppr. *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *disswade*; < OF. *dissuader*, F. *dissuader* = Sp. *disuadir* = Pg. *dissuadir* = It. *dissuadere*, < L. *dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he *dissuaded* his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes *dissuades* him.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Cæsar, . . . promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3†. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 187.

II. *intrans.* To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot *dissuaded*, because the Harbour was not good.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

dissuader (di-swā'dėr), *n.* One who dissuades; a dehorter.

dissuasion (di-swā'zhon), *n.* [= F. *dissuasion* = Sp. *disuasión* = Pg. *dissuasão* = It. *dissuasione*, < L. *dissuasio(n-)*, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **1.** The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasion* from love as its votaries call invectives against it.
Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the *dissuasion* of two eyes,
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 309.

dissuasive (di-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissuasif* = Sp. *disuasivo* = Pg. It. *dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < L. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the *dissuasive* voice of avarice.
Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. *n.* Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clarke.*

dissuasory (di-swā'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissuasorio*, < L. as if **dissuasorius*, < *dissuasor*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dissuasories* (-riz). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey.*

dissue, *v. i.* See *dizzue*.

dissunder†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *sunder*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restraines,
By cutting the intangling geres, and so *dissundering* quite
The brave slaine beast. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi.

dissweeten† (dis-swē'tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

dissyllabet, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *dissyllabique*, < *dissyllabe*, dissyllable: see *dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dissyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabified*, ppr. *dissyllabifying*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< *dissyllabe* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllabic; and we do not yet know that all *dissyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

dissyllabize (di-sil'a-biz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabized*, ppr. *dissyllabizing*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-ize*.] To dissyllabify.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl or dis'i-la-bl), *n.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *dissyllabe*, < F. *dissyllabe* = Sp. *disílabo* = Pg. *dissyllabo*, < L. *disyllabus*, of two syllables, < Gr. *δισύλλαβος*, improp. *δισσύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *δι-*, two-, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *σύμμετρος*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals *dissymmetrical* at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

dissymmetry (dis-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, specifically that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of molecular *dissymmetry*, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by *dissymmetry*, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

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This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 133.

dissympathy (dis-sim'pā-thi), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sympathy.*] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston.* [Rare.]

dist. An abbreviation of *district:* as, *Dist.* Atty., District Attorney.

distackle† (dis-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *tackle.*] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wandrings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya. *Warner*, Albion's England, Addition to ii.

distad (dis'tad), *adv.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, in the direction of the end or distal part; away from the center.

distaff (dis'tȧf), *n.*; pl. *distaffs* (-tȧfs), rarely *distaves* (-tȧvz). [< ME. *distaf, dystaf, disestaf, dysestaf,* < AS. *distæf, disstæf,* distaff, < **dise* (> late ME. *disen, dysen,* furnish a distaff with flax, E. *dizen,* dial. *dize,* deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *dissen* = LG. *diesse,* the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *diesse* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *stæf,* staff: see *dize, dizen,* and *staff.* A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehsa,* MHG. *dehse,* a distaff, < (MHG.) *dehsen,* break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehsala,* a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*[2]), is doubtful.] 1. In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded *distaf* in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.
Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaf* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff day, or **Saint Distaff's day,** the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side,** or **distaff side of the house,** an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *spear side:* as, he is connected with the family on the *distaf side;* he traces his descent through the *distaf side of the house.* Also called *spindle side.*

distain (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disteinen, disteignen,* < OF. *desteindre, destaindre,* F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destengner* = Sp. *destеñir* = Pg. *destingir* = It. *stignere, stingere,* distain, take away the color, < L. *dis-* priv. + *tingere,* tinge, color: see *dis-* and *tinge, tint, taint.* Now abbr. *stain,* q. v.] 1†. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Tesbe, that hast of love auche peyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *disteyne.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes *distained* into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

Colors that *distain*
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and *distained.*
R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Thoughe one his tonge *distayne*
With cursid speche, to doo hym silf a shame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, *distained,*
Dishonored. *Miss Milford*, Rienzi.

distal (dis'tal), *a.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-al,* on analogy of *central.*] In *anat.*, situated away from the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal:* as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the *distal* portion of the labellum [in *Epipactis palustris*], and consequently would not touch the rostellum. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

Each pair of the extremities . . . have a proximal and a *distal* end; the former being that nearest the trunk, the latter the most remote.
J. H. Wishart (trans.), Scarpa's Treat. of Hernia, p. [xvi. *N. E. D.*

distally (dis'tal-i), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone—prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad *distally.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 185.

Ribs may also bifurcate *distally.*
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 71.

distance (dis'tans), *n.* [< ME. *distance, destance, destaunce* = D. *distantie* = G. *distanz* = Dan. *distance* = Sw. *distans,* < OF. *distance, destance,* distance, separation, disagreement, disaccord, F. *distance,* distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distancia* = It. *distanza, distanzia,* < L. *distantia,* distance, remoteness, difference, < *distan(t-)s,* distant: see *distant.*] 1. The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the *distance* between New York and San Francisco; the *distance* of two events from each other; a *distance* of five miles; events only the *distance* of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called *distance.* *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your *distances.*

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, *distance,* and proportion. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. In *horse-racing,* the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1906) as follows: Mile-heats, 80 yards (100 yards when eight or more start in a heat) on mile tracks; two-mile heats, 150 yards; three-mile heats, 220 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; four-mile heats, 290 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 50 yards; three-mile heats, 60 yards; four-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be *distanced.*

4. In *music,* the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval.*—5. Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance;* a light appeared in the *distance.*

'Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,
If *Distance* could their Union end.
Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater *distance* between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—7. Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.
Bp. Atterbury.

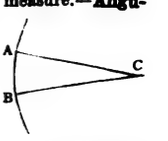
On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

8†. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

Tho wolde the baylies that were come from Fraunce,
Dryve the Flemisshe that made the *destaunce.*
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270)

After mete, without *distans,*
The cockwolds schuld together danse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—**Angular distance,** the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance.*—**Center of mean distances.** See *center*[1].—**Curtate distance.** See *curtate.*—**Focal distance.** See *focal.*—**Horizontal distance,** distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—**Inaccessible distances,** such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—**Law of distances.** See *Bode's law,* under *law.*—**Line of distance,** in *persp.,* a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—**Mean distance** of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—**Meridional distance,** in *navig.,* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Middle distance,** in *painting,* the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground.*—**Moon in distance.** See *moon.*—**Point of distance,** in *persp.,* that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—**Striking distance** of an electrical discharge, the thickness of the layer of dry air or other material across which the spark will pass. It is not proportional to the difference of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—**To devour the distance.** See *devour.*—**To keep one at a distance,** to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.



Angular Distance.
The angle ACB is the angular distance between A and B as viewed from C.

There is great reason why superiors should *keep* inferiors thus *at a distance,* and exact so much respect of them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me *keep my distance,* the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis'tans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distanced,* ppr. *distancing.* [= Dan. *distancere* = Sw. *distansiera* = F. *distancer* = Pg. *distanciar;* from the noun.] 1. To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

3. In *horse-racing,* to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance, n.,* 3.

She had *distanced* her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence—4. To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries.
Milner.

distance-block (dis'tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

distance-judge (dis'tans-juj), *n.* In *horse-racing,* a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

distanceless (dis'tans-les), *a.* [< *distance* + *-less.*] 1. Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, *distanceless,* rotting day.
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

Specifically—2. Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

distance-post (dis'tans-pōst), *n.* In *horse-racing,* the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance, n.,* 3.

distance-signal (dis'tans-sig'nal), *n.* In *rail.,* the distant signal, the one controlling the line immediately beyond the first signal of a block.

distancy† (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More.*

distant (dis'tant), *a.* [< ME. *distant,* < OF. *distant,* F. *distant* = Sp. Pg. It. *distante,* < L. *distan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distare,* stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *stare,* stand: see *stand,* and cf. *constant, extant, instant, restant.*] 1. Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 880,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun.

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We passed by certain Cisterns, some mile and better *distant* from the City. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant* stars; a *distant* period; *distant* relatives; a *distant* hope; a *distant* resemblance.

Banners blazed
With battles won in many a *distant* land.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. *Emerson*, Nature.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson*, Dora.

Specifically—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant* punctures, striæ, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (*b*) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant* eyes (widely separated at the base); *distant* legs or antennæ. (*c*) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby.*—**4.** Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant* phrases.
Addison, Spectator.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant* manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,
And that is nearer.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

You will be surpriz'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar Conversation, with an Address which bears so *distant* an Air as a publick Dedication.
Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

=**Syn. 1.** Removed.—**5.** Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.

distantial† (dis-tan'shal), *a.* [< L. *distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague.*

distantly (dis'tant-li), *adv.* **1.** Remotely; at a distance.—**2.** In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distantly* punctured or spinose.—**3.** With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste† (dis-tāst'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *taste*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

One *distastes*
The scent of roses, which to infinites
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

If the multitude *distast* wholsome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.
Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanesse of the word fish *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Potassie.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.

'Tis dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dazzled and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *intrans.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,
Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* [< *distaste*, *v.*] **1.** Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accidence, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 37.

2†. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide;
But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscurity, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

3†. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro,
With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

distasteful (dis-tāst'fụl), *a.* [< *distaste* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why shou'd you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough,
When it may ripen of itself and fall?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable.

distastefully (dis-tāst'fụl-i), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

distastefulness (dis-tāst'fụl-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastive† (dis-tās'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your vnwilling and *distastiue* ear.
Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

distasture† (dis-tās'tụr), *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ure*.] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, vpon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (dī-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στήμων*, stamen, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; diandrous.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *distemperen*, < OF. *destemprer* = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar*, disorder, = It. *distemperare*, *distemprare*, *stemperare*, *stemprare*, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of *distemper*[2]), < ML. *distemperare*, derange, disorder, distemper, < L. *dis-* priv. + *temperare* (> OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper*, etc.), temper: see *temper*. Cf. *distemper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change the temper or due proportions of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben *distempered*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to *distemper*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You look very ill: something has *distempered* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He had abord his vessels aboute 80. lustie men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so *distemper* them selves with drinke as they became like maddmen. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441.

But body and soul are *distempered* when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempre you nought.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 495.

Men's spirits were . . . *distempered*, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have been much divided in their choice.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

Strange that this Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.
Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so *distempers* the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen to make . . . no exception of the perspicacity of philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

II.† *intrans.* To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede;
For thai be somer hoote and winter colde,
That vyne, and greyne, and tree *distempre* wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *distemper*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or proportion.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 431.

Hence—**2.** Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Specifically—**3.** A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4†. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

5†. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contraries.
Bacon, Empire.

6†. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and *distemper*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

7†. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*—**8.** Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

There is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infirmity*, *Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II.† *a.* Lacking self-restraint; intemperate. *Chaucer.*

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; < OF. *destemprer*, later *destremper*, F. *détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar* = It. *distemperare*, *stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. *distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*[1], but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.
Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 286.

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = F. *détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] **1.** A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in *distemper*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 218.

Common distemper, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue.—**Distemper colors.** See *color*.

distemperance† (dis-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *destempraunce*, < OF. *destemprance* = Pr. *des-*

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tempransa = Sp. *destemplanza* = Pg. *destemperança* = It. *distemperanza, stemperanza*, < ML. *distemperantia*, perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] 1. Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer.*—2. Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. *Chaucer.*—3. Distempered condition; distemper; disease.

They [meats] annoye the body in causyng *distemperaunce*. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 3.

distemperate† (dis-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *distemperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*, and cf. *temperate, intemperate.*] 1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1693), p. 296.

distemperately (dis-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame
Distemperately weake, as faulty much
In stile, in plot, in spirit.
Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *stemperatura*; as *distemperate* + *-ure*, after *temperature*. Cf. *distemperure*.] 1†. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunders and Lightenings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat
Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

2†. Intemperateness; excess.—3. Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*. *Scott.*

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tressilian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature*."
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—6. Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drinking the sweete wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem'pėr-brush), *n.* A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem'pėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distemper*[1], *v.*] 1. Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene
So sodenly to see hym in that case,
All *distemperyd* and out of colour clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 766.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 235.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. *Lecky*, Rationalism, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,
Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest
That doubting pleases me no less than knowing.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The king . . .
Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords!
The king, by me, requests your presence straight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,
Behind your back, untruly, I had been
As much *distemper'd* and enrag'd as now.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate: as, *distempered* zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, *distempered* minds.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

distemperedness (dis-tem'pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being distempered. *Bailey*, 1727.

distemper-ground (dis-tem'pėr-ground), *n.* A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*[2], *n.*, 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *distemper grounds*, made of plaster of Paris and glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 16.

distemperment† (dis-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *destemprement, destrempement*, a mixture, temperament (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *distemperamento, stemperamento*, < ML. *distemperamentum*, a distempered state, < *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] Distempered state; distemperature.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent
By the torne air's *distemperment*,
To a rich palace, finds within
Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.
Feltham, Lusoria, xxiv.

distemperure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *destemprure, destrempure*, temper: see *distemper*[1] and *-ure*. Cf. *distemperature*.] Distemperature. *Minsheu.*

distend (dis-tend'), *v.* [< OF. *destendre*, F. *distendre* = It. *distendere, stendere*, < L. *distendere*, pp. *distentus*, LL. *distensus*, stretch asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tension*. Cf. *attend, contend, extend*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach. *J. C. Prichard*, Phys. Hist. Mankind.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend*.
Stirling, Aurora, ii.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven
Distended, as the brow of God appeased?
Milton, P. L., xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

II. *intrans.* To become distended; swell.

And now his heart
Distends with pride. *Milton*, P. L., i. 572.

distendod (dis-ten'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distend*, *v.*] In *entom.*, dilated: as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten'dėr), *n.* One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *distensible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being distensible; capacity for distention.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great *distensibility*, even when the distending force is small.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1509.

distensible (dis-ten'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *distensus*, later form of L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend (see *distend*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded.

distension, *n.* See *distention*.

distensive (dis-ten'siv), *a.* [= It. *stensivo*, < LL. *distensus*, later form of L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend: see *distend*.] 1. That may be distended.—2. Having the property of distending; causing distention. *Smart.*

distent (dis-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*, stretch asunder: see *distend*.] I. *a.* Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent*, now distracted.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 360.

II.† *n.* Breadth.

distention (dis-ten'shon), *n.* [< L. *distentio(n-)*, < *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, stretch asunder: see *distend*.] 1. The act of distending, or the state of being distended; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation: as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—2. A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

disterr† (dis-tėr'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desterrer*, F. *déterrer*, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis-* priv. + *terra*, land, country, earth. Cf. *atter*[2], *inter*.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 24.

disterminate† (dis-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *disterminatus*, pp. of *disterminare* (> It. *disterminare*), separate by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *terminare*, set a boundary, < *terminus*, a boundary: see *term, terminate*.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated and infinitely severalized in persons. *Bp. Hall*, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

determination† (dis-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< *disterminate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *determination*. *Hammond*, Works, I. 450.

disthene (dis'thēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σθένος*, strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Haüy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

disthrone† (dis-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desthroner*, < *des-* priv. + *throne*, a throne: see *dis-* and *throne*. Cf. *dethrone*.] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

disthronize† (dis-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *throne* + *-ize*.] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered:
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

distich (dis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon*; early mod. E. also *distick*; < L. *distichon*, < Gr. *δίστιχον*, a distich, neut. of *δίστιχος*, having two rows or verses, < *δι-*, two-, + *στίχος*, a row, rank, line, verse: see *stich*.] I. *a.* Having two rows: same as *distichous*.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac*.) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a *couplet*.

The first distance for the most part goeth all by *distick*, or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows: see *distich*.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

Distichodontinæ (dis'ti-kō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distichodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Characinidæ*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina*.

Distichodus (dis-tik'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, with two rows (see *distich*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontinæ*. Also *Distichodon*. *Müller and Troschel.*


Distichopora foliacea.

Distichopora (dis-ti-kop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidæ*.

Distichoporidæ (dis'ti-kō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distichopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydrozoans, of the order *Hydrocorallinæ*.


Distichous Leaves.

distichous (dis'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows: see *distich*.] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; dichotomous; specifically, in *bot.*, arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distich*.—**Distichous antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long process which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modification of the bipectinate type.

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distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks: as, *distichously* branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distilled*, ppr. *distilling*. [< ME. *distillen* = D. *distilleren* = G. *destilliren* = Dan. *destillere* = Sw. *destillera*, < OF. *distiller*, F. *distiller* = Pr. *distillar* = Sp. *destilar* = Pg. *distillar* = It. *destillare*, *distillare*, < L. *distillare*, also and preferably written *destillare*, drop or trickle down, < *de*, down, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2], *v.*, which is an abbr. of *distil*. Cf. *instil*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers *distil'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm *distil*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will *distil* on you from heaven.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

High rocky mountaines, from whence *distill* innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton*.

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to *distill* its secret into the ear. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 231.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify: as, to *distil* water.—**3.** To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to *distil* brandy from wine; to *distil* whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to *distil* Cream out of Froth.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

Burke could *distil* political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to *distil* grain or plants.

Sume *destyllen* Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of othere Spices, that ben well smellynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison*.

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *distillable*, F. *distillable*, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil* and *-able*.] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes. *Boyle*, Works, II. 225.

distillate (dis-til'āt), *n.* [< L. *distillatus*, pp. of *distillare*, distil: see *distil* and *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.
Science, VI. 525.

★**distillation** (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distillation*, *distillacion*, *distillacioun* = D. *distillatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *destillation*, < OF. *distillation*, F. *distillation* = Pr. *distillacio* = Sp. *destilación* = Pg. *distillação* = It. *destillazione*, *distillazione*, < L. **distillatio*(*n*-), *destillatio*(*n*-), a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, drop down: see *distil*.] **1.** The act of distilling, or of falling in drops: a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] fals enuy, thynk on my charite,
My blode alle spilt by *distillacion*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigeratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,
And *distillation*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4†. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Distillation by descent. See *descent*.—**Dry** or **destructive distillation**, the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the *destructive distillation* of coal.—**Fractional distillation**, an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected; and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *distillatorie* = F. *distillatoire* = Sp. *destilatorio* = Pg. *distillatorio* = It. *distillatorio*, *destillatorio*, < ML. **distillatorium*, < L. *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, distil: see *distil*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling: as, *distillatory* vessels.

Having in well closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat. *Boyle*, Works, I. 136.

II. *n.*; pl. *distillatories* (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ze do make in the furneis of aischin, a *distillatorie* of glas al hool of oo pece.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

★**distiller** (dis-til'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company**, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

distillery (dis-til'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *distilleries* (-iz). [< F. *distillerie*, a distillery, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil*.] **1.** The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—**2.** The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery*, and several other buildings. *Pennant*, London, p. 41.

distillery-fed (dis-til'ėr-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distillment, distillment (dis-til'ment), *n.* [< OF. *distillement*, < *distiller*: see *distil* and *-ment*.] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. *distinct*, < OF. *distinct*, F. *distinct* = Sp. It. *distinto* = Pg. *distincto* = G. *distinct* = Sw. Dan. *distinkt*, < L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinguish*.] **1.** Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.
Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a *distinct* view of an object; *distinct* articulation; to make a *distinct* mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet *distinct*.
Cowper, The Task, iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features so *distinct* and strongly marked.
Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a *distinct* assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Churchill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of *distinct* military desertion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a *distinct* idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a *clear* idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a *distinct* idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,
Relation more particular and *distinct*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1595.

The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and *distinct*, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

A *distinct* idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, *distinct* vision; *distinct* perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of *distinct* vision." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Divers flowres *distinct* with rare delight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 23.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda** or **tail**, a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum**, a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots, striæ, punctures**, etc., those spots, striæ, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces.—**Syn. 1.** *Separate*, etc. See *different*.—**2** and **3.** Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

distinct† (dis-tingkt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distincten*, < OF. *distincter*, *destincter*, *destinter*, *detinter*, distinguish, < *distinct*, distinct: see *distinct*, *a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no wight *distincte* it so
That he dare seye a worde thereto.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere,
Forte construe this clause and *distinkte* hit after.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 133.

We haue, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 5.

distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distinctified*, ppr. *distinctifying*. [< *distinct* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make distinct. *Davies*. [Rare.]

distinctio (dis-tingk'shi-ō), *n.* [L., distinction, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In *Gregorian music*: (*a*) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labiis iniquis | et a lingua dolosa. Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(*b*) Same as *differentia*, 2.

distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distinction*, *distinctioun*, *distinccioun*, < OF. *distinction*, *destinctiun*, *destintion*, F. *distinction* = Pr. *distinctio*, *distinzion* = Sp. *distinción* = Pg. *distincção* = It. *distinzione* = D. *distinctie* = G. *distinction* = Dan. Sw. *distinktion*, < L. *distinctio*(*n*-), a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < *distinguere*, pp. *distinctus*, distinguish: see *distinct*, *distinguish*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is *distinction* of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalons twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for *distinction* serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The *distinction* which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a *distinction* without a difference. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the *distinction* is quite arbitrary.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 237.

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2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions between* religious and civil rights. *Milton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n Palinurus no *distinction* found
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around.
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction between* virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis.*

4†. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a cluill and brutish vtteraunce then cleare *distinction* of voices.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from the other.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power — when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved — that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, ii.

7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay*, History.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Socinios received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, **discretive distinction**, etc. See the adjectives. — **Without distinction**, indiscriminately.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Distinctness*, *Distinction*. *Distinctness* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true *distinctness* keep
While daily drawing nearer.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. *Macaulay*, History.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 114.

3. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*. — **7.** Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinctional (dis-tingk′shon-al), *a.* [< *distinction* + *-al*.] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; ★*distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tingk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *distinctif* = Sp. *distintivo* = Pg. *distinctivo* = It. *distintivo*, < L. as if **distinctivus*, < *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct*.] **1.** Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British."
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. **=Syn.** *Distinctively*, *Distinctly*. The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 253.

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministeries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

distinctiveness (dis-tingk′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Ruskin.*

distinctly (dis-tingkt′li), *adv.* **1.** In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speeche *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy worde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,
And he their father had assum'd the throne,
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 229.

Hence — **2.** Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpardonable. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Mine is Thine, xxxix.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 479.

3†. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*,
Then meet and join. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Distinctly*, *Clearly*, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly* — that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly* — that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively*.

distinctness (dis-tingkt′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See *extensive*. **=Syn.** *Distinctness*, *Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor† (dis-tingk′tor), *n.* [< LL. *distinctor*, < L. *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct*, *distinguish*.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasie such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to haue sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tingk′tūr), *n.* [< *distinct* + *-ure*.] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

distinguet†, *v. t.* [ME. *distingwen*, *destingen*, < OF. *distinguer*, *destinguer*, F. *distinguer* = Pr. *distinguir*, *destinguir* = Sp. Pg. *distinguir* = It. *distinguere* = D. *distingeren* = Dan. *distingvere* = Sw. *distingvera*, < L. *distinguere*: see *distinguish*.] To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

distinguish (dis-ting′gwish), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish*; < ME. *distingwen*, *destingen* (see *distingue*), < OF. *distinguer*, < L. *distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set off, adorn, lit. mark off, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **stinguere* = Gr. στίζειν, prick, = E. *sting*: see *sting*, *stigma*, *style*[1]. Cf. *extinguish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

Our House is *distinguish'd* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Hence — **3.** To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 32.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,
Is, to *distinguish* them who merit Praise.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between*.

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish between* proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish betwixt* notoriety and fame. *Emerson*, Books.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish between* them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 273.

2†. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-ting′gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *distinguish* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Balliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distinguishable* into high and low. — **4.** Worthy of note or special regard.

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I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey*, 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv* So as to be distinguished.

We have both spices of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce *distinguishably*, into each other. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* 1. Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—2. Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A *distinguished* Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints." *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 87.

=**Syn.** *Celebrated, Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the *distinguishing* parts of his character. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his *distinguishing* Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

distinguishment† (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< *distinguish* + *-ment.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

distitle† (dis-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *title.*] To deprive of title or claim to something. [Rare.]

That were the next way to *dis-title* myself of honour. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

★**Distoma** (dis'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed, < *δι-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidæ;* a genus of trematoid or suctorial parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Limnæus truncatulus*, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediæ, which produce other rediæ, or cercariæ, which are tadpole-like larvæ; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. *D. hæmatobium*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria.*

2. [*l. c.*] An animal belonging to this genus.

The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia. (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distoma*, (5) Perfect *Distoma.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 181.

★3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny*, 1816.

Distomea (dis-tō'mē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] A superfamily group of trematoid worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a complicated alternation of generations, the larval and asexual forms chiefly inhabiting mollusks, while the sexually mature individuals live mostly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families *Distomidæ* and *Monostomidæ.*

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera Monostomum and Distomum; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Distomea* are morphologically hermaphrodite, but practically of separate sexes. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 321.

Distomeæ (dis-tō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] Same as *Distomea*, regarded as one of two orders of *Trematoda*, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one: distinguished from *Polystomeæ.*

Distomidæ (dis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of digeneous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bilharzia.* See cut under *cercaria.*

Distomum (dis'tō-mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma.*

Distomus (dis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma.*] 1. A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma.*—2. A genus of *Coleoptera. Stephens*, 1827.

distoned†, *p. a.* Out of tune; inharmonious.

distort (dis-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> It. *distorcere, storcere*, twist, untwist, = Sp. *destorcer* = Pg. *destorcer*, untwist, = OF. *destordre, desteurtre, detordre, detortre*, F. *distordre*, distort), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort, torsion*, and cf. *contort, detort, extort*, etc.] 1. To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond *distorted:* i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The low light flung a queer, *distorted* shadow of him on the wall. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

Hence—2. To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

It views the truth with a *distorted* eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 669.

We all admit that passion *distorts* judgment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . *distorted*, magnified,
Coloured by quarrel into calumny.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 72.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal.*=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To contort, deform, bend.—3. To misapply, misuse.

distort† (dis-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

distortedly (dis-tôr'ted-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat *distortedly.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 370.

distorter (dis-tôr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

distortion (dis-tôr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *destorcion*, F. *distorsion* = It. *distorsione, storsione*, < L. *distortio(n-)*, < *distorquere*, distort: see *distort, v.*] 1. The act of distorting. (*a*) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and *distortion.* *Cowper*, The Task, ii.

(*b*) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion. (*c*) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial *distortions* of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body in figure. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

In some, *Distortions* quite the Face disguise.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish *distortion* of my words.
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *distort* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to distort; causing distortions. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. Having distortions; distorted.

distortor (dis-tôr'tor), *n.*; pl. *distortores* (dis-tôr-tō'rēz). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distorter, < L. *distorquere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort.*] 1. In *anat.*, that which distorts.—**Distortor oris**, in *anat.*, a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the zygomaticus major.

distourblet, *v. t.* See *distrouble.*

distract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of L. *distrahere*, pp. *distractus* (> OF. *destraier, destraer, destraher*, F. *distraire* = Pr. *distraire* = Sp. *distraer* = Pg. *distrahir* = It. *distraere, distraggere, distrarre, straere, strarre* = Dan. *distrahere* = Sw. *distrahera*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace, tract. Distraught* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] 1. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South*, Sermons.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i., Expl.

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird.*

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 72.

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Let me not see thee more; something is done
That will *distract* me, that will make me mad,
If I behold thee. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years *distracted.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

distract† (dis-trakt'), *a.* [< ME. *distract* (after the L.), also *distrauht*, mod. *distraught* (after E. forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat, destret*, after OF. *destrait*, F. *distrait*, < L. *distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract, v.*] Distracted; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught.*

Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 8.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

When any fall from virtue,
I am *distract;* I have an interest in 't.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

distracted (dis-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distract, v.*; equiv. to *distract, a.*] 1. Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The wicked, who, surprized,
Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton, S. A., l. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.

=**Syn.** 1. *Abstracted, Diverted*, etc. See *absent.*

distractedly (dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take,
And happiest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

distractedness (dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me. *Boyle*, Works, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trak'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

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distractful† (dis-trakt'fûl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to me,
But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee
In that *distractful* shape.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9.

distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

distractile (dis-trak'til), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the ★genus *Salvia*.

distraction (dis-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distraccioun* (but used appar. in sense of *detraction*), < OF. *distraction*, F. *distraction* = Sp. *distracción* = Pg. *distracção* = It. *distrazione* = D. *distractie* = Dan. Sw. *distraktion*, < L. *distractio*(*n*-), a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, < *distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.]

1. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert uncapable of *distraction* from him, with whom thou wert one, would'st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportunity of prayer.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least *distraction* or absence of thought. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Distraction is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distraction* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's *distraction*, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to *distraction*.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,
In the *distraction* of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from *distraction*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?
There is so much sense in this wild *distraction*,
That I am almost out of my wits too.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Forc'd to the field he came, but in the rear;
And feign'd *distraction* to conceal his fear.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 52.

To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and *distraction*, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractions* of gayety or of business; labor is often a *distraction* from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable *distraction* to Maggie's tears. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 4.

He [Shakspere] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling *distraction* of a humorous one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, φόως for φῶς, ὁρόω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κρᾶτος, κληηδών for κληδών, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) ὁράω, (2) ὁρόω, (3) ὁρῶ.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the diverting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10†. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome,
His power [army] went out in such *distractions* as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

=**Syn.** 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distractious† (dis-trak'shus), *a.* [< *distraction* + *-ous*.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle.*

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* [< ME. *distreynen*, *destreynen*, *destraynen*, < OF. *destraindre*, *destreindre*, *distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = Pr. *destrenger*, *destrenher* = It. *distringere*, *distrignere*, < L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, < *dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*[2], *strict*, *stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain*, *restrain*. See also *district*, *distringas*, *distress*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither guile nor force might it *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

2†. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The gentyl faucon that with his feet *distraynith*
The kyngis hand.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 337.

Distreyne here herte as faste to retorne,
As thou dost myn to longen here to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 596.

3†. To restrain; bind; confine.

Distrained with chaynes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

4†. To distress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that love *destreyneth* so,
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 597.

Moch he were *distrained* in thought,
And . . . for the dede sighed full ofte there.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.

Some secret sorrow did her heart *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38.

5†. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

The proverbe saith, he that to muche enbraceth *distraineth* litell. *Testament of Love.*

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainor's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction — as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

If anie member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other amerciaments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop, and *distrain* the same.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one anothers goodes for small detts.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265.

(*b*) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. *intrans.* To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.
Camden, Remains.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

Unless the complainant who sought to *distrain* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

distrainable (dis-trā'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *destraignable*, *destreignable*, < *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'nėr, -nor), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *destreinor*, < *destreindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainor* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-trān'ment), *n.* The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

distrainor, *n.* See *distrainer*.

distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* [< OF. *destrainte*, *destraincte*, *distraincte*, restraint, < *distraint*, pp. of *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

The *distraint* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an action of Replevin. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

distrait (dis-trā'), *a.* [F., = E. *distract*, *distraught*, < L. *distractus*: see *distract*, *a.*] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distraction*, 9.

distrat†, *a.* See *distract*. *Chaucer.*

distraught (dis-trât'), *p. a.* [< ME. *distrauht*, another form of *distract*, *destrat*, distracted, etc.: see *distract*, *a.*] 1†. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .
And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild
His greedy throte, therewith in two *distraught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distrauhte in thouhte, refourme hem to resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain.
Mrs. Browning.

His aspect was so dazed and *distraught* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 165.

distraughted†, *a.* [< *distraught* + *-ed*[2].] Distraught.

My weake *distraughted* mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty.

distream† (dis-trēm'), *v. i.* [< L. *dis-* + E. *stream*.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear.
Shenstone.

distress (dis-tres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distressen*, *distresen*, < OF. *destresser*, *destrecier*, *destrechier*, *destroisser*, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if **districtiare*, an assumed freq. form of L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see *distrain* and *district*. Hence (in part), by apheresis, *stress*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty. *Hamilton.*

Muley Abul Hassan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

Whan the kynge Belynans com to the batalle as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Carados, ffor thei were so *distrussed* that thei were euen at flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.
2 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd*
Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.
Crabbe, Works, II. 26.

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3. In *law*, to seize for debt; distrain. See *distrain*, 6. =Syn. 2. *Trouble*, *Harass*, etc. See *afflict*.

distress (dis-tres'), *n.* [< ME. *destresse*, *destresse*, < OF. *destresse*, *destrece*, *destresce*, *destreche*, *destraiche*, F. *détresse* = Pr. *destressa*, *destrecha*, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *stress*, *n.*, q. v.] 1†. Constraint; restraint; forcible control; oppression.

This Eolus, with harde grace,
Held the wyndes in *distresse*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2†. Compulsion; requirement.

The sayde John Brendon . . . to make amends to the sayde John Matthu after the *distresse* of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or grief.

The thorny point
Of bare *distress* hath ta'en from me the show
Of smooth civility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

With sorrow and heart's *distress*
Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth *distress* of nations. Luke xxi. 25.

There was not enough local *distress* for charity to find interest in relieving it. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 491.

From those thy words, I deem from some *distress*
By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining. See *distrain*, 6.

He would first demaund his dett, and yf he were not payed, he would straight goe and take a *distress* of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

All who should set up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by *distress* on the offender's goods. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) The common-law remedy by distraining.

The practice of *Distress* — of taking nams, a word preserved in the once famous law-term withernam — is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

(*c*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As these *distresses* cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

(*d*) In *old Scots law*, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done. — **Abuse of distress.** See *abuse*. — **Distress sale**, a sale of the thing distrained, in order to satisfy the claim. — **Distress warrant**, a judicial process authorizing an officer to distrain. — **Double distress**, in *Scots law*, a process used by two or more creditors to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third person. — **Flag of distress.** See *flag*². — **Infinite distress**, in *law*, a distress not limited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield. — **Signal of distress** (*naut.*), a signal that help is needed. =Syn. 3. *Grief*, *Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction*. — 4. Hardship, straits, perplexity.

distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), *p. a.* Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor *distressed* object of charity. Also *distrest*.

The poor *distress'd* Lear is i' the town. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the *distressed*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

distressedness (dis-trest'nes), *n.* The state of being distressed or greatly pained. *Bailey*, 1731.

distressful (dis-tres'fûl), *a.* [< *distress* + *-ful*.] 1. Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a *distressful* event.

And often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most *distressful* circumstances attendant on penury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, *distressful* cries.

One glance into Claude's face, darkened with perplexity, anger, and a *distressful* effort to look amiable and comfortable, was one too many; Tarbox burst into a laugh. *G. W. Cable*, An Large, xxi.

3†. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distressing (dis-tres'ing), *p. a.* Very painful or afflicting: as, a *distressing* sickness. =Syn. Acute, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miserable.

distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distrest, *p. a.* See *distressed*.

distreynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

distributable (dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *distribute* + *-able*.] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.

Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the *distributable* fund. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 421.

distributary (dis-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *distributarius*, < L. *distributus*, pp.: see *distribute*.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. *Imp. Dict.*

distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distributed*, ppr. *distributing*. [< L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere* (> It. *distribuire*, *stribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *distribuir* = F. *distribuer*), divide, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *tribuere*, give, impart: see *tribute*.] I. *trans.* 1. To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples; to *distribute* justice.

From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which *distribute* health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

Walk your dim cloister, and *distribute* dole.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

The shore . . . is very vneuen, *distributed* into hills and dales. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 112.

2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to *distribute* printing-types into their respective boxes (see II., 2); to *distribute* animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to *distribute* the books in a library according to their subjects.

His time, the day, and night, he *distributed* by the burning of certain Tapours into three equall portions. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commanders, *distributed* themselves along the walls, to direct and animate their men in the defense. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to *distribute* ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to *distribute* manure over a field; to *distribute* heat in a building. — 5. In *logic*, to employ in its full extent, as a term. — **Distributed force.** See *force*¹. — **Distributed term**, in *logic*, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable. =Syn. 1. *Apportion*, *Allot*, *Assign* (see *dispense*); partition, portion out. — 2. To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make distribution; exercise charity.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. Rom. xii. 13.

2. In *printing*, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, he *distributes* rapidly.

distributer (dis-trib'ū-tėr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

I am also by office an assisting sister of the deacons, and a deuourer, instead of a *distributer* of the alms. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

distributing-machine (dis-trib'ū-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *printing*, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. Each type has distinct nicks on its body, which, when brought opposite its equally distinctive ward, is clutched and arranged with its mates in a separate channel.

distribution (dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *distribution* = Pr. *distribucio* = Sp. *distribución* = Pg. *distribuição* = It. *distribuzione*, *stribuzione*, < L. *distributio(n-)*, < *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] 1. The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the *distribution* of an estate among the heirs; the *distribution* of justice or of alms; the *distribution* of parts in a play.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon*, Riches.

I know that it is common to rail at the unequal *distribution* of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

It is evidently on the real *distribution* of power, and not on names and badges, that the happiness of nations must depend. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favourable *distributions* in this world, either to thyself or others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

Our charitable *distributions*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the *distribution* of printing-types into their boxes (see *distribute*, II., 2); the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments. *Hamilton*.

Our knowledge of *distribution* in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remain: cannot extend to those pre-geologic times the records of which have been obliterated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 107.

The *distribution* of the positions and velocities of each set of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration. *H. W. Watson*, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 22.

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in *printing*, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table. — 5. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (*b*) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called *division*.

I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or *distribution* of it into parts, is requisite. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxi.

6. In *logic*: (*a*) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (*b*) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of *distributio* appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrus Hispanus says, "*Distribution* is a multiplication of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say *every man*, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign *every*, so that there is a multiplication."

He will tell you that this axiom containes a *distribution*, and that all such axioms are generall; and lastly, that a *distribution* in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. In *arch.*, the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc. — 8. In *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the individuals who compose it, or among the factors of production. Distribution among individuals is sometimes called *personal distribution*; among the factors, *functional distribution*. — 9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston. — **Accommodate distribution**, in *logic*. See *accommodate*. — **Civil distribution**, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the every-day loose usage of speech. — **Distribution of a curve**, in *geom.* See *curve*. — **Distribution of electricity**, a phrase employed to signify the density of the electricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies, which act inductively upon it. — **Distribution of heat**, a phrase expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission. — **Geographical distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the distribution of plants and animals over the earth's surface in more or less well-defined areas, according to climatic conditions and the configuration of the earth; the distribution of the present life of the globe as distinguished from geological distribution, which deals with extinct forms and their occurrence in various strata. The sciences which deal with this subject are *zoögeography*, which treats of animal life, and *phytogeography*, which treats of plants. — **Parametric distribution**, in *math.*, the manner of correspondence of different values of a parameter with points of a curve. Thus, when the coördinates of the variable points of a bicursal curve are represented by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each point of the curve there belongs a twofold infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the *parametric distribution*. — **Province of distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a faunal and floral area; a chorological region. See the extract.

Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . . Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 24.

Statute of distributions, in *law*, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. =Syn. 1. Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, grouping.

distributional (dis-tri-bū'shon-al), *a.* [< *distribution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to distribu-

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tion; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 403.

distributionist (dis-tri-bū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *distribution* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.
Dickens, Sketches, Ladies' Societies.

distributival (dis-trib-ū-ti'val or dis-trib'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *distributive*, *n.*, + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distributif* = Pr. *distributiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *distributivo*, < LL. *distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] **I.** *a.* 1. That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues."
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii., Pref.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building. *Shaftesbury*, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and [Hutcheson, p. 111.

Specifically—2. In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive acceptation* of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to *collective acceptation*, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective;* in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive.*

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix: specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*. The distributive numerals in Latin are *singuli*, one by one, one each; *bini*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—**Distributive formula**, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as F and Φ, are so related that, for all values of *x*, *y*, *z*, etc., we have

$$F\,\Phi\,(x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \Phi\,(Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.}).$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations *f*, F, Φ, are so related that in every case $\Phi\,F(x, y) = f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$.—**Distributive function**, in *math.*, a function such that $f(x + y) = fx + fy$.—**Distributive operation**, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula.—**Distributive principle**, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

distributively (dis-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

distributiveness (dis-trib'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* 1. Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [< OF. *distribuour*, *distribueur* = F. *distributeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distribuidor* = It. *distribuitore*, *distributore*, < LL. *distributor*, < L. *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] Same as *distributer.*

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* [< F. *district* = Sp. *distrito* = Pg. *districto* = It. *distretto*, *distritto* = D. *distrikt* = G. *district* = Dan. Sw. *distrikt*, < ML. *districtus*, a district within which the lord may distrain, also jurisdiction, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, compel, distrain: see *distrain.*] 1. A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative, political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway *district;* a school *district;* an election *district* (as a senate, assembly, or congressional *district*). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1768 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a *district*, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *magisterial district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *civil district;* in Kentucky, a *justice's district;* in Georgia, a *militia district;* in Maryland, an *election district.* In other States these divisions are called *towns* or *townships.* In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia.* Abbreviated *dist.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—**District attorney**, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.—**District conference.** See *conference*, 2.—**District court**, a court of limited jurisdiction having cognizance of causes within a district defined by law.—**District court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court.*—**District school**, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district.—**Metropolitan district**, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc.—**Mining district**, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self-government.—**Parish district**, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—**Taxing district**, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Emmons.*—**United States district courts**, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters. = **Syn.** Division, quarter, locality, province, tract.

district (dis'trikt), *v. t.* [< *district*, *n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

district† (dis'trikt), *a.* [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, stretch tight: see *distrain*, and *district*, *n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not inforce nor compell the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofes of their Articles of complaints. *Hakluyt's Voydges*, I. 165.

Punishing with the rod of *district* seuerity.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 782.

districtly† (dis'trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandats againe vnto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's* Martyrs, p. 218.

distrife†, *n.* [ME., appar. irreg. < *dis-* + *strife.*] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not haue in no wise *distrif* be-twene hem two. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

distringas (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [Law L., 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of ML. *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law:* (*a*) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to distrain or make distress—that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (*b*) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (*c*) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (*d*) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

distrix (dis'triks), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δίς*, *δι-*, two-, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

distroublet (dis-trub'l), *v. t.* [< ME. *distroublen*, *distroblen*, *destroblen*, also *distourblen*, *disturblen*, trouble, disturb, < OF. **destourbler* (cf. *destourblier*, *desturblier*, *destoublier*, trouble, vexation, = Pr. *desturbelhar*), var. of *destourbier*, *destorbier*, *desturbier*, equiv. to *destourber*, *destorber*, *desturber*, > ME. *destourben*, *disturben*, disturb, trouble, after OF. *tourbler*, *trobler*, *turbler*, > ME. *troublen*, trouble: see *disturb* and *trouble.*] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] *distourblede* me,
For sore I drad to harmed be. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1713.

That was a thynge that gretly hem *distrubled* in her armynge, and ther-ynne thei caught grete damage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

Her former sorrow into sudein wrath
(Both coosen passions of *distroubled* spright)
Converting. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

distroublet, *n.* [ME., < *distrouble*, *v.*] Trouble.

And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* [< *dis-* + *trust*, *n.*] 1. Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust;* to look upon a project with *distrust.*

Therefore to the ende that thou shalt not bee in any mannier *distruste*, it is God that is the maker of this promisse. *J. Udall*, On Luke i.

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *trust*, *v.* Cf. *distrust*, *n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3.

T' intrench in what you grant—unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

distruster (dis-trus'tèr), *n.* One who distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust'fûl), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 626.

distrustfully (dis-trust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they,
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say:
No help for him in God there lies.
Milton, Ps. iii. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus'ting-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

distrustless (dis-trust'les), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lillies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God. *Boyle*, Works, II. 29.

distunet (dis-tūn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else accurst;
Their Harmony *distuned* by His iar.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

disturb (dis-tèrb'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disturben*, *desturben*, *destourben*, *destorben*, < OF. *destourber*, *destorber*, *desturber*, *disturber*, also *destourbier*.

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destorbier, *destúrbier* = Pr. OSp. *destorbar* = Sp. Pg. *disturbar* = It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, drive asunder, separate by violence, disorder, disturb, ⟨ *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, disorder, throw into confusion, trouble: see *turbulent*, *trouble*. Cf. *distrouble*.] **1.** To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquillity: as, to *disturb* a sleeper; to *disturb* the sediment.

If he be at his book, *disturb* him not.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; throw into perplexity or confusion.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had *disturb'd* your noble sprite.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and *disturbs* us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I feared my brain was *disturbed* by my sufferings and misfortunes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above.
Cowper, Iliad, xi.

3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which men seyn may nought *disturbed* be
That shall bytyden of necessite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 622.

Care *disturbs* study. *Johnson.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; throw out of course or order.

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim.
Milton, P. L., i. 167.

=Syn. 1. To disorder, unsettle, molest.—**2.** To perplex, trouble, annoy, vex, worry, plague.—**3.** To impede, interrupt.

disturb† (dis-tėrb′), *n.* [⟨ *disturb*, *v.*] Disturbance.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattel'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 549.

★**disturbance** (dis-tėr′bans), *n.* [⟨ ME. *disturbance*, *destourbance*, *destourbaunce*, ⟨ OF. *destourbance*, *desturbance*, *distourbance*, *distorbance* (= It. *disturbanza*, *sturbanza*), ⟨ *destourber*, *disturber*, disturb: see *disturb*.] **1.** Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; derangement: as, a *disturbance* of the electric current.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing *disturbance* travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 28.

2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without *disturbance*.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation would have been a *disturbance* to her.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

3. A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

5. In *law*, the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure. ★*Stephen.*

disturbant† (dis-tėr′bant), *a.* [⟨ L. *disturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *disturbare*, disturb: see *disturb*.] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in *disturbant* waves.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 62.

disturbation† (dis-tėr-bā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *destourbeson*, *destorbeson* = It. *sturbazione*, ⟨ LL. *disturbatio(n-)*, destruction, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, pp. *disturbatus*, trouble, disturb, destroy: see *disturb*.] Disturbance.

Since by this way
All future *disturbations* would desist.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

disturber (dis-tėr′bėr), *n.* **1.** One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One who or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] wente the right wey to Sorhant with-oute eny other *disturbier*, and were gladde and mery after the aventure that was hem befallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In *law*, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights.

disturblance†, *n.* [ME. *disturblaunce*, ⟨ *disturblen*, *distroublen*, disturb: see *distrouble*, and cf. *disturbance*.] Trouble; disturbance. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. 86.

disturn† (dis-tėrn′), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *destourner*, *destorner*, F. *détourner* = It. *distornare*, *stornare*, ⟨ ML. *distornare*, turn aside or away, ⟨ L. *dis-*, away, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] To turn aside.

Thi fader, prey, al thilke harm *disturne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 718.

Glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 20.

distutor (dis-tū′tor), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *tutor*.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 536.

distyle (dis′til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distyle*, ⟨ Gr. *δίστυλος*, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*².] **I.** *a.* Noting a portico of two columns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See cut under *anta*.

The coin shows a small *distyle* temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 347.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "*distyle* in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

II. *n.* A portico of two columns.

disulphate (dī-sul′fāt), *n.* [⟨ *di-*² + *sulphate*.] In *chem.*, a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate.—**2.** A sulphate having the general formula $R_2S_2O_7$; a salt of disulphuric acid: as, potassium *disulphate*, $K_2S_2O_7$.

disulphid (dī-sul′fid), *n.* [⟨ *di-*² + *sulphid*.] In *chem.*, a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

disulpho-. In *chem.*, in composition, indicating certain acids formed by substituting two radicals having the formula SO_2OH for two hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

disulphuric (dī-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *di-*² + *sulphuric*.] Containing two sulphur trioxid radicals. Used only in the following phrase.—**Disulphuric acid**, an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salts. Also called *pyrosulphuric acid*.

disuniform† (dis-ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *uniform*.] Not uniform.

disunion (dis-ū′nyon), *n.* [= F. *désunion* = Sp. *desunión* = Pg. *desunião* = It. *disunione*; as *dis-* priv. + *union*.] **1.** Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compound of an organized body and an immaterial soul, places the formality and essence of death in the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts.
Bp. Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

If *disunion* was out of the question, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and opinions.
J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 193.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a *disunion* between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 327.

disunionist (dis-ū′nyon-ist), *n.* [⟨ *disunion* + *-ist*.] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those who, prior to and during the civil war of 1861–65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the *disunionists* that which of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

The Federalists characterized their opponents . . . as disorganizers, *disunionists*, and traitors.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, ii. 162.

★**disunite** (dis-ū-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disunited*, ppr. *disuniting*. [⟨ LL. *disunitus*, pp. of *disunire* (⟩ It. *disunire* = Sp. Pg. *desunir* = OF. *desunir*, *desuner*, F. *désunir*), disjoin, ⟨ L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *unire*, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate; disjoin; part: as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations; never be *disunited;* be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* To part; fall asunder; become divided.

The several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

disuniter (dis-ū-nī′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disjoins or separates.

disunity (dis-ū′ni-ti), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *unity*.] **1.** Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.
Dr. H. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

disusage (dis-ū′zāj), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *usage*. Cf. *disuse*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

disuse (dis-ūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disused*, ppr. *disusing*. [⟨ ME. *disusen*, ⟨ OF. *desuser* (= Sp. Pg. *desusar* = It. *disusare*), disuse, ⟨ *des-* priv. + *user*, use: see *dis-* and *use*, *v.*] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably *disused* before their invasion or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

disuse (dis-ūs′), *n.* [⟨ *disuse*, *v.* Cf. *use*, *n.*] **1.** Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, *disuse* of wine; *disuse* of sea-bathing; *disuse* of words.

It is curious to see the periodical *disuse* and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries before.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into *disuse*. *Southey.*

disused (dis-ūzd′), *p. a.* **1.** No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, *disused* words.

Arms long *disused*. *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii. 11.

The tortures of the former modes of punishment are *disused*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 200.

Below its piers stand several Moorish mills, *disused*, but as yet unbroken by age or floods.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 88.

2. Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: with *in* or *to*, and formerly sometimes *with*: as, *disused to* toil.

Like men *disused in* a long peace; more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Priam *in* arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

disutility (dis-ū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *disutilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *utility*.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of *utility*.

For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term *disutility*, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iii.

disutilize (dis-ū′til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disutilized*, ppr. *disutilizing*. [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *utilize*.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace. *Browning.*

disvaluation (dis-val-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue* + *-ation*, after *valuation*.] Disesteem; disparagement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard? *Bacon*, War with Spain.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *value*.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It is at least necessary that virtue be not *disvalued* and imbased under the just price.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 336.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue*, *v.*] Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii.

disvantageous† (dis-van-tā′jus), *a.* [(= It. *disvantaggioso*) contr. of *disadvantageous*.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by
With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and round,
That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

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disvelop† (dis-vel'op), *v. t.* [< OF. *desveloper*: see *develop*.] To develop. *Johnson.*

disveloped (dis-vel'opt), *p. a.* [Also written *disvelloped*; pp. of *disvelop*, *v.*] In *her.*, unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. Also *developed*.

disventure† (dis-ven'tūr), *n.* [Contr. of *disadventure*.] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing; for adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

disvouch† (dis-vouch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *vouch*.] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

diswarn† (dis-wârn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *warn*.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majestie) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines. *Lord Keeper Williams*, To the Duke of Buckingham, [Cabala, p. 73.

diswarren (dis-wor'en), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *warren*.] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

disweapon (dis-wep'n), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *weapon*.] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

diswere†, *n.* [ME. *diswere*, *diswayre*, < *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *were*, doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.

Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 123.

diswitted† (dis-wit'ed), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wit* + *-ed*².] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont† (dis-wunt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wont*.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 19.

disworkmanship† (dis-wėrk'man-ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *workmanship*.] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*. *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

disworship† (dis-wėr'ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *worship*.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and *disworship*. *Barret.*

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *disworship* that his laws should countenance. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 4.

disworship† (dis-wėr'ship), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *disworship*; < *disworship*, *n.*] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the vncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is *disworshipped*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xii.

disworth† (dis-wėrth'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *worth*.] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 37.

disyntheme (dī-sin'thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σύνθημα*, *σύνθεμα*, a collection, assembly, < *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD)(AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. See *dyadic*. Also *diplosyntheme*.

disyoke (dis-yōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyoked*, ppr. *disyoking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *yoke*.] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

dit¹ (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ditted*, ppr. *ditting*. [< ME. *ditten*, *dutten*, < AS. *dyttan*, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with *dott*, a point, dot: see *dot*¹.] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dor drawen, & *dit* with a derf haspe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233.

Ditt your mouth with your meat. *Scotch proverb.*

Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

dit²† (dit), *n.* [Also *ditt*, < ME. *dit*, partly an abbreviation of *dite*, *ditee*, a ditty, a sound, and partly < OF. *dit*, *dict*, a saying, speech, word: see *ditty*, and *dict*, *dictum*.] 1. A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham.*

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, *dits*, apologues, and moral tales become very numerous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer.*

No song but did contain a lovely *ditt*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

dita, dita-bark (dē'tą, -bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

dital (dit'al), *n.* [< It. *ditale*, a thimble, fingerstall, < *dito*, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] In *music*, a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital*, *n.*, 3.—**Dital harp**, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

ditamy (dit'a-mi), *n.* An old form of *dittany*.

ditander†, *n.* See *dittander*.

ditane†, **ditany**†, *n.* See *dittany*.

ditation† (dī-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **ditatio(n-)*, < *ditare*, enrich, < *dis* (*dit-*), centr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich.] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than *ditation*), the blessed Virgin comes in the forme of poverty with her two doves unto God. *Bp. Hall*, The Purification.

ditch (dich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche*, *diche*, *dyche*; < ME. *diche*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel, of *dike*, *dic*, < AS. *dic*, a dike, ditch: see *dike*.] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *fosse* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the counterscarp. See cut under *castle*.

For thei make *Dyches* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

Thou art no company for an honest dog,
And so we'll leave thee to a *ditch*, thy destiny.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep *ditches*, or other cuttings in the proximity. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 332.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects,
But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch*. *The Century*, XXXI. 69.

Advance-ditch. See *advance*, *n.*, 6.—**Second ditch**, in *fort.*, in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—**To die in the last ditch.** See *die*¹.

ditch (dich), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche*, *diche*, *dyche*; < ME. *dichen*, *dychen*, assibilated forms of *diken*, make a dike or ditch: see *dike*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, *ditching* and delving; hedging and *ditching*.

II. *trans.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane?
Post. Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and *dyched*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often *ditched* by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8791.

ditch-bur (dich'bėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *dyche-bur*; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

ditch-dog (dich'dog), *n.* A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the *ditch-dog*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

ditcher (dich'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dichere*, assibilated form of *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, ditcher, digger: see *diker*, *digger*, and *ditch*, *dike*.] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 74.

ditch-fern (dich'fėrn), *n.* A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

ditch-grass (dich'gràs), *n.* An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Ruppia maritima*, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

ditch-water (dich'wâ'tėr), *n.* The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

dite¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete occasional spelling of *dight*.

dite² (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dited*, ppr. *diting*. [< ME. *diten*, < OF. *ditier*, *dicter*, compose, write, indict, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*, and *indite*, *indict*.] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'll *dite*.—2. To write. [In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He made a boke, and let it write,
Wherin his lif he did all *dits* [var. *writs*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6786.

dite³†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dit*² and *ditty*.

diteet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ditty*.

dithecal (dī-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θήκη*, a case, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, two-celled, as anthers.

dithecous (dī-thē'kus), *a.* Same as *dithecal*.

ditheism (dī'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *dithéisme*; < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism*. Cf. *dyotheism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manicheism*. Arianism was called ditheism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in "one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal."

Zoroastrism is practically *ditheism*, and Buddhism anytheism. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

ditheist (dī'thē-ist), *n.* [As *ditheism* + *-ist*.] One who believes in ditheism. *Cudworth.*

ditheistic, ditheistical (dī-thē-is'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. *Cudworth.*

dither (dith'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *didder*¹, q. v.] To shake; tremble: same as *didder*¹. *Mackay.*

dither (dith'ėr), *n.* [< *dither*, *v.*] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or *dither*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 163.

dithering-grass (dith'ėr-ing-gràs), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

dithionic (dith-i-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-on-ic*.] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to an acid ($H_2S_2O_6$) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

Dithyra† (dith'i-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θύρα* = E. *door*.] The *Lamellibranchiata*: so called from being bivalve.

dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith'i-ramb, dith-i-ram'bus), *n.*; pl. *dithyrambs*, *dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram'bī). [< L. *dithyrambus*, < Gr. *διθύραμβος*; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more majestic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is ἀλλοιόστροφος (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

dithyrambic (dith-i-ram'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dithyrambicus*, < Gr. *διθυραμβικός*, < *διθύραμβος*, a dithyramb: see *dithyramb*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll
Down his impetuous *Dithyrambique* Tide.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*

dithyrambist (dith-i-ram'bist), *n.* A writer of dithyrambs.

dithyrambus, *n.* See *dithyramb*.

dition† (dish'on), *n.* [< L. *ditio(n-)*, prop. *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power, jurisdiction, < *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction*. Cf. *condition*.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vndir the *dition* of the Turk. *Nicol Burne*, F. 129, b.

ditionary† (dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **ditionarius*, prop. **dicionarius*, < *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power: see *dition*.] **I.** *a.* Under rule, subject; tributary.

II. *n.* A subject; a tributary.

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He sent one capitayne Holeda, whom the *ditionaries* of Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde bysiegeinge for the space of xxx days the fortresse of Sayute Thomas.
Eden, tr. of P. Martyr. (*Latham.*)

★**ditokous** (dit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. διτόκος, having borne two at a birth, < δι-, two-, + -τοκος (cf. τόκος, birth), < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.] In *zoöl.*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidæ (dī-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Ditomus*. *Laporte*, 1834. Also *Ditominæ*.

Ditomus (dit'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), < Gr. δι-, two-, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of caraboid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomidæ*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvæ resemble those of the *Cicindelidæ*. *D. tricuspidatus* is a leading species.

ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. δίτονον, the ancient major third, neut. of δίτονος, of two tones, < δι-, two-, + τόνος, tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—**Diapason ditone.** See *diapason*.

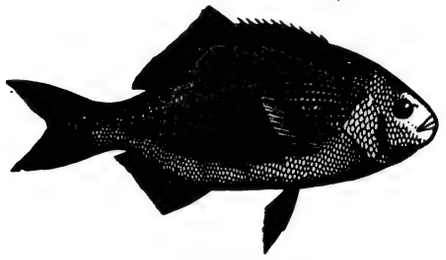
Ditrema (dī-trē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + τρῆμα, hole: see *trematode*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidæ*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremata (dī-trē'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + τρῆμα(τ-), a hole.] 1. A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotremata*, 2, and of *Syntremata*.—2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A family of fishes: same as *Ditremidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

ditrematous (dī-trē'mạ-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditremata*.

ditremid (dī-trē'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ditremidæ*.

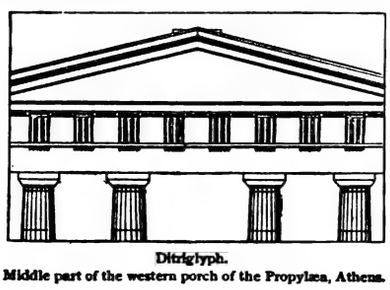
Ditremidæ (dī-trē'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditrema* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spinigerous, and dorsal and anal fins ensheathed at



Striped Surf-fish (*Taniotoca lateralis*).

the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *porgy* and *perch*. The usual and preferable name is *surf-fish*. They are marketable, but inferior as food-fishes. Usually and properly called *Embiotocidæ*.

ditrichotomous (dī-tri-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + τρίχα, threefold (< τρεῖς, τρι-, = E. *three*), + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Ditriglyph.
Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens.

ditriglyph (dī'trī-glif), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *triglyph.*] In *arch.*, an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of ★Athena Archegetis at Athens.

ditrigonal (dī-trig'ō-nal), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *trigonal.*] In *crystal.*, twice-three-sided. A *ditrigonal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dihexagonal prism.

Ditrocha (dit'rō-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + τροχός, a runner (cf. τροχαντήρ, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see *trochanter*).] In *entom.*, a primary division of the *Hymenoptera*, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the *Phyllophaga* (saw-flies), *Xylophaga* (horntails), and *Parasitica* (ichneumons and gall-flies).

ditrochæus (dī-trō-kē'us), *n.* Same as *ditrochee*.

ditrochean (dī-trō'kē-an), *a.* [< *ditrochee* + *-an.*] In *pros.*, containing two trochees.

ditrochee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [< LL. *ditrochæus*, < Gr. διτρόχαιος, a double trochee, < δι-, two-, + τροχαῖος, a trochee: see *trochee*.] In *pros.*, two trochees, or a trochaic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, ⏑–⏑–, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, ⏑–⏑––. Also called *dichoree*, *dichoreus*.

ditroite (dit'rō-īt), *n.* [< *Ditro* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of elæolite-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite in abundance. See *elæolite-syenite*.

ditt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dit*[1].

ditt[2]† (dit), *n.* See *dit*[2].

dittander (di-tan'dėr), *n.* [Also formerly *ditander*; < ME. *ditaundere*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to several different plants: see *dittany*.] 1. Same as *dittany*, 1.—2. A popular English name of the pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockweed*.

dittany (dit'ạ-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dittayne*, *ditten* (also, in var. form, *dittander*, q. v.); < ME. *ditane*, *dytane*, also *detany*, *detane*, < OF. *ditain*, *diptam*, *diptame*, *dictam*, *dictame*, F. *dictame* = Pr. *diptamni* = Sp. Pg. *dictamo* = It. *dittamo* = D. *diptam* = MHG. *dictam*, < L. *dictamnus*, *dictamnum* (ML. also variously *dictamus*, *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *diptannus*, *dictannum*, *diptannum*, *ditanus*, *diptanus*, etc.), < Gr. δίκταμνος, also δίκταμον and δίκταμον, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount *Dicte* (Δίκτη) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see *Dictamnus*.] 1. A common name in England for the plant *Dictamnus albus*.

Dictame [F.]: The herb *Dittany*, Dittander, garden Ginger. *Dictame de Candie: Dittany*, and *Dittany* of Candia, the right Dittander. *Cotgrave.*

Now when his chariot last
Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast,
There blossom'd suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditamy*, and poppies red.
Keats, Endymion, i. 555.

2. In the United States, *Cunila origanoides*, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.—3. A labiate, *Origanum Dictamnus*, the so-called dittany of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign *dittany* she bore,
From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, ii. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), *n.* [Sc., < OF. *dité*, *ditté*, *dicté*, < L. *dictatum*, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of *ditty* and *dit*[2], and of *dictate*, *n.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) The matter of charge or ground of indictment against one accused of crime. (*b*) The charge itself; an indictment.

dittent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dittany*.

ditto (dit'ō), *n.* [It., that which has been said, < L. *dictum*, a saying, neut. of *dictus* (> It. *detto*), pp. of *dicere* (> It. *dire*), say: see *dictum*, and cf. *ditty*.] 1. That which has been said; the aforesaid; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated *do.*, and is also expressed by two inverted commas, ", sometimes by the dash, —, and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks, ″.
2. A duplicate. [Colloq.]

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect *ditto* of the dry twig on which he perches.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 175.

3. *pl.* A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Colloq.]

A sober suit of brown or snuff coloured *dittos* such as beseemed his profession. *Southey*, The Doctor, lvi.

ditto (dit'ō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob'ō-lō), *n.* [< Gr. διττός, double, + ὀβολός, an obolus.] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

dittography (di-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *διττογραφία, *δισσογραφία, a double writing or reading (lection), < *διττογράφος, *δισσογράφος, writing in two ways, < διττός, Attic form of common Gr. δισσός, Ionic διξός, double, twofold (< δίχα (διχ-), doubly, < δίς, δι-, double: see *di-*[2]), + γράφειν, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a manuscript. (*b*) A passage or reading so originated. Opposed to *haplography* (which see).

dittology (di-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. διττολογία, δισσολογία, repetition of words, < διττολόγος, δισσολόγος, speaking doubly, speaking two languages, < διττός, Attic form of common Gr. δισσός, Ionic διξός, + λέγειν, speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a passage in the Bible.

ditto-suit (dit'ō-sūt), *n.* Same as *ditto*, 3. [Colloq.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.*; pl. *ditties* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *dittie*, *ditie* (also *dit:* see *dit*[2]); < ME. *dite*, *dyte*, *ditee* (also *dit*), < OF. *dite*, *ditte*, *ditie*, *dittie*, *dictie*, m., a story, poem, song, or other composition, < L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*. Cf. *dittay* and *dictate*, *n.*, and see *dight*, from the same source.] 1. A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally applied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short *dyte*
Rudely compyled. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 48.

Meanwhile the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Tempered to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 32.

The shortest staffe conteineth not vnder foure verses, nor the longest aboue ten; if it passe that number it is rather a whole *ditty* then properly a staffe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble forth their curious *ditties*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazel affords him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charmed me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing *ditty* no more.
Cowper, Poplar Field.

2†. The words of a song, as opposed to the *tune* or music.

The *dittie*, or matter of a song. Canticum, periocha, præcentio, ὠδή. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the note was very untuneable. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditty*.
Sir T. Browne.

4†. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the *dite* was dole for to here,
Of men that were murtheret at the meane tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11946.

ditty† (dit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dittied*, ppr. *dittying*. [< *ditty*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful *dittying*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

II. *trans.* To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-*dittied* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [< **ditty* (origin obscure) + *bag.*] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their *ditty-bag*. This may be a little sack of chamois leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

diuca (dī-ū'kạ), *n.* [Chilian.] 1. A Chilian finch.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, *Diuca grisea*.

diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *διούρησις, < διουρεῖν, urinate, < διά, through, + οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive secretion of urine.

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diuretic (dī-ū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diurétique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. It. *diuretico*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. διουρητικός, promoting urine, < διουρεῖν, urinate: see *diuresis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, exciting the secretion of urine.

II. *n.* A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretical (dī-ū-ret′i-kal), *a.* Same as *diuretic*.

diurnt, diurnet, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour, jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *dial, deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

Performed hath the sonne his ark *diurne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

Diurna (dī-ėr′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (*b*) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemeræ* or day-flies.

Diurnæ (dī-ėr′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In *ornith.*, the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturnæ*.

diurnal (dī-ėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—2. Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

Love's my *diurnal* Course, divided right
'Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

In the short Course of a *Diurnal* Sun,
Behold the Work of many Ages done!
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—5. Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (*a*) In *med.*, being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (*b*) In *ornith.*, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (*c*) In *entom.*, flying by day, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (*d*) In *bot.*, opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—**Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars**, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *acceleration*, and *aberration*, 5.—**Diurnal arc.** See *arc*¹.—**Diurnal circle.** See *circle*.—**Diurnal inequality**, in *magnetism, meteorology*, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—**Diurnal motion of a planet**, the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

II. *n.* 1. A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certain *diurnals* of the honoured Mr. Edward Winslow have also afforded me good light and help.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . . I suppose the pages of that *diurnal* were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.
Peacock, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 124.

3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—4. In *ornith.*, a diurnal bird of prey.—5. In *entom.*, one of the *Diurna*.

diurnalist† (dī-ėr′nal-ist), *n.* [< *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

By the relation of our *diurnalists*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 9.

diurnally (dī-ėr′nal-i), *adv.* 1. By day; in the daytime.—2. Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler*.

diurnalness (dī-ėr′nal-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

diurnation (dī-ėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *diurnus*, daily, + E. *-ation*; cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. *Marshall Hall*.

diurnet, *a.* See *diurn*.

diuturnal (dī-ū-tėr′nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diuturno*, < L. *diuturnus*, of long duration, < *diu*, for a long time, also by day, < *dies*, a day, a space of time: see *dial, deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*. *Milton*.

diuturnity (dī-ū-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diuturnidad* = Pg. *diuturnidade* = It. *diuturnità*, < L. *diuturnita(t-)s*, length of time, < *diuturnus*, of long duration: see *diuturnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

What prince can promise such *diuturnity* unto his relics? *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

div (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dü) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*¹, auxiliary.

And *div* ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

-div. See *-dib*.

diva (dē′vä), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity, divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

divagation (dī-vạ-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagación* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if **divagatio(n-)*, < *divagari*, wander about, < *di-* for *dis-*, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague, vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

When we admit this personal element into our *divagations* we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories. *R. L. Stevenson*, Child's Play.

divaguely (dī-vāg′li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < **divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*², after E. *vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

They drifted *divaguely* over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 1.

divalent (dī′vā- or div′a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. δι- for δίς, twice, + L. *valen(t-)s*, having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In *chem.*, having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH_2 are divalent.

divan (di-van′), *n.* [Also *diwan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *dewan, deewan* (see *dewan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, divan, = D. G. Dan. Sw. *divan*, < Turk. Ar. *diwān*, Pers. *dīwān, dīwān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *dewan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] 1. A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country [Egypt].
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 162.

The Abbaside caliphs had a "*Divan* of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 292.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state- or reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

The *divan* in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque—the ceiling being particularly rich.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 246.

3. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—4. A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'council-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

The only signs of furniture in the sitting-room are a *divan* round the sides and a carpet in the centre. . . . (The *divan* is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.) *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Many *Diwans*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 595.

[Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *divan* only) used in a general application.]

divaporation (dī-vap-ọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vaporatio(n-)*, a steaming, etc., < *vaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

divaporization (dī-vap′ọ-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *di-* + E. *vaporization*. Cf. *evaporization*.] Same as *divaporation*.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [< L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*), spread apart, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 241.

We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, to branch off at nearly, or more than, a right angle.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, branching off, as from a stem or axis, at nearly or more than a right angle; widely divergent.—2. In *zoöl.*, divergent at any considerable angle; standing off from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forficate: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

divaricated (dī-var′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate, a.*

divaricately (dī-var′i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a divaricate manner; with divarication.

divarication (dī-var-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < L. **divaricatio(n-)*, < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] 1. The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a branching or divergence at nearly or more than a right angle: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—**3†.** A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

divaricator (dī-var′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which divaricates, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something divellent. Specifically—(*a*) In *Brachiopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See cut under *Waldheimia*. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an avicularium.

Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac. *Huxley*.

dive (dīv), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dyve*; < ME. *diven, dyven deven, duven* (pret. **difde, defde*), < AS. *dȳfan* (weak verb, pret. *dȳfde*) (= Icel. *dȳfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dūfan* (strong verb, pret. *dēaf*, pl. *dufon*, pp. *dofen*; early ME. *duven*, pret. *def, deœf*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dūfan*, dive, *be-dūfan*, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. *bedōven*, be covered with water, LG. *bedaven*, pp. covered, esp. with water), *thurh-dūfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dived*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *drove* from *drive* (cf. *strove* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive* for shells.

Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,
That through the vast Seas I may safely float:
Or rather teach me *dyue*, that I may view
Deep vnder water all the Scaly crew.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

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Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dived [in early editions *dove*] as if he were a beaver.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

Hence—**2.** To make a plunge in any way; plunge suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then *dove* into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a subject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the human heart? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lvii.

I

Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.
Sir J. Denham.

dive (dīv), *n.* [< *dive*, *v.*] **1.** A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—**2.** A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—**3.** A disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the resorters may "dive" with little risk of observation. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more iniquitous *dives* and disreputable resorts.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 227.

divedapper†, **divedopper**† (div'dap'ėr, -dop'ėr), *n.* [See *didapper*.] **1.** Same as *didapper*.

Certaine *diue-doppers* or water-foules.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 59.

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this dandiprat,
This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

divel[1] (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devil*.

divel[2]† (dī-vel'), *v. t.* [< L. *divellere*, pull asunder, rend, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellere*, pull.] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so continue until about the twelfth day; at which time they begin to separate and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

divelize (div'l-īz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devilize*.

divellent (dī-vel'ent), *a.* [= F. *divellent*, < L. *divellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *divellere*, pull asunder: see *divel*[2].] Drawing asunder; separating. *Smart.* [Rare.]

divellicate (dī-vel'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pull, pluck, < *vellere*, pull. Cf. *divel*[2].] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.

★**diver**[1] (dī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *diver*, *dyver*.] **1.** One who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The sayd *dyuer* dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth the water. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

The king he call'd his *divers* all,
To dive for his young son.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 299).

Specifically—(*a*) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*b*) A bird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one or any of the birds variously known as *Brachypteræ*, *Mergitores*, *Urinatores*, *Pygopodes*, or *Sphenisomorphæ*. The term is especially applied to the loons, family *Colymbidæ* (which see). There are three leading species: the great northern diver, *Colymbus torquatus*; the black-throated diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything.—**Cartesian diver.** See *Cartesian*.

diver[2]†, *n.* See *dyvour*.

diverb (dī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *diverbium*, the dialogue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. διάλογος, dialogue), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or else repr. Gr. δια), + *verbum* = E. *word*. Cf. *proverb*.] A proverbial saying; a proverb; a byword. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diverbe* goes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 597.

diverberate† (dī-vėr'be-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, < *di-*, *dis-*, asunder, + *verberare*, strike, beat, whip: see *verberate*, and cf. *reverberate*.] To cleave or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blameless blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberation† (dī-vėr-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, strike, beat: see *diverberate*, and cf. *reverberation*.] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

diverbium (dī-vėr'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-ä). [L.: see *diverb*.] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dialogue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *canticum*. The diverbia are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

diverge (di-vėrj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diverged*, ppr. *diverging*. [= D. *divergeren* = G. *divergiren* = Dan. *divergere* = Sw. *divergera*, < F. *diverger* = Sp. *divergir* = Pg. *divergir*, *divergir* = It. *divergere*, < ML. **divergere*, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *vergere*, incline, verge, tend: see *verge*, *converge*.] **1.** To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to *converge*.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed
Diverge our pathways, one in youth.
Whittier, Memories.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—**4.** In *math.*, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without *diverging*. See *divergent series*, under *divergent*.

divergement (di-vėrj'ment), *n.* [< *diverge* + ★*-ment*.] The act of diverging. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

divergence (di-vėr'jens), *n.* [Sometimes also *devergence*; = G. *divergenz* = Dan. Sw. *divergens*, < F. *divergence* = Sp. Pg. *divergencia* = It. *divergenza*, < ML. **divergentia*, < **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *divergent* and *-ence*.] **1.** The act or state of diverging, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a receding one from another: opposed to *convergence*: as, the *divergence* of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the ordinary and the extraordinary rays.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to *divergence*, not convergence, of the optic axes.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence—**2.** Departure from a course or standard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects; *divergence* from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-endings is usually according to their original signification; the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called because if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the decrement of density at any point due to this displacement.—**Angle of divergence.** See *angle*[3].

divergency (di-vėr'jen-si), *n.* [As *divergence*.] The state of being divergent, or of having diverged. Also rarely *devergency*.

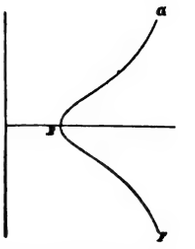
divergent (di-vėr'jent), *a.* [= D. *divergent*, < F. *divergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *divergente*, < ML. **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *diverge*.] **1.** Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to *convergent*.—**2.** In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously *divergent* from those of the thinking class.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 199.

Divergent parabola, a name given by Newton to a cubic parabola or cubic curve having the line at infinity as its inflexional tangent.—**Divergent rays**, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the object: opposed to *convergent rays*. Concave lenses render parallel rays divergent, convex lenses convergent.—**Divergent series**, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms together in their order, we do not ultimately approximate indefinitely toward a finite limit, but either oscillate from one value to another or move toward infinity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to diverge. Thus, for instance, the infinite series $1-1+1-1+1-1+1$ is *divergent* without diverging.—**Divergent strabismus.** See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, receding from the abdomen, as in many flies.



Divergent Parabola. *FEG.*

diverging (di-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *diverge*, *v.*] Same as *divergent*.

divergingly (di-vėr'jing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

divers (dī'vėrz), *a.* [< ME. *divers*, *dyvers*, *diverse*, *dyverse*, < OF. *divers*, F. *divers* = Pr. *divers* = Sp. Pg. It. *diverso*, < L. *diversus*, various, different, also written *divorsus*, pp. of *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert: see *divert*. According to modern analogies, the word *divers* would be written *diverse* (pron. dī'vėrs); association with the F. original favored the spelling *divers*; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. dī'vėrz). Hence in mod. speech *divers* is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form *diverse*, regarded as directly from the L., having taken its place. In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely different spellings of the same word; early quotations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See *diverse*.] **1**†. Different in kind, quality, or manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyverse* Langages and *dyverse* Lettres, and of other manere condicioun, than there ben in other parties. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.
Deut. xxii. 9.

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men
Act the same things!
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Thus, like Sampsons Foxes, their heads are *diuers* wayes, but they are tyed together by the tayles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

I believe, besides Zoroaster, there were *divers* that writ before Moses. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them astrological, to wch study he is addicted. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1678.

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. *Divers* implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; *diverse* (with either a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with opposition. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*. *Trench*.

diverse (di-vėrs' or dī'vėrs), *a.* [Same as *divers*, but resting more closely on the L. *diversus*: see *divers*.] **1.** Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not *diverse*.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii. 3.

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.

Woman is not undevelopt man,
But *diverse*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, *diverse* minds were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2†. Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. See *divers*.

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diverse (dī-vėrs'), *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

diverse† (di-vėrs'), *v.* [< ME. *diversen*, < OF. *diverser*, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Pr. *diversar* = Pg. *diversar*, discern, distinguish, = It. *diversare*, be diverse, < ML. *diversare*, diverge, turn, vary, < L. *diversus*, pp. of *divertere*, turn or go different ways: see *divert*, *diverse*, *a.*, *divers*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To differ; be diverse.

Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines iugeu hemselue
That lecliche thei by-leyuen and ȝut here [their] law *dy-uerseth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 133.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

diversely (di-vėrs'li or dī'vėrs-li), *adv.* [< ME. *diversly*, *dyversly*, *diverseliche*; < *divers*, *diverse*, + *-ly*2.] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes
How *diversly* love doth his pageaunts play. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

diversifiable (di-vėr'si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *diversifiable* = Pg. *diversificavel*; as *diversify* + *-able*.] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contextures of all the small parts. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 231.

diversification (di-vėr'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *diversification* = It. *diversificazione*, < ML. **diversificatio(n-)*, < *diversificare*, diversify: see *diversify*.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification* of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true colours, which more manifestly than others disclose themselves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light. *Boyle*, Works, I. 691.

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encouraged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping monopoly. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 388.

2†. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "*diversification* of voice," *Sir M. Hale.*

diversified (di-vėr'si-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diversify*, *v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape; *diversified* industry.

diversiflorous (di-vėr-si-flō'rus), *a.* [= F. *diversiflore*, < NL. *diversiflorus*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

diversifolious (di-vėr-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< NL. *diversifolius*; < L. *diversus*, various, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

diversiform (di-vėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. *diversiforme*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *forma*, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or moral truth must necessarily possess. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 305.

diversify (di-vėr'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [< F. *diversifier* = Pr. *diversifiar*, *diversificar* = Sp. Pg. *diversificar* = It. *diversificare*, < ML. *diversificare*, < L. *diversus*, diverse, + *facere*, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper sentiments for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . .
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects *diversify'd*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xi.

diversiloquent (dī-vėr-sil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *diversus*, different, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in different ways. *Craig.* [Rare.]

diversion (di-vėr'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *diversion*, < F. *diversion* = Sp. *diversión* = Pg. *diversão* = It. *diversione*, < ML. *diversio(n-)*, < L. *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which diverts; that which turns something from its proper or natural course or tendency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among the ancient poets. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest *diversions* from the reflection on his lonely condition. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal attack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. =**Syn.** 2. *Amusement*, *Recreation*, etc. (see *pastime*), relaxation.

diversity (di-vėr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *diversite*, < OF. *diversite*, F. *diversité* = Pr. *diversitat* = Sp. *diversidad* = Pg. *diversidade* = It. *diversità*, < L. *diversita(t-)s*, difference, contrariety, < *diversus*, different, diverse: see *diverse*, *divers*, *a.*] 1. The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity* in unity of the true church; the *diversity* of objects in a landscape.

That Babyloyne that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan duellethe, is not that gret Babyloyne where the *Dyversites* of Langages was first made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

Great *diuersytie* between pryde and honesty is seene. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

2. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opinion.—3†. Variegation; diversification.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 84.

Diversity of person, in *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.—**Diversity of reason**†, that diversity by which things are distinguished only in conception.—**Diversity of reason reasoned**†, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral figure is a triangle.—**Diversity of reason reasoning**†, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice over in the same way, as when we say that A is A.—**Diversity of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthapheresis of the epicycle is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also called the *excess*.—**Real diversity**, such a distinction that some fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others. =**Syn.** *Dissimilarity*, etc. See *difference*.

diversivolent†, *a.* [< L. *diversus*, contrary, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will, desire: see *divers*, *a.*, and *voluntary*.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Yon *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn informers, as maggots turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons with either. *Webster*, White Devil, iii. 2.

diversly†, *adv.* See *diversely*.

diverso intuitu (di-vėr'sō in-tū'i-tū). [LL.: L. *diverso*, abl. masc. of *diversus*, different; *intuitu*, abl. of *intuitus*, look, view, consideration, < *intuere*, look upon, consider: see *divers* and *intuition*.] In *law*, from a different motive or purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *diverso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly, or as by principal and collateral stipulations.

diversory† (di-vėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **diversorius*, < *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert; see *divert*.] Serving to divert. *North.*

divert (di-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *diverten* = D. *diverteren* = G. *divertiren* = Dan. *divertere* = Sw. *divertera*, < OF. *divertir*, F. *divertir* = Sp. Pg. *divertir* = It. *divertire*, *divertere*, < L. *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn aside or away, change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *diverted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,
And that must not *divert* the course of justice.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

O, impious sight!
Let me *divert* mine eyes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Other care perhaps
May have *diverted* from continual watch
Our great Forbidder. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace upon you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

Miss Noble carried . . . a small basket, into which she *diverted* a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her saucer as if by mistake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 185.

3. To turn from customary or serious occupation; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem, and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to *divert* themselves. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha! ha! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4†. To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To draw away. See *absent*, *a.*—3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, etc. (see *amuse*); to delight, exhilarate.

II.† *intrans.* To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and severe arts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

★ **diverter** (di-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which diverts. *I. Walton.*

divertible (di-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being diverted.

diverticle (di-vėr'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *diverticulum*, more correctly *deverticulum*, old form *devorticulum*, a byway, a digression, an inn, < *devertere*, *devortere*, turn away, turn aside, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn.] 1†. A turning; a byway.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 12.

2. In *anat.*, a diverticulum. [Rare.]

diverticula, *n.* Plural of *diverticulum*.

diverticular (dī-vėr-tik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ar*3.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from the wall of the gut, in the form of a *diverticular* outgrowth of the anterior portion of that organ. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.

diverticulated (dī-vėr-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] 1. Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.—2. Furnished with one or more diverticula; having blind processes.

★ **diverticulum** (dī-vėr-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *diverticula* (-lą). [NL., a specific use of L. *diverticulum*: see *diverticle*.] In *anat.*, a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as *cæca*. (See cut under *alimentary*.) The term, however, is of very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *diverticula* of the alimentary canal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 59.

Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii (upper diverticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pinealis (which see, under *pineal*).

diverting (di-vėr'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divert*, *v.*] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *Diverting* to me, particularly those of Molière. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

divertingly (di-vėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys in age, but in manners, . . . and then added, *divertingly*, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. *Strype*, Aylmer, xiv.

divertingness (di-vėr'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of affording diversion. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

divertisant†, *a.* [< F. *divertissant*, ppr. of *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlesse one of the most *divertisant* and considerable vistas in ye world. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

divertise†, *v. t.* [< F. *divertiss-*, stem of certain parts of *divertir*, divert: see *divert*.] To divert; amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertise* ourselves till Supper be ready? *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i. 1.

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★**divertisement** (di-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *divertissement*, < F. *divertissement* (cf. Sp. *divertimiento* = Pg. It. *divertimento*), diversion, < *divertir*, divert: see *divertise.*] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a *divertisement* as I promise myself in your company. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

Brahma, the poem which so mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] spiritual *divertisements*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 397.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

divertising†, *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divertise, v.*] Amusing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *divertising*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 138.

divertive† (di-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ive.*] Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the subject's of a serious kind,
Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd;
But if *divertive*, her expressions fit,
Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit.
Pomfret, Strephon's Love for Delia.

divest (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *devest;* < OF. *devestir*, also *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir, desvestir* = It. *divestire, svestire*, < L. *devestire*, ML. also *divestire, disvestire*, undress, < *de-* (or *di-, dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing, garment. The form *devest*, q. v., is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to *invest:* as, to *divest* one of his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would *devest* others, live in the sun, not in the fire. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

Even these men cannot entirely *divest* themselves of humanity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

The people, who forever keep the sole right of legislation in their own representatives, but *divest* themselves wholly of any right to the administration.
N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprive: as, to *divest* a person of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers?
Calhoun, Works, I. 10.

3†. To strip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall *divest* their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition still; and every compounded thing may perish. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divest* + *-ible.*] Capable of being divested.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances. *Boyle*, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [= F. *dévestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *devestitus*, pp. of *devestire*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure.*] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. *Bp. Hall*, Works, X. 226.

2. In *law*, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture.*

divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* [< OF. *devestement, desvestement*, F. *dévêtement*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ment.*] The act of divesting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

divesture† (di-ves'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *devesteure, desvesture*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure.*] An obsolete form of *divestiture. Boyle.*

dividable (di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *divide* + *-able.* Cf. *divisible.*] Divisible. [Rare.]

That power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily *dividable*.
Pearce, Works, I. ii.

dividant† (di-vī'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide* + *-ant*[1].] Divided; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb—
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
★ Scarce is *dividant*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

divide (di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing.* [Early mod. E. also *devide;* < ME. *dividen, dywyden, deviden* = D. *divideren* = G. *dividiren* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividera* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *devezir, divizir*, divide, from the L. pp. *divisus:* see *devise, n.* and *v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **vidĕre*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *vidēre*, see (= Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, **ϝιδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit, v.*), being thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for **vidĕre* a root **vid* or **vi*, separate; cf. Skt. √ *vich*, separate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, asunder, away.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.

To him which *divided* the Red sea into parts.
Ps. cxxxvi. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to *divide* soul and body; to *divide* an army.

In their death they were not *divided*. 2 Sam. i. 23.

Calamity, that severs worldly friendships,
Could ne'er *divide* us.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we *divide* 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (*b*) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, "7 *divides* 21."—4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters.
Gen. i. 6.

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
Devides two toes pointed with iron claws.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to *divide* profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers of our Sauyoure Criste *deuydyd* his clothes by chaunce of dyce. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
Sunset *divides* the sky with her.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to *divide* a sextant, a rule, etc.—7. To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 52.

The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton as to this Point. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

8. To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that *dividing* the swift mind.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In *music*, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

Most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musicke did *divide*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17.

10. In *logic:* (*a*) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to *divide* a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moses is *divided* into three parts, for either it is morall, judiciall, or ceremoniall.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

He could distinguish and *divide*
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 67.

(*b*) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

They urge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench.*—**To divide the house**, to take a vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).—**Syn. 2.** To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.—5. To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers *divide*.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

She seem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the blest.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals.
Gibbon.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The House then *divides:* those in favour of the bill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divisions are counted by the "tellers."
A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

3. To come to an issue; agree as to what are ★the precise points in dispute, or some of them.

divide (di-vīd'), *n.* [< *divide, v.*] 1. In *phys. geog.*, a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

That evening we started over the low "*divide*" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 261.

In looking east from the summit of the great "continental *divide*" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair ★*divide*. [Colloq., U. S.]

divided (di-vī'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide, v.*] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* estate. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (*c*) In *music*, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: as, with flutes *divided;* with sopranos *divided.*—**Divided palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is split longitudinally into two parts.—**Divided proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and the predicate.—**Divided pygidium**, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain *Rhynchophora.*—**Divided sense**, in *logic*, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a divided proposition.

dividedly (di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by division.

In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or distributively in one premise. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 168.

★**dividend** (div'i-dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide, v.*] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly—(*a*) In *math.*, a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the result being called the *quotient.* (*b*) A sum to be divided as profits among the shareholders of a stock company, or persons jointly interested in an enterprise. (*c*) A sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

Concerning bishops, how they ought to behaue themselues toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the faithfull offer vpon the altar; what portions or *diuidents* ought to be made thereof. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 105.

Cumulative dividend, a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference shall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—**Dividend of** (so much) **per cent.**, a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—**Dividend on** (or **off**), a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transactions in such stock for cash include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for closing the books. In stock-exchange reports usually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividendo, dividend, div.*, or *d.*—**Dividend warrant**, an order or authority on which a shareholder or stockholder receives his dividend.—**Stock dividend**, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—**To declare a dividend**, to announce readiness to pay a specified dividend.—**To make a dividend**, to set apart a sum to be divided among the persons interested in the property from which the sum is taken.—**To pass a dividend**, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

divident[1]†, *n.* [< L. *dividen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dividere*, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

"Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *divident*, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. *Harrington*, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

divident[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *dividend.*

divider (di-vī'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great *divider* of the world. *Swift.*

Ocean, men's path and their *divider* too.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

4. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

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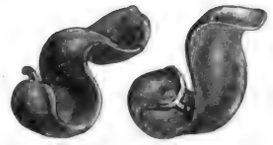
nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.—5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. *pl.* In *mining*, same as *buntons*.—**Bisecting dividers**, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—**Proportional dividers**, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

dividing-engine (di-vī'ding-en'jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

dividingly (di-vī'ding-li), *adv.* By division.

dividing-machine (di-vī' ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

divi-divi (div'i-div'i), *n.* [Galibi or Carib.] 1. The native name of *Cæsalpinia coriaria* and its pods.



Pods of Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).

The pods, about 2 inches long by ¾ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

dividual (di-vid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.] I. *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

True love 'tween maid and maid may be
More than in sex *dividual*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is becom a *dividuall* movable.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 89.

Her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.
Milton, P. L., vii. 382.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and *dividual* but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these enforced divisions. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

dividually† (di-vid'ū-al-i), *adv.* In a dividual manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dividuous (di-vid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.
Coleridge, Lay Sermons.

divinal†, **divinalle**†, *n.* [ME. *divinaile*, *divynaile*, < OF. *divinaille*, *devinaille*, *devinalle*, divination, a word or sign used in divination (cf. *divinal*, *devinel*, divine), < *deviner*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

What seye we of hem that bileeven in *divynailes*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and suich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer* (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

divination (div-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *divination* = Pr. *divinacio* (cf. Sp. *adivinación* = Pg. *adevinhação*) = It. *divinazione* = D. *divinatie* = Dan. Sw. *divination* (in comp.), < L. *divinatio(n-)*, the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, foresee, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and collocations of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

Divination hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of *divination*. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse. *Emerson*, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (*a*) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (*b*) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle.=**Syn. 1.** *Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

divinator (div'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *divinateur* = Pr. *devinador* = It. *divinatore* (cf. OF. *adivineur* = Sp. *adivinador* = Pg. *adevinhador*), < LL. *divinator*, < L. *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed *divinator* has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services. *Science*, IV. 559.

divinatory (di-vin'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *divinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *divinatorio*, < LL. **divinatorius*, < *divinator*: see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that *divinatory* glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 308.

divine (di-vīn'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, < OF. *divin*, *devin*, F. *divin* = Pr. *devin*, *divin* = Sp. Pg. It. *divino*, divine, < L. *divinus*, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *dius*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity: see *deity*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.
Howell, Letters, iv. 21.

"Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 93.

Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the *divine* laws. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 22.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

Ful wel sche sang the servise *divyne*.
Chaucer (ed. Morris), Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.
Prov. xvi. 10.

Over all this weary world of ours,
Breathe, *diviner* Air!
Tennyson, The Sisters (No. 2).

A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest divine of the age.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4†. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Church history and other *divine* learning. *South*.

Divine assistance. See *assistance*.—**Divine office**, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—**Divine right.** (*a*) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people *in loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

The *Divine right of kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 285.

(*b*) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—**Divine service**, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—**Tenure by divine service**, in *Eng. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—**The divine remedy** (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have few virtues except those of an aromatic stimulant.=**Syn. 2.** Holy, sacred.—**3.** Supernatural, superhuman.

II. *n.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, *devyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < OF. *devin*, a soothsayer, theologian, F. *devin*, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. *adivino* = Pg. *adevinho*, a soothsayer), = It. *divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < L. *divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, ML. a theologian, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure. *Macaulay*.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

3†. A diviner; a prophet.

A grete *devyn* that cleped was Calkas.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 66.

And thys ther he knew by a good *deuyn*,
Which somtyme was clerke Merlyn vnto.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5973.

4†. Divinity.

I sauh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of *diuyn*
Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—**Ecumenical divines.** See *ecumenical*.=**Syn. 2.** *Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

divine (di-vīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divined*, ppr. *divining*. [< ME. *devinen*, *devynen*, foresee, foretell, interpret, < OF. *deviner*, F. *deviner* (cf. Sp. *adivinar* = Pg. *adevinhar*) = It. *divinare*, < L. *divinare*, foresee, foretell, divine, < *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see *divine*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

Those acute and subtile spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

She is not of us, as I *divine*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 7.

The gaze of one who can *divine*
A grief and sympathise.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

In you the heart some sweeter hints *divines*,
And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.
Lowell, Bankside, ii.

3†. To render divine; deify; consecrate; sanctify.

She . . . seem'd of Angels race,
Living on earth like Angell new *divinde*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—**2.** To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise divination.

They [Gipsies] mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

divinely (di-vīn'li), *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

Born from above and made *divinely* wise.
Cowper, Verses from Valediction.

As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man
Behind it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

In his [St. Paul's] *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Divinelier imaged, clearer seen,
With happier zeal pursued.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More, st. 75.

divinement† (di-vīn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *devinement* = Pr. *devinamen* (cf. Sp. *adivinamiento*) = It. *divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination. *North*.

divineness (di-vīn'nes), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation in the divine nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

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He seconde person in *diuineneese* is,
Who vs assume, and bring vs to the blis
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of *divineness*. *Carlyle.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

diviner (di-vī'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *divinour, devinour, devinor*, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. *devineor, devinur*, F. *devineur*, < LL. *divinator*, a soothsayer: see *divinator*.] 1. One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod..

And wetith it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, saf only god.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

These nations . . . hearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. Deut. xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke.*

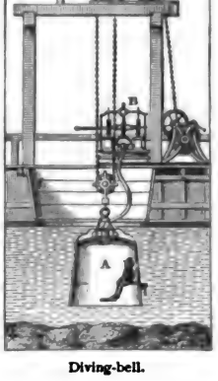
Bird-diviner†. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

divineress (di-vī'nėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *devinerese*, < F. *devineresse*; fem. of *diviner*.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [Rare.]

The *divineress* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

diving-beetle (dī'ving-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*.

diving-bell (dī'ving-bel), *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *nautilus*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



Diving-bell.

diving-bird, *n.* Same as *diver*[1], 1 (*b*).

diving-buck (dī'ving-buk), *n.* A book-name of the antelope *Cephalophus mergens*, translating the Dutch name *duykerbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

diving-dress (dī'ving-dres), *n.* Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

diving-spider (dī'ving-spī'dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

diving-stone (dī'ving-stōn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

divining-rod (di-vī'ning-rod), *n.* A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where metalliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches-hazel?
Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

divining-staff (di-vī'ning-staf), *n.* Same as *divining-rod*.

The mitre of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 695.

divinister†, *n.* [ME. *dyvynistre*; < *divine* + *-ist* + *-er*.] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1958.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *divinite, devynite*, < OF. *devinite, divinite*, F. *divinité* = Pr. *divinitat* = Sp. *divinidad* = Pg. *divindade* = It. *divinità, divinitade, divinitate*, < L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity, < *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

'Tis *the Divinity* that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity*
In beauty than in majesty.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to doe her great works upon the unforc't obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity*; a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted shipload of all their reverences have imported these fifty years.
Sterne.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Berkshire Divinity, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity calf**. See *calf*[1].—**Divinity hall**, the name given in Scotland to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity, New-light Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786–1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut.

divinization (div'i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *divinisation* = It. *divinizzazione*; as *divinize* + *-ation*.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinization* of pleasure. Also *divinisation*. [Rare.]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fecundity] . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not ourselves?
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

divinize (div'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinized*, ppr. *divinizing*. [= F. *diviniser* = Sp. *divinizar* = Pg. *divinisar* = It. *divinizzare*; as *divine* + *-ize*.] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinise*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinized* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were *divinized*.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 168.

diviset, *a.* [< L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*. Cf. *devise, v.*] Divided; loose; crumbling.

Thai [oranges] loveth lande that rare is and *divise*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē'zē). [It., pl. of *diviso*, < L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide.] In *music*, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *divisibilité* = Sp. *divisibilidad* = Pg. *divisibilidade* = It. *divisibilità*, < ML. **divisibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] 1. The capacity of being divided or separated into parts. —2. In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—**Infinite divisibility**, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility of matter* was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (you know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity *in infinitum*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, Things above Reason.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility of matter* was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and indefinite *divisibility*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. iii. § 12.

divisible (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *divisible* = Sp. *divisible* = Pg. *divisivel* = It. *divisibile*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible, < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. *n.* That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvables. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 376.

divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 834.

division (di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *divisioun, devisioun*, < OF. *devision, division*, F. *division* = Pr. *devision, devezio* = Sp. *division* = Pg. *divisão* = It. *divisione* = D. *divisie* = G. Dan. Sw. *division*, < L. *divisio(n-)*, division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you:
Hold, there is half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) [L. *divisio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. διαίρεσις.] In *logic*, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune. As a definicion therefore dooeth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many thinges are conteined in the same.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more generall, unto other words or things lesse generall. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), ii. 3.

(*b*) In *her.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bendwise*,

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barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (*c*) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

2. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often defined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (*Recorde*, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an integer. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, *a* divided by *b* may be written in any of the following ways:

$$a \div b, \quad \frac{a}{b}, \quad a/b, \quad a:b, \quad ab^{-1}.$$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where xy is not generally equal to yx) there are two kinds of division; for if $xy = z$, x may be regarded as the quotient of z divided by y, or y as the quotient of z divided by x. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

$$xy \div y = x, \quad \frac{xy}{x} = y, \quad xy/y = x, \quad xy:y = x, \quad x^{-1}(xy) = y.$$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithmetic, common algebra, and quaternions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (*b*) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long *division*. (*c*) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—**3.** The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by *division; divisions* among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is *division* itself. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii. 23.

5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the *divisions* of an orange; a *division* of mankind or of a country; the *divisions* of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. *Swift.*

Specifically—(*a*) A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his *divisions*, as the times do brawl,
Are in three heads. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(*b*) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the *first*, *second*, *third*, and *fourth divisions*; the *powder division* provide the guns with ammunition; the *master's division* steer the ship and work the sails; and the *engineer's division* manage the engines and the boilers. (*c*) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military *Division* of the Missouri consisted of the department of Dakota, the department of the Platte, the department of the Missouri, and the department of Texas. In the military organization of the United States there is at present (1910) but one division (that of the Philippines), which is divided into three departments (Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao). There are also 9 other departments. See *department*. (*d*) In *nat. hist.*: (1) In zoological classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division *Gymnocerata* of the *Heteroptera*. A *section* may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a *series* is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. (2) In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to *subkingdom* or *series*, as the phænogamous and cryptogamous *divisions* of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to *class*, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., *divisions* of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between *tribe* and *family*.

6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. John vii. 43.

Betwixt these two
Division smoulders hidden.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy *division* from Him?
Tennyson, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In *music*, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Music, advance thee on thy golden wing,
And dance *division* from sweet string to string.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera-house, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib *divisions* in their outlandish throats?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The *devision* is an openyng of thynges wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to saie in our owne behalfe.
Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. *Division* is the time when this partition is made.
B. H. Hall, College Words.

The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and, after *division* in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 87.

Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aristotle, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or accidents of fortune.—**Centesimal division.** See *centesimal*.—**Complementary division**, a method of division given by Boëthius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the dividend is subtracted the product of this by the round number, and to the remainder is added the product of the same figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor. The sum is treated as a new dividend.—**Complex or compound division**, the division of a complex or compound number either by a number of the same sort or by an abstract number, as the division of 3 days 18 hours 17 minutes by 1 day 18 hours 28 minutes 36 seconds, or by 7.—**Direct division.** (*a*) Division not complementary. (*b*) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the truncated remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.—**Division by circulating decimals**, a method of dividing by means of a table of circulating decimals.—**Division by factors**, the process of dividing successively by factors of the divisor.—**Division by logarithms**, a method of dividing based on the fact that the logarithm of the quotient is the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.—**Division of a ratio**, the reduction of a proportion from $a:b = c:d$ to $b - a:a = d - c:c$.—**Division of labor**, in *polit. econ.*, the dividing up of a process or an employment into particular parts, so that each person employed can devote himself wholly to one section of the process.—**Division of the question**, in a legislative body, the division of a complex proposition or motion into distinct propositions, in order that each may be considered and voted upon separately: a course resorted to, upon motion or demand, when any of the members favor parts but not the whole of the measure. The presiding officer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.—**Division viol.** See *viol.*—**General of division.** See *general, n.*—**Golden division**†, arithmetical division not complementary.—**Harmonic division of a line.** See *harmonic*.—**Iron division**†. Same as *complementary division*.—**Logical division**, any division not a partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division.—**Long division**, the common modern method of arithmetical division when the divisor is a number larger than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor is contained in the first figures of the dividend, beginning with the left (a sufficient number being taken to make a number greater than the divisor), is set down to the right of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotient; the divisor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the product is subtracted from the left-hand part of the dividend; to the remainder the next figure to the right in the dividend is then annexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend; and so on. The same method is extended in algebra to the division of polynomials in general. The rule is of Italian origin. See *scratch division*.—**Nominal division**, an enumeration of the different senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction.—**Partible division**, the mental division of a whole into its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign, lords, and commons; partition.—**Real division**, a division relating to facts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of a word, embracing substantial, partible, and accidental division; the explication of a whole by its parts.—**Scratch division**, the ordinary method of division before long division came into general use, late in the seventeenth century. The products were not set down at all, but only the remainders. The divisor was set down under the dividend; the first figure of the quotient was then set down and was multiplied by the first figure of the divisor and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immediately canceled, together with the first figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place further to the right, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remainder was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 351 by 13:

	1	19	19	19	19
351 (	351 (2	351 (2	351 (2	351 (27	351 (27
13	13	13	133	133	133
			1	1	1

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—**Short division**, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—**Substantial division**, or **division per se**, the division of a genus into its species.—**To run division**†, in *music*, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting air.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

He could not *run division* with more art
Upon his quaking instrument than she,
The nightingale, did with her various notes
Reply to. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

She launches out into descriptions of christenings, *runs divisions* upon a head-dress. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

=**Syn. 1.** Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.—**5.** *Section, Portion*, etc. (see *part, n.*), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.—**6.** Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

divisional (di-vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *division* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a *divisional* line. Also *divisionary*.—**2.** Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a *divisional* general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his *divisional* generals.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 202.

Divisional bonds. See *bond*[1].

divisionary (di-vizh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *division* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *divisional*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

divisioner† (di-vizh'ọn-ėr), *n.* One who divides.

division-mark (di-vizh'ọn-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a horizontal curve inclosing a numeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See *triplet, quintole, sextolet*, etc.

division-plate (di-vizh'ọn-plāt), *n.* In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vī'siv), *a.* [= F. *divisif* = Pr. *divizit* = Sp. Pg. It. *divisivo*, < L. as if **divisivus*, < *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] **1.** Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, . . . &c.
J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 12.

2. Creating division or discord: as, *divisive* courses.

In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as sowers of sedition, or broachers of national and *divisive* motions.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally *divisive* as superficial misunderstanding. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 198.

Divisive descent. See *descent*, 13.—**Divisive difference.** Same as *specific difference* (which see, under *difference*).—**Divisive members**, the parts which come into view by the division of a whole.—**Divisive method**, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions: otherwise called the *definitive method*.

divisively (di-vī'siv-li), *adv.* In a divisive manner; by division. *Hooker.*

divisiveness (di-vī'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

★**divisor** (di-vī'zọr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *divisor*, < F. *diviseur* = Sp. Pg. *divisor* = It. *divisore*, < L. *divisor*, a divider, distributor, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] In *arith.*: (*a*) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (*b*) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—**Common divisor**, or *common measure*, in *math.*, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without leaving

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a remainder.—**Cyclotomic divisor**, a divisor of a cyclotomic function.—**Divisor of a form**, in *arith.*, a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—**Intrinsic** (opposed to **extrinsic**) **divisor**, a cyclotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—**Method of divisors**, a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—**Theory of divisors**, that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject.

divisural (di-viz′ū-ral), *a.* [< **divisure* (< L. *divisura*, a division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide) + *-al*.] Divisional: in *bot.*, applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vōrs′), *n.* [< ME. *divorse*, *devorse*, < OF. *divorce*, F. *divorce* = Pr. *divorsi* = Sp. Pg. *divorcio* = It. *divorzio*, < L. *divortium*, a separation, divorce, < *divortere*, *divertere*, separate: see *divert*.] **1.** A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely terminating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is often used, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabitation, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

> A bill of *divorce* I'll gar write for him;
> A mair better lord I'll get for thee.
> *Laird of Blackwood* (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Hence—**2.** Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the *divorce* of church and state.

> Never may ill office, or fell jealousy, . . .
> Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
> To make *divorce* of their incorporate league.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.
>
> And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
> Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
> And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

divorce (di-vōrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*, ppr. *divorcing*. [= F. *divorcer* = Sp. Pg. *divorciar* = It. *divorziare*, < ML. *divortiare*, divorce; from the noun.] **1.** To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; release legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the following senses. See *divorce*, *n.*, 1.

> She was *divorc'd*,
> And the late marriage made of none effect.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Hence—**2.** To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder.

> Sabbath rites
> Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
> And knees and hassocks are well-nigh *divorc'd*.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 748.
>
> Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
> *Divorced from* my experience, will be chaff
> For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
>
> Sin—sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be *divorced from* sin. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xx.

3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

> Nothing but death
> Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

divorceable (di-vōr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-able*.] That can be divorced. Also *divorcible*.

> If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible*. *Milton*, Colasterion.

divorcement (di-vōrs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *divorce* + *-ment*.] The act or process of divorcing; divorce.

> Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv. 1.
>
> Now haud your tongue, my daughter dear,
> Leave off your weeping, let it be;
> For Jamie's *divorcement* I'll send over;
> Far better lord I'll provide for thee.
> *Jamie Douglas* (Child's Ballads, IV. 288).

divorcer (di-vōr′sẹr), *n.* One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

> Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond*, Cypress Grove.

divorcible (di-vōr′si-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ible*.] Same as *divorceable*.

divorcive (di-vōr′siv), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ive*.] Having power to divorce.

> All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth.
> *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

★**divot** (div′ọt), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *divet*, and *diffat* and in different form *dowatt*; origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

> The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot*-seat without the door mending a shoe. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 153.

Fail and divot. See *fail*2.

divoto (dē-vō′tō), *a.* [It., < L. *devotus*, devout: see *devout*, and *devote*, *a.*] In *music*, devout; grave; solemn.

divot-spade (div′ọt-spād), *n.* A spade for cutting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden handle with a crutch-head.

divulgate (di-vul′gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge: see *divulge*.] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

> It were very perillous to *dyvulgate* that noble scyence to commune people, not lerned in lyberall sciences and philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

divulgate† (di-vul′gāt), *a.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Published.

> Pacience and sufferaunce, by which the fayth was *dyvulgate* and spred almost thorowe the worlde in litel while. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divulgation* = Sp. *divulgación* = Pg. *divulgação* = It. *divulgazione*, < LL. *divulgatio*(*n*-), < L. *divulgare*, pp. *divulgatus*, make common: see *divulge*.] The act of spreading abroad or publishing. [Rare.]

> Secrecy hath no lesse use then *divulgation*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Lazarus Raised.

divulgatory (di-vul′gā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *divulgate* + *-ory*.] Publishing; making known. [Rare.]

> Nothing really is so self-publishing, so *divulgatory*, as thought. *Emerson*, Speech, Free Religious Association.

divulge (di-vulj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*, ppr. *divulging*. [= F. *divulguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *divulgar* = It. *divulgare*, < L. *divulgare*, make common, spread among the people, publish, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.]

> Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book *divulged* in Print not many years since.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 82.
>
> After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be *divulged*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Specifically—**2.** To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

> His fate makes table talk, *divulg'd* with scorn,
> And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 218.
>
> It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I *divulged* the news of our misfortune. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

> God . . . marks
> The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

> Think the same vouchsafed
> To cattle and each beast; which would not be
> To them made common, and *divulg'd*.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 583.

=**Syn. 2.** To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communicate.

II.† *intrans.* To become public; be made known; become visible.

> To keep it [disease] from *divulging*, let it feed
> Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

divulgement (di-vulj′mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *divulgamento*; as *divulge* + *-ment*.] The act of divulging. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

divulgence (di-vul′jẹns), *n.* [< *divulge* + *-ence*.] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

> The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the *divulgence* of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances being rejected by England. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 244.

divulger (di-vul′jẹr), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

> We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report. *State Trials*, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1606.

divulse† (di-vuls′), *v. t.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear asunder: see *divel*2.] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

> Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
> Burst and *divul'st* with anguish of my griefe.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

divulsion (di-vul′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divulsion* = Pg. *divulsão* = It. *divulsione*, < L. *divulsio*(*n*-), a tearing asunder, < *divellere*, pp. *divulsus*, tear asunder: see *divel*2.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

> Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a *divulsion* in the continuance of nature, they will move upwards.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.
>
> The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair. *Landor*.
>
> On the *divulsion* of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the treaty of separation again provided for the free navigation of this river [the Scheldt].
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 58.

divulsive† (di-vul′siv), *a.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel*2), + *-ive*.] Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Bp. Hall.*

divulsor (di-vul′sọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart: see *divel*2.] In *surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage.

diwan (di-wan′), *n.* Same as *divan*.

diwani (di-wan′i), *n.* Same as *dewani*.

dizain† (di-zān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dizayne*; < F. *dizain*, < *dix*, ten, < L. *decem* = E. *ten*.] A poem of one or more stanzas, each of ten lines.

> Strephon again began this *dizain*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 217.
>
> The Assoile at large moralized, in three *Dizaynes*.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades.

dize (dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing*. [E. dial., also *dise*: see *dizen*.] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]

dizen (diz′n or dī′zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disen*, *dysyn*; not found in ME., but appar. ult. < AS. **dise*, E. dial. **dizen*, *dyson* (= LG. *diesse*), the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. *disstæf*, *distæf*, distaff: see *distaff*. Cf. *bedizen*.] **1.** To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

> I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.
> *Palsgrave*.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

> Come, Doll, Doll, *dizen* me.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.
>
> Like a tragedy queen he has *dizen'd* her out.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 67.

dizz† (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizzy*.] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

> Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached but never entered. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

dizzard† (diz′ärd), *n.* [Also written *dizard*, *disard*; < *dizzy*, foolish, + *-ard*. Cf. *dotard*.] A blockhead.

> How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or become *dizards!* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.
>
> He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst *dizzards*. *Campion*, *Chapman*, *and Beaumont*, Mask of the Middle [Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

dizzardly† (diz′ärd-li), *a.* [< *dizzard* + *-ly*1.] Like a dizzard or blockhead.

> Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?
> *R. Wilson*, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

dizzen (diz′n), *n.* [Sc. var. of *dozen*.] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

> A country girl at her wheel,
> Her *dizzen's* done, she's unco weel.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

dizzily (diz′i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.★

dizziness (diz′i-nes), *n.* [< *dizzy* + *-ness*.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

dizzue (diz′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dizzued*, ppr. *dizzuing*. [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled *dissue*, and occasionally *dzhu*. *Pryce*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dizzy (diz′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dizzie*; < ME. *dysy*, *dysi*, *desi*, *dusy*, *dusi*, < AS. *dysig*, *dyseg*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = MD. *duysigh*, *deusigh*, foolish, stupid, giddy, = Fries. *düsig* = MLG. *dusich*, foolish, stupid, LG. *düsig*, *dösig* (> G. dial. *düsig*), giddy; also in comp., AS. **dysiglīc*, *dyselīc*, *dyslīc*, foolish, stupid, = D. *duizelig* = LG. *duselig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *duselig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, *düselicht*, *düslig*, *duslicht*, giddy; with suffix *-līc*, LG. *-lig*, G. *-lich*, partly accom. in LG. and G. to *-ig* (as if < **dusel* + *-ig*), whence the later noun, LG. *dusel*, > G. *dusel*, *dussel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *duyselen*, D. *duizelen* = LG. *düseln*, *dusseln*, > G. *duseln*,

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dusseln, be giddy), < **dus*, **dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, G. *thor*, *tor*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of **dwas*, AS. *dwæs* = MD. *dwaes*, D. *dwaas*, foolish. The Dan. *dōsig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *doze:* see *doze* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, *v.*, and *dizzard*.] 1†. Foolish; stupid.

> Than waxes his hert hard and hevy,
> And his head feble and *dysy*.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 770.

Ase *dusie* men and adoted doth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

> 'Tis looking downward makes one *dizzy*.
> *Browning*, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a *dizzy* height.

> How fearful
> And *dizzy* 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> So, with painful steps we climb
> Up the *dizzy* ways of time.
> *Whittier*, My Dream.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

> What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,
> Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
> Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dizzied*, ppr. *dizzying*. [< ME. **dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysigian*, *dysegian*, *dysigan*, *dysian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *dusia*, be dizzy); from the adj.] I.† *intrans.* To be foolish; act foolishly.

II. *trans.* To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, ii.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizzying* dances
Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

djebel, *n.* See *jebel*.

djereed, djerrid, *n.* See *jereed, jerrid*.

djiggetai, *n.* See *dziggetai*.

djinn, djinnee. See *jinn, jinnee*.

djolan (jō'lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the year-bird, *Buceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.

D-link (dē'link), *n.* In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

D. M. In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

do[1] (dö), *v.*; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do;* pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(*a*) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *dooe*, archaically *don*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo;* 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doost;* 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *dooes*, *do's;* *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *do*, *doo*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dest*, 3 *doth*, *deth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *duan*, *dōan* = OFries. *dua* = D. *doen* = MLG. LG. *dōn* = OHG. *tōn*, *tuon*, *tuan*, *tuen*, *tōan*, MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, *thun* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dēdjau*, = Icel. *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed:* see *-ed*[1]); (*b*) pret. *did* (2d pers. sing. *didst*, *didest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyd*, *dide*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *dide*, *diden*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duden*, < AS. *dide*, *dyde*, pl. *didon*, *dydon* = OS. *dēda*, pl. *dedun*, *dadun* = OFries. *dede*, pl. *deden* = D. *deed* = MLG. LG. *dede*, pl. *deden* = OHG. *teta*, pl. (3) *tātun*, MHG. *tete*, *tate*, pl. *taten*, G. *tat*, *that*, pl. *taten*, *thaten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dēdun:* see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut. as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*[1]); (*c*) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *i-don*, *y-don*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *i-do*, *y-do*, < AS. *gedōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dān* = OFries. *dēn*, *dān* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gedān*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan;* (*d*) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. **duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *thuend:* a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *-dere*, put, in comp. *abdere*, put away (see *abditive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abs-condere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *subdititious*), *credere*, trust (see *credit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *date*[1]), = Gr. √ **θε*, **θη*, in reduplicated pres. *τιθέναι*, ind. *τίθημι*, put, place, *θέμα*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *θέσις*, a putting, position, thesis, *θήκη*, a case, etc. (see *theme*, *thesis*, *theca*, *antithesis*, etc.), = OBulg. *děti*, *dějati* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *dėti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. √ *dā* = Skt. √ *dhā* (pres. *dadhāmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions, of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dup* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *ado* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *do*[2]. The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] I. *trans.* 1. To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *don* (*do on*) and *doff* (*do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (*do out*) and *dup* (*do up*). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

> He hit [the body] wolde *do* in golde.
> *Eleven Thousand Virgins* (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall), l. 154.
>
> To Crist
> That *don* was *on* the tre. *Sir Tristrem*, i. 36.
>
> The gode erle of Warwik was *don* to the suerd [sword].
> *Langtoft's Chronicle* (ed. Hearne), p. 47.
>
> He *dude* to deth delluerli fiue gode knigtes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.
>
> And for he wald tell no resoun,
> He was *done* in depe dungeoun,
> And thore he lay in mirknes grete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.
>
> In that place ther be *done*
> Holy bones mony on.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.
>
> Lady Maisry *did on* her green mantle,
> Took her purse in her hand.
> *Chil Ether* (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).
>
> Who should *do* the duke to death?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do;* to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

> This Josaphathe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *dide* moche gode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.
>
> "Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.
>
> And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David *dyd* penaunce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.
>
> Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.
>
> A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.
>
> Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—
> 'Tis but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.
> *Lowell*, Blondel.
>
> It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; *do* (trim) my beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

> Many of them will, as soone as the Sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselues to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *doe* their holy things.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 390.
>
> All ye expences of ye Leyden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 288.
>
> You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.
>
> We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.
> *Pepys*, Diary, March 2, 1660.
>
> When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.
> *Macaulay*, Boswell's Life of Johnson.
>
> It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just *done* the Valley of Big Things. *Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.
>
> Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good *to* one's neighbor; to *do* reverence *to* a superior; to *do* a favor *for* a friend; to *do* homage *for* land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patron honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

> But the Comaynz chaced him out of the Contree, and *diden* hym meche Sorwe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.
>
> He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.
>
> But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
> Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
> And none so poor to *do* him reverence.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.
>
> You are treacherous,
> And come to *do* me mischief.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.
>
> Their [the Hanseatic League's] want of a Protector did *do* them some Prejudice in that famous Difference they had with our Queen. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.
>
> This had been to *do* too great force *to* our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.
>
> It is a very good office one man *does* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.
>
> As it were a duty *done to* the tomb,
> To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

> Thys *don*, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hye Auter. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.
>
> It is not so soone *done* as said.
> *Robin Hood and the Peddlers* (Child's Ballads, V. 245).
>
> As when the Pris'ner at the bar has *done*
> His tongue's last Plea. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 71.

6†. To deliver; convey.

> Foure or fiue times he yawns; and leaning on
> His (Lob-like) elbowe, hears This Message *don*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.
>
> May one that is a herald, and a prince,
> *Do* a fair message to his kingly ears?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
>
> He injoyn'd me
> To *do* unto you his most kinde commends.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

7†. To impart; give; grant; afford.

> *Do* me sikernesse thereto, seis Joseph thenne.
> *Joseph of Arimathie*, l. 623.
>
> To contrite hertis I *do* remission.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.
>
> It *dooth* us coumfort on thee to calle.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

8. To serve.

> I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 30*s.*, and will *do* my turn mighty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 415.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; *do* your best.

> *Do* thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.
>
> After him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

10†. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "*do* him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474–85 (that is, cause him to come).

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For she, that *doth* me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1588.

From Ierusalem he *deds* hem come
In-to the holy place of Rome.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yef I *do* yow to vndirstonde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust:
With that he cryde; "Mercy! *doe* me not dye."
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Moreover, brethren, we *do* you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

11†. To cause: with an infinitive (without *to*): as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make); "to *do* make a castell," *Palsgrave*, 1530 (that is, to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love,
Don make an auter and an oratorye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde wyth him one his sone of the age of ten yeres whom he dyde *doo* baptyse. and lyfte him fro the fonte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; overreach: as, to *do* a man out of his money. [Familiar slang.] — **13†.** To outdo, as in fighting; beat; overcome.

I have *done* the Jew, and am in good health.
R. Humphreys.

To do away. (*a*†) To give up; lay aside. *Chaucer.* (*b*) To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now usually in the form *to do away with.*

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be *done away.* *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

Time's wasting hand has *done away*
The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To do (a person) **brown.** See *brown.*

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town,
We are all of us *done* so uncommonly *brown!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 287.

To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute for. — **To do no cure†, to do no force.** See the nouns. — **To do one cheer†.** See *cheer*[1]. — **To do one proud,** to make one feel proud: as, sir, you *do me proud.* [Colloq. or jocular.] — **To do one right†, to do one reason†,** to pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,
I'll *do you reason*, sir.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the nouns. — **To do over.** (*a*) To repeat the doing of; perform again: as, *do* your exercise *over.* (*b*) To coat, as with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff. *Defoe.*

To do the business for. See *business.* — **To do to death.** See *death.* — **To do up.** (*a*†) To put up; raise; open. See *dup.*

Up the wyndow *dide* he hastily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 613.

(*b*) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, *do up* these books neatly, and send them off at once. (*c*) To dress and fasten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been fractious in the *doing up.*
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iv.

(*d*) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and upholstery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had *done up*, and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 389.

(*e*) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who *does up* muslins well. — **To do with.** (*a*) To effect or accomplish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't know what to *do with* myself, or *with* my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and resonable, and manye Cristene men amonges hem, that ben so riche, that thei wyte not what to *done with* hire Godes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

What will He *Do with* It? [title of a book]. *Bulwer.*

(*b*) To have concern or business with; deal with; get on with: as, I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow. — **To have to do with,** to have concern or connection with.

What *have* I *to do with* you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him *with* whom we *have to do.* Heb. iv. 13.

I vow, Amintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or sleep, or *have to do with* that
That may preserve life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What *has* a woman *to do with* politics, Mrs. Dangle?
Mrs. Dangle. And what *have* you *to do with* the theatre, Mr. Dangle? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is all this about?

What's to do here, Thomas Tapster? Let's withdraw.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act; be in action; be active in performing or accomplishing; exert one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be *doing.*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Be but your self,
And do not talk, but *do.*
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only *do*
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and *doing.*
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to *do* well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall *do* well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of all men according to the verdict of his owne mouthe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they *did* very nobly. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall we *do* for food?

How shall we *do* for money for these wars?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Richardson.*

5. To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he *did*; how do you *do?*

How *does* my cousin Edward, uncle?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you *did*, and wished me to remember him to you.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24.

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you *do* to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Learn of the language 'How d'ye *do?*'
And go and brag that they 've been there.
Patmore, Angel in the House.

Have done, desist; give over.

Moses. Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strictest honour and secresy; . . . Mr. Premium, this is——
Charles S. Pshaw! *have done.* — Sir, my friend Moses is a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To do for. (*a*) To act for or in behalf of; provide or manage for: as, he *does* well *for* his family. (*b*) To ruin; defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has *done for* me.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

"They have *done for* me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson], as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot through." *Amer. Cyc.*, XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with; succeed or get along without: as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we cannot *do without* for some particular purposes, but which are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have come to an end of; have finished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with: as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for the future.

III. *auxiliary* and *substitute.* 1. As an auxiliary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is in the infinitive without *to*, and originally and strictly the object of *do:* thus, *I do know* is I perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and *will.*

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!
Which *doost* the match 'twixt Christ and vs presage!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

The youth *did* ride, and soon *did* meet
John coming back amain. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (*a*) In forming interrogative and negative expressions: as, *do* you want this book? I *do* not long for it; *does* he do his work well? he *does* not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I *do* not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

(*b*) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expression of the subject: as, *do* thou go (instead of go, or go thou); *do* you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here). (*c*) To express emphasis: as, I *do* wish you had seen him; I *did* see him; *do* be quick; *do* not (*don't*) do that. (*d*) Sometimes (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle,
Her Eyes (on me) like Stars *do* twinkle.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, *doe* inhabit the towne, and are admitted their churches and synagogues. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

For deeds *doe* die, how ever nobile donne,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you *do*, you are safe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of *this, that, these things, so*, etc.: as, I intend to come, but if I *do* not you will know how to act; so long as you *do* (so), you are safe.

The next morow we sayd masse as we *ded* the tewysday be for. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

I held it great injustice to believe
Thine enemy, and *did* not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly Bodies *do.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

do[1] (dō), *n.* [Formerly also *doe*; < *do*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he is not fit." *Pepys*, Diary, III. 316.

2†. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do.*
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Pepys, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches.

do[2] (dō), *v. i.*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing.* [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb *do*[1]. The senses of *do*[1] and *do*[2], *v. i.*, are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to *do*[2] it is best to refer to *do*[1]. Same as Sc. and E. dial. *dow*, which is phonetically the right modern form: see *dow*[1].] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail; suffice: as, will this *do?*

Abs. Well, recruit will *do* — let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and husbands were Whigs. It would never *do.*"
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will *do.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; very plain food will *do for* me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satisfied, and two eyenings *did for* me.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 53.

do[3]†. An old English form of *done*, past participle of *do*[1].

With thy Ryzth kne lette hit be *do*,
Thy worshyp thou mayst sane so.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

do[4] (dō), *n.* [A mere syllable, more sonorous than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmization*, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typical scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled *doh*, and indicated by its initial *d*; its significance is limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of solmization, two general methods are in use: (*a*) the *fixed-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and (*b*) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and is far the more practical, although the first has had the support of many excellent musicians.

do. An abbreviation of *ditto.*

doab[1] (dōb), *n.* [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire; *dobaim*, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

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land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab[2], **dooab** (dō′ab), *n.* [Hind. *doāb*, also *duāb*, a tract of land between two rivers, < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *dva* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*), + *āb*, < Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

doable (dō′a-bl), *a.* [< *do*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was *doable*, it was done for others.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dō′âl), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

doandt. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*[1].

doat, doating, etc. See *dote*[1], etc.

dob (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobbeldaler (dob′el-dä-lėr), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about $1.12.

dobbin (dob′in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins, Dobbs*), these being variations of *Robin, Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dicky*[1], an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my phill-horse has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 171.

dobby (dob′i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie;* dim. of *Dob, Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert;* a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbin*.] **1.** A fool; a childish old man.—**2.** A sprite or apparition. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dob′i-ma-shēn′), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dob′chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dobee (dō′bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

dobhash (dō′bash), *n.* [Also *dubash, debash:* < Hind. *dobāshī*, 'man of two languages'; Tamil *tupāshi*, an interpreter (Madras), < Hind. *do, du* (< Skt. *dva* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhāshā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages; a commissionaire.

dobie[1] (dō′bi), *n.* [By apheresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

dobie[2], *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

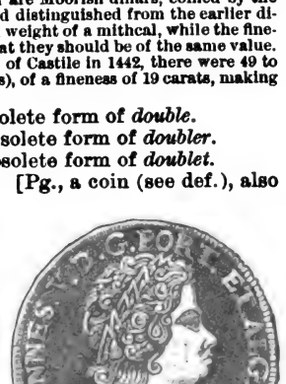
dobla (dō′blä), *n.* [OSp. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *doblo*, now *doble*, = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mithcal, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value $2.47.

doblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

doblert, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

doblett, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

dobra (dō′brä), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 11*s.* 9½*d.*, or about $17.35.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dobrao (dō-brä′ō), *n.* [Pg. *dobrão* = Sp. *doblón*, > F. *doubloon*, > E. *doubloon*, q. v.] A gold coin, equal to 12,800 reis, or about $14, formerly current in Portugal, but now taken only at a valuation.

dobson (dob′sọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The larva of one of various species of neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ*, especially of the genus *Corydalus* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite, clipper,* and *crawler*.

dobule (dob′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *dobula;* origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vulgaris*), allied to the roach and dace.

docedt, *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

docent (dō′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *docent*, a university teacher, < L. *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **I.**† *a.* Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.
Abp. Laud, Against Fisher, xxxiii.

II. *n.* See *privat-docent*.

Docetæ (dō-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Δοκηταί, < δοκεῖν, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Docetæ. See *Aphthartodocetæ, Phantasiast*.

Docetic (dō-set′ik), *a.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Docetæ: as, "*Docetic* gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

Docetism (dō-sē′tizm), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Docetæ.

Docetist (dō-sē′tist), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ist*.] One of the Docetæ.

These *Docetists*, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 736.

Docetistic (dō-sē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *Docetist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Docetæ or their doctrines; Docetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a *Doketistic* illusion.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (doch′an-dō′ris, -rach), *n.* [Sc., also written *deuch-an-doris, deuch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *deoch an doruis*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *deoch*, drink; *an*, the; *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochme (dok′mē), *n.* [Gr. δοχμή or δόχμη, the space contained in a handbreadth, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palæste*. See *palm*.

dochmiac (dok′mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δοχμιακός, < δόχμιος: see *dochmius*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or moræ in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (*b*) Consisting of dochmii: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—**Dochmiac rhythm.** See *rhythm*.

II. *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of dochmii.

dochmius (dok′mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς, foot; lit. across, athwart, aslant.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot of five syllables having the following form: ⏑ – ⏓ ⏑ –. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. It is the cause also of St. Gothard disease or tunnel-disease. The same worm or one of an allied species infests natives of the southern United States. Another species, *D. trigonocephalus*, infests dogs.

dochter (doch′tėr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

Agasia, the kyng of Britonis *dochter*.
Bellenden, Chron., fol. 19, a.

docibility (dos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *docibilite*, < LL. *docibilita(t-)s*, < *docibilis*, docible: see *docible*.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 446.

docible (dos′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *docible* = It. *docibile*, < LL. *docibilis*, that learns easily, teachable, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **1.** Docile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are *docible;* they will more bee perswaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by songs then blowes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 557.

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour. *Bp. Bull*, Sermons, vi.

2. That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible*.
Bp. Hacket.

docibleness (dos′i-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Docibleness* of the English. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

docile (dos′il or dō′sil), *a.* [Formerly also *docil;* = F. *docile* = Sp. *dócil* = Pg. *docil* = It. *docile*, < L. *docilis*, easily taught, teachable, < *docere*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] **1.** Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.
H. Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The ores are *docile* and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 96.

The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *docile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.

docility (dō-sil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *docilité* = Sp. *docilidad* = Pg. *docilidade* = It. *docilità, docilitade, docilitate*, < L. *docilita(t-)s*, teachableness, < *docilis*, teachable, docile: see *docile*.] The quality of being docile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

docimacy (dos′i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *docimasy*.

Docimastes (dos-i-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. δοκιμαστής, δοκιμαστήρ, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe



Sword-bearing Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

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docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *docimastique*, a., docimastic (cf. Sp. *docimástica* = Pg. It. *docimastica*, n., docimasy), < Gr. δοκιμαστικός, < δοκιμαστής, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, < δόκιμος, assayed, tested, examined, approved, < δέχεσθαι, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *docimastic* art. Also ★*dokimastic*.

docimasy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* [Also written *dokimasy*, and less correctly *docimacy*; = F. *docimasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *docimasia*, < Gr. δοκιμασία, an assay, examination, scrutiny, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, examine: see *docimastic*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself. 2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.—3. The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

docimology (dos-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δόκιμος, assayed, examined, tested (see *docimastic*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

docious (dō'shus), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *docile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *docity*.] Docile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> I can hardly keep my tongue *docious* now to talk about it. *Spirit of the Times* (New York).

docity (dos'i-ti), *n.* [Also *dossity*, dial. pron. of *dacity*, q. v., a contr. of *audacity*.] Quickness of comprehension; sense; gumption. *Grose;* ★*Bartlett.* [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

dock[1] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke;* < ME. *docke*, *dokke* (> OF. *doque*, *docque*, *doke*, F. dial. *doque*, *dogue*, dock, patience), < AS. *docce*, rarely *docca* (gen. *doccan*, whence late ME. *dokan*, E. dial. *docken*, *dockan*), dock (L. *lapathum*, *rumex*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *seó fealwe docce*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), *seó reáde docce*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *seó scearpe docce*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *eá-docce* (= ODan. *å-dokke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sür-docce*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-docce*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = MD. *docke* (in comp. *docke-blæderen* (glossed *petasites*), Flem. *dokke-bladeren*) = G. *docke* (prob. < D.) *Colchicum autumnale*, in comp. *dockenblätter*, *Rumex acutus;* *docken-kraut*, burdock, *Arctium Lappa;* *wasser-docke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. Gael. *dogha*, burdock, Ir. *meacan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] 1. The common name of those species of *Rumex* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The roots are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius;* *curled* or *yellow dock*, *R. crispus;* *fiddle-dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcher;* *golden dock*, *R. maritimus;* *patience dock*, *R. Patientia;* *sharp* or *sour dock*, *R. Acetosa;* *swamp-dock*, *R. verticillatus;* *water-dock*, *R. Britannica* and *R. Hydrolapathum;* and *white dock*, *R. salicifolius*.

> Nothing teems
> But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, keckses, burs.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., V. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara;* *elf-dock*, the elecampane, *Inula Helenium;* *prairie-dock*, *Silphium terebinthinaceum;* *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris;* *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa advena;* *gentle dock*, *Polygonum Bistorta;* *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *hardock*.—**In dock, out nettle**, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

> Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
> But here, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle*.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
> Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle*.
> *Wrangling Lovers* (1677).

dock[2] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke;* < (1) ME. *dok* (rare), < Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) Icel. *dokk*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to Icel. *docka* (Haldorsen) = Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke*, a skein, = Fries. *dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. *dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. *docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke* = MD. *docke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = LG. *dokke* = OHG. *toccha*, *tocha*, a doll, MHG. *tocke*, a doll, a young girl, G. *docke* (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in this third group are derived (prob.) E. *duck*[3], q. v., and *doxy*, q. v.] 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail.—2†. The buttocks; the rump.

> I will not go to school but when me lest [list],
> For there beginneth a sorry feast
> When the master should lift my *dock*.
> *The World and the Child* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 247).

> Some call the Bishops weathercocks
> Who where there heads were turn their *docks*.
> *Colvil.*

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.—5. A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

> She bare many canons, . . . with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

★**dock**[2] (dok), *v. t.* [< ME. *docken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, < *dok*, tail: see *dock*[2], *n.* The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *twcio*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

> His heer was by his eres round yshorn,
> His top was *docked* lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
> And *dock* the tail of Rhyme.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Music-Grinders.

Hence—2. To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

> We know they [bishops] hate to be *dock't* and clipt.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> They . . .
> Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:
> For which his gains were *dock'd*, however small.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

> Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *dock* the payments without a shadow of justice.
> *The American*, XIV. 344.

3. *Naut.*, to clue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*.—4. To cut off, rescind, or destroy; ★bar: as, to *dock* an entail.

dock[3] (dok), *n.* [< MD. *docke* = D. *dok* = Flem. *dok*, a dock; cf. (from the E. or D.) Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dok*, *dokke* = G. *dock*, *docke* = F. *dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage (see *dock*[4]); Icel. *dökk*, *dökdh*, a pit, pool, = Norw. *dokk*, *dekk*, *dekt*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. *doccia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. < L. *ducere*, lead (see *douche*, *duct*), or with ML. *doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps < Gr. δοχή, a receptacle, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *sectional dock*.

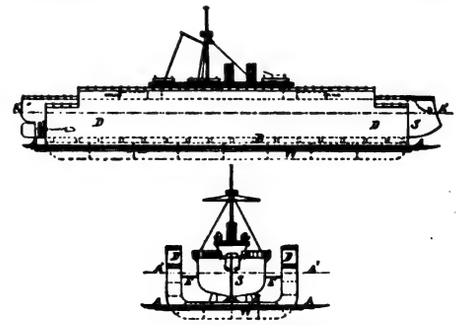
> The saide shippe, called the Holy Crosse, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the *docke*, and neuer made a voyage after.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 98.

Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while afloat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water.—**Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate or caisson at its entrance, and so arranged that, after the entrance of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides



Dry-dock.

formed in steps. The method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and under the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles is built up a tub-like structure of concrete with a partial or complete interior lining of stone or brick. A less durable form of coustruction in wood is sometimes adopted, in which heavy timbers are used to form the floor and the steps at the sides, the wall outside the side timbers being formed by clay puddle filled in among the side piles supporting the timbers. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. The modern method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a floating gate or caisson, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps.—**Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

A, *A*, water-line; *A'*, *A'*, immersed water-line for taking in ships; *B*, blocks for supporting ships; *D*, *D*, dock; *E*, *E*, shores for side support; *S*, ship raised on dock; *W*, water-tight compartments.

depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

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lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—**Graving-dock**, a dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—**Half-tide dock**, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—**Sectional dock**, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

dock[3] (dok), *v. t.* [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18. foot, that you may make, *dock*, or carine ships with much facilitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

dock[4] (dok), *n.* [Appar. the same word as *dock*[3]; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you
Of some course sodainely to scape the *dock*;
For thither you'll come else.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage[1] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[2] + *-age*.] Curtailment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of *dockage* for any reason. *Phila. Times*, March 20, 1886.

dockage[2] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[3] + *-age*.] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample *dockage; dockage*, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast *dockage* and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 334.

dockan, *n.* See *docken*.

dock-block (dok'blok), *n.* A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

docked (dokt), *p. a.* [< ME. *docked;* pp. of *dock*[2], *v.*] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

docken, dockan (dok'en, -an), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dock*[1].] The dock, a plant of the genus *Rumex*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansie?
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

docker (dok'ėr), *n.* [< *dock*[2], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

docket (dok'et), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *docquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget;* < late ME. *docket;* appar. < *dock*, *v.*, + dim. *-et* (less prob. < ME. *docket*, var. of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, *v.*, and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] 1. In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *docket* is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (*b*) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (*c*) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (*d*) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *ticket*.—4. A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike a docket**, in *Eng. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

docket (dok'et), *v. t.* [< *docket*, *n.*] 1. In *law:* (*a*) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly *docketed*. (*b*) To make a judgment a lien on lands.—2. To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all *docketed* and marked, and tied with red tape. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

docking (dok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dock*[2], *v. t.*] 1. A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—2. The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

dockmackie (dok'mak-i), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Viburnum acerifolium*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

dock-master (dok'mās'tėr), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant (dok'wor'ant), *n.* In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a *dock-warrant* has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy-yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), *n.* A siluroid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus Bagrus, of which the Bayad (B. bayad) and *Docmac* (B. docmac) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 68.

Docoglossa (dok-ō-glos'ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δοκός, a bearing-beam, a beam, bar, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group or order of dicœcious gastropods, characterized by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Troschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like gastropods and the chitons. (*b*) In Gill's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellidæ*, *Acmæidæ*, and *Lepetidæ*.

docoglossate (dok-ō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Docoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa;* being one of the *Patellidæ* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.
Science, IV. 335.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa*.

docquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *docket*.

doctor (dok'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doctour;* < ME. *doctour, doctur, doctor, doktor*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. *doctour, doctur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doutor* = It. *dottore* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doktor*, < L. *doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, < *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres hauen forgetten this, . . .
Wher [whether] Fraunceis or Domynik other Austen ordeynide
Any of this dotardes *doctur* to worthe [become].
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. Acts v. 34.

The best and ablest *doctors* of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great concernment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when *doctors* disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a *doctor* in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of *doctor* differs only in name from that of *master*. When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a *master* in Paris, a *doctor* in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called *doctors*. This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. Among the degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools are *doctor of divinity* (L. *divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated *D. D.*; or *sacræ theologiæ doctor*, abbreviated *S. T. D.*; or *doctor theologiæ*, abbreviated *D. T.*); *doctor of medicine*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *medicinæ doctor*, abbreviated *M. D.*); *doctor of laws* (L. *legum doctor*, abbreviated *LL. D.*); *doctor of civil law*, abbreviated *D. C. L.* (L. *legis civilis doctor*); *doctor of both laws* (civil and canon) (L. *juris utriusque doctor*, abbreviated *J. U. D.*); *doctor of philosophy*, abbreviated *D. P.* (L. *philosophiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Ph. D.*); *doctor of science* (L. *scientiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Sc. D.*); *doctor of music*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *musicæ doctor*, abbreviated *Mus. D.*)—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; *doctor of dental surgery*, abbreviated *D. D. S.*; *doctor of veterinary surgery*, abbreviated *D. V. S.*

With us ther was a *Doctour* of Phisik,
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik and of surgerye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noumbre of *doctoures* of Cyuyle and physyk was grete excedyngly. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

The *doctor* of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically—3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated *Dr.*), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, *Doctor* Martin Luther; *Doctor* Johnson; *Dr.* Holmes; come in, *doctor*.]

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always suceeed.
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller, drop-roller*): as, a color-*doctor;* a cleaning-*doctor;* a lint-*doctor*, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of L. *ductor*, leader.]—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—6. In *wine-making:* (*a*) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (*b*) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry, mosto*, and *must*.—7. A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata*. See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (Emberiza striolata), locally called tabib, or "the *doctor*."
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 833.

8. Same as *doctor-fish*.—9. *pl.* False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run! Now, Sir, those we generally call *doctors*.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, i.

Doctor of philosophy. (*a*) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (*b*) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated *Ph. D.* See above, 2.—**Doctors' Commons.** See *commons*.

doctor (dok'tor), *v.* [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medicinally; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to *doctor* a disease; to *doctor* a patient. Hence—2. To repair; mend; patch up. [Colloq.]—3. To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *Doctored*.
Southey, Letters, III. 196.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was *doctored* by the University of Paris in 1228.
Laurie, Universities, p. 218.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to *doctor* wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had *doctored* ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was *doctored* by the government, which controlled the telegraph. *H. Greeley*, in New York Independent, June, 1862.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise physic.—2. To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to *doctor* for ague. [Colloq.]

doctoral (dok'tō-ral), *a.* [Formerly also *doctorall;* = F. *doctoral* = Sp. *doctoral* = Pg. *doutoral* = It. *dottorale*, < NL. **doctoralis*, < L. *doctor*, doctor: see *doctor*.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be *Doctoral* titles about that time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

Magisterial or *doctoral* authority and truth.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 311.

The dignity with which he [Nicias] wears the *doctoral* fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

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doctorally (dok'tọ-ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< F. *doctorat* = Sp. *doctorado* = Pg. *doutorado* = It. *dottorato* = D. *doctoraat* = Sw. *doctorat*, < ML. *doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < L. *doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*[3].] The degree of doctor.

I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.
Bp. Hurd, To Warburton, Letters, ccvi.

According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exeter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law *doctorate* as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [< *doctor* + *-ate*[2]; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton.* [Rare.] Also *doctorize*.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not *doctorate* in law. *Laurie*, Universities, p. 123.

doctor-box (dok'tọr-boks), *n.* In *dyeing*, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a *doctor-box*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

doctoress, doctress (dok'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

doctor-fish (dok'tọr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus* or *Teuthis:* from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor*, *surgeon*, *surgeon-fish*, *barber-fish*.

doctor-gum, doctor's-gum (dok'tọr-gum, dok'tọrz-gum), *n.* A gum-resin derived from *Metopium Metopium*. It is one of the forms of *hog-gum* (which see).

doctorial (dok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sententiousness and *doctorial* stilts is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok'tọ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tọr-iz), *v. t.* [< *doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were *doctorized* in due form.
Ticknor, W. H. Prescott.

doctorly† (dok'tọr-li), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ly*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. *Bp. Hall.*

doctorship (dok'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he spake of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his *doctorship* and deanery." *Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, *n.* See *doctoress*.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nãr'), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *doctrinair* = Dan. Sw. *doktrinär*, < F. *doctrinaire*, < ML. **doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]

I. *n.* 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

He [Melbourne] said a *doctrinaire* was a fool, but an honest man. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.

In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid *doctrinaire*, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In *French hist.*, during the period of the Restoration (1815–30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is *doctrinaire*, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the *doctrinaire* narrowness of his contemporaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

doctrinal (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall;* = F. *doctrinal* = Sp. *doctrinal* = Pg. *doutrinal* = It. *dottrinale*, < LL. *doctrinalis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (ML. neut. *doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; *doctrinal* soundness in religion, science, or politics; a *doctrinal* controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinal*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blundeville.*

The *doctrinal* element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 8.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is *doctrinal*, and teaches both art and virtue.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

II. *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton.*

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. **doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French *doctrinarianism*, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 82.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [< ME. *doctrine*, < OF. *doctrine*, F. *doctrine* = Pr. Sp. *doctrina* = Pg. *doutrina* = It. *dottrina* = G. *doktrin* = Dan. Sw. *doktrin*, < L. *doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *docere*, teach: see *doctor*.] 1. In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato; the *doctrine* of evolution.

If they learne pure and cleane *doctryne* in youth, they poure out plentye of good workes in age.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things. Tit. ii. 10.

The New Testament contains not only all *doctrine* necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral teaching.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2†. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Seint Poul saith that al that writen is
To oure *doctrine* it is iwrite ywis.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curtesie and speche,
For suche *doctrine* schal hym lere and teche.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of *doctrine*, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Doctrine of chances. See *probability*.—**Doctrine of correspondences.** See *correspondence*.—**Doctrine of cy-près.** See *cy-près*.—**Doctrine of definite proportions.** See *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers.** See *enumerate*.—**Doctrine of occasional causes.** See *occasional*.—**Monroe doctrine,** in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

The only thing which the *Monroe Doctrine* really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities.
G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

=**Syn.** 1. *Precept*, *Doctrine*, *Dogma*, *Tenet*. *Precept* is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principle*.) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In vain they do worship me, teaching for *doctrines* the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, *doctrine* is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., while a *dogma* is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious *precepts* draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.
Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's *doctrine*, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.
Wordsworth, Wiclif.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.
J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice *tenets* might
Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *document*, < OF. *document*, F. *document* = Sp. Pg. It. *documento* = D. Dan. Sw. *dokument* = G. *document*, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, ML. also an official or authoritative paper, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*, *doctor*.] 1†. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age
In curteisye resseyve shulle *document*,
And vertues knowe, by this lytil coment.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single *document*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley*, Evidences, viii.

Document bill, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document,** one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

document (dok'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *document*, *n.*] 1†. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

What, you are *documenting* Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coif, I warrant ye.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. *Jamieson.*

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*.
Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully *documented*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 642.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

No state can exclude the properly *documented* subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

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have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 59.

There were 256 disasters to *documented* vessels. *The American*, XII. 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *document* + *-al.*] 1†. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More.* — 2. Same as *documentary*.

documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and *documentary* record of affairs. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 169.

Documentary evidence. See *evidence*. — **Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*). — **Documentary hypothesis,** in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Elohistic, Jehovistic*.

documentation (dok'ū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *documentatio(n-)*, a reminding, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see *document*.] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceeded he. "Not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 157.

documentize† (dok'ū-men-tīz), *v.* [< *document* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be didactic.

II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well *documentised*, meaning by this Whiteacre. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 294.

dod[1] (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding*. [ME. *dodden*; an imitative verb, like *bob, cut, hit*, etc. Hence *dodded, doddy*[1].] To cut off; lop; shear.

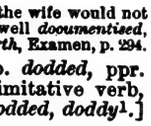
Doddyn trees or herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo, capulo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 125.

The more that he *doddide* the heeris [hairs], so mych more thei wexen [grew]. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xiv. 26 (Oxf.).

dod[2] (dod), *n.* [< Gael. *dod*, peevishness, a pet. Hence *doddy*[2].] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then. *Galt*, The Entail, II. 143.

dod[3] (dod), *n.* [From *dod*[1], *v.*] 1. The reed-mace. [North. Eng.] — 2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.



Dod[3], 3.

dod[4]† (dod), *v. t.* [Same as *dad*[2], beat, etc.: see *dad*[2].] To beat; beat out.

Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. *Fuller*, Worthies, xv.

dodaers†, *n.* [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written *dodaars*, mod. D. as if **doodaars*, < *dood*, = E. *dead*, + *aars* = E. *arse*: see further under *dodo*.] Same as *dodo*. *Bontius.*

doddart† (dod'ärt), *n.* [Perhaps < *dod*[1] (in reference to the stick) + *-art, -ard.*] The game of hockey or shinny. See *hockey*.

dodded (dod'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dod*[1], cut off, lop, shear: see *doddy*[1].] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]

dodder[1] (dod'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dodder*; < ME. *doder, dodur*, < AS. *dodder*, **doder* = MLG. *doder, dodder*, late MHG. *todter*, G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra*, dodder. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin*, **dydren* = OS. *dodro* = MLG. *doder, dodder, dudder* = OHG. *totoro, tutaro*, MHG. *toter*, G. (with D. *d*) *dotter*, dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus *Cuscuta*, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, constituting the family *Cuscutaceæ*. They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and clover. See *Cuscuta*.



Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

dodder[2] (dod'ėr), *v. i.* [Also E. dial. *dadder*, equiv. to *doddle, daddle*[1]: see *doddle, daddle*[1].] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind.
Thomson, Sickness, iv.

doddered (dod'ėrd), *a.* [Properly *doddard*, a substitute for *dottard*.] Same as *dottard, dotard, a.*

The peasants were enjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and *doddered* oaks to find.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 905.

dodder-grass (dod'ėr-gras), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*: so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *doddle-grass, doddering dickies* or *jockies*, and *dodderin' Nancy*.

dodders (dod'ėrz), *n.* Same as *malis*.

dodder-seed (dod'ėr-sēd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

doddle (dod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. **doddling*. [Sc., = *daddle*[1].] To toddle.

doddy[1] (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *doddie*, dim., equiv. to *dodded*, pp., < *dod*[1], cut off.] A cow without horns.

doddy[2] (dod'i), *a.* [< *dod*[2] + *-y*[1]; cf. Gael. *dodach*, pettish, < *dod*.] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 166.

doddypate†, *n.* See *dodipate*.

doddypoll†, *n.* See *dodipoll*.

dodeca-. [< L. (NL.) *dodeca-*, < Gr. δώδεκα, poet. δυώδεκα, twelve, < δύο, = E. *two*, + δέκα = E. *ten*. Cf. E. *twelve*.] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

Dodecactiniæ (dō'dek-kak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + NL. *Actinia*.] A group of polyps.

dodecadactylon† (dō'dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, finger.] Same as *dodecadactylus*.

dodecadactylus† (dō'dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, a finger, finger's breadth. See *duodenum*.] The duodenum.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. δωδεκάγωνον, a dodecagon, < δώδεκα, twelve, + γωνία, angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles. — **Regular dodecagon,** one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *dodecagon* + *-al.*] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecagyn (dō-dek'a-jin), *n.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, adj.: see *dodecagynous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia (dō'dek-a-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecagynous*.] Linnæus's name for the orders which in the first 13 classes of his system of plants have 11 or 12 styles.

dodecagynian (dō'dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to one of the Linnean orders, *Dodecagynia*.

dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having twelve styles or pistils. (*b*) Same as *dodecagynian*.

dodecahedral (dō'dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *dodecahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *duodecahedral*.

dodecahedron (dō'dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *dodécaèdre*, < NL. *dodecahedron*, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron*. — **Great dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical

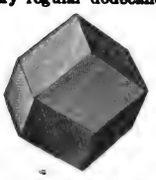


Great Dodecahedron.



Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 summits, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 edges per summit. The succession of faces about a summit inwraps the summit twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed. — **Great stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 summits, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 3 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a summit goes once round the summit, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed. — **Ordinary regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 summits, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 edges per summit. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of an edge, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of an edge. The ordinary regular dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons. — **Regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose summits are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary regular dodecahedron. — **Rhombic dodecahedron,** in *crystal.*, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°. — **Small stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 summits, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per summit. The succession of faces about a summit goes round the summit once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed. — **Truncated dodecahedron,** a dyoctetriacontahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.



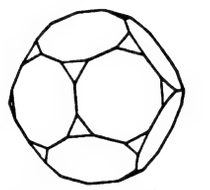
Rhombic Dodecahedron.



Pentagonal Dodecahedron.



Small Stellated Dodecahedron.



Truncated Dodecahedron.

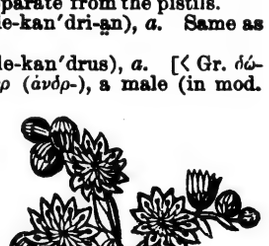
dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + μέρος, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written *12-merous*.

dodecander (dō-de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< *dodecandrous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria*.

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecandrous*.] The eleventh Linnean class of plants having twelve (or any number from eleven to nineteen inclusive) equal and distinct stamens separate from the pistils.

dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous*.

dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria*.



Dodecandrous Plant (Common Housleek).

dodecapetalous (dō'dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

dodecarchy (dō'de-kär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + *-αρχία*, < ἄρχειν, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 95.

dodecasemic (dō'dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. δωδεκάσημος, of twelve times, < δώδεκα, twelve, + σημεῖον, a sign, mark, mora, < σῆμα, a sign, mark.] In *pros.*, consisting of twelve moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An Ionic dipody, a dactylic or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic*.

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dodecastyle (dō′dek-a-stīl). *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].]
I. *a.* In *arch.*, having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.
II. *n.* A portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecasyllabic (dō′dek-a-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *dodecasyllable* + *-ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

dodecasyllable (dō′dek-a-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

dodecatemorion (dō′dek-a-tē-mō′ri-on), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*, a twelfth part, < *δωδέκατος*, twelfth (< *δώδεκα*, twelve), + *μόριον*, a part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

dodecatemory (dō′dek-a-tem′ō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *dodecatemorion*, < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*: see *dodecatemorion.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

Dodecatheon (dō-de-kath′ē-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *dodecatheon*, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *θεός*, a god.] A North American genus of primulaceous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of basal leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple, pink, or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. Meadia*, is known as *shooting-star.* There are several other species ranging from California and the Rocky Mountains to Alaska.

dodecuplet (dō-dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-u-ple*, as in *quintuple, octuple*, etc., + *-et.* Cf. *octuplet.*] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight.

dodge (doj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging.* [First recorded in early mod. E., perhaps (the term. *-ge* being appar. due to a ME. form **dodien*, **dodyen*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sōl′jėr) connected with Sc. *dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder, doddle, dadder, daddle*; cf. *didder, diddle*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and *dodged*, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he *dodged* along byways and hedges; the Indians *dodged* from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, Ep. Hobson, i.

3†. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 9.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years.
Addison.

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]
II. *trans.* 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd:
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily *dodge* gravitation. *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He *dodged* me with a long and loose account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

★**dodge** (doj), *n.* [< *dodge*, *v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. *Thackeray.*

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.

dodger (doj′ėr), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.
Cotgrave.

He had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful *Dodger.*" *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

A number of printed *dodgers* were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.
Philadelphia Times, Sept. 28, 1885.

3. Same as *corn-dodger.* [U. S.]

dodgery (doj′ėr-i), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

dodgily† (doj′i-li), *adv.* [< *dodgy* + *-ly*[2].] Artfully; cunningly.

The Ewerer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 323, note.

dodgy (doj′i), *a.* [< *dodge* + *-y*[1].] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; cunning.

Beggars divide themselves in several classes:—the humourous, the poetical, the sentimental, the *dodgey*, and the sneaking. *Wynter*, Soc. Bees, p. 237. *N. E. D.*

dodipate†, **doddypate**† (dod′i-pāt), *n.* [< ME. *dodypate*, equiv. to *dodipoll*, with *pate* instead of *poll.*] Same as *dodipoll.*

dodipoll, doddypoll (dod′i-pōl), *n.* [Also written *dodipole, doddipole, doddypole*, earlier *dottipole*, ME. *dottypol*; a rustic term of abuse, appar. < *dote* (cf. *doty*) + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

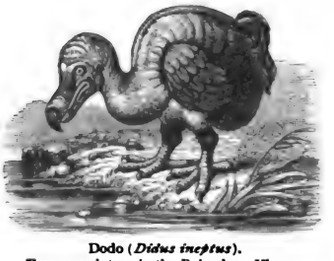
This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodipoles*, laughed this godly father to scorn.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

dodkin (dod′kin), *n.* [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *doitkin*: see *doitkin.*] See *doitkin.*

dodman† (dod′man), *n.* [A childish name, from *dod*[3], 2, a shell (of a snail), + *man.* Variations are *hodmandod* and *hoddy-doddy.*] A snail (with a shell). [Prov. Eng.]

As yt is to se a sely *dodman* crepe.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 7.

dodo (dō′dō), *n.* [< Pg. *doudo*, a dodo, < *doudo, doido*, a simpleton, a fool, < *doudo, doido*, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (?): E. dial. (Devon) *dold*, stupid, confused: see *dolt.* Cf. *booby*, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) *walgh-vogel*, now *walg-vogel*, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) *dod-aers*, lit. 'dead-arse,' "propter fœdam posterioris partis crassitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) *dronte* (> Dan. *dronte* = Sw. *dront*); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *dido*: see *Didus.*] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*, the type of the family *Didida* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columbæ.* The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1866 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitaire (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodriguez, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire.*) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.



Dodo (*Didus ineptus*).
From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

You shall receue . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Iland Mauritius called by yᵉ Portingalls a *Do Do:* which for the rareness thereof I hope wilbe welcome to you. *Emanuel Altham*, letter written in 1628.

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.]

The *Dodo* comes first to a description: here and in Dygarois [Rodriguez] (and no where else, that I ever could see or heare of) is generated the *Dodo* (a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simpleness), a Bird which for shape and rareness might be call'd a Phœnix (wer 't in Arabia). *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638).

Dodonæan (dō-dō-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Dodonæus*, < *Dodona*, < Gr. Δωδώνη, Dodona.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona, beneath Mount Tomarus in Epirus, and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) seated in a grove of oaks at that place. The oracle was one of the most ancient of the Greeks, and ranked with those of Delphi in Greece and of Zeus Ammon in Libya as one of the three in highest repute. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light a rich collection of works of art, particularly of small bronzes, and a large number of inscriptions, many of them on leaden plates. Also written *Dodonaian, Dodonian.*

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian from the *Dodonæan* Jupiter, who has the crown of oak-leaves. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 350.

It is in the great prayer, where Achilles addresses Zeus as *Dodonaian* and Pelasgic.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 186.

dodrans (dō′dranz), *n.* [L., contr. of **dequadrans*, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, < *de*, away, + *quadrans*, a fourth: see *quadrant.*] 1. In *Rom. metrology*, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.73 English inches.—2. An ancient Roman coin.

dodrum (dod′rum), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *dod*[2].] A whim; a crotchet. *Jamieson.*

Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums.*
Galt, The Entail, III. 21.

doe[1] (dō), *n.* [< ME. *doo, do*, earlier *da*, < AS. *dā* (once, glossing L. "damma vel dammula") = Dan. *daa*, in comp. *daa-dyr* (*dyr* = E. *deer*), deer, fallow deer, *daa-hind* (*hind* = E. *hind*), doe, *daa-hjort* (*hjort* = E. *hart*), buck, *daa-kalv* (*kalv* = E. *calf*), fawn, = Sw. *dof-*, in comp. *dof-hind*, a doe, *dof-hjort*, a buck, = OHG. *tāmo, dāmo*, MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam-*, in comp. *dam-bock* (*bock* = E. *buck*), *dam-hirsch* (*hirsch* = E. *hart*), *dam-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*), *dam-wild, dann-, tann-wild* (*wild* = E. *wild*), a deer, = F. *daim*, m., deer, *daine*, f., doe, = Pr. *dam* = Sp. *dama* = It. *daino*, m., *daina*, f., *damma*, f., < L. *dāma, damma* (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v. The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. *dāma.* The native AS. word is *hind*: see *hind*[1].] 1. The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.

There might men *does* and roes yse,
And of squyrels ful gret plente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1401.

It was a stag, a stag of ten,
Bearing his branches sturdily; . . .
It was there he met with a wounded *doe*,
She was bleeding deathfully.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doe[3] (dō), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt.*

doe-bird, *n.* See *dough-bird.*

Dœdicurus (dē-di-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Dœdycurus*, < Gr. *δοιδυξ* (*δοιδυκ-*), a pestle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of glyptodons or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister*, 1875.

doer (dō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *doer, doere*, < AS. *dōere*, < *dōn*, do: see *do*[1].] 1. One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.

If we should now excommunicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much ado in England.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:
Talkers are no good *doers.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

Thy story I'll have written, and in gold too,
In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers.*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

does (duz). [Early mod. E. also *dooes, do's*, < ME. *dos, dus*, commonly *doth, deth*: see *do*[1], *v.*] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do.* See *do*[1].

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doeskin (dō′skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a doe.—2. A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.

doff (dof), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe;* in 17th century sometimes printed *d'off;* < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do of*, inf. *don of*, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gauf* (for **goff*), contr. of *go off*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doffe* his cap.
Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear.
Crashaw.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.
R. H. Stoddard, King's Bell.

2†. To strip; uncover; lay bare.—3†. To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [*daff'st* or *daffest* in most editions] me with some device. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to *do'ff* the simpler sheep.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.

5. In *textile manuf.*: (*a*) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or carding-cylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (*b*) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

II. *intrans.* To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded.
Tennyson, The Goose.

doffer (dof′ėr), *n.* One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under *carding-machine*.

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.
Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888.

doffing-cylinder (dof′ing-sil′in-dėr), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder.

doffing-knife (dof′ing-nif), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool ★which is collected into a sliver.

dog (dog or dôg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogg*, *dogge;* < ME. *dog*, *dogge*, < AS. *docga* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *docgena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *dog*, *docke* = Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogo*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, q. v. Hence in comp. *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris*. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and the dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoological sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoological designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Celeres*, *Sagaces*, and *Pugnaces*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) *watch-* and *cattle-dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, etc.; (3) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (4) the *hounds*, as the blood-hound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidæ* in ordinary zoological classification. In fact, some genera, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording an example of the evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive osteological and dental peculiarities, more marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidæ* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dych lygges.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to heare and vnderstand them: as, I haue heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge;* I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunke as a *dogge;* hee swore like a *dogge;* and one told a man once that his wife was not to be beleev'd, for shee would lye like a *dogge*.
John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Works, [1630), p. 232.

He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful *dog* shall bear him company.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch;* hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-fox*, *dog-ape*.—3. *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidæ* (which see).—4. The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—5. The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—6. A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *dogg!* the deuyll the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 82.

Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—
Dogs! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me midst my enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most *impudent dog* I ever saw in my life.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

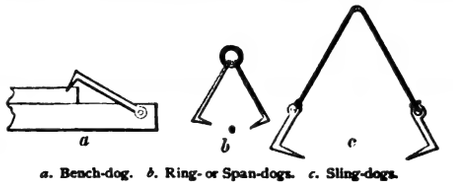
8. In *astron.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contagious name.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (*a*) *pl.* Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs*.

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and in Walter de Biblesworth I find chiens glossed in the margin by andirons. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

(*b*) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (*c*) A sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



a. Bench-dog. *b*. Ring- or Span-dogs. *c*. Sling-dogs.

may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific prefixes. See cut. (*d*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (*e*) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine-tool. (*f*) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a punching-press. (*g*) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (*h*) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (*i*) *pl.* In *ship-building*, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (*j*) In a lock, a tooth, projection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (*k*) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or -tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (*l*) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenters' strong pincers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—**A dog's age**, a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in *a dog's age*. [Colloq.]—**A dog's death**, a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit
This *dog's death* I'm to die.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*[1].—**Burrowing dog**, the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—**Curtal dog.** See *curtal*.—**Dalmatian dog**, the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Danish dog*.—**Derby dog.** See *Derby*.—**Dog Fo, Dog of Fo.** See *Fo*.—**Dog in the manger**, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—**Dog to** or **for the bow**†, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. *Davies*.

And eek to Januarie he gooth as lowe
As evere dide a *dogge for the bowe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo can travel 60 miles a day for several successive days.—**Field-dog**, a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters.—**Hunting-dog.** (*a*) A dog used for hunting. (*b*) The painted hyena or cynhyene. See *Lycaon*.—**Maltese dog**, a very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—**Newfoundland dog**, a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—**Pouched dog**, a marsupial, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania. See *hyena*, 2, and *zebra-wolf*.—**Prairie dog.** See *prairie-dog*.—**To rain cats and dogs.** See *cat*[1].—**To the dogs**, to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *send*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy *unto the dogs*. Mat. vii. 6.

Throw physic *to the dogs*, I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievous Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were *sent* to her place, i. e., *to the dogs*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 266.

dog (dog or dôg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, ppr. *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge;* < *dog*, *n.*] 1. To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to *dog* deer; to *dog* a person's footsteps.

We'll *dog* you, we'll follow you afar off.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope*.

On your crests sit fear and shame,
And foul suspicion *dog* your name.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 25.

This it is to *dog* the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, *n.*, 9 (*d*)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for *dogging* small tapering logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 170.

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DOGS



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2



6



10



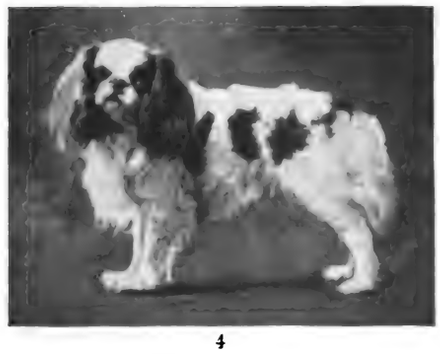
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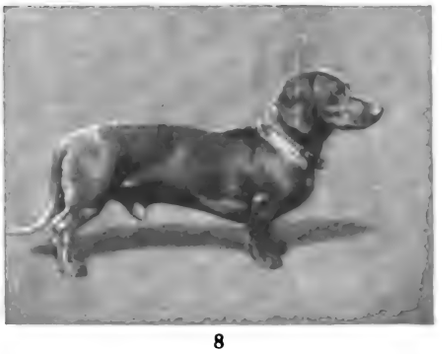
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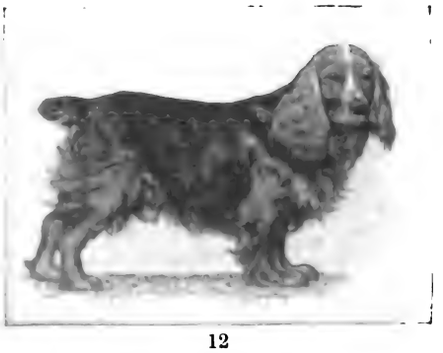
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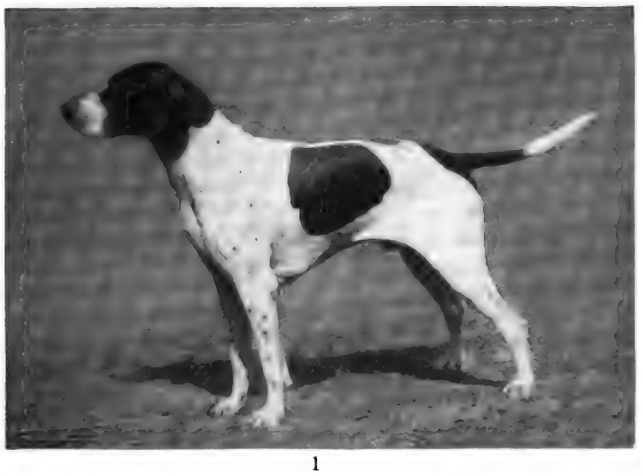


12

NOTE.—Following the name of each breed of dog are the average height and weight of a good dog of that breed. The height is measured to the top of the shoulder-blade, standard measure. Where the weight of a breed varies, or where there is an extended or divided scale of size or weight, a medium dog has been chosen.

1 Bulldog. Medium height, 15 inches; weight, 45 pounds.
2 Airedale Terrier. Height, 21 inches; weight, 48 pounds.
3 Scottish Terrier. Height, 10 inches; weight, 18 pounds.
4 Blenheim Spaniel. Height, 10 inches; weight, 10 pounds.
5 French Bulldog. Medium height, 12 inches; weight, 23 pounds.
6 Pomeranian (miniature). Medium height, 7 inches; weight, 7 pounds.
7 Pekingese. Medium height, 7 inches; weight, 8 pounds.
8 Dachshund. Height, 8 inches; weight, 16 pounds.
9 Boston Terrier. Medium height, 14 inches; weight, 18 pounds.
10 Smooth Fox-terrier. Height, 16 inches; weight, 18 pounds.
11 Yorkshire Terrier. Medium height, 7 inches; weight, 5 pounds.
12 Cocker Spaniel. Height, 12 inches; weight, 22 pounds.

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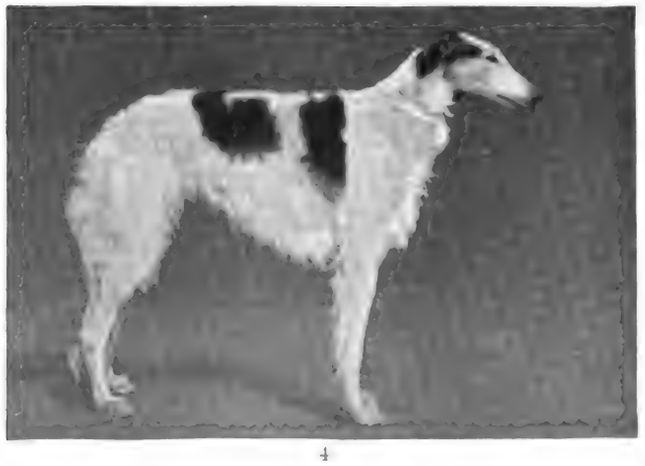
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8

NOTE.—Following the name of each breed of dog are the average height and weight of a good dog of that breed. The height is measured to the top of the shoulder-blade, standard measure. Where the weight of a breed varies, or where there is an extended or divided scale of size or weight, a medium dog has been chosen.

1 Pointer. Height, 23 inches; weight, 55 pounds.
2 English Setter. Height, 23 inches; weight, 50 pounds.
3 Poodle. Height, 20 inches; weight, 35 pounds.
4 Russian Wolf-hound. Height, 29 inches; weight, 70 pounds.
5 Great Dane. Height, 31 inches; weight, 150 pounds.
6 Bloodhound. Height, 25 inches; weight, 75 pounds.
7 St. Bernard. Height, 30 inches; weight, 140 pounds.
8 Collie. Height, 23 inches; weight, 45 lbs.

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3. *Naut.*, to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.

dogal (dō′gal), *a.* [< ML. *dogalis*, var. (after It. *doge*, doge: see *doge*) of *ducalis*, ducal: see *ducal*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Millhouse.*

dogana (dō-gä′nä), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane, divan.*] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog′and-chān′), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

dog-ape (dog′āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes*.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 5.

dogaressa (dō-ga-res′ä), *n.* [It., fem. < *doge*, doge.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the *dogaressa* kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (dō′gāt), *n.* [= F. *dogat* = It. *dogato*, < ML. *ducatus*, *docatus*, a duchy: see *ducat*, *duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeate*. *E. D.*

dogbane, *n.* See *dog's-bane*.

dog-bee (dog′bē), *n.* **1.** A drone or male bee. —**2.** A fly troublesome to dogs.

dog-belt (dog′belt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.]

dogberry (dog′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. —**2.** In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Sorbus Americana*.

dogberry-tree (dog′ber′i-trē), *n.* **1.** The dogwood.—**2.** In the United States, the chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia*.

dog-biscuit (dog′bis′kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

dogblow (dog′blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

dog-bolt† (dog′bōlt), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. *dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbōt*, compensation for a wound] —*dolg*, a wound, and *bote* [meaning *bōt*], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor"!] A fool; a butt: a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a *dog-bolts* by every servinge-man.
Ulpian Fulwell, Ars Adulandi, the Arte of Flatterie.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a *dog-bolt*:
My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

O, ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

dog-brier (dog′brī′ėr), *n.* A brier, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

dog-cart (dog′kärt), *n.* **1.** A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the *dog-cart* be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

dog-cheap (dog′chēp), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dog-cheape*, *dogge-cheape*, *dog-chepe*; < *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *n.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.* There is nothing to connect the word with *dagger-cheap*, q. v.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Vil, vile [It.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, *dogge cheape*. *Florio.*

They afforded their wares so *dog-cheape*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 22.

The nearest to the Cheronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods *dog-cheap*. *Landor.*

dog-colet, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palsgrave.*

dog-collar (dog′kol′ėr), *n.* **1.** A collar for a dog.—**2.** An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

dog-daisy (dog′dā′zi), *n.* The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]

dog-days (dog′dāz), *n. pl.* A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 3d to August 15th, have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost
In the *Dog-days*, or another inundation,
As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I generally lay aside the *dog-days* and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

dog-drave† (dog′drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamersly.*

dogdraw† (dog′drâ), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

doge (dōj), *n.* [= F. *doge* = Sp. Pg. *doge* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *doge*, < It. *doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for **doce*, *duce*, It. usually *duca* (after MGr. *δούκα*, acc. of *δούξ*), < L. *dux* (*duc*-), leader, duke: see *duke*.] The title of the chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doge was chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.


Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

dog-eared (dog′ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared*.
Lord Mansfield.

dogeate (dō′jāt), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ate*³.] Same as *dogate*.

dogeship (dōj′ship), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

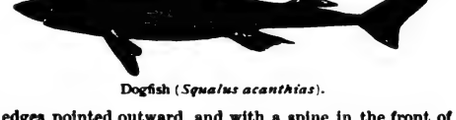
It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the *dogeship* of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 319.

dog-faced (dog′fāst), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (*a*).

dog-fancier (dog′fan′si-ėr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

dog-fennel, *n.* See *dog's-fennel*.

dogfish (dog′fish), *n.* **1.** A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (*a*) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (*b*) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*. (*c*) A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as *Cynias canis*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmed dorsal fins. (*d*) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*. (*e*) A shark of the family *Scylliidæ*, as the spotted dogfish, *Catulus catulus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Scyliorhinus canicula*. (*f*) A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. (*g*) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Dalliidæ*. Also called *blackfish*. (*h*) A kind of wrasse, *Crenilabrus caninus*.


Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

2. A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian.

dog-fisher† (dog′fish′ėr), *n.* An obsolete name of the otter.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog′flī), *n.* [< ME. *dogflye*; < *dog* + *fly*².] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. The name is applied to any one of the smaller *Tabanidæ*.

dog-footed (dog′fùt′ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridæ*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *æluropodous*. *J. E. Gray.*

dog-fox (dog′foks), *n.* **1.** A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals—that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same *dog-fox*, Ulysses—is not proved worth a blackberry.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog′ed), *a.* [< ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; < *dog* + *-ed*².] **1**†. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,
Of so *dogget* a dede in thi derf hert?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10379.

Arriving at Chickahamania, that *dogged* Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorne and insolency as they could expresse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be dealt withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.

=**Syn. 2.** Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog′ed), *adv.* [< *dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a *dogged* mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *doggedly*, *doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.
Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

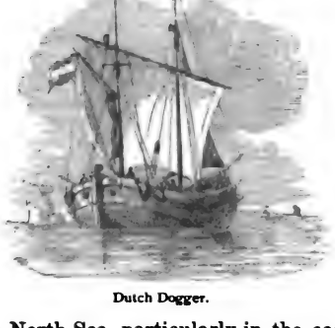
2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog′ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 6.

dogger¹ (dog′ėr), *n.* [= Sp. *dogre* = G. *dogger*, < MD. *doggher*, D. *dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, MD. *doggher-boot*, also *dogghe-boot* (*boot* = E. *boat*).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.


Dutch Dogger.

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dogger[2] (dog'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *doggar:* see below. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oölite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

doggerel (dog'ėr-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggrel;* < ME. *dogerel*, adj.; origin unknown. Prob. orig. a burlesque term, based on *dog;* cf. *dog-Latin.*] **I.** *a.* An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I beteche!
This may wel be rym *dogerel*," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 7.

I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *doggrel*.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), Pref.

Two fools that . . .
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 411.

II. *n.* 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. *W. Chambers.*

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggerel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

doggerelist (dog'ėr-el-ist), *n.* [< *doggerel* + *-ist.*] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. *W. Chambers.*

doggerelize (dog'ėr-el-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelized*, ppr. *doggerelizing.* [< *doggerel* + *-ize.*] To write doggerel: as, to *doggerelize* for advertising purposes. *E. D.*

doggerelizer (dog'ėr-el-ī-zėr), *n.* One who doggerelizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satyrist.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [< *dogger*[1] + *man.*] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

doggery (dog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [< *dog* + *-ery.*] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery.—2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.]

doggett† (dog'et), *n.* An old form of *docket.*

dogging (dog'ing), *n.* [< *dog* + *-ing*[1].] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the *dogging* of deer.

doggish (dog'ish), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and currish, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strikers to whip vs. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 17.

doggishly (dog'ish-li), *adv.* In a doggish manner; as a dog.

doggishness (dog'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gôn', -ôn'), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn.*] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *darn*[2] as a euphemism for *damn.* [Colloq. and low.]

dog-goned (dog'gônd'), *a.* [See *dog-gone.*] Confounded: a minced epithet equivalent to *darned* as a euphemism for *damned.* [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no sech *doggauned* econ'my. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 22.

But when that choir got up to sing
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most *dog-gondest* thing
A body ever heard.
Will Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 80.

dog-grass (dog'gras), *n.* A coarse grass, *Agropyrum caninum*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog's-grass, dog-wheat.*

dog-grate (dog'grāt), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.
G. T. Robinson, in Art Journal, 1881.

doggrel (dog'rel), *a.* and *n.* See *doggerel.*

doggy[1] (dog'i), *a.* [< *dog* + *-y*[1].] Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggye* rakhels! *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 145.

doggy[1] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [< *dog* + dim. *-y*[2].] A little dog: a pet term for a dog.

doggy[2] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [E. dial.] In *coal-mining*, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

dog-head (dog'hed), *n.* 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.] Also called *dog.*


Dog-head.

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

2. A hammer used by sawmakers.

dog-headed (dog'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (*a*) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced;* (*b*) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum.*

dog-hearted (dog'här'ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog'hōl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest *dog-hole*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dogg-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog'hůd), *n.* [< *dog* + *-hood.*] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

dog-hook (dog'hůk), *n.* 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods.—2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. *E. H. Knight.*

dog-house (dog'hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

dog-kennel (dog'ken'el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*[1].

dog-Latin (dog'lat'in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dog-leech (dog'lēch), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dog-leach.*

This *dog-leech*,
You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile
An almanac. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dogleech* is anxious to disavow.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog'legd), *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

dog-letter (dog'let'ėr), *n.* The letter or sound *r.* Also called *canine letter.* See *R.*

dog-lichen (dog'lī'ken), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina.* The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and spongiose beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

dog-lookod† (dog'lůkt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i.

dog-louse (dog'lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Hæmatopinus piliferus*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Pediculidæ* and order *Hemiptera*, or the *Trichodectes canis.*

dogly† (dog'li), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dog; churlish.

dogma (dog'mą), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-mąz) or *dogmata* (-ma-tą). [= F. *dogme* = Sp. Pg. *dogma* = It. *dogma, domma* = D. G. *dogma* = Dan. *dogme* = Sw. *dogm*, < L. *dogma*, < Gr. δόγμα(τ-), that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < δοκεῖν, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. *decere*, behoove: see *decent.*] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.—2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 319.

Literature and *Dogma* [title of a book]. *M. Arnold.*

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason.=**Syn.** *Precept, Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine.*

dog-mad (dog'mad), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not;
Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

dog-man (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in dog's-meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

dogmaolatry (dog-mą-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Irreg. for **dogmatolatry*, < Gr. δόγμα(τ-), dogma, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The *dogmaolatry* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant). *Kingsley*, Life (1852), I. 268.

dogmata, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma.*

dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = Pg. It. *dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. δογματικός, < δόγμα(τ-), a dogma: see *dogma.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between *dogmatic* knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 472.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 356.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalisations and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 371.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical.*—**Dogmatic Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*b*).=**Syn. 2.** *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*); *Sure, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); oracular, categorical.

II. *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = G. *dogmatik* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatik.*] 1. Same as *dogmatics.*

The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

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II.† *n. pl.* Same as *dogmatics*.

It had not been possible for wits so subtile as have managed these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hasted to their theories and *dogmaticals*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.—2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, by a dogmatic method. See *dogmatic*, *a.*, 3.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.
Bp. Hurd, Warburton.

dogmatician (dog-ma-tish'an), *n.* [< *dogmatic* + *-ian*.] One who practises dogmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The traditions of the *dogmaticians*, or the imaginings of the "Christian consciousness."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254.

dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dogmatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also *dogmatic*.

The Avesta, then, is not a system of *dogmatics*, but a book of worship. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 6.

Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal system of Christianity from the Bible and Christian consciousness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in *dogmatics*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 257.

dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See *dogmatization*, etc.

dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *dogmatisme*, < ML. *dogmatismus*, < Gr. as if **δογματισμός*, < *δογματίζειν*, dogmatize: see *dogmatize*.] 1. The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation. *Scott.*

Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing *dogmatisms* of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know.
Mind, XII. 594.

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always be dogmatical—that is, derive its proof from sure principles, a priori), but to *dogmatism* only—that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism*; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 126.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *dogmatiste* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatista*, < LL. *dogmatistes*, < Gr. *δογματιστής*, one who maintains dogmas, < *δόγμα*(*τ*-), dogma: see *dogma*.] 1. One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections.

The most unflinching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as implicitly as the most audacious *dogmatist*.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 57.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*. They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

dogmatization (dog'ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dogmatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled *dogmatisation*.

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the *dogmatizations* of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (dog'ma-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dogmatized*, ppr. *dogmatizing*. [= F. *dogmatiser* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatizar* = It. *dogmatizzare* = G. *dogmatisiren* = Dan. *dogmatisere* = Sw. *dogmatisera*, < LL. *dogmatizare*, < Gr. *δογματίζειν*, lay down as an opinion, < *δόγμα*(*τ*-), an opinion, dogma: see *dogma*.] I. *intrans.* To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write positive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produc'd more experiments to establish his opinions without *dogmatising*.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatise*.
Pope, The Dunciad, iv. 464.

If a man *dogmatize* in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer. *Emerson*, Compensation.

II. *trans.* 1. To assert or deliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. § 4.

2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to *dogmatize* a political question. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly *dogmatises* away the interest of one half of the human race.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Also spelled *dogmatise*.

dogmatizer (dog'ma-ti-zer), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial or authoritative teacher. Also spelled *dogmatiser*.

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory *dogmatizer*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

dogmatory† (dog'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dogma*(*t*-) + *-ory*.] Dogmatical. *E. D.*

dog-nail (dog'nāl), *n.* A nail of large size having a projection on one side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.

dog-on, *interj.* See *dog-gone*.

dog-pan (dog'pan), *n.* A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

dog-parsley (dog'pärs'li), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-pig (dog'pig), *n.* A sucking pig.

dog-poison (dog'poi'zn), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-power (dog'pou'ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.

dogrose (dog'rōz), *n.* The wild brier, *Rosa canina*, of the family *Rosaceæ*. It is a common British plant, with pale red flowers, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the *hip*.

dog-salmon (dog'sam'on), *n.* A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, as *O. keta*, of less value as food than the king salmon or red salmon: also ★*chum* or *calico salmon*. It is the *saki* of Japan.

dog's-bane, dogbane (dogz'-, dog'bān), *n.* 1. The popular name of the plant *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. The root is intensely bitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See *Apocynum*.
2. The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

dog's-body (dogz'bod'i), *n.* A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth.

dog's-chop (dogz'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum caninum*.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *n.* 1. The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the ear of a dog by careless use.—2. *Naut.*, the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *v. t.* [< *dog's-ear*, *n.*] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [a novel] home, had so soiled and *dog's-ear'd* it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages *dog's-eared* before they were covered.
★ *H. James, Jr.*, The Bostonians, xxxv.

dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (dogz'-, dog'fen'el), *n.* Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel.

dog's-grass (dogz'gràs), *n.* Same as *dog-grass*.

dog's-guts (dogz'guts), *n.* A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus*: same as *bummalo*.

dog-shark (dog'shärk), *n.* A scyllioid shark, *Scyliorhinus canicula*.

dogshore (dog'shōr), *n.* [< *dog*, 9 (*i*), + *shore*[2].] In *ship-building*, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.

dog-show (dog'shō), *n.* An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Very sick; nauseated.

dogskin (dog'skin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc.

II. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.

dog-sledge (dog'slej), *n.* A sledge designed to be drawn by dogs. Such sledges are used by the Eskimos and in northern Asia.

dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep*; so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.
De Quincey, Opium-eater, p. 35.

dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially, inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's-mercury (dogz'mėr'kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *mercury*.

dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A kind of mixed drink. See the extracts. [Eng.]

Dog's nose, which your committee find . . . to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female).
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxii.

The sergeant rose as Philip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire *dog's nose*).
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See *grass*.

dog-star (dog'stär), *n.* Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the heliacal rising of which (see *heliacal*) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the dog-days (which see). See also *Canicula*, and cut under *Canis*.

The *Dog-star* rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 3.

dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.

dogstones (dog'stōnz), *n.* An orchidaceous ★plant, *Orchis mascula*.

dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*. Also called *hound's-tongue*.

His remedies were womanish and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . *dog's-tongue*, . . . feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities, except the last.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

Dog's-tooth grass. See *grass*.

dog-tent (dog'tent), *n.* A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-kennel.

If tents are used, the small *dog tent* is the best.
Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651.

dog-tick (dog'tik), *n.* A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Ixodes ricinus*. It is also called *I. reduvius*, and occurs frequently on cattle and sheep. There is no distinctive dog-tick in the United States, but *Boöphilus annulatus* and *Amblyomma americanum* are often found on dogs.

dog-tired (dog'tīrd), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase.

Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *n.* 1. The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *eye-tooth*.—2. A popular English name of the shells of *Dentalium*.—3. A steel punch used in working marble.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrence in early medieval architecture.

II. *n.* Dog-tooth molding.

The western door [of the church] adds Norman *dog-tooth* and chevron to the Saracenic billet.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, [p. 172.



Dog-tooth Molding.—Church of Retaud, Charente-Inférieure, France.

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dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.

dog-town (dog'toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus*. [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinary havoc in a *dog town*, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 666.

dog-tree (dog'trē), *n.* 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastned vnto it was of the barke of the Cornell or *dogge-tree*, wouen with such art that a man could neither finde beginning nor end thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

dog-trick (dog'trik), *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.
Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a *dog-trot*, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 346.

dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* [< *dog* + *vane*.] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

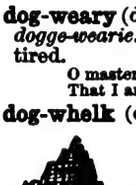
dog-watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch*.

As the *dog-watches* come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge-wearie*.] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long
That I am *dog-weary*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog'hwelk), *n.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia*.


Dog-whelk (*Nassa arcularia*).

dog-whipper (dog'hwip'ėr), *n.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a *dog-whipper*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 316.

★**dogwood** (dog'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *wood*[1].] Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (< *dag*[1] + *wood*[1]), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus*; the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called *dogwood-tree*. In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii*; the swamp-dogwood, *C. Amomum*; and the dwarf dogwood, *C. Canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England *Euonymus Europæus*. The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula*, also *Prunus Padus*; that of the West Indies, a form of *Ichthyomethia Piscipula*; false or striped dogwood, *Acer Pensylvanicum*; Jamaica or white dogwood, *Piscidia Erythrina*; poison dogwood, *Rhus Vernix*; pond-dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*; and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus*. The Tasmanian dogwood, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia is a leguminous shrub, *Piptomeris scoparia* (*Jacksonia scoparia* of Robert Brown).

dogwood-bark (dog'wůd-bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure*, Dict., II. 69.

dogwood-tree (dog'wůd-trē), *n.* Same as *dogwood*, 1.

doil (doil), *n.* An obsolete variant of *dole*, grief, mourning.

doilt (doilt), *a.* [Sc., also written *doylt*, *doil'd*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dulled* or *dolt*: see *dolt*. Cf. *doil*.] Stupid; confused; crazed.

doily (doi'li), *n.*; pl. *doilies* (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. *Doily* or *Doyley*, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dwile*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, < D. *dwaal* = E. *towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.
Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doyley*.

doing (dö'ing), *n.* [< ME. *doinge*, pl. *doinges*; verbal n. of *do*[1], *v.*] 1. A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witnesse of God that he approve thi *doynge*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop,
"And the king of your *doings* shall know."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296).

2. *pl.* Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doinges* to mi iudgement, I thanke you. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

The long fantastic night
With all its *doings* had and had not been.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

doit[1] (doit), *n.* [= LG. and G. *deut* = Dan. *döit*, < D. *duit* (pron. nearly doit), formerly *duyt*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doitkin* = *dotkin* = *dodkin*.] 1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a


Obverse. Reverse.
Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing. —2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Morel. You will give me my gold again?
1st Guard. Not a *doit*, as I am virtuous and sinful.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage.

And force the beggarly last *doit*, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty. *Cowper*, Task, v. 316.

Hence—3. A trifle: as, I care not a *doit*.

doit[2]† (doit), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scotch) variant of *dote*[1].

doited (doi'ted), *a.* [Var. of *doted*, q. v.] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' *doited* Lear,
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doiter (doi'tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *dodder*[2] and *totter*; also *doit*[2] = *dote*[1].] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scotch.]

doitkin (doit'kin), *n.* [Also *dodkin*, *dotkin*; < D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit*, a doit.] A small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chœnix, for two brazen *dodkins* (a good market, beleeve me). *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokaret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

doke[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doke[2] (dōk), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dalk*[2].] 1. A deep dint or furrow.—2. A contusion. *Dunglison.*—3. A small brook. *Halliwell.*—4. A flaw in a boys' marble. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

dokeret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

dokhma, dokmeh (dok'mä, -me), *n.* [< Pers. *dakhma*.] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that sepulture of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 157.

dokimastic, dokimasy, *a.* Same as *docimastic*, *docimasy*.

dokmeh, *n.* See *dokhma*.

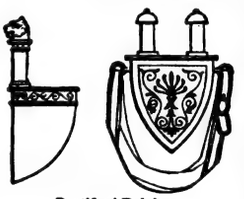
doko (dō'kō), *n.* [African.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus* (*Lepidosiren*) *annectens*. See *mudfish*, and cut under *Protopterus*. Also called *komtok*.

dol. An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars*.

Dolabella (dō-la-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet: see *dolabra*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Aplysiidæ*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.

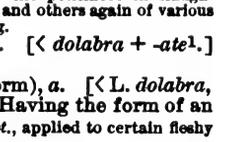

Dolabella scapula.

dolabra (dō-lā'brä), *n.*; pl. *dolabræ* (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.), < *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickax. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.


Pontifical Dolabræ.

dolabrate (dō-lā'brāt), *a.* [< *dolabra* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *dolabriform*.

dolabriform (dō-lab'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *dolabra*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (*c*) In *entom.*, applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.


Dolabriform Leaf of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*.

dolcan (dol'kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana*.

dolce (dōl'chē), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] I. *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fär nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, < L. *facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact*. Cf. *fainéant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

dolciano, dolcina (dōl-chē-ä'nō, -chē'nä), *n.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (dōld), *a.* [See *dolt*.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dol'drumz), *n. pl.* [Also in sing. *doldrum*; perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the *doldrums*. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

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Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *doldrums*, are farthest north of the equator.
Science, III. 41.

dole[1] (dōl), *n.* [< ME. *dole*, *dol*, earlier *dale*, *dal*, < AS. *dāl*, a division, a part, *ge-dāl*, division; the same as the more common umlauted form, AS. *dǣl*, ME. *del*, E. *deal*[1], a part, etc.: see *deal*[1].] 1. A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal*[1], 1. [Now only poetical.]

For vrthely herte myȝt not suffyse
To the tenthe *dole* of tho gladnes glade.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 136.

And crimes were set to sale, and hard his *dole*
Who could not bribe a passage to the skies.
Bryant, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen
My *dole* of beauty trebled?
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *mining*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [Cornwall, Eng.]—3. A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

To greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when ȝe delen *doles*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 71.

Alms are *doles* and largesses to the necessitous and calamitous people. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

Doles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36.

Let me . . .
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*
To poor sick people. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Others whom mere ambition fires, and *dole*
Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned
To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Happy man be his dole†, his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man: a proverbial expression.

If it be my luck, so; if not, *happy man be his dole!*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!* *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

dole[1] (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doled*, ppr. *doling*. [< *dole*[1], *n.*; ult. the same as *deal*[1], *v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with *out*: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled out* their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Some poor keeper of a school
Whose business is to sit thro' summer months
And *dole out* children's leave to go and play.
Browning, In a Balcony.

dole[2] (dōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *dool*, *dule*, *dill*, < ME. *dol*, *doel*, *dowle*, *duel*, *deol*, < OF. *dol*, *doel*, *duel*, F. *deuil* (= Pr. *dol* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. (obs.) *doilo* = It. *duolo*), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. *doloir*, F. *douloir* = Pr. Sp. *doler* = Pg. *doer* = It. *dolere*, < L. *dolere*, feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. *dolere*) ult. E. *dolent*, *dolor*, *condole*.] 1. Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.]

She yede anoon to the holy man that hadde taught hir the right creaunce, full hevy and pensif, makynge grete *doell* and sorow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

For vs is wrought, so welaway!
Doole endurand nyght and day. *York Plays*, p. 30.

Till on a daye it so beffell
Great *dill* to him was dight.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in *dole*, bewailde hir death.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died,
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Specifically—2. The moaning of doves.—3. In *falconry*, a flock of turtle-doves.

dole[3] (dōl), *n.* [= F. *dol* = Pr. *dol* = Sp. Pg. It. *dolo*, < L. *dolus*, artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, < Gr. δόλος, a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to δέλεαρ, also δέλος, a bait.] In *Scots law*, malevolent intention; malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*. *Erskine's Institutes*, IV. iv. § 5.

dole[4] (dōl), *n.* [Also E. dial. *dool*, *dowl*, Sc. also *dool*, *dule*, the goal in a game, *dule*, a boundary, landmark, = D. *doel*, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. *doel*, m., the place where the armed burgesses used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth' is correlative to that of MHG. G. *dole*, a canal, < OHG. *dola*, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. *dæla*, a groove or trough, = Norw. *dæla*, a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dole*[5].] 1†. A boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks. *Homilies*, ii., Exhortation for Rogation Week.

2. The goal in a game.—3. A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.]—4. [< *dole*[1].] A part or portion of a field in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A division or share of land held in a common field; an allotment, marked off only by boundary stones.—**Dole moors**, certain lands at Puxton, formerly uninclosed common lands, annually allotted to those who possessed rights of common.

dole-bag† (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beer† (dōl'bēr), *n.* Beer given as a dole or in alms.

I know, yo' were one, could keepe
The buttry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua-vitæ-men.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

dole-bread† (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given as a dole, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumosne [F.]. *Dole-bread.* *Nomenclator.*

dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—2. The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish.

doleful (dōl'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *doleful*, *dolful*, *dulfull*, *duelful*, etc.; < *dole*[2] + *-ful*.] 1. Full of dole or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.

All crysten men that walke me by,
Be-hold and se this *dulfull* syght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 93.

She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast up till a thorn,
And there sung the *dolefull'st* ditty.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 65.

3†. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minsheu.*

He . . . hadde wele garnysshed alle the forteresses of his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and thei were so *dreifull* that the sarazins so distroied the londe as ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 192.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.

dolefully (dōl'fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *dolfulli*, *dulfulli*, *deolfulliche*, *delfulliche*, etc.; < *doleful* + *-ly*[2].] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,
That Agag of Amalek and al hus lyge puple
Sholde deye *delfulliche* for dedes of here eldren.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 419.

dolefulness (dōl'fụl-nes), *n.* The character of being doleful; melancholy; gloominess; dismalness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dole-meadow (dōl'med'ō), *n.* [< *dole*[1] + *meadow*.] A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked off only by boundary stones. [Prov. Eng.]

dolent (dō'lent), *a.* [< ME. *dolent* = OF. *dolent*, *doleant*, F. *dolent* = Sp. *doliente* = Pg. *doente* = It. *dolente*, < L. *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Whan Adragain saugh his felow fallen, it was no nede to aske yef he were *dolent*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Dal. The king is angry.
Crare. And the passionate duke
Effeminately *dolent*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

Through me the way is to the city *dolent*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 1.

dolert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar*.

dolerite (dol'ę-rīt), *n.* [= F. *dolérite*, < Gr. δολερός, deceptive, < δόλος, deceit: see *dole*[3].] A name given by Hatly to a rock of the basalt family, called by some a basaltic greenstone, the deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited at the present time, dolerite includes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone*.

doleritic (dol-ę-rit'ik), *a.* [< *dolerite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, *doleritic* lava.

dolerophanite (dol-ę-rof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. δολερός, deceptive, + *-φανης*, appearing, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* [< *dole*[2] + *-some*.] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

dolesomely (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolesome manner. *E. D.*

dolesomeness (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomnesse* of the grave, what doe I beleeving?
Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.

dolesst (dō'les), *a.* [< *do*[2], *v.*, + *-less*; var. of *dowless*.] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

dolestone (dōl'stōn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dole*[4], 1. [Prov. Eng.]

dolfin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin*.

dolia, *n.* Plural of *dolium*.

doli capax (dō'lī kā'paks). [L.: *doli*, gen. of *dolus*, guile (see *dole*[3]); *capax*, capable (see *capacious*).] In *law*, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doli incapax*, but may be proved to be *doli capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.

Dolichidæ† (dō-lik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brullé, 1838), < *Dolichus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus*.

dolichocephali (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dolichocephalus*: see *dolichocephalous*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

dolichocephalic (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ic*.] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic*. Also *dolichocephalous*.

dolichocephalism (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or *dolichocephalism* of the European aborigines.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 243.

dolichocephalous (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dolichocephalus*, < Gr. δολιχός, long, + κεφαλή, head.] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is *dolichocephalous*. Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

dolichocephaly (dol'i-kō-sef'a-li), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-y*[3].] Same as *dolichocephalism*.

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their *dolichocephaly* is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 251.

Dolichocera (dol-i-kos'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δολιχός, long, + κέρας, horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

Dolichoderus (dol-i-kod'ę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lund, 1831), < Gr. δολιχός, long, + δέρη, Attic for δειρή, the neck.] 1. A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. pustulatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

dolichodirous (dol'i-kō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. δολιχόδειρος, long-necked, < δολιχός, long, + δειρή, the neck.] Long-necked.

Dolichonyx (dō-lik'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δολιχός, long, + ὄνυξ, nail.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

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of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus;* there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink*.

Dolichopodidæ (dol′i-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolichopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvæ are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 3-jointed antennæ. Also *Dolichopidæ* and *Dolichopodes*.

Dolichopus (dō-lik′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), ⟨ Gr. δολιχόπους, with long feet, ⟨ δολιχός, long, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor*, which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.



Dolichopus funditor.
(Line shows natural size.)

Dolichos (dol′i-kos), *n.* [NL., named from the length of the pod, ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean, grown also for ornament; and *D. bijlorus*, the horse-gram of the East Indies. *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South ★America.

Dolichosauria (dol′i-kō-sâ′ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolichosaurus*.] A group of fossil *Lacertilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebræ (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebræ.

Dolichosaurus (dol′i-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria*.

A very singular Lacertilian found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i-kō′tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. δολιχοίατος, long-eared), ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long, + οὖς (ὠτ-) (also οὖας, οὐατ-) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of



Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patachonica*, is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol-i-kū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *dolichurus* + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllabic. Such verses are not really unrhythmical, the apparent fault being obviated by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *miurus* and *macrocephalic*.

dolichurus (dol-i-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δολιχοῦρος, long-tailed, ⟨ δολιχός, long, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. In *pros.*, a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Pompilidæ*, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

Dolichus (dol′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis*. Five South African species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chandoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymindis*.

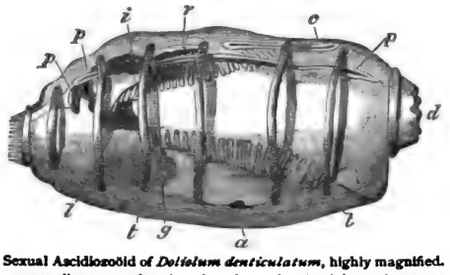
doliid (dō′li-id), *n.* A member of the *Doliidæ*.

Doliidæ (dō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuns*. See cut under *Dolium*.

doliman (dol′i-man), *n.* Same as *dolman*, 1.

doliolid (dō-lī′ō-lid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Doliolidæ*.

Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Doliolum* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Doliolum*, and representing with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidiozoöid of *Doliolum denticulatum*, highly magnified.

a, ganglion; *c*, endostyle; *d*, oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *g*, esophagus; *i*, stomach; *l*, intestine; *p*, *p*, *p*, testis; *r*, heart; *t*, *t*, muscles.

free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with ciliated ribbon-shaped branchiæ, dividing the respiratory cavity into two portions. The branchial lamellæ are pierced with numerous slits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously.

Doliolum (dō-lī′ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *dolium*, a very large jar: see *dolium*.] The typical genus of the family *Doliolidæ*. *D. denticulatum* and *D. mülleri* are examples.

dolite (dō′lit), *n.* [⟨ *Dolites* (Krüger, 1823), ⟨ *Dolium* + *-ites*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium*.

dolium (dō′li-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *dolium*, a very large jar.] 1. Pl. *dolia* (-ȧ). In *Rom. antiq.*, a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usually of approximately spherical form, used, like a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry commodities. It was more anciently called *calpar*, and is equivalent to the Greek *pithos*.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Doliidæ*. *Dolium galea* is a leading species. They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally furrowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are known as *tuns*.



Dolium galea.

doll[1]† (dol), *n.* [A general use of *Doll, Dolly*, a woman's name, an abbr. of *Dorothy*, ⟨ F. *Dorothée*, ⟨ L. *Dorothea*, ⟨ Gr. Δωροθέα, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. gift of God, ⟨ δῶρον, a gift (⟨ διδόναι, give: see *date*[1]), + θεός, God. *Theodore*, fem. *Theodora*, is composed of the same elements reversed. Cf. *doll*[2].] A sweetheart; a mistress; ★a paramour; a doxy. Also *dolly*. [Old slang.]

doll[2] (dol), *n.* [In childish speech common also in the dim. form *dolly;* prob. a particular use of *Doll, Dolly*, a familiar dim. of the proper name *Dorothy*. See *doll*[1], and cf. *dolly*[1], *dolly*[2]. Cf. also *jack*, as the name of a toy. The common explanation of *doll* as an abbr. of *idoll, idol*, is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect the word with East Fries. *dolske*, a wooden doll, *dokke, dok*, a doll: see *duck*[3].] A puppet representing a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can scarce rank higher than a painted *doll*.
V. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.

doll[3] (dol), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. Dung, especially of pigeons.—2. A large cake of sawdust mixed with dung, used for fuel. *Jamieson*. [Angus.]—3. A large lump. ★

dollar (dol′ȧr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doller, doler, daller, daler;* ⟨ MD. *daler*, D. *daalder* = LG. *daler* = Sw. Dan. *daler* = Pg. *dollar* (⟨ E.) = It. *tallero* (NL. *dalerus, thalerus*), ⟨ G. *taler, thaler, thaller*, now usually spelled *thaler*, a dollar, short for *Jochimstaler, Jochimsthaler, Joachimsthaler*, orig. *Jochimstaler gulden-groschpfennig*, i. e., the 'gulden-groschen (florin) penny (coin) of Jochimsthal,' so called because first coined (toward the end of the 15th century) from silver obtained from mines in *Joachimsthal*, i. e., Joachim's dale (G. *thal* = E. *dale*[1]), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called *Schlickenthaler*, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a *peso*.] 1. The English name of the large silver German coin called *thaler:* also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or peso, also called *pillar dollar* (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and *piece of eight* (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed wt Magister Teutonici ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000 *dalers*.
Quoted in *E. Lodge's* Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23.

He disbursed at St. Colmes' inch
Ten thousand *dollars* to our general use.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their Grasshe, whereof 30 make 1 gilderne, which is woorthe 4 shillings sterling, and they have also *Dollars* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 grasshe, but of their new *dollars* some are woorthe 24 grasshe, some 26, and some 30.
Records, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English. In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver coins and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfoundland. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, by which was also established the decimal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun until two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establishing the mint. That law provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar," as that coin was then current, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The Spanish dollar above mentioned was that struck in Spanish America. Spanish-American dollars, and coins representing halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of them (the last two known as *shillings* and *sixpences* in New York and some other States, and by other names elsewhere), were abundant in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare, but the intrinsic value of the two coins was the same. By an act of January 18th,



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dollar of the United States, 1795.
(Size of the original.)

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1837, the dollar was made to consist of 412½ grains $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371¼ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, 23.22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. The coinage of gold dollars was suspended by the act of September 26th, 1890. An act of February 28th, 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. This was repealed by the (Sherman) act of July 14th, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces a month. This act was repealed in 1893. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small); and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol $ (the dollar-mark) before the number. See *coinage ratio*, under *coinage*.

The Almighty *Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages.
Irving, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xlv.

Almighty dollar. See *almighty*. — **Buzzard dollar.** See *buzzard*. — **Dollar of the fathers,** in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1878, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value. — **Lion dollar** [also *lyon dollar;* a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. *leeuw*, a lion, also a coin so called], a Dutch (Brabant) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.
Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 583).

Trade dollar, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

dollar-bird (dol'är-bėrd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coraciidæ*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

dollardee (dol'är-dē), *n.* [< *dollar* + *dee* (a mere finishing syllable?); cf. *dollar-fish*.] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

dollar-fish (dol'är-fish), *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, *Vomer setipinnis:* so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see). — 2. A stromatoid fish, *Poronotus triacanthus:* so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish*. See cut under *butter-fish*.

dollar-mark (dol'är-märk), *n.* The character $, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, $5 means five dollars; $3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollee-wood (dol'ē-wůd), *n.* [Cf. *dali.*] The wood of *Virola Surinamensis*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage. See *dali*.

dollin (dol'in), *n.* [E. dial.] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.]

dollop (dol'op), *n.* [E. dial., also *dallop*, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a *dollop* of slough-cake. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii.

2. See *dallop*.

dollop (dol'op), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *dollop*, *n.*] 1. To beat. — 2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

dolly[1] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [See *doll*[1].] Same as *doll*[1].

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

dolly[2] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [A dim. of *doll*[2]; ult. identical with *dolly*[1].] A doll. See *doll*[2].

dolly[3] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Dolly*. Cf. *doll*[1], *jack*, *jenny*, *billy*, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1. In *mining*, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toss*. [Cornwall, Eng.] — 2. In *pile-driving*, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. *E. H. Knight.* — 4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

dolly[3] (dol'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying*. [< *dolly*[3], *n.*] In *mining*, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly.

dolly[4] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Hind. *dālī*, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. *Yule and Burnell.*

The English call these offerings *dollies;* the natives, dáli. They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. *G. A. Mackay*, Ali Baba, p. 84.

In the evening the Rana's *dolly*, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol'i-bär), *n.* [< *dolly*[3] + *bar*[1].] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

dolly-shop (dol'i-shop), *n.* [Now understood as < *dolly*[2] (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop;* but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

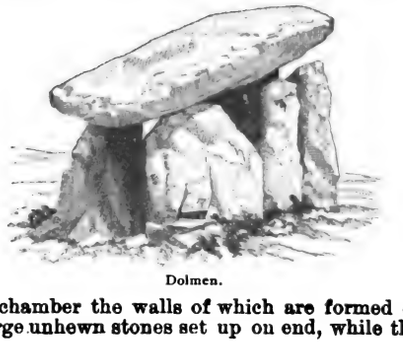
dolly-tub (dol'i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toss* and *dolly*[3].

Dolly Varden (dol'i vär'dn). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1865–70. — 2. [In allusion to the coloring: see def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California and Alaska, *Salvelinus malma*.

dolma (dol'mä), *n.* [Turk. *dolma*, lit. stuffing, < *dolmaq*, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

dolman (dol'man), *n.* [Also written, in first sense, *doliman*, formerly *dollymant*, < F. *doliman* (def. 1), *dolman* (def. 3) = G. *dollman*, *doliman* = Dan. Sw. *dolman* (def. 3) = Bohem. *doloman* = Russ. *dolomanŭ*, *dolmanŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *dolama* = Hung. *dolmany*, < Turk. *dolama* (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments. — 2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose. — 3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

dolmen (dol'men), *n.* [Also sometimes *tolmen;* < F. *dolmen*, < Bret. *dolmen*, < *tôl*, *taol*, a table, + *men* = W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. W. *tolfaen*, an omen-stone (*faen* in comp. for *maen*, a stone).]



Dolmen.

A chamber the walls of which are formed of large unhewn stones set up on end, while the roof is formed of a single large stone: the whole structure was originally partly covered with earth: a term formerly used as synonymous with *cromlech*. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Similar structures are found in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, etc.

dolmenic (dol-men'ik), *a.* [< *dolmen* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens. — 2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed *dolmenic* people.
N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολομήδης*, wily, crafty, < *δόλος*, wile, craft, + *μῆδος*, in pl. *μήδεα*, counsels, plans, arts, cunning, < *μήδεσθαι*, plan, plot, contrive.] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family *Lycosidæ*, or wolf-spiders. *D. mirabilis* is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs.

dolomite (dol'ō-mīt), *n.* [Named from the French geologist *Dolomieu* (1750–1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble*. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5. — 2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in Austrian Tyrol, where so many lofty mountains consist of white dolomitic marble, that the region is called "The Dolomites." Dolomites are also prominent in Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

dolomitic (dol-ō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *dolomite* + *-ic.*] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

dolomitization (dol-ō-mit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dolomite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into dolomite; the partial replacement of calcium carbonate in limestone by magnesium carbonate, yielding dolomite, and attended by a shrinkage in volume of about 11 per cent. Also *dolomitisation*, *dolomization*.

dolomize (dol'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing*. [< *dolom*(*ite*) + *-ize.*] To form into dolomite.

dolor, dolour (dō'lor), *n.* [< ME. *dolour*, *dolur*, < OF. *dolor*, *dolur*, *dolour*, F. *douleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dolor* = It. *dolore*, < L. *dolor*, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, < *dolere*, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] 1†. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolour* hath redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon*, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolour* of the reins. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and *dolour* of herte, she sodenly fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she mote waste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors*. — **Feast of Dolors,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (*b*) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1814 for the third Sunday of September.

doloriferous (dol-ō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dolor*, pain, + *ferre*, produce, bear, + *-ous.*] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-ō-rif'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *dolorífico* = Pg. It. *dolorifico*, < ML. *dolo-*

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rificus, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

doloroso (dō-lō-rō′sō), *a.* [It., < LL. *dolorosus*: see *dolorous*.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

dolorous (dol′ō-rus), *a.* [< ME. *dolerous*, < OF. *doloreux*, F. *douloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < LL. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] 1. Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region; *dolorous* sighs.

Ther was Caradoc of the *dolerouse* toure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Painful; giving pain.

Ther was *dolerouse* fight, and the mortalite so grete, that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennynge river thourgh the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

=Syn. 1. See list under *doleful*.

dolorously (dol′ō-rus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *dolerously*; < *dolorous* + *-ly*2.] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

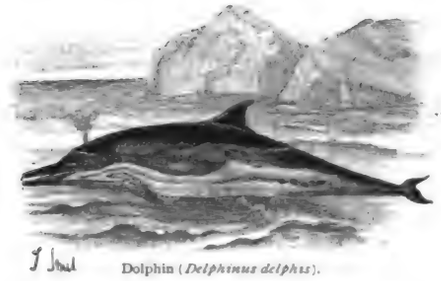
Y of tho pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym *dolerously*, and I praye yow and requere that ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be come? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks and wails. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dol′ō-rus-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

dolour, *n.* See *dolor*.

dolphin (dol′fin), *n.* [< ME. *dolphyn*, *dolfin* (also *delphin*, *delfin*, < L.), < OF. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin* = Sp. *delfin* = Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet. *delphin*, < Gr. δελφίς, later δελφίν (δελφιν-), a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf. *dauphin*.] 1. The popular name of the cetaceous mammals of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a constriction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the *Dolphin*, which him [Arion] bore
Through the Ægean seas from Pirates vew,
Stood still by him astonisht at his lore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

2. A general and popular name of fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*: so called from some confusion with the mammals of the same name. Species are *Coryphæna hippurus*, *C. equisetis*, etc., of an elongated antrorsiform shape with a high protuberant forehead and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6 feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called *dorado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till — 'tis gone — and all is gray.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 29.

3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by breaking through her bottom. — 4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (*b*) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to one another in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-posts placed along a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the balancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal if suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, Delphinus (which see). — 7. In *arch.*, a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. — 8. In *Christian archæol.*, an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ornament by the early Christians. It was often represented entwined about an anchor.

9†. Same as *dauphin*. — **Dolphin of the mast** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. *Falconer*. See *puddening*.

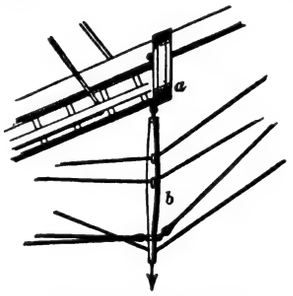
dolphinet (dol′fin-et), *n.* [< *dolphin* + *-et*.] A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 866.

dolphin-flower (dol′fin-flou′ėr), *n.* A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dol′fin-flī), *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dol′fin-strī′kėr), *n.* A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the bowsprit, and serving to support the jib-boom by means of the martingale-stays. Also called *martingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; *b*, Dolphin-striker.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; appar. a var. of E. dial. *dold*, stupid, confused, < ME. *dold*, another spelling of *dulled*, *dult*, dulled, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*, make dull or stupid: see *dull*, *v.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O *dolt*!
As ignorant as dirt! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

dolt (dōlt), *v. i.* [< *dolt*, *n.*] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]

doltish (dōl′tish), *a.* [< *dolt* + *-ish*1.] Like a dolt; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant, *doltish* clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

doltishly (dōl′tish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

doltishness (dōl′tish-nes), *n.* The character of a dolt; stupidity.

In that comicall part of our Tragedy, we haue nothing but scurrilitty, vnwoorthy of any chast eares: or some extreame shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

dolvent. A Middle English past participle of *delve*.

dom1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doom*.

dom2 (dom), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *don*2.] 1. The Portuguese form of *don*2, used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is used by royalty, cardinals, bishops, and by others upon whom it has been specially conferred. — 2. The three of trumps in the game of dom pedro. — 3. [Abbr. of L. *dominus*.] A title given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

-dom. [< ME. *-dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D. *-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MHG. *-tum*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* = Dan. *-dom*, *-dömme* = Sw. *-dom*, *-döme*, prop. an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, originally an independent word, meaning 'jurisdiction,' hence province, state, condition, quality, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Christendom*, *freedom*, *halidom*, *wisdom*, etc.: much used also in colloquial or humorous formations, as in *uppertendom*.

domable† (dom′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *domable*, < L. *domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*. Cf. *daunt*, *domitable*.] That may be tamed. *Cockeram*, 1623.

Peaceable in the world as *domable*, or indomable doves. *Tell*, Impr. Sea, p. 205. *N. E. D.*

domableness† (dom′a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed. *Bailey*, 1727.

domage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damage*.

domain (dō-mān′), *n.* [= D. *domein* = G. *domäne* = Dan. *domæne* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *domaine* (also *demaine*, > E. *demain* and *demesne*), F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, domain, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, property, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf. *demain*.] 1. Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bi hym, as my witt couthe suffice,
His hert was noo thyng in his owen *demayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain. — 3. An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up in it. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. — 5. In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*. — 6. The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.
Bryant, The Past.

7. In *logic*, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion. — **Crown domains, royal domains**. Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*). — **Direct domain** (F. *domaine directe*), in *French-Canadian law*, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease. — **Domain of use** (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor, who retains his right of superiority. — **Eminent domain, right of eminent domain**, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doctrine of *eminent domain* to the borders of modern socialism. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 35.

Public domain, national domain, state domain. (*a*) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and controlled by the state, such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (*b*) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

domal (dō′mal), *a.* [< ML. **domalis*, < L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities. *Addison*, The Drummer, iii. 1.

domanial (dō-mā′ni-al), *a.* [< F. *domanial*, < ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form (after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. *Hallam*.

domba (dom′bä), *n.* [Cingalese *dombe*.] A large tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, of the East Indies and Polynesia. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil; the wood is hard.

dombet, *a.* A Middle English form of *dumb*.

Dombeya (dom′bē-ä), *n.* [NL., named for J. *Dombey*, a French botanist (1742–93).] An untenable name for *Assonia*, a genus of sterculiaceous shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent islands, including about 80 species. The bark of many of the species yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. *Astonia Burgessiæ*, of South Africa, is known as the Zulu cherry.

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Domboc (AS. pron. dōm'bōk), *n.* [AS., lit. 'doom-book,' i. e., book of laws: see *doom* and *book*.] The book of laws compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Doombook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and those counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

dome[1] (dōm), *n.* [< OF. *dome*, also spelled, erroneously, *dosme*, a town-house, state-house, a dome, cupola, F. *dôme*, a cupola, dome, = It. *duomo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *dōm*, *duom*, a house, MHG. *duom*, *tuom*, a temple, a church, = G. *thum* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *domkirche*, whence the accom. Icel. *dómkirkja* = Sw. *domkyrka* = Dan. *domkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus Dei* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. δόμος, a house, a temple, < δέμειν, build, akin to E. *timber*, q. v. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. δῶμα(τ-), a house, a temple, < δέμειν, build.] **1.** A building; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian *dome*
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it.
Cibber, Rich. III. (altered), iii. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-*dome* decree.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In *arch.*, a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical coving of a building.



Dome of Brunnelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *dome* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large *dome*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 122.

Life, like a *dome* of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

The hand that rounded Peter's *dome*
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.
Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic *dome*—grand arches leading up to a grander *dome* within, concentric story above story without, rising with forests of pinnacles clustered around the tall central spire.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311.

3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (*a*) A hemispherical arch. (*b*) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (*c*) In *metal.*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (*d*) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens.

5. In *crystal.*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a *brachydome*. In the monoclinic system a dome is an *orthodome* or *clinodome* according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis.—**Floating dome**, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dome[1] (dōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domed*, ppr. *doming*. [< *dome*[1], *n.*] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And *domes* the red-plough'd hills
With loving blue. *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the *domed* buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square *domed* panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *doom*.

Domebook, *n.* Same as *Domboc*.

dome-cover (dōm'kuv'ėr), *n.* In a locomotive, the cover of thin sheet-metal which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dome*[1], *n.*, 3 (*b*).

dome-head (dōm'hed), *n.* The top of the dome of a tank-car.

domel (dō'mel), *a.* A dialectal form of *dumble*[1]. *Grose.*

dument (dō'ment), *n.* [< *do*[1] + *-ment.*] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal *do-ment*.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

domesdayt, domesmant, etc. Obsolete forms of *doomsday*, etc.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestick, domestike;* < OF. *domestique*, vernacularly *domesche, domeche, domeiche, domesgue*, etc., F. *domestique* = Pr. *domesgue, dometgue, domestic, domestegue* = Sp. *doméstico* = Pg It. *domestico*, < L. *domesticus*, belonging to the household, < *domus*, house, household: see *dome*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* servants; *domestic* animals.

Who addeth that they liued not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall!
Cowper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by *domestic* service unimpaired.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a *domestic* man or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *domestic* character I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong.
Macaulay, Bunyan.

The *domestic* man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 206.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not foreign: as, *domestic* dissensions; *domestic* goods; *domestic* trade.

Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *domestyc* enimye.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of *domestic* misrule. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached *domestic* cloth for a bolster.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 46.

Domestic architecture. (*a*) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (*b*) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings: as, the *domestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France.—**Domestic commerce, domestic corporation.** See the nouns.—**Domestic economy**, the manner in which matters relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—**Domestic medicine**, medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.—**Domestic motor.** See *motor*.

II. *n.* **1.** A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics*.
Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay *domestic*
Bows before him at the door.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2†. A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart. *Bp. Hall*, Good Centurion.

3†. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrancy of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the *domesticks*.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

4†. A domestic animal; a native plant.

All exoticks . . . may probably be reduced to some such *domesticks* [as they may resemble].
Grew, Anat. Plants, § 8.

5. *pl.* Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

domestical (dō-mes'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *domesticall;* < *domestic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Same as *domestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own *domesticall* servants.
Quoted in *Raleigh's* Hist. World, Pref., p. 34.

The original, proceedings and successe of the Northren *domestical* and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . at once *domestical* and stately. *Emerson*, English Traits.

II.† *n.* **1.** A family; a household.

Amongest whom, ther were many his parentes & *domesticals* or housholdes. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell.*

domestically (dō-mes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *domestically*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 105.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarnished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 98.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

domesticant† (dō-mes'ti-kant), *a.* [< ML. *domestican(t-)s*, ppr. of *domesticare:* see *domesticate*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *domesticated*, ppr. *domesticating*. [< LL. *domesticatus*, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) *domesticare* (> It. *domesticare* = Pg. Sp. *domesticar* = Pr. *domesgar, domesjar* = F. *domestiquer*, OF. *domescher*), live in a family, trans. tame, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home: as, to *domesticate* one's self.—**2.** To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *domesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to *domesticate* the Recording Angel.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

This proposition I beg the reader to *domesticate* in the most intimate and familiar part of his knowledge.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

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3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The *domesticated* reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *domestication* = Sp. *domesticación* = Pg. *domesticação* = It. *domesticazione*, < ML. as if **domesticatio(n-)*, < *domesticare*, domesticate: see *domesticate*.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the *domestication* of the zebra has been attempted; the *domestication* of the potato.

domesticative (dō-mes′ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *domesticate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, *domesticative* breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tiz). [= F. *domesticité* = Sp. *domesticidad* = Pg. *domesticidade*, < ML. *domesticita(t-)s*, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] 1. The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, *domesticity*, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of *domesticity*.
The Century, XXXII. 935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The *domesticities* of life. *J. Martineau.*

domesticize (dō-mes′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, ppr. *domesticizing*. [< *domestic* + *-ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey.*

domett (dom′et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeykite (dō-mā′kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko*, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō′mi-kal), *a.* [< ML. **domicalis*, *domicialis*, < L. *domus*, a house, ML. a church, etc.: see *dome*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykénè had reared those tombs or treasuries which show such a wonderful striving after the *domical* form while the *domical* construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it



Domical Church.—Cathedral of Perigueux, France; 11th century.

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of *domical churches*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 325.

domically (dō′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, *domically* roofed chapels.

domicella (dom-i-sel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnæus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly conterminous with the subfamily *Lorinæ*, including *Eos*, *Coriphilus*, etc.



Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

domicile, domicil (dom′i-sil), *n.* [= D. *domicilie* = G. Dan. Sw. *domicil*, < OF. *domicile*, F. *domicile* = Pr. *domicili* = Sp. Pg. It. *domicilio*, < L. *domicilium*, a habitation, abode, < *domus*, a house (see *dome*), + **-cilium*, perhaps connected with *colere*, dwell in, inhabit, cultivate: see *cult*, *agriculture*, etc.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no *domicil*; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.
Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the *domicil* of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.
Story, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist [Story], "to constitute *domicile* — first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once *domicile* is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former *domicile* or to one's native country. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67.

domicile (dom′i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, ppr. *domiciling*. [= D. *domicilieren* = G. *domiciliren* = Dan. *domiciliere* = Sw. *domiciliera*, < F. *domicilier* = Sp. Pg. *domiciliar*, < NL. **domiciliare* (see *domiciliate*), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight *domiciled* at Oriel.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

domiciliar† (dom-i-sil′i-ăr), *a.* and *n.* [See *domiciliary*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a domicile.

II. *n.* Short for *domiciliar canon*, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter. *N. E. D.*

domiciliary (dom-i-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= OF. and F. *domiciliaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *domiciliario*, < ML. *domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, < L. *domicilium*, abode, domicile: see *domicile*.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen.
Motley.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 325.

2. In *zoöl.*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which an animal lives: as, the *domiciliary* structure of an infusorian; a *domiciliary* secretion.—**Domiciliary visit**, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] included *domiciliary visits*, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, ppr. *domiciliating*. [< NL. **domiciliatus*, pp. of **domiciliare*, < L. *domicilium*, a domicile: see *domicile*, *v.*] 1. To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The *domiciliated* classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

2†. To render domestic; tame.

The *domiciliated* animals.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *domiciliate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy.—2†. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the *domiciliation* of wild fowls.

domiculture (dō′mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *Worcester's Dictionary.*

domify† (dō′mi-fī), *v. t.* [As ML. *domificare*, build, < L. *domus*, a house, + *facere*, make: see *dome*[1] and *-fy*.] In *astrol.*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom′i-nä), *n.*; pl. *dominæ* (-nē). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see *dominus*.] In *law*, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom′i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dominance*, *dominence*, F. *dominance*, < *dominant*, dominant: see *dominant*. Cf. *predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom′i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *dominant*, F. *dominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dominante*, < L. *dominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*. Cf. *predominant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the *dominant* party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the *dominant* class, becomes the class which owns the source of food — the land.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence — 2. Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is *dominant*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so *dominant* a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the *dominant* idea of modern thought. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in *math.*, one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord** or **triad**, in *music*, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section**, in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

II. *n.* [= D. G. *dominante* = Dan. Sw. *dominant*, < It. *dominante*: see I.] In *music*: (*a*) The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (*b*) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the *dominant* instead of the tonic.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom′i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its *dominantly* materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pessimism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, ppr. *dominating*. [< L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominari* (> It. *dominare* = F. *dominer* = Sp. Pg. *dominar*: see also *domineer*), rule, be lord,

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< *dominus*, lord, master: see *dominus*. Hence in comp. *predominate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke*, Hist. Russia.

Hence—2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a *dominating* feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate *dominating* all things human and divine. *J. Caird.*

The credulity of the Christians was *dominated* by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 135.

II. *intrans.* To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the universities. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, *dominating* over the city and the surrounding heights. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76.

How explain the charm with which he [Shakspere] *dominates* in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *domynacion*, < OF. *dominaciun*, *dominacion*, *domination*, F. *domination* = Pr. *domination* = Sp. *dominación* = Pg. *dominação* = It. *dominazione*, < L. *dominatio*(*n*-), rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < *dominari*, pp. *dominatus*, rule: see *dominate*.] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lyon crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshippe and *domynacion* ouer the tother bestes that were turned to the lyon crowned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the *domination* of strong minds over weak; the *domination* of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent *domination* [of the aristocracy]. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word *dominions*. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *hierarchy*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form *domination* rather than *dominion* is due to the Latin *dominatio* of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek κυριότης, dominion, lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers;
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 607.

=**Syn.** 1. Rule, command.—2. *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

dominative (dom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dominatif* = Sp. Pg. *dominativo*, < ML. *dominativus*, < L. *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

dominator (dom′i-nā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dominatour*; = F. *dominateur* = Sp. Pg. *dominador* = It. *dominatore*, < L. *dominator*, a ruler, < *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influence.

The great pride of the Greekes and Latines, when they were *dominatours* of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and ciuill as their owne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 209.

Jupiter with Mars [are] *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent, and sole *dominator* of Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nēr′), *v.* [In the 17th century also *domineere*, *domminere*; < MD. *domineren*, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; cf. quot. from Shakspere under def. 2), D. *domineren* = G. *dominiren* = Dan. *dominere* = Sw. *dominera*, domineer, < OF. *dominer*, F. *dominer*, < L. *dominari*, rule, be master: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancelor,
Was left a vice-roy here,
Who like a potent emperor
Did proudly *domminere*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 362).

A Iustice of peace hee is to *domineere* in his Parish, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens. *Brougham.*

2. To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with *over*.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

His Wishes tend abroad to roam;
And her's, to *domineer* at home.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and *domineer over* the whole neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

=**Syn.** 1. To tyrannize.—2. To swagger, lord it.

II. *trans.* To govern; sway; influence.

The barbara *domineereth* all the other syllogisms. *Sir T. Browne.*

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable, *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves?
H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Overbearing. =**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.

domini, *n.* Plural of *dominus*.

dominical (dō-min′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dominical*, F. *dominical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dominical* = It. *domenicale*, < ML. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday (*dominica*, or, in full, *dominica dies* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Sunday, > It. *domenica* = Sp. *domingo* = Pg. *domingo*, *dominga* = F. *dimanche*, Sunday) (neut. *dominicale*, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < L. *dominicus* (> Sp. *dominico*), pertaining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < L. *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chappel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for *Dominical* Jigs and Maypoles, publisht in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the *dominical* prayer.

Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels. *Fuller.*

Dominical or Sunday letter, one of the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter; so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking no letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The use of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let p, q, r, s, respectively, be the digits in the thousands', hundreds', tens', and units' places of the number of the year. Then, if the year is new style, find the sum $6p + 2q + 5r + 4s + 1$, and diminish it by the quotient of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum $8(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s$. In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II.† *n.* 1. The Lord's day; Sunday.—2. The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominical letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.
Ros. 'Ware pencils! How? let me not die your debtor,
My red *dominical*, my golden letter. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See *dominicale*.

Wee decree that euery woman, when she dooth communicate, haue her *dominical*: if she haue it not, let her not communicate vntil the next Sonneday. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-min-i-kā′lē), *n.* [ML.: see *dominical*.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present day, and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date.

Dominican (dō-min′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dominicain* = Sp. Pg. *dominicano*, *dominico* = It. *domenicano* (chiefly as a noun) = D. *Dominikaan* = G. *Dominicaner* = Dan. Sw. *Dominikaner* (as a noun), < ML. *Dominicanus*, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < *Dominicus*, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, called St. Dominic. The name *Dominicus*, E. *Dominic*, F. *Dominique*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenico*, means 'belonging to the Lord': see *dominical*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—2. Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Fratres Prædicatores (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brethren or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and conventa. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

dominicide[1] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cida*, killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his master. *Blount.*

dominicide[2] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a master. *E. D.*

dominie (dom′i-ni or dō′mi-ni), *n.* [= Sp. *dómine*, a schoolmaster, < L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster. *Beau. and Fl.*

Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used (generally in the Latin form *domine*) specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominio (dō-mē′ni-ō), *n.* [Sp.: see *dominion*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, equivalent to *dominium*.

dominion (dō-min′yon), *n.* [< ME. *dominion*, *domynyon*, < OF. *dominion* (F. *dominion*, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. *dominio*(*n*-), equiv. to L. *dominium* (> Sp. Pg. It. *dominio*), lordship, right of ownership, < *dominus*, lord: see *domain*, *demain*, *demesne*, all from the same source.] 1. Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empire: as, a territory under the *dominion* of a foreign power.

Hit is also vnder the *domynyon* of the Venysians.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe *dominion*
By strength was wielded without pollicy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 39.

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

Study thou the *dominion* of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 24.

He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

What am I
That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the *dominions* of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

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All thay that dwell in that *Dominion*, whereof the city is head. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's *Dominions*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim *dominions*, and are bound. *Bryant*, The Past.

4. *pl.* Same as *dominations*. See *domination*, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

Act of dominion, in *law*, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership.—**Arms of dominion**, in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*a*).—**Dominion day**, a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act.—**Old Dominion**, a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the *Old Dominion?* *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** Sovereignty, sway, control, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

dominium (dō-min′i-um), *n.* [L., lordship, dominion: see *dominion*.] In *civil law*, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servitus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes. *Gordon Campbell*, Roman Law, p. 251.

We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called *dominium*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 313.

Dominium directum. (*a*) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (*b*) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (*c*) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant.—**Dominium utile**, the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of *dominium directum*. *Dominium directum* and *dominium utile*, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

domino (dom′i-nō), *n.*; pl. *dominoes* or *dominos* (-nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *domino* = F. *domino* = Sp. *dominó* = Pg. It. *domino*, masquerade dress, < ML. *domino* (in sense 1), < L. *dominus*, lord, master; in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see *dominie*); cf. ML. *dominicale*, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] **1.** (*a*) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood. (*b*) By restriction, the hood alone.—**2.** A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.



Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino.—After Thackeray.

His Majesty of Denmark, Gold *Domino*, trimmed with silver and Italian Flowers. *Court Milliner's List of* [*King of Denmark's Masquerade*, N. and Q., 7th [ser., III. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.

The old Carnival . . . comes back and throngs the place with motley company,—*dominoes*, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features.—**5.** One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6.—**6.** *pl.* A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a crossline. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done, but the scoring varies according to the object, which may be to block the adversary from playing, or to make the two ends of the line some multiple of five, or exactly seven, or to make both ends the same, etc.

dominotier (do-mē-nō-tiā′), *n.* [F. *dominotier*, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < *domino*, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom′i-nus), *n.*; pl. *domini* (-nī). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "*Dom.*"); fem. *domina*, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms *dan*¹, *don*², *dom*², *dame*, *dam*², *doña*, *donna*, *dueña*, *duenna*, *damsel*, *donzel*, *madam*, *madame*, *madonna*, etc. L. *dominus* = Skt. *damana*, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. √ *dam*, tame, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*.] **1.** Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See *dominie*, *don*², *dan*¹.—**2.** In *civil law*, one who possesses something by right.—**3.** In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.—**Dominus vobiscum**, the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and offices, like the similar *Pax vobiscum* (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu tuo* (And with thy spirit).

domitable† (dom′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **domitabilis*, < *domitare*, tame (> E. *daunt*), freq. of *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *daunt*. Cf. *domable*.] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestick, and subject to be governed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō′mīt), *n.* [< *Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + *-ite*².] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

domitic (dō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *domite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or similar to domite.

dom pedro (dom pē′drō). [Pg. *Dom Pedro* = Sp. *Don Pedro*, lit. Sir Peter; *Pedro* being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the trey and the joker are used and counted toward game.

dompynget, *n.* [ME., mod. as if **dumping*, < *dump*, plunge: see *dump*².] The dabchick.

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres *Dompynges* dyueden [dived]; "deere god," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?" *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 169.

don¹ (don), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do* + *off*) in the impv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dyde on*: see *do*¹. Cf. *doff*.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donn'd* his clothes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, *don* thy cap, and mount thy horse. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin *donn'd* His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

don² (don), *n.* [< Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, a title equiv. to E. *Mr.*, < ML. *dominus*: see *dominus*. The word is ult. the same as ME. *dan*: see *dan*¹.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sicke forsooth, and bid her maid deny her to this *don*, that earle, the other marqueese, nay to a duke. *Rawlins*, The Rebellion, i. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *dons* of wit. *Dryden.*

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *dons* in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, Jan. 28, 1721.

The college authorities (in University slang-phrase the *Dons*) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 31.

doña (dō′nyä), *n.* [Sp.: see *donna*, and *dueña*, *duenna*.] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of *donna*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . . And *Doña* Serafina, and her cousins. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

donable (dō′na-bl), *a.* [< L. *donabilis*, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < *donare*, present: see *donate*.] Capable of being donated or given. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciinæ*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennæ being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvæ feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algæ. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

Donacidæ¹ (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax*. They are closely related to the *Tellinidæ*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

Donacidæ² (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciidæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donaciidæ (don-a-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*: same as *Donaciinæ*. Also written *Donaciadæ* and *Donacidæ*.

Donaciinæ (don-a-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Donacia*. Usually written *Donacinæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donacinæ¹ (don-a-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tellinidæ*: same as the family *Donacidæ*¹.

Donacinæ² (don-a-sī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciinæ*.

donacite (dō′na-sīt), *n.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

Donacobius (don-a-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *δόναξ* (*δονακ-*), a reed, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of the group *Miminæ*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rictal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. albovittatus* are the two species.

dona nobis (dō′nä nō′bis). [L., give us (*pacem*, peace): *dona*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] **1.** In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Dona nobis pacem."—**2.** A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

donary (dō′na-ri), *n.*; pl. *donaries* (-riz). [< L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, < *donum*, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donatt, *n.* See *donet*.

donatary (don′a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *donataries* (-riz). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Same as *donatory*.

donate (dō′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating*. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (something—acc.) to (a person—dat.), present (a person—acc.) with (something—abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, < L. *dare*, Gr. *δι-δό-ναι* = Skt. √ *dā*, give: see *date*¹.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *E. A. Park.*

donation (dō-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *donation*, OF. *donoison*, *donaison*, *donaeson*, *dounison* = Sp. *donación* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio*(*n*-), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl, Dominion absolute; that right we hold By his *donation*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 69.

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2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some *donation* freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—**Donatio mortis causa** (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recover.—**Donation lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army. = **Syn. 2.** Contribution, benefaction.—**3.** *Gift, Largess*, etc. See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pär'ti), *n.* A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [U. S.]

Donatism (don'a-tizm), *n.* [< *Donatus* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'a-tist), *n.* [< LL. *Donatista*, Donatist, < *Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constans, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Circumcellion, Maximianist, Primianist, Rogatist.*

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *Donatist* + *-ic, -ic-al.*] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *donatif*, F. *donatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *donativo*, < ML. *donativum*, a gift, neut. of **donativus*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] **I.** *a.* Vested or vesting by donation: as, a *donative* advowson.

II. *n.* **1.** A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a *donative;* which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income.
J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, ii.

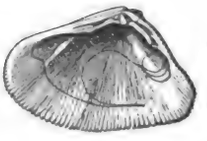
donator (dō-nā'tor), *n.* [= F. *donateur* = Sp. *donador* = Pg. *doador* = It. *donatore*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor.*] In *law*, a donor.

donatory (don'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *donatories* (-riz). [< ML. *donatorius*, more correctly *donatarius:* see *donatary.*] In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatary.*

donaught (dō'nât or dun'ȯt), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *naught;* cf. *donothing.*] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donnaught, donnat, donnot.*

Crafty and proud *donaughts*. *Granger.*

donax (dō'naks), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," < *δονεῖν*, shake, drive about, as the wind.] **1.** A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass. **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidæ*, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly coaptated, and the surface usually striped with color from beak to margin. The species are numerous, and are known as *wedge-shells*. *D. denticulatus* is a typical example.



Right Valve of Wedge-shell (*Donax denticulatus*).

doncella (don-thel'ä), *n.* [Sp., a damsel: see *damsel*[1].] A name of certain labroid fishes. (*a*) *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, also called *ladyfish* (which see). (*b*) *Halichœres radiatus*, the bluefish of Florida.

dondaine†, *n.* [OF., also *domdaine.*] **1.** A crossbow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista type.—**2.** A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dun), *pp.* [The perfect participle of *do*, *v.*: see *do*[1]. Only special uses of *done* are noted here.] **1.** As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had *done* espye
How that the eirth began to drye.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *The Century.*

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.—**3.** Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for:* see *to do for*, under *do*[1], *v.*).

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 70.

The horses were thoroughly *done;* . . . my steed Tétel, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 115.

By this time I was pretty nearly *done out*, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for OF. *doné, donné*, given (equiv. to L. *datum*, given, i. e., published: see *date*[1]), pp. of OF. *doner*, F. *donner*, give, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done* at Washington this 15th day of May, etc. —**Done brown, done for, done up**, etc. See *do*[1], *v.*

donet†. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of *do*[1].

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* [< OF. *doné, donné*, pp. of *doner, donner*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] **1.** A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,
Donors or *donees*, to their practice shall
Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxx.

2. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, there is a property in the *donee*, yet it is clogged with a limitation and condition.
State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.

(*b*) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (*c*) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power.*

donet†, **donat**†, *n.* [< ME. *donet, donat*, < OF. *donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Ars grammatica*) of Ælius *Donatus*, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thenne I drouȝ me a-mong this drapers, my *donet* to leorne. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 123.

A *Donat* into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Bp. Pecock.*

dong (dong), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Poëphaga grunniens*. See *yak.*

Dongan charter. See *charter.*

doni (dō'ni), *n.* [Also *dony, dhoney, dhony;* < Tamil *thōni, dōni.*] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dun'jon, also don'jon, to suit the spelling), *n.* [ME. *dongeon, donjoun*, etc., < OF. *donjon:* see *dungeon.*] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See cut under *castle.* It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of *prison* now associated with *dungeon.*

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand *donjons* of a giant keep that frowns over the flood.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā'), *a.* [OF., < *donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon.*] In *her.*, having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank.*

The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *dank.*

A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All *donkyt* the dales with the dym showris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9639.

★ **donkey** (dung'ki or dong'ki), *n.* [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky, donkie;* of dial. origin, formed with double dim. *-k-ey*, Sc. spelled *-k-ie* (usually with dim. *-i-, -ie, -y*, preceding, as in Banffshire *horsikie*, a little horse, *beastikie*, a little beast), < *dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < *dun*[1], *a.*: see *dun*[1]. Cf. *dunnock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, < *dun*[1] + *-ock.*] **1.** An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*.
Wolcott (Peter Pindar) (ed. 1830), p. 116.

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dung'ki-en'jin), *n.* In *mach.*, a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dung'ki-pump), *n.* **1.** A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus.—**2.** An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dung'ki-rest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'ä), *n.* [It., = Sp. *doña, dueña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña, dueña, duenna*), < L. *domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina, dominus, don*[2].] **1.** A lady: as, prima *donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.—**2.** [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna* Margarita.

donnaught, donnat, *n.* Dialectal forms of *donaught.*

donne[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dun*[1].

donne[2]†, *v. t.* A false spelling of *don*[1].

donnerd, donnert (don'ėrd, -ėrt), *a.* [Sc., also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunder'd*, stunned with noise), appar. < Dan. *dundre* = Sw. *dundra*, make a loud noise, thunder, = E. *thunder, v.*] **1.** Grossly stupid.—**2.** Stunned; dazed.

The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88.

donnish (don'ish), *a.* [< *don*[2], 4, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

donnism (don'izm), *n.* [Better spelled **donism*, < *don*[2], 4, + *-ism.*] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

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donnot, *n.* A dialectal form of *donaught*.

donor (dō'nor), *n.* [< OF. *donor, donour, doneor*, F. *donneur*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate, donator*.] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A giver. (*b*) One who creates an estate tail. (*c*) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

donothing (dō'nuth'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*. Cf. *donaught*.] **I.** *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

II. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dō'nuth'ing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

Donovan's solution. See *solution*.

donship (don'ship), *n.* [< *don*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your, his*, etc., in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Rare.]

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture
Your donships for a day or two.
Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.

donsie (don'si), *a.* [Sc., also written *doncie;* perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. *donas*, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < *do-* priv., not, + *sonas*, lucky, fortunate, < *son*, good, profit, advantage.] 1. Unlucky.

Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings an' mischances.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, slee and funny,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a *donsie* wife and *donsie* bairns. [Colloq.]

donsky (don'ski), *n.* [Russ. *Donskoĭ*, of the river Don, < *Donú*, Don.] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

don't (dōnt). A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*doesn't*).

donzel† (don'zel), *n.* [(In ME. only in the form *damsel*, etc.) < OF. *danzel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel, dansel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello*, < ML. *domicellus, domnicellus, dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, master: see *damsel*[2], *dominus*.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.
S. Butler, Characters.

doo[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doo[2] (dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *dove*[1].

dooab, *n.* See *doab*[2].

doob (dōb), *n.* [Also written *doub*, and more accurately *dūb*, repr. Hind. *dūb*, < Skt. *dūrvā*, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

dood (dōd), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh*, a camel.] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor *dood*, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sowar forces his beast to kneel.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dō'di-ä), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnæ, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

doodle[1] (dō'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= Sc. *doudle;* perhaps a var. of *daddle, dawdle*, q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 526.

doodle[1] (dō'dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

doodle[2] (dō'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack*, q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott*, Old Mortality.

doodlesack (dō'dl-sak), *n.* [< G. *dudelsack*, a bagpipe, < *dudeln*, play on a bagpipe (< Pol. *dudlić*, play on a bagpipe, < *dudy* = Bohem. *duda, dudy* = Slov. *dude*, a bagpipe, = Russ. *duda*, a pipe, reed), + *sack* = E. *sack*[1].] A bagpipe.

dood-wallah (dōd'wol-ä), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh-wālā*, < *dūdh*, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., *-wālā*, a keeper.] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dook[1] (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1].

dook[2] (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[2].

dook[3] (dōk), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

dool[1] (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[2].

O' a' the num'rous human *dools*,
Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty stools, . . .
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, To the Toothache.

dool[2] (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[4].

doolful (dōl'fûl), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Spenser*.

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' *doolfu'* clamour.
Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

dool-tree (dōl'trē), *n.* [Sc., also written *dule-tree;* < *dool*[1] = *dole*[2] + *tree*.] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*.
Land of Burns.

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dule trees* of mediæval Europe.
R. L. Stevenson, Æs Triplex.

dooly, doolie (dō'li), *n.* [Also *dhooli*, < Hind. *dōli*, dim. of *dōlā*, swing, litter.] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes*.

Coolies, however, awaited me with a *dooly*, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

★

doom (dōm), *n.* [< ME. *doome, dome, dom*, < AS. *dōm*, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *tuom* = Icel. *dōmr* = Sw. Dan. *dom* = Goth. *dōms*), judgment, with formative *-m*, < *dō-n*, etc., E. *do*[1], in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. *θέμις*, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence *-dom* and *deem*, q. v.] 1. Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced *doom* upon the culprits; to fall by *doom* of battle.

This argument is fals, so is thi *doome;*
Bi what right woldist thou me wynne?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by *doome* of all
Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their *doom* he hath assign'd,
That they may have their wish, to try with Me
In battel which the stronger proves.
Milton, P. L., vi. 817.

Ælfred's main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and ceorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true *doom* that had been judged for *doom* by the ealdorman and reeves."
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 134.

His own false *doom*,
That shadow of mistrust should never cross
Betwixt them, came upon him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to Morrow's *Doom;*
That is not ours, which is to come.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.

O'er him whose *doom* thy virtues grieve
Aërial forms shall sit at eve.
Collins, Death of Col. Ross.

In an early stage of society slavery is the *doom* of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal *doom* of the criminal.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to councell then call thai belyue,
To haue a *dom* of that dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11810.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mags., p. 175.

That Ilands space;
The which did seeme, unto my simple *dooms*,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your *dooms* of him, . . .
Argues a truth of merit in you all.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4†. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Aue maria and thi crede,
That shalle the saue at *dome* of drede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

The *Doom* schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as oure Lord arose.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See *day*[1].—**Doom bark.** See *bark*[2].—**The crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the *crack of doom?*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the *crack of doom*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 87.

To false a doom†, in *Scots law*, to protest against a sentence.=**Syn. 2.** *Fate, Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

doom (dōm), *v. t.* [< *doom, n.* The older form is *deem*, q. v.] 1†. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not *doom*
So strictly; but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L., iii. 401.

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal *doomed* to death; we are *doomed* to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and *doomed* to perpetual torments.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æneid.

Souls *doomed* of old
To a mild purgatory.
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

Lost! I am lost! my fates have *doom'd* my death.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

4†. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

doomage† (dō'māj), *n.* [< *doom* + *-age*.] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomday†, *n.* [< ME. *domeday*, < AS. *dōmdæg* (= Dan. *dommedag* = Sw. *domedag*), < *dōm*, doom, + *dæg*, day.] Same as *doomsday*.

He asoyled hym surely, & sette hym so clene,
As *dome-day* schulde haf ben dizt on the morn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1883.

doomer (dō'mėr), *n.* [< ME. **domere*, < AS. *dōmere*, an occasional form of *dēmere* (= D. *doemer* = Dan. *dommer* = Sw. *domare*), a judge: see *doom, v.*, and *-er*[1], and cf. *deem*.] One who dooms, as a judge or a juryman. [Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

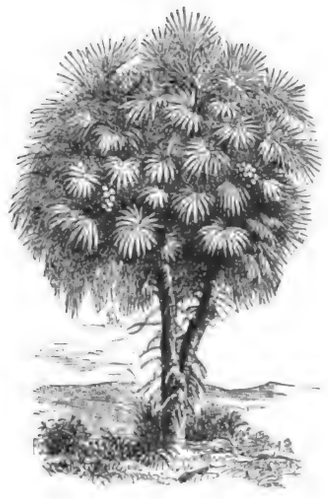
doomful (dōm'fûl), *a.* [< *doom* + *-ful*.] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy *doomefull* writing!
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm (dōm'pām), *n.* [Ar. *daum, dūm*.] A variety of palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, having, like other species of the genus, a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree*, sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are horny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled *doum-palm*.

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Doom-palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*).

dooms (dömz), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *doons*, *doonsin*, *dunze*, *doon*, *done*, *doyn*, also *doonlins* (*-lins* = E. *-ling*), very, in a great degree, < Icel. *dāindis-*, rather, pretty (adv.), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs, < *dā-*, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully,' < *dā*, reflex. *dāst*, admire, be charmed at, = Norw. *daa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Aweel," he said, "this suld be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dömz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *domesdai*, *domesdeie*, etc., < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, doom, judgment; *dæg*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] **1.** The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make lenger tale?
Of all the pepil I ther say,
I coude not telle tyl *domesday*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1284.

An he wad harpit till *domisday*,
She'll never speak again.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.
Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [*cap.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Domesday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Domesday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 200.

Doomsday Book [written archaically *Domesday Book*, < ME. *Domesdeis Book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final], a book containing a digest, in Latin, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 an edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

doomsman† (dömz'man), *n.* [< ME. *domesman*, *domysman*, *domesmon*, a judge, < *domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth
To demen as a *domes-man*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilate,
For he is *domysman* nere and nexte to the king.
York Plays, p. 267.

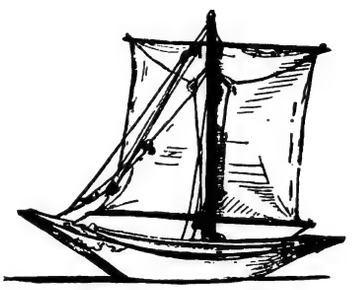
doomster† (döm'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domester*; < *doom* + *-ster*. Another form is *deemster*, *dempster*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Deans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

doon[1] (dön), *n.* [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Caryolobis Zeylanica* (*Doona Zeylanica* of Thwaites). The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

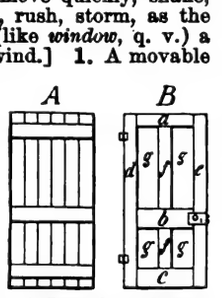
doon[2] (dön), *adv.* and *prep.* A Scotch form of *down*[2].

doonga (döng'gä), *n.* [< Hind. *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carrying a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.



Doonga.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

door (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. *dore*, *dor*, < AS. *dor* (gen. *dores*, pl. *doru*), OS. *dor* = OFries. *dore* = MLG. *dor* = LG. *door* = OHG. MHG. *tor*, G. *thor* = Goth. *daur*, all neut.; (2) ME. *dure*, *dur*, < AS. *duru* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *duru*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = OS. *dura* = OFries. *dure* = D. *deur* = MLG. *dore* = LG. *döre* = OHG. *turi*, pl., also sing., MHG. *tür*, G. *thür* = Icel. *dyrr*, pl., = Sw. *dörr* = Dan. *dör* = Goth. *daurons*, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is **dur-* = Gr. *θύρα* = L. *foris*, usually in pl., *fores* (> ult. *foris-*, *forum*, *foraneous*, *foreign*, etc.), = Ir. Gael. *dorus*, later *doras* = W. *drws* = OBulg. *dvĭrĭ* = Bohem. *dvershe* = Pol. *dzwierze*, *drzwi* = Little Russ. *dveri* = Russ. *dveri* = Lett. *durwis* = Lith. *durìs* = Zend *dvara* (> Pers. *dar*, > Turk. *der*) = Skt. *dvār*, *dur*, fem. (> Hind. *dvar*, Gypsy *duvar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. √ *dhu*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. *θύειν*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] **1.** A movable barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors often swung on pivots projecting into sockets above and below. Modern carpenters' doors are classified in general as *batten-doors* and *panel-doors*. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels*; if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.



A. Batten-door. *B*. Panel-door: *a*, top rail; *b*, middle rail or lock-rail; *c*, bottom rail; *d*, hanging-stile; *e*, lock-stile; *f*, montant; *g*, panels.

At last he came unto an yron *doore*
That fast was lockt. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The threshold grates the *door* to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

Whan he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a lytille and a low thing, and had but a lityl *Dore* and a low, than the Entree began to wexe so gret and so large and so highe as thoughe it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 139.

The little boy stoode
Looking out a *dore*.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church *door*; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

Hence—**3.** An exterior or public entrance-way, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street.
Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the *door* of reconciliation; a *door* of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great *door* and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 8, 9.

Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a casing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance.—**Bulkhead door.** See *bulkhead*.—**Center of a door.** See *center*[1].—**Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.—**Deaf as a door.** See *deaf*.—**Death's door.** See *death*.—**Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves.—**Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall- or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below).—**Ledged door**, a deal door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back.—**Letters of open doors.** See *open*.—**Next door to.** (*a*) In the house next adjacent to. (*b*) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Out of doors. (*a*) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you: I'll turn you *out o' doors*, and scorn you.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke*.

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mistion are quite *out of doors* in their philosophy. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Overhung door, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.—**Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above).—**The angelic door** or **gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. *J. M. Neale*.—**The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See cut under *bema*.—**The royal doors** or **gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church: also called the *silver doors* or *gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or proaulion, and properly distinguished as the *beautiful gates*; and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema.—**To darken one's door.** See *darken*.—**To lie** or **be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .
The guilt of blood *is at your door*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

To make the doors†. See *make*.—**To put** or **set one to the door.** (*a*) To dismiss one; drive one away. (*b*) Figuratively, to ruin one. [Scotch.]—**To throw open the door to**, to afford an opportunity for.—**With open doors**, with publicity.

doora, *n.* See *durra*.

door-band† (dōr'band), *n.* [< ME. *dorbande*; < *door* + *band*[1].] The bolt of a door.

Hic gumfus [LL. gomphus, < Gr. *γόμφος*], a *dorbande*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wülcker), [col. 733, l. 25.

door-bar† (dōr'bär), *n.* [< ME. *dorebar*; < *door* + *bar*[1].] The bar or bolt of a door.

door-bell (dōr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle, knob, or electric button outside a door, rung for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

door-case (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

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The cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

door-cheek (dōr′chēk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *doore-cheeks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble. *Sir A. Balfour*, Letters, p. 137.

doorea (dō′rē-ạ), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dōr′frām), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

Doorga, *n.* See *Durga*.

door-guard (dōr′gärd), *n.* A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

door-hanger (dōr′hang′ėr), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves; also a trolley, moving on an overhead track, used for the same purpose.

door-hawk (dōr′hâk), *n.* An occasional spelling of *dor-hawk*, the common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl.

door-jamb (dōr′jam), *n.* The jamb of a door. See *jamb*.

doorkeeper (dōr′kē′pėr), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxxiv. 10.

2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostiary*.

door-knob (dōr′nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dōr′nok′ėr), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

door-latch (dōr′lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

door-mat (dōr′mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

door-nail (dōr′nāl), *n.* [< ME. *dorenail, dornayl;* < *door* + *nail*.] A large-headed nail designed to be driven into the face of a door. —**Dead as a door-nail.** See *dead*.

door-piece (dōr′pēs), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

door-pin (dōr′pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

door-place† (dōr′plās), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepulchral grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-places*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dōr′plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

door-post (dōr′pōst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

door-pull (dōr′půl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

door-shaft (dōr′shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

doorshek (dōr′shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

door-sill (dōr′sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dōr′spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

doorstead† (dōr′sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letter cxci.

door-step (dōr′step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*,
A bonny marble stane.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dōr′stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *dore-stane* after gloaming. *Scott.*

★**door-stop** (dōr′stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame.—2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

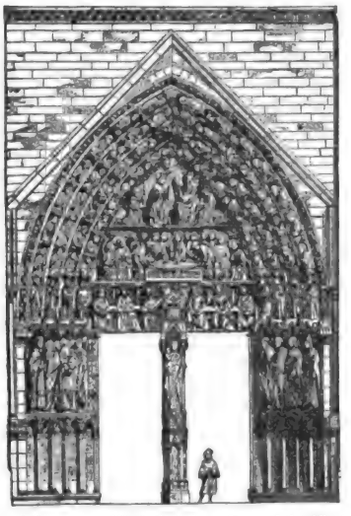
door-strap (dōr′strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

door-strip (dōr′strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

door-tree† (dōr′trē), *n.* [< ME. *doretre* (= Dan. *dörtræ* = Sw. *dörrträ*); < *door* + *tree*.] The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.—**Dead as a door-tree.** Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For Iames the gentil lugged in his bokes,
That faith with-oute the falte is rigte no thinge worthi,
And as *ded as a dore-tre* but 3if the dedes folwe.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 185.

doorway (dōr′wā), *n.* In *arch.*, the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their *doorways* the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted *doorways*, such as form the charm of French and English architecture.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

doorway-plane (dōr′wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.*, a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

doorweed (dōr′wēd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

dooryard (dōr′yärd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

There are wide straight streets over-arched with spreading elms and maples, and on either side stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "*door-yards.*" *J. Fiske*, Amer. Polit. Ideas, p. 20.

We send to England for shrubs, which grow as well in our own *dooryards* and cow-pastures.
Emerson in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 412.

The flowers which decked his little *door-yard*.
Lowell, Prose Wks., I. 59.

doosootee (dō-sō′tē), *n.* See *dosootee*.

dop[1]† (dop), *v. i.* [< ME. **doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop*[1], *n.*[1], *dopper, n.*), < AS. *doppettan*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, < **dopen*, pp. of **deápan*, the formal source of *dyppan*, dip, + *-ettan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*[1], *n.*[1], *dopper*. Cf. also OFlem. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *doopen* = MLG. *dopen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dope, n.*] To dip or duck.

So was he dight,
That no man might
Hym for a frere deny,
He *dopped* and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Sir T. More, A Merry Iest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[1] [< ME. *doppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, < AS. *doppa* (in a gloss, "funix [*fulix*, coot], gonot [gannet] vel *doppa*, enid [duck]"—Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dûfe-doppa*, > E. *divedopper, divedapper*, usually *didapper*, q. v.; *dop-ened* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica, fulix; dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus, mergulus;* cf. E. *dobchick, dabchick*, prop. **dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken:* see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*), < *doppettan*, dip, dive: see *dop*[1], *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

Hy plumten doune, as a *doppe*, in the water.
King Alisaunder, l. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[2] [< *dop*[1], *v.*] A very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dop[2] (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp;* < D. *dop*, MD. *dop, doppe* = MLG. *dop, doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In *diamond-cutting*, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs.

dop-chicken (dop′chik′en), *n.* [Same as **dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dobchick, dabchick*, < *dop*[1], *v.*, + *chick* or *chicken:* see *dop*[1], *n.*[1], and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, ★3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

dope (dōp), *n.* [< D. *doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, < *doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*[1], *doper*.] 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically—2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"*Dope*," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

doper†, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

dopper[1]† (dop′ėr), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *doppar*, a water-fowl, didapper (see *divedapper, divedopper, didapper*, ME. *dydoppar*, etc., orig. *dive* + *dopper*), < *doppe*, dip: see *dop*[1], *n.*[1]] A diving bird; a didapper.

Doppar or dydoppar, watyr byrde, mergulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

Doppar, byrde. *Palsgrave.*

dopper[2]†, *n.* [Also *doper:* < D. *dooper*, dipper, baptist.] An Anabaptist or (Dutch) baptist.

Fact. Have you *doppers?*
2 *Her.* A world of *doppers!* but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

dopper-bird (dop′ėr-bėrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Halliwell.*

doppia (dop′piä), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, > E. *double:* see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra.*] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The doppia of Piedmont was equal to $2.72 in American gold, that of Rome $3.37, that of Lucca $3.37, that of Milan $3.81, that of Venice $4.07, that of Malta $4.68, and that of the island of Sicily $5.05.

doppietta (dop-piet′tä), *n.* [It. dial., dim. of *doppia:* see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth $1.90 in American gold.

dopping† (dop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dop*[1], *v.*] Literally, a dipping or ducking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A *dopping* of sheldrakes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

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dopplerite (dop'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian *Doppler* (1803–54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lignite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Pechkohle* (pitch-coal).

doputta (dō-put'ä), *n.* [Also *doputtah;* < Hind. *dopatta, dupattā* (cerebral *t*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, < *do, du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *pat*, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

dor[1], **dorr**[1] (dôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre, doar, dore* (and in comp. sometimes *door*); < ME. **dore* (not found), < AS. *dora*, a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-beó*, 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore*, a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle*, sometimes *dor-fly*, and provincially in England *buzzard-clock*.

> What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
> In credulous ears?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> With broods of wasps, of hornets, *doars*, or bees.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

2†. A drone (bee).

> There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselfes, lyke *dorres*, of yat which other haue laboured for.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle*.—4. One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidæ* and genus *Harpalus*. More fully called *black dor*. *Kirby*.

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dorred*, ppr. *dorring*. [Early mod. E. also *dorre;* appar. < *dor*[1], *dorr*[1], a beetle, in the same way as *hum, humbug*, hoax, < *hum*, buzz; but cf. Icel. *dāri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *dåre*, a fool, Dan. *bedaare* = Sw. *dåra*, befool, infatuate, delude: see *dare*[2]. The G. *thor*, MHG. *tōre, tōr*, is a different word, connected with E. *dizzy*.] To hoax; humbug; make a fool of; perplex.

> Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villaine *dors* me;
> He hath discovered all unto my wife.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv.

> When we are so easily *dord* and amated with every sophisme, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth. *Hales*, Sermon on 2 Pet. iii. 16.

To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

> Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the dott'rel!* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *n.* [< *dor*[2], *dorr*[2], *v.*] 1. Scoff; mockery; a trick; a practical joke; something that exposes one to ridicule.

> My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end
> My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir,
> What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,
> What a base breaking-off!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

> Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himselfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A fool.

> This night's sport,
> Which our court-*dors* so heartily intend.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

To give one the dor, to make a fool of one.

> He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believed instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the dor*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-a-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinæ* and other forms.

Doradinæ (dor-a-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

doradine (dor'a-din), *a.* Of or relating to the *Doradinæ*.

Dorado (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *dorado* (< L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorar*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*.] 1. A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dolphin*, 2.

Dorataspida (dor-a-tas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), < *Dorataspis* + *-ida*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Dorataspis*. They have a simple spherical lattice-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Doraspidæ*.

> The family *Dorataspida* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capsular lattice-shell.
> *Haeckel*, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

Dorataspidæ (dor-a-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorataspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dorataspida*, and the preferable form of the name.

Dorataspididæ (dor'a-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorataspidæ*.

Dorataspis (dor-a-tas'pis), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), < Gr. *δόρυ*, spear, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Dorataspida*.

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle (dôr'bē'tl), *n.* 1. Same as *dor*[1], 1.—2. Same as *dor*[1], 3, and *cockchafer*, 1.

dor-bug, dorr-bug (dôr'bug), *n.* 1. The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*.—2. In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca*, abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of *June-bug*. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown color, with comparatively long, slender feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvæ or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.



Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*). (Line shows natural size.)

Dorcas (dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), < *δέρκεσθαι*, perf. *δέδορκα*, see, look at. *Drake*[2] and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. *Gray*, 1821.

Dorcatherium (dôr-ka-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of cervine ungulates or *Tragulidæ* of the Miocene period. *Kaup*, 1833.

Dorcopsis (dôr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a gazel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape antrorse, the tail



Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis luctuosa*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. luctuosa* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. muelleri* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

dore[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *door*.

dore[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dor*[1], retained in *dumbledore*.

doreet (dō-rē' or dō'rē), *n.* Same as *dory*[1].

Dorema (dō-rē'mą), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its product, gum ammoniac, < Gr. *δώρημα*, a gift, < *δωρεῖν*, give, present, < *δῶρον*, a gift, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum*, which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. Aucheri*.

dor-fly, dorr-fly (dôr'flī), *n.* Same as *dor*[1], 1.

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk (dôr'hâk), *n.* The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. Also *door-hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird,
> Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling.
> *Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, i.

doria (dō'ri-ä), *n.* A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dorius*, equiv. to *Doricus*, < Gr. Δώριος, Δωρικός, Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris*, Gr. Δωρίς, or to the Dorians, L. *Dores*, Gr. Δωριεῖς, eponym. Δῶρος, Dorus.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—2. Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

> There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
> Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
> By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,
> Æolian charms and *Dorian* lyrick odes.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 257.

Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—2. A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Acheans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Dorick, Doricke;* = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. It. *Dorico*, < L. *Doricus*, < Gr. Δωρικός, < Δωρίς, Doris: see *Dorian*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to the Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

> He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,
> With eager thought warbling his *Doric* lay.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 189.

Doric cyma. See *cyma*, 1.—**Doric dialect.** See II.—**Doric mode.** See *mode*.—**Doric order**, in *arch.*, the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-



Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor- and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman *orders* is the *Doric*, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 296.

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II. *n.* The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dor'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Doric* + *-ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricize (dor'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing*. [< *Doric* + *-ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricise*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricised*, if the expression may be used.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 228.

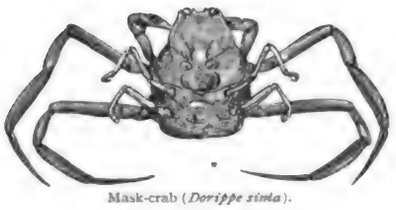
Doridida, Doridæ (dō-rid'i-dē, dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under *Doris*.

doridoid (dor'i-doid), *a.* [< *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Doridida*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidæ (dor-i-dop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Doridida*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dor-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (*δωριδ-*), a knife (see *Doris*), + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidæ*.

Dorippe (dō-rip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (see *Doris*) + *ἵππος*, a horse.] The typical genus of

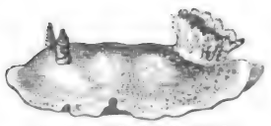


Mask-crab (*Dorippe sima*).

the family *Dorippidæ*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cancrisocial.

Dorippidæ (dō-rip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorippe* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomural decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* [NL., probably from L. *Doris*, < Gr. Δωρίς, a feminine name in mythology, properly an adj., Δωρίς, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian.*] The typical genus of the family *Doridida*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.



Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

Dorism (dō'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δωρισμός*, speaking in Doric, < *δωρίζειν*, speak Doric: see *Dorize.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 427.

Dorize (dō'rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing*. [< Gr. *δωρίζειν*, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < Δωρίς, Doris: see *Dorian.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. *trans.* To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having the hind toe double. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'lach, -loch), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < *dorn*, a fist (cf. dim. *dornan*, a small handful), + *luchd*, a burden, load.] 1. A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs*. *J. Baillie*, Letters, I. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*.
Scott, Waverley, II. 389.

Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 319.

3†. A quiver.

Swordes, tairgis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 357.

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dourlach*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), *v. i.* [< Icel. Norw. *dorma* = G. dial. *durmen*, slumber, doze, = F. *dormir* = Sp. *dormir*, *durmir* = Pg. *dormir* = It. *dormire*, sleep, < L. *dormire*, sleep. Cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν*, Skt. √ *drā*, sleep. See *dormant*, *dormer*, etc.] To slumber; doze. [North. Eng.]

dorm (dôrm), *n.* [< *dorm*, *v.*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 146.

dormancy (dôr'man-si), *n.* [< OF. *dormance*, < *dormant*, sleeping: see *dormant* and *-ancy.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries.
State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

dormant (dôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dormaunt*, sometimes *dormond*, *dormount*; < ME. *dormant*, *dormaunt*, stationary, < OF. *dormant*, F. *dormant* = Sp. *dormiente*, *durmiente* = Pg. *dormente* = It. *dormente*, *dormiente*, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*]



Lion Dormant.

I. *a.* 1. Sleeping; asleep. Hence —**2.** In *her.*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing. —**3.** Hibernating: said of certain animals. —**4.** In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

We espied
Some indications strong of *dormant* pride.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long *dormant* energies of Europe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 8.

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, *dormant* till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*[1]. —**Dormant execution,** a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor. —**Dormant partner,** in *com.*, a sleeping or special partner. See *partner.* —**Dormant table†,** a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His *table dormant* in his halle alway
Stood redy covered al the longe day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 353.

The *tabull dormounte* withouten lette;
Ther at the cokwoldes wer sette.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).

Dormant window†, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

II. *n.* 1. A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond*, *dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Halliwell.* —**2.** A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Dict.*

dormant-tree†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormart†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer*.

dormaunt†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormant*.

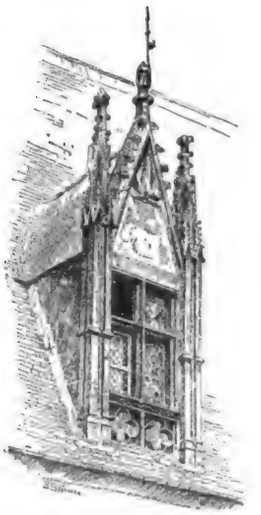
dormet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dorm*.

dormer (dôr'mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dormar*; < OF. *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor*, also *dormitor*, a sleeping-room, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room: see *dormitory.*] 1. A sleeping-room; a dormitory. —**2.** [Short for *dormer-window.*] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.* —**3.** Same as *dormant*, 1. *Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr'mėrd), *a.* [< *dormer* + *-ed*[2].] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 112.

dormer-window (dôr'mėr-win'dō), *n.* [< *dormer*, 1, + *window*; so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.



Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur, Bourges, France; 15th century.

dormiat (dôr'mi-at), *n.* [L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, *n.* Plural of *dormouse*.

dormition (dôr-mish'on), *n.* [= OF. *dormition*, *dormison*, F. *dormition* = Pr. *dormicio* = Sp. *dormición* = It. *dormizione*, < L. *dormitio(n-)*, sleep, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitione* of the soul.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 295.

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dormitif* = Sp. Pg. *dormitivo*, < NL. *dormitivus*, < L. *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. *n.* A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

dormitory (dôr'mi-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-riz). [= OF. *dormitor*, *dormitoir*, vernacularly *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor* (> E. *dormer*, q. v.), and *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour* (> E. *dorter*, q. v.) = Pr. *dormidor*, *dormitori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dormitorio*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, neut. of *dormitorius*, belonging to sleep, < *dormitor*, a sleeper, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically —(*a*) A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court
In *dormitories* ranged, row after row,
She saw the priests asleep.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, lxiv.

(*b*) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms.

2†. A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere ye garden) built a *dormitory* or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

dormont†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormount†, *a.* See *dormant*.

dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mīs). [< ME. *dormous*, spelled *dormows*, *dormouse* (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < *dorm*, slumber, + *mouse*: see *dorm* and *mouse*. Cf. MD. *slaep-*

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ratte = G. *schlafratte* (lit. 'sleep-rat'), a dormouse.] A rodent of the family *Myoxidæ*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no cæcum. The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-mice* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are murine. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, shapely limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myoxus* proper is bushy and distichous throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Eliomys* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 12 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus avellanarius*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the garden-dormouse or lerot (*Eliomys nitela*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.



Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

He was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as *Dormise*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Dormouse phalangers. See *Dromicia*.—**Striped dormouse**, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. *Pennant.*

dormy (dôr'mi), *a.* In *golf*, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played. *W. Park, Jr.*

dorneck†, dornex†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dornick*.

dornick (dôr'nik), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *dornik, dornique, dornock, dorneck, darnick*, and (as if pl.) *dornex, darnix*, etc. (cf. Icel. *dornikar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = F. *Tournai* = ML. *Turnacum, Tornacum*, Tournay), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] **1†.** A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

He fand his chalmer weill arrayit
With *dornik* work on buird displayit.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 884.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense *darnick*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [Appar. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.]

dornix†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dornick*.

dornock (dôr'nok), *n.* See *dornick*.

doron† (dō'ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorema, donate*.] **1.** A gift; a present.—**2.** As an ancient Greek unit of length, a handbreadth or palm.

Doronicum (dō-ron'i-kum), *n.* [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the arnica, natives of Europe and temperate Asia. *D. Caucasicum* and *D. Pardalianches* are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as *leopard's-bane*.

Dorosoma (dor-ō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *σῶμα*, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*; gizzard-shad. *D. cepedianum* is the common gizzard- or hickory-shad or thread-herring of the United States. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

Dorosomatidæ (dor'ō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorosomidæ*.

Dorosomidæ (dor-ō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Dorosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Dorosoma*. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin deciduous scales, small head, and small mouth overarched by the blunt snout, with narrow, short maxillaries having each a single supplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called *gizzard-shads*. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [< D. *dorp* = LG. *dorp* = AS. and E. *thorp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A small village. [Rare.]

No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1905.

dorr¹, *n.* See *dor¹*.

dorr²†, *v.* and *n.* See *dor²*.

dorrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dory¹*.

Dorrite (dôr'īt), *n.* [< *Dorr* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] In *U. S. hist.*, one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841–42, led by Thomas W. Dorr. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of Dorr as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

dorsa, *n.* Plural of *dorsum*.

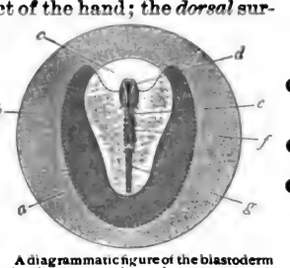
dorsabdominal (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly: specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal* axis; a *dorsabdominal* direction. Also *dorsiventral, dorsoventral*.—**Dorsabdominal symmetry**, a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite (dorsal and abdominal) sides of a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a dorsabdominal direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

dorsad (dôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ad*, toward.] In *anat.*, toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebræ; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as sinistrad: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

dorsadiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *dorsad* + *-i-form*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch ★and many other fishes. *Gill.*

dorsal (dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dorsal* = Sp. Pg. *dorsal* = It. *dorsale*, < ML. *dorsalis* (L. *dorsualis*), pertaining to the back, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse¹, dorsum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* muscles, nerves, etc. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal* aspect of the hand; the *dorsal* surface of the breast-bone; the *dorsal* artery of the penis.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—**Dorsal eyes**, in *zoöl.*, those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—**Dorsal fin**, in *ichthyol.*, the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates, that is, leptocardians, myzonts, selachians, true fishes, and cetaceans. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—**Dorsal laminæ**, in *embryol.*, longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a vertebrate embryo.



A diagrammatic figure of the blastoderm of a hen's egg about the twenty-fourth hour of incubation. *a*, dotted line showing the limit to which the mesoblast has spread; *b*, area opaca; *c*, area pellucida; the part left white is the proamnion, and consists of epiblast and hypoblast alone: in the hinder part of the pyriform area pellucida, covered by the light shading, mesoblast is present as well; *d*, commencing fore-brain; *e*, dorsal lamina bounding neural groove; *f*, mesoblastic somite or protovertebra; *g*, primitive streak. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

Dorsal muscles, in *human anat.*, those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—**Dorsal nerves**, those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebræ.—**Dorsal punctures**, in *entom.*, impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Carabidæ*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are not to be confounded with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—**Dorsal segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—**Dorsal surface**, in *entom.*, the upper surface of the whole insect, including the elytra if these are present.—**Dorsal suture**, in *bot.*, the outer suture or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the carpellary leaf.—**Dorsal vertebræ**, in *anat.*, those vertebræ which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ; thoracic vertebræ, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—**Dorsal vessel**, in *entom.*, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.



Side View of Human Thoracic or Dorsal Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s*, neural spine; *d*, diapophysis or transverse process; *p*, facet for articulation of head of rib; *p'*, demi-facet for head of another rib; *z*, upper articular or oblique process, or prezygapophysis; *z'*, lower do., or postzygapophysis.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, a dorsal fin. *Pennant.*—**2.** In *anat.*, a dorsal vertebra.—**3.** *Eccles.* See the extract.

The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "*dorsal*," and the two over the shoulders the "humerals."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—**2.** In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting *dorsally*.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 12.

Dorsally to the alimentary tract the cœlom is spacious.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 686.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *dorsal* + *-ward, -wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

The dorsal division of the cœlom has passed *dorsalwards*. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 396.

dorsch (dôrsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *dorsch*, the haddock, < LG. *dorsch* = Icel. *thorskr* = Sw. Dan. *torsk*, a codfish, > E. *torsk*, q. v.] The young of the ★common cod.

dorse¹ (dôrs), *n.* [< OF. *dors, dos*, back (cf. *ders*, also dim. *derselet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), F. *dos* = Sp. Pg. It. *dorso*, < L. *dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML. the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. *δειρή, δέρη*, the neck, a ridge, *δειράς*, a ridge.] **1†.** The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorser, dorsel, dosser*.

A *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.
Will of Sir R. Sutton.

dorse² (dôrs), *n.* [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

dorsed (dôrst), *a.* [As *dorse¹* + *-ed²*.] In *her.*, same as *aversant*.

dorsel† (dôr'sel), *n.* [< OF. *dorsal*, < ML. *dorsale, dorsile, dorserium, dorsarium, dorsorium* (> E. *dorser*, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) *dossale, dossuale*, and *dosserium* (> E. *dosser*, q. v.); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse¹, dorsal*.] **1.** Same as *dorse¹*, 2.—**2.** [OF. *dossal*.] A kind of woolen stuff.—**3.** Same as *dorser*, 2.

dorser† (dôr'sèr), *n.* [= Sc. *dorsour*, < ME. *dorsour, dorsure, dorsere, dorcere*, < ML. *dorserium, dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > E. *dorsel*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dosser*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *dorse¹*, 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel, dosser*.

She is turn'd,
By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

Dorsibranchiata (dôr-si-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In Cuvier's system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order *Chætopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiæ on the back, whence the name.

dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dorsibranchiatus*, < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—**2.** Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

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dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol′ăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + **-cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *-cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventricumbent*, or prone.

dorsiduct (dôr′si-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

★ *Dorsiduct* the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 84.

dorsiferous (dôr-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *dorsigerous*. (*b*) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

dorsifixed (dôr′si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

dorsigerous (dôr-sij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

dorsigrade (dôr′si-grād), *a.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gradi*, walk.] In *zoöl.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), the side, + *-al*.] Same as *dorsolateral*.

dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes′al), *a.* [< *dorsimeson* + *-al*.] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes′on), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + NL. *meson*, q. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

dorsiparous (dôr-sip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —2. In *zoöl.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsispinal (dôr-si-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.—**Dorsispinal vein**, in *human anat.*, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebræ.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven′tral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, same as *dorsabdominal*.—2. In *bot.*, having unlike upper and lower sides or surfaces.

dorsiventrality (dôr′si-ven-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dorsiventral* + *-ity*.] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven′tral-i), *adv.* In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also *dorsoventrally*.

The girdle running *dorsoventrally*. *Science*, III. 324.

dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, superior and posterior in direction or position.

dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ**, equivocal vertebræ between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

dorso-epitrochlear (dôr′sō-ep-i-trok′lē-ăr), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.

II. *n.* Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.

dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr′sō-ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-epitrochlearес* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *trochlea*, q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

dorsoflexion (dôr-sō-flek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion*.] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal (dôr′sō-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *intestina*, intestine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen*.

dorsolateral (dôr-sō-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsilateral*.—**Dorsolateral muscle** or **muscles**, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebræ, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebræ proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebræ being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebræ is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the *dorsolumbar region* depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes′al), *a.* Same as *dorsimesal*.

dorso-orbicularis (dôr′sō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. πλευρά, the side, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsosseus (dôrs-os′ẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *dorsossei* (-ī). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

dorsourt, *n.* See *dorser*.

dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven′tral), *a.* 1. Same as *dorsabdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the *dorsoventral* axis. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as *bifacial*.

dorsoventrally (dôr-sō-ven′tral-i), *adv.* Same as *dorsiventrally*.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after T. *Dorsten* (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the family *Moraceæ*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all basal, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. Contrayerva is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasiliensis*, and some other species of Brazil.



Inflorescence of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*: *a*, receptacle covered with minute flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dorsulum (dôr′sụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *dorsula* (-lạ). [NL., dim of L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.

dorsum (dôr′sum), *n.*; pl. *dorsa* (-sạ). [L., the back, a ridge: see *dorse*, *dorsal*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The back. (*b*) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade.—2. In *conch.*, the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward.—3†. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

Latissimus dorsi [NL.], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under *muscle*.—**Longissimus dorsi** [NL.], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

dorsumbonal (dôr-sum′bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *umbo(n-)*, a boss, + *-al*: see *umbonal*.] In *zoöl.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*.

In Pholas dactylus we find a pair of umbonal plates, a *dorsumbonal* plate and a dorsal plate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 687.

dort (dôrt), *n.* [< ME. *dort* (in comp. *canker-dort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 288.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *dort*, *n.*] To become pettish; sulk.

dorter† (dôr′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *dorter*, *dortour*, *dortoure*, *dorture*, < OF. *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour*, *dortoir*, F. *dortoir*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer*.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in oure *dortour*. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 147.

The Monckes he chaced here and there,
And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dorter* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

dorty (dôr′ti), *a.* [Sc.; < *dort* + *-y*[1]: see *dort*, *n.*] 1. Pettish; prone to sullenness; sulky.

Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 68.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

doruck (dō′ruk), *n.* A water-bottle used in ★modern Egypt.

dory[1] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < F. *dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from F. *jaune*, yellow.] 1. A popular

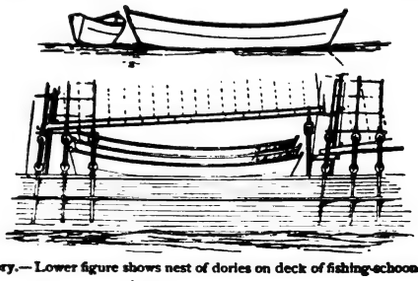


Dory (*Zeus faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus faber*, the type of the family *Zeidæ*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

dory[2] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner.

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

Doryfera (dō-rif′ẹ-rạ), *n.* Same as *Doryphora*, 2.

Dorylæmus (dor-i-lē′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + λαιμός, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Enoplidæ*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

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Dorylidæ (dō-ril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidæ* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

Dorylus (dor'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidæ*.

Doryphora (dō-rif'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δορυφόρος, bearing a spear or shaft, < δόρυ, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug*. (See cut under *beetle*.) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvæ of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. juncta* being pale. (*b*) A genus of *Lepidoptera*. — 2. A genus of *Polygastrica*. Also *Doryfera*.

doryphorus (dō-rif'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *doryphori* (-rī). [< Gr. δορυφόρος, bearing a spear: see *Doryphora*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, and in *art* and *archæol.*, a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polycletus, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.



Doryphorus.— Copy after Polycletus, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

His [Kresilas's] statue of a *Doryphoros* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

Doryrhamphinæ (dor"i-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doryrhamphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syngnathidæ*, in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

Doryrhamphus (dor-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] A genus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinæ*. *Kaup*, 1853.

dos à dos (dō' zä dō'). [F.: *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; *à*, to; *dos*, the back. Cf. *vis-à-vis*.] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* [< *dose* + *-age*.] 1. In *med.*, the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the *dosage*, and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 8.

Infinitesimal *dosage*, increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homœopathic platform.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 536.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The *dosage* varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the dosage] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. *De Colange*, I. 138.

dose (dōs), *n.* [= F. *dose* = Sp. *dosis* = Pg. *dose*, *dosis* = It. *dose*, *dosa* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dosis*, < NL. *dosis*, < Gr. δόσις, a giving, a portion prescribed, a dose of medicine, < δι-δό-ναι, give: see *donate*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses*. *Irving*.

Many circumstances influence the *doses* of medicine. Women require smaller *doses*, as a general principle, than men. *Dunglison*.

Hence — 2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South*.

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They [Romanists] have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severities for the sowre and hardy, and a good *dose* of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

No paper . . . comes out without a *dose* of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 343.

James Mill constantly uses the expression *dose* of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second *dose* of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.*, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a *dose* of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage*, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the *dose* is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liqueur to a nicety, is employed.
De Colange, I. 138.

★**Black dose.** Same as *black-draught*.

dose (dōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dosed*, ppr. *dosing*. [= F. *doser*; from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to *dose* out a bottle of jalap. — 2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self opinioned physician, . . . who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem!
South, Sermons, I. 298.

3. In *wine-manuf.*, to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to. — **To dose with**, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to *dose* one *with* quack medicines, or *with* flattery; I *dosed* him *with* his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well *dosed* his weak head *with* wine, and his foolish heart *with* confidence and credulity. *South*, Works, I. xi.

doseh (dō'se), *n.* [Ar. *dose*, *dause*, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Moolid*.

The present sheykh of the Saadee'yeh refused, for several years, to perform the *Do'seh*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 201.

dosein†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dozen*.

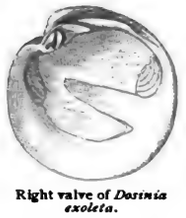
dosel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossal*.

doser†, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dosser*, 1. — 2. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

doshalla (dō-shal'ä), *n.* [Hind. *doshāla*, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *shāl*, shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

dosimeter (dō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *dosis*, a dose, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring doses of medicine; a drop-meter.

Dosinia (dō-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *dosin*, a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ia*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*. They have a large foot, united siphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus*, a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Right valve of *Dosinia exoleta*.

dosiology (dō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δόσις (δοσι-, δοσε-), a dose, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak.] Same as *dosology*.

Dosithean (dō-sith'ē-ăn), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

dosology (dō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δόσις, a dose, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *dose* and *-ology*.] 1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses. — 2. A treatise on dosing. Also *dosiology*.

dosootee (dō-sō'tē), *n.* [Hind. *dosūtī*, a coarse cloth made of double threads, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *sūt*, thread, < Skt. √ *siv* = E. *sew*.] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also *doosootee*.

dossal, dossel[1] (dos'al, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dosel*; = Sp. *dosel*, a canopy, = Pg. *docel*, *dorsel* = It. *dossello*, < OF. *dossel*, *dossiel*, *dousiel*, *dossal*, < ML. *dorsale* (also, accom. to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal*, *dorsel*, and *dorser*.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

dossel[2], *n.* See *dossil*.

dosser[1] (dos'ėr), *n.* [Written archaically *doser*; < ME. *dosser*, *dossour*, *dosur*, *doser*, *docer*, < OF. *dossier*, *doussier*, *docier*, m., also *dossiere*, *doussiere*, *f.*, F. *dossier* = It. *dossiere*, *dossiero*, < ML. *dorserium*, *dosserium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel*.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watz don abof the dece, on *doser* to henge,
Ther alle men for meruayl myzt on hit loke.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 478.

The cupborde in his warde schalle go,
The *dosurs* cortines to henge in halle,
Thes offices nede do he schalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2†. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

There were *dossers* on the deis. *Warton*.

3†. Same as *dorser*, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . .
Swiche as men to these cages thwite
Or maken of these panyers,
Or elles hattes or *dossers*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

Some *dosser* of fish. *B. Jonson*.

You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me
The laying on myself; where now you are fain
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

4. In *her.*, same as *water-budget*.

dosser[2] (dos'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *doss*[2], a hassock (also, a mattress?), + *-er*[1].] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A *dosser* is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator*, No. 3059, p. 237.

doss-house (dos'hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny *doss-house* and the expensive Peabody or Waterlow building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 281.

dossière (dos-i-ār'), *n.* [OF. *dossiere*, *doussiere*, a curtain: see *dosser*[1].] In *armor*, a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansière in front.

dossil, dossel[2] (dos'il, -el), *n.* [< ME. *dosil*, *dosylle*, *doselle*, *dosele*, *dussel*, < OF. *dosil*, *douzil*, *dousil* = Pr. *dozil*, < ML. *docillus*, *ducillus*, *duciculus*, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, < L. *ducere*, lead, conduct: see *duct*.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hei caste away the *dosils*, that win orn [ran] abroad.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. In *surg.*, a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound. — 5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil*.]

dost (dust). The second person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

dot[1] (dot), *n.* [< ME. **dot* (not found), < AS. *dott*, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

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dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte*, *dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dott*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dottle;* also (< AS. *dott*) AS. *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

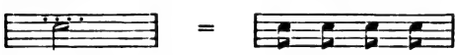
Specifically—(*a*) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka *dots* in women's dress-fabrics. (*b*) In *writing* and *printing*, a minute round spot serving—(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of *i* and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of ä, ȧ, ạ, etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The *dot* on the letter [i] came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(*c*) In *musical notation:* (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (*d*) In *embroidery*, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (*e*) In *plastering:* (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

dot[1] (dot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [< *dot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to *dot* an i; to *dot* a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a *dotted* line.
Cook, Voyages, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge gnarl'd olives shine.
M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were *dotted* leafy trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc.—**Dotted manner** (F. *manière criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the *dotted manner*.—**Dotted note** or **rest**, in *musical notation*, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*[1], *n.* (*c*) (1).—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.

II. *intrans.* To make dots or spots.—**To dot and carry**, or **carry one**, etc., in performing addition, as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular
As schoolboy's *dot and carry*.
Lowell, Origin of Didactic Poetry.

To dot and go one, to walk like one with a peg-leg.

dot[2] (dot), *n.* [< F. *dot* = Pr. *dot* = Sp. Pg. *dote* = It. *dote*, *dota*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dote*[2] (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower*[2].] In *mod. civil law*, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property. It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the *dot* of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 319.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *dotage;* < *dote*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anoon, and in his age
He goothe oute of his kynde into *dotage*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in *dotage* full depe dreuyn, by faith,
ffor the wille of a woman, & no whe ellis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9749.

Nay, but this *dotage* of our general's
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish *dotages* of such ignorant Barbarians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 254.

Sure, some *dotage*
Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning
To eloquence. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the *dotages* of Superstition.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

dotal (dō'tal), *a.* [< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotal* = It. *dotale*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

dotant† (dō'tant), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-ant*[1].] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the palsied intercession of such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

dotard (dō'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dottard;* < ME. *dotard;* < *dote*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And thouz this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Disputen of this deyte as *dotardes* schulden,
The more the matere is moved the [masedere hy] worthen.
Piers Plowman's Creds (E. E. T. S.), l. 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a *dotard*.
Macaulay, History.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. —3. An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or *dotards*, and not trees at their full height.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

II. *a.* 1. Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung
But wakes a *dotard* smile.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Manie *dottarde* and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde, which are contynuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *Lansdowne MS.* (1613), 165.

dotardly (dō'tärd-li), *a.* [< *dotard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dotard; weak.

dotardy (dō'tär-di), *n.* [< *dotard* + *-y*[3].] The state of being a dotard.

dotation (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dotation* = Sp. *dotación* = Pg. *dotação* = It. *dotazione*, < ML. *dotatio(n-)*, < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] 1. The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—2. Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His *dotation* and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 160.

Sometimes these *dotations* were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

dotchin (doch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *toh*, take up in the hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver



Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

dote[1] (dōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *doat;* < ME. *dotien*, *doten*, dote (not in AS.), = OD. *doten*, dote, mope, D. *dutten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *dut*, a nap, sleep, dotage), = Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dott*, nodding, *dottr*, a nodder), = MHG. *tūzen*, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. *redoter*, F. *radoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol maken him *doten* anon ryght.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 430.

Wise men will deme it we *dote*,
But if we make ende of oure note.
York Plays, p. 305.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that *dotes* for elde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 125.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

When an old Woman begins to *doat*, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berlifitzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and *doting* old man.
Poe, Tales, I. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *dote on* a sweetheart; he *dotes upon* oysters.

Aholah . . . *doted on* her lovers, *on* the Assyrians.
Ezek. xxiii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less *doated upon* a Wife than he [Henry IV.]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and *dote*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II.† *trans.* To love to excess.

Why wilt thou *dote* thyself
Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Why, know love *doats* the fates,
Jove groanes beneath his waight.
Marston, Sophonisba, v. 1.

dote[1]† (dōt), *n.* [< ME. *dote;* < *dote*[1], *v.*] 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,
Thou *dote*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.
Boyd, Last Battell, p. 529.

dote[2]† (dōt), *n.* [< F. *dot*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2] and *dower*.] 1. Same as *dot*[2].

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of *dote* nor douaire.
Wyatt, To Cromwell, April 12, 1540.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain *dotes* (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find those endowments in thy soul here. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

Cor. Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee,
With which thy brainless youth can equal me.
Men. The *dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove
Myself deserv's that choice, are onely love.
R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dote[2]† (dōt), *v. t.* [< F. *doter*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dow*[4].] To endow; give as endowment.

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Manie kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres be erecting schooles, and *doting* revennues to their maintenance. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

doted† (dō'ted), *a.* [= Sc. *doited*, q. v.; < ME. *doted*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, dote: see *dote*[1].] 1. Stupid; foolish.

Senceless speach and *doted* ignorance.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees.
Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophesie (1604).

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow. *Bp. Howson*, Sermons, p. 33.

dotehead†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *head*.] A dotard.

And the *dotehead* was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 350.

dotel†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-el*; equiv. to *doter*.] A dotard. *Davies*.

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken *dotel* is a meet schoolmaster. *Pilkington*, Works, p. 586.

doter (dō'tėr), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *dotard* and *dotel*.] 1†. One whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.

What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. One who dotes; one who bestows excessive fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*.

Thus we see what fine conclusions these *doters upon* body (though accounted great masters of logic) made.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

doth (duth or dōth). The third person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

Dothidea (dō-thid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They are mostly parasitic, forming pulvinate stromata on leaves or branches. Some species which were formerly classed in this genus are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

Dothideaceæ (dō-thid-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead vegetable substances.

dothienenteritis (doth'i-en-en-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *δοθιήν*, a small abscess, a boil, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (doth-i-en-tę-rī'tis), *n.* Same as *dothienenteritis*.

doting (dō'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dote*[1], *v.*] 1. Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more *doting*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the *doting* recollections of age to overcome me.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her *doting* sire would call
His Maud the merriest of them all.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled *doating*.

dotingly (dō'ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled *doatingly*.

They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are *doatingly* fond of that scrap of Grecian knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Thus did those tender hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlots language.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

doting-piece† (dō'ting-pēs), *n.* [< *doting*, verbal n. of *dote*[1], *v.*, + *piece*.] A person or thing dotingly loved; a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your *doating-piece*." *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dō'tish), *a.* [< *dote*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their *dotish* foolishnesse. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dot'kin), *n.* Same as *doitkin*.

Doto (dō'tō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δωτώ, the name of a Nereid, lit. giver, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Pinnotheridæ*. — 2. A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendronotidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dotoidæ*. *D. coronata* is a small brilliantly spotted species.



Doto coronata, about natural size.

dotoid (dō'toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Dotoidæ*.

Dotoidæ (dō-tō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doto* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doto*, containing sea-slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup-shaped cavities, and the branchiæ are papillose.

dot-punch (dot'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

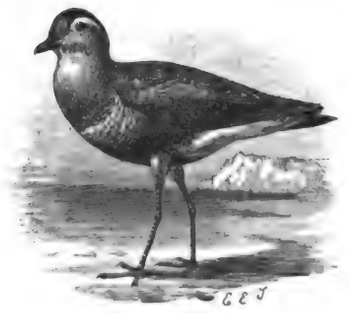
dot-stitch (dot'stich), *n.* A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.

dottard (dot'ärd), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.

dotter (dot'ėr), *n.* A tool for making dots; specifically, a small instrument, made in various forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird's-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes [in bird's-eye maple] by dabbing with the *dotter*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

dotterel (dot'ėr-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dotterell*, *dottrel*, *dotrel*; < ME. *dotrelle*, a stupid or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotien*, *doten*, dote, be stupid: see *dote*[1].] 1. The popular name of a kind of plover, *Ægialites* or *Eudromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe and Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate regions in April and May, and again in September and October. The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces; the bill is an inch long; the general plumage is much variegated above; the belly is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allowing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.



Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon*.

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Hence — 2. A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.
B. He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions. *May*, Old Couple.

3†. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3: also used attributively.

Som old *dotterell* trees.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

To dor the dotterel†. See *dor*[2].

dotting-pen (dot'ing-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the surface over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with ink.

dottle (dot'l), *n.* [Also written *dottel*; < ME. *dottel*, *dotelle*, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. *dutte*, a plug), ult. < AS. *dott*, E. *dot*, a point, > *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up: see *dot*[1] and *dit*[1].] 1. A plug or tap of a vessel. — 2. A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe *dottles*," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dot'rel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.

dot-wheel (dot'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in bookbinding and other leather-work, also a larger tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty (dō'ti), *a.* [< *dote*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *doted*, *dotard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be *doty* in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 8.

douane (dö-än'), *n.* [< F. *douane*, customs duties, a custom-house, = Pr. *doana* = It. *dogana* for *doana* = ML. *duana*, < Sp. Pg. *aduana*, a duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. *diván*, obs. form of *divan*, divan), < Ar. *al*, the, + *diwān*, a court of revenue, minister of revenue, council, divan, etc.: see *divan* and *dewan*. Hence the surname *Duane*.] A custom-house.

While the *Douane* remained here, no accident of that kind happened. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 491.

douar, dowar (dou'är), *n.* [< Ar. *daur*, a circle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vulgar crowded the ground, disposed in *dowars*, or circles for penning cattle. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 418.

doub, *n.* See *doob*.

double (dub'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble*, *dobble*; < ME. *double*, *doble*, *dubble*, *duble* = D. *dubbel*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = LG. *dubbel*, *dobbel* = G. *doppel*, *doppelt*, a., = Dan. *dobbelt*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = Sw. *dubbel*, a., double, < OF. *double*, *doble*, *duble*, F. *double* = Pr. *doble* = Sp. *doblo*, now usually *doble* = Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio* (also Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, E. *duple*), < L. *duplus*, double, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to E. *full*: see *full*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a *double* leaf; a *double* chin.

So we grew together,
Like to a *double* cherry, seeming parted;
But yet a union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Hee seemes not one, but *double*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Let . . .
The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow!
Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a *double* office; to play a *double* part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the *double* capacity of teacher and representative.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

He [Clive] had to bear the *double* odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having *double* the capacity of another; a decoction of *double* strength; a *double* bed.

Take *double* money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me.
2 Ki. ii. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength: as, *double* ale; a *double* letter.

The haubreke was so stronge of *dubble* maile, and the squyer so full of prowesse, that he ne meved not for the stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good *double* beer, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

With flattering lips and with a *double* heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

You are too *double*
In your dissimulation. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a *double* tongue, and an ambiguous look, that about once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.
Steele, Lover, No. 7.

6. In *bot.*, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers. — 7. In *entom.*, geminate; being in pairs. — 8. In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a *double* bassoon, a *double* open diapason stop, etc. — **Apparent double point.** See *apparent*. — **Cross double-claved**, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or having the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

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warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed**, in *her.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crosslet crossly.*—**Cross double-parted.** See *cross*1.—**Cross double-parted fiory**, in *her.*, a cross flory of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double portant**, in *her.*, same as *cross doublé* (which see, under *cross*1).—**Double action**, in *mech.*: (*a*) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (*b*) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action*, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See *double-acting.*—**Double algebra.** (*a*) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (*b*) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon**, a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle**, a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double bourdon**, the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *anc. pros.*, same as *diplasic class.* See *diplasic.*—**Double consonant**, a character representing two consonant-signs, as $x = ks$, Greek $\psi = ps$.—**Double contact**, contact at two points.—**Double crown**, an English printing-paper of the size 20 × 30 inches.—**Double-current working**, in *teleg.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver**, in *musical notation*, a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double gloster**, a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial**, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image**, the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe**, a Portuguese coin, the double Joannes, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

> The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore,
> And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the sea.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 × 38 inches.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole**, a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about $8: but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about $9.20.—**Double point** (NL. *punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot**, an English printing-paper of the size 17 × 25½ inches.—**Double question**, one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

> A *double question* standeth not in one woorde, but in two several sentences, as thus: Is the studie of Philosophie praise worthie, or is it not?
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Double rose. See *rose.*—**Double royal**, an American printing-paper of the size 26 × 40 inches.—**Double secant** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture.** See *sense.*—**Double shuffle.** See *shuffle.*—**Double sixes.** (*a*) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (*b*) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider.** See *slider.*—**Double spiral**, in *math.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent**, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane**, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent.** See *crescent.* (For other phrases, as *double bar, consciousness, function, relation, refraction*, etc., see the nouns.) [*Double* is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double*-headed, *double*-jointed.]

II. *n.* **1.** A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

> And whereas he saith the emperour had but for his part a *dobble*, as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those partes, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 353.

> If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. Ex. xxii. 7.

> In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

> It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the *double* will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

> When each *double* and disguise
> To baffle the pursuit he tries.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 2.

Hence—**3.** A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

> Often Lord Rothschild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the *doubles*, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

> I would now rip up . . .
> All their arch-villanies and all their *doubles*,
> Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

> No gloom that stately shape can hide,
> No change uncrown its brow; behold!
> Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,
> Earth has no *double* from its mould!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Birthday of Daniel Webster, Jan. 18, 1856.

> My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.
> *E. E. Hale*, My Double.

> It seemed as if her *double* had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

> The host of hay-cocks seemed to float
> With *doubles* in the water.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 10.

Hence—**6.** A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—**7.** A fold or plait; a doubling.

> Rolled up in sevenfold *double*. *Marston.*

8. *Milit.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).—**9.** In *music*: (*a*) A variation. (*b*) A repetition of words in a song. (*c*) [F.] A turn. (*d*) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (*e*) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (*f*) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandsire.*—**10.** *Eccles.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See *feast*, and *to double an antiphon.*—**11.** In *whist*, the scoring of one or two points only by the losers: it counts two points toward the value of the rubber.—**12.** In *bridge*, an increase in the value of the trick points.—**13.** *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles*, played by one on a side.—**14.** In *printing*, same as *doublet.*—**15.** *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—**To make a double**, in *shooting*, to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun.

double (dub′l), *adv.* [< *double*, *a.*] Twice; doubly.

> To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
> Is to do it *double*, *double* to be damn'd too.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

> None *Double* see like Men in Love. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 5.

Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.—**To carry double**, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

> His father, without any trouble,
> Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear,
> For his gelding had oft *carried double*.
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 345).

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness.

double (dub′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled*, ppr. *doubling*. [Early mod. E. also *dubble*; < ME. *doublen, doblen, dublen, dubblen*, < OF. *doubler, dobler*, F. *doubler* = Pr. Sp. *doblar* = Pg. *dobrar* = It. *doppiare* (cf. D. *dubbelen, ver-dubbelen* = G. *doppeln, ver-doppeln* = Dan. *for-doble* = Sw. *för-dubbla*, double, = MLG. *dobbelen, dubbelen* = Dan. *doble* = Sw. *dobbla*, gamble, play, with dice), < ML. *duplare*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* a task.

> As if equitie pretended were not iniquitie *doubled*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

> All his ills are made
> Less by your bearing part; his good is *doubled*
> By your communicating.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force *doubles* our own.

> *Doubling* all his master's vice of pride.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to *double* a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to *double* a blanket *lengthwise* or *crosswise*; to *double up* a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to *double over* a leaf in a book; to *double down* the corner of a page.

> Thou . . . shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

> He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces;
> And *doubled down* the useful places.
> *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

> There's a Page *doubled down* in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

> Then the old man
> Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands.
> *Tennyson*, Dora.

5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to *double* a stroke.

> The rebel king
> *Doubled* that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
> Likening his Maker to the grazed ox.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 485.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to *double* Cape Horn.

> Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

> John Gonsalez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him [the prince], resolved to *double* Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 97.

7. In *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—**Doubled glass.** See *glass.*—**To double an antiphon**, to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—**To double and twist**, to add (one thread) to another and twist (them) together.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

> 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles*.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

> *Doubling* and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

> But I began
> To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
> And *double* in and out the boles, and race
> By all the fountains. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

> He *doubled* to his work in a moment, and left the Cantab, who shortly afterwards gave up.
> *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 104.

4. *Milit.*, to march at the double-quick.—**5.** To play tricks; practise deception.

> *Om.* An 't please your honour——
> *Count F.* Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, diligence;
> You *double* with me, come.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

> What penalty and danger you accrue,
> If you be found to *double*. *Webster.*

To double upon. (*a*) *Naval*, to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet. (*b*) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

double-acting (dub′l-ak′ting), *a.* In *mech.*, acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-acting cylinder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

double-bank (dub′l-bank), *v. t.* To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub′l-bangkt, -bencht), *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—**2.** Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.—**Double-banked frigate.** See *frigate.*

double-banker (dub′l-bang′kėr), *n.* Same as *double-banked frigate* (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub′l-bar′eld), *a.* **1.** Having two barrels, as a gun.—**2.** Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

> This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

double-bass (dub′l-bās′), *n.* A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and introduced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* See *double-banked.*

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double-biting (dub′l-bī′ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side: as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

double-bitt (dub′l-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub′l-bod′id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope.*—**Double-bodied signs,** in *astrol.*, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub′l-bres′ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough *double-breasted* waistcoat. *Dickens.*

double-breather (dub′l-brē′ᵺėr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina.* *Haeckel.*

double-brooded (dub′l-brö′ded), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub′l-chärj′), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will *double-charge* thee with dignities. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

double-concave (dub′l-kon′kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave.*

double-cone (dub′l-kōn′), *a.* In *arch.*, consisting of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.



Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

double-convex (dub′l-kon′veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex.*

double-crown (dub′l-kroun′), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in England in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.



Obverse. Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double-darken (dub′l-där′kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise
Such natures *double-darken* gloomy skies.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

double-dealer (dub′l-dē′lėr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a *double dealer.* *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub′l-dē′ling), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his *double-dealing.* *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign *double-dealing.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as *double-dealing* and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

double-decker (dub′l-dek′ėr), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-chambers.—5. A tenement-house having four tenements (two in front and two behind) on each floor.

double d'or (dö′bl dôr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub′l-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub′l-dīd), *p. a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub′l-dī′ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub′l-ē′gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or $20, or £4 2*s.* 2*d.* English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub′l-ejd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied,
"Is *double-edged*, and cuts on either side."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

double-ender (dub′l-en′dėr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Wateree," were carried [by a great sea-wave] nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner. *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dö′bl oṅ-toṅ′dr). [F. *double entendre*, recorded in 1688 and prob. earlier, with the same sense as the phrase *double entente: double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The nearest equivalent in present usage is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre.* *Saturday Rev.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 87.

double-eyed (dub′l-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelie he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not so previlie but the Foxe him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is *double eyed.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

double-face (dub′l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

double-faced (dub′l-fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is double-mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.
Milton, S. A., l. 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and sincerity than to —— A damn'd *double-faced* fellow! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a double-minded man [Warwick]. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

double-facedness (dub′l-fā′sed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our *double-facedness* by sophistry. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 251.

double-first (dub′l-fėrst′), *n.* In Oxford University: (*a*) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 120.

(*b*) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub′l-flou′ėrd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub′l-fůt′ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

double-gear (dub′l-gēr′), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub′l-gild), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall *double gild* his treble guilt. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

double-handed (dub′l-han′ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2†. Double-dealing; deceitful. *Glanville.*

double-headed (dub′l-hed′ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads: as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—2. Supposed to have two heads: as, ★the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbæna).

double-header (dub′l-hed′ėr), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header.* *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub′l-här′ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub′l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub′l-lok), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub′l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones.*

double-man (dub′l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first.*

double-manned (dub′l-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub′l-mē′ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

double-milled (dub′l-mild), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub′l-mīn′ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. i. 8.

double-mindedness (dub′l-mīn′ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub′l-nā′tůrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two of death. *Young*, Night Thoughts.

doubleness (dub′l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *doublenesse*; < *double* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with prolification, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Doubleness* is strongly inherited. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in oure dayes nis but covetise,
Doubleness and tresoun and envye,
Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub′l-nos′trild), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina.* *Haeckel.*

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double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* *Milit.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.
The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *adv.* *Milit.*, in double-quick step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Milit.*, to march in double-quick step.

II. *trans.* *Milit.*, to cause to march in double-quick step: as, the colonel *double-quicked* them.

Berry *double-quicked* his men to the point, but was too late. *The Century*, XXXV. 962.

doubler[1] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< *double*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *dobbelaar* = ODan. *doblere* = Dan. *dobler*, gambler, gamester.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Bennet's *Doubler*, the latest is Holtz's machine.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—5. Same as *double-ripper*.—**Norremberg doubler**, a form of polariscope.

doubler[2] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *doubler*, *dobler*, *dobeler*, < OF. *doublier* (= Pr. *dobler*, *doblier*), a large plate, < *double*, double: see *double*, *a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minsheu.* [Now prov. Eng.]

And wisshed witterly with wille ful egre,
That dishes and *dobleres* bifor this ilke doctour,
Were molten led in his maw!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 81.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
A dysche other a *dobler*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1146.

double-ripper (dub'l-rip'ėr), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler*, *double-runner*, *bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity. *Newspaper*.

double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

double-runner (dub'l-run'ėr), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

double-shining (dub'l-shī'ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney*.

double-shot (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

double-snipe (dub'l-snīp'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

double-stop (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

double-stopping (dub'l-stop'ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.



Double-struck Coin of Chersonesus in Crete, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

double-struck (dub'l-struk), *a.* In *numis.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or inscription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while ★the specimen was being struck off from the die.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* [< ME. *dublet*, *dobbelet*, *doblette*, *doplyt*, etc., < OF. *doublet*, m., also *doublette*, F. *doublet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doublier*; cf. *doublier*, *doublour*, lining for a garment), < *double*, double, + dim. *-et*.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
N. Grew, Museum.

The occurrence of *doublets*, or pairs of variant versions.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.

Specifically—(*a*) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *double*. (*b*) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word; one of two (or, by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. Doublets are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison*, *benediction*; *malison*, *malediction*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm*, *alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *church*, *kirk*; *lord*, *laird*, etc.). See *dimorphism*, 5. (*c*) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (*d*) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *doublets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(*a*) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 330.

(*b*) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic doublet*. The *Wollaston doublet* (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 23.

3†. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *doublets* still.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak? . . .
To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *doublets*.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or



1. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, having sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his *dublett* euery hoole.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

silken *doublet!* a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Whether matrons of the holy assembly
May lay their hair out, or wear *doublets*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

Doublet of defense or **fence**†, a brigandine.—**To dight one's doublet.** See *dight*.

double-time (dub'l-tīm'), *n.* *Milit.*, same as ★*double-quick*.

double-tongue† (dub'l-tung'), *n.* [ME. *double-tonge*.] Duplicity; deceitfulness.

Now comith the sinne of *double tonge*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

double-tongue (dub'l-tung), *v. i.* In *music*, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.
1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), *a.* *Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower top-★sail yard-arms.

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), *n.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

doubletree (dub'l-trē), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), *n.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "*double-trouble*."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

double-worked (dub'l-wėrkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*. *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 100.

★**doubling** (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *double*, *v.*] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (*b*) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (*c*) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl.* *Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare.]—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**Doubling of the bow.** See *bow*[3].

doubling (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; manœuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, absurd, and obscure.
Walpole, Letters, II. 484.

★**doubling-frame** (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [< F. *doublon*, < Sp. *doblón* (= Pg. *dobrão* = It. *doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to $8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to $7.87. The current doubloon of Spain and Cuba (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth $5.02. The old



Obverse. Reverse.

Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double doubloon, also called *doubloon onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The doubloon of Chile is equivalent to $3.65.

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They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French ambassador] a box of *doubloons*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

For fools are *doubly* fools, endeav'ring to be wise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone,
We *doubly* feel ourselves alone.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.

doubt[1] (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout, doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten, dowten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, doubt, < OF. *douter, duter, doter*, later *doubter*, mod. F. *douter*, doubt, fear, = Pr. *duptar, doptar* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *duvidar* = It. *dottare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bi-*, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. *δοιή*, doubt; Skt. *dvaya*, twofold; Goth. *tweifls* = Dan. *tvivl* = Sw. *tvifvel* = G. *zweifel* = D. *twijfel*, doubt; AS. *tweó*, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubt*[1], *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitate, dubitation*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *dowten* comunly to whom men schulde restore the godes that thei have geten with wronge.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of chesse, sealles, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

He began to *doubt* of everything
Amidst that world of lies.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

2†. To be in fear; be afraid.

Tho *douteden* the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren.
Geburt Jesu, l. 515.

Who so *doutes* for her menace,
Have he never syght off Goddes face.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6783.

Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he *douted* moche of treson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

II. *trans.* 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse:
But that I *doubt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again,
E'en as I *doubt* not that fresh misery
I there shall gather as the days pass by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo *duteth* me to lite."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,
In my defence, have kill'd an officer.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii: 1.

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his end also. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 296.

I *doubt* her affections are farther engaged than we imagine. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amaunt . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than couered hym with his shelde, for sore he *douted* his heede, whereon was no more but the coyfe of mayle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

He is so devoted to his book,
As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.

4†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche *dut* he his dreme, & dred hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13834.

Ho so *douteth* Jhesu Crist, him ne failleth noȝt.
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.

Philip . . .
Doughtye men *douten* for dreedful hee seemes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 167.

As soone as he saugh the grete devell he lete renne to hym, for nothinge he hym *douted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

5†. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

doubt[1] (dout), *n.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute, dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, doubt, < OF. *doute, dute, dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte, dubte* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *duvida* = It. *dotta*, doubt; from the verb: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When I say that Descartes consecrated *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bonys were Petris and whether wer Paulis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77.

Give me leave to tell you, it would seem a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assaulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 47.

5†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The *dute* of deth is swithe stronge.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*. *Berners.*

In doubt, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang *in doubt* before thee.
Deut. xxviii. 66.

Methodic doubt, doubt feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian doubt respecting one's own existence.—**No doubt**, without question; certainly.—**Objective doubt**, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—**Subjective doubt**, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—**To hang in doubt, to make no doubt.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

doubt[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *redoubt*[2], q. v.] A redoubt. *Davies.*

Forward be all your hands,
Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,
Jove will go with us to their walls.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable, dutable*, < OF. **doutable*, later *doubtable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoubtable*, fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter, doter*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy citee is assayled
Thourgh knyghtis of thyn owne table,
God wote thi lordship is *doutable!*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6274.

Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement usen thei non there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.

doubtance†, *n.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutaunce, dotaunce*, < OF. *dotance, dutance* = Pr. *duptansa, doptansa* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, fear, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. *Chaucer.*

Eglentine, thys Kinges doughter fre,
Off Paynymes had gret fere and *doubtance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. *douted, duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2†. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

Domys the doghty, *doutid* in fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6350.

So sholde ye be the more dredde and *douted* thourgh euery londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To *doubted* Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

doubtedly† (dou'ted-li), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may haue double meaning, . . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholy our matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'tėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 67.

doubtful (dout'fûl), *a.* [< *doubt*[1] + *-ful*. The earlier adj. was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Wouter in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day
Of chill and slowly greening spring.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,
The white kine glimmer'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget
The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 280.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,
Before thou shalt inherit.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtfull* of their bad vsage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would haue warres with Opechankanough so long as he had any thing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 86.

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I came. *Milton*, S. A., l. 732.

8. In *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.=**Syn. 1.** Uncertain, undecided.—**2.** *Dubious, Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); problematic, enigmatical.

doubtfully (dout'fûl-i), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speake or write *doubtfully*, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.
State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretel!
In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tints softly with each other blended,
Hues *doubtfully* begun and ended.
Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

doubtfulness (dout'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* bearing rule.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwales there be one maner of words that goe before, and also one maner of wordes ende the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Logic, fol. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.

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Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtingly (dou'ting-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtingly*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 176.

doubtless (dout'les), *a.* and *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *douteles*, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employ'd in building the pyramids. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

doubtous†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, *dotous*, < OF. *doutos*, *dotus*, F. *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, *duptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *duvidoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceiue, or *doubtouse* and hard to vnderstande. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 457.

doubtously†, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, *doutusli*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*[2].] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the des, but *doutusli* after
He stared on his stepmoder stifli a while.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4338.

doubtsome†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. E. *doutsum*; < *doubt*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Anceps [L.]. . . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubtsome*. *Calepini*, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605).

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt. *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

douc (dōk), *n.* [< F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (Sc. pron. dös), *a.* [Sc., also *douse*; < ME. *douce*, < OF. F. *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] **1.**† Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Diues in deyntees lyued and in *douce* vye [life]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*. *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 183).

There were some pretty Gallas, *douce*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 473.

douced† (dōʹsed), *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (dösʹli), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*[2].] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament. *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (dösʹnes), *n.* **1.** Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.]—**2.**† Sweetness. *Davies*.

Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 166.

douceperet, *n.* See *douzepere*.

doucet†, *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME., < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, F. *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulcet*. II. *n.* 1. ME. *doucette*, *dowcette*, *dowcete*, a kind of pasty. 2. ME. *doucet*, *doucette*, *doucete*, < OF. *doucette*, also called *doucine*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps kind of flute; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* floure!
Adieu, my lady of full gret valoure!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3898.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or *dowcettes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.

Dousette, a lytell flawne, dariolle. *Palsgrave*.

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .
That craftily begunne to pipe
Bothe in *doucet* and in riede. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *dowcet*, *dowset*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *dowcets*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

douceur (dö-sėrʹ), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douceur*, *dusör* = Sw. *dusör*, reward, < F. *douceur*, sweetness, a present, < OF. *douçor*, *dolçor*, *dulçor* (> ME. *dousour*) = Pr. *dolzor* = Sp. *dulzor* = Pg. *dulçor*, < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] **1**†. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for synglerty o hyr *dousour*,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chesterfield*.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3†. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *douceurs*, in which you have a great share. *Lord Lyttelton* (1771), in Correspondence of David Garrick, I. 440.

douche (döshʹ), *n.* [F., a douche, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < *docciare* = F. *doucher*, pour, < ML. **ductiare*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct. Cf. *conduit*[1], of the same ult. origin.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.—**2.** An instrument for administering such a jet. Douches are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.—**Douche filiforme**. Same as *aquapuncture*.

doucine (dö-sēnʹ), *n.* [F.] In *arch.*, a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

doucker (dōʹkėr), *n.* Same as *ducker*.

dough (dō), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dou*, *dogh*, *dog*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *dāh*, dat. *dāge* = D. and LG. *deeg* = OHG. MHG. *teic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; < √ **dig*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form, = L. *fingere* (*fig-*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *fictile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. **θιχ* in *τείχος*, wall, = Skt. √ *dih*, stroke, smear.] **1.** A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barly *dough*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new *dow* many times. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3†. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little Cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See *cake*[1].

dough (dō), *v. t.* [< *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is sevar máte (cebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing in*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dōʹbākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

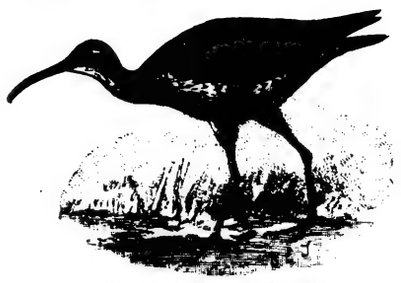
Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *dowbak'd*, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us, their politick lords and rulers, in a moment. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

dough-balls (dōʹbâlz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the subclass *Florideæ*.

In its typical form Polysiphonia Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 171.

dough-bird (dōʹbėrd), *n.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius*



Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

borealis, the smallest American species of the genus *Numenius*. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also *doe-bird*.

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. *Shore Birds*, p. 12.

dough-boy† (dōʹboi), *n.* *Naut.*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

dough-brake (dōʹbrāk), *n.* A power-machine for rolling dough into sheets ready for the cracker-cutting machine. It consists essentially of rolls for pressing the dough into sheets.

dougher† (dōʹėr), *n.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-er*[1].] A baker.

And moreouer, that all *Dowers* of the Cite, and suburbis of the same, grynd att the Cite-is myllis, and noo where els, as long as they mey have sufficiaunt grist. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface (dōʹfās), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by eighteen northern *dough-faces*." *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

Fer any office, small or gret,
I couldn't ax with no face,
Without I'd ben, thru dry and wet,
Th' unrizzest kind o' *doughface*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*. Quoted in *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 497.

doughfaced (dōʹfāst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfaceism (dōʹfāʹsizm), *n.* [< *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a doughface; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dōʹi-nes), *n.* [< *doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dōʹing-ma-shēnʹ), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a lever a number of knives are caused to rise through slits in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into rolls, biscuits, loaves, etc. Properly called a *dough divider*.

dough-kneaded (dōʹnēʹded), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton*.

dough-kneader (dōʹnēʹdėr), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dōʹmāʹkėr), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the bakehouse, and is delivered into one of Pfleiderer's sifting-machines, in which,

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by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minutes, and from this into the *dough-maker* or kneading-machine. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dō'nut), *n.* [Also dial. *donnot;* < *dough* + *nut.*] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or olykoeks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract.

Dough-nut-day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called dough-nuts, wherwith the youngsters are plentifully regaled. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

dough-raiser (dō'rā'zėr), *n.* In *bread-making*, a sheet-metal closet, heated by steam or hot-water baths, in which pans of dough are placed to rise. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Properly a *proofing-box.*

doughty†, **douhty**†, *n.* [< ME. *dought, douthe, duthe, dugeth, dogeth,* < AS. *duguth, dugoth* (= OFries. *duged* = MLG. *ducht, doget, dogent,* LG. *dögt* = OHG. *tugundi, tugund, tugathi, tugad, tuged,* MHG. *tugende, tugent, tuget,* G. *tugend* = Icel. *dygdh* = Sw. *dygd* = Dan. *dyd*), excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; < *dugan*, be strong: see *dow*[1], and cf. *doughty.*] 1. Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—2. Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day doubble on the dece watȝ the *douth* serued,
Fro the kyng watȝ cummen with knyȝtes in to the halle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 61.

dought (Sc. pron. duċht). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dow*[1].

doughter†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *daughter.*

doughtily (dou'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *douhteli, doughtiliche,* etc.; < *doughty* + *-ly*[2].] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How *doghtely* he did that day with his hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *douhtynesse, duhtigness;* < *doughty* + *-ness.*] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend, dow*-ing, or *Dought-iness*), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

dough-trough (dō'trôf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser.*

doughty (dou'ti), *a.* [< ME. *doughty, douhty, dohty, duhti,* etc., < AS. *dohtig,* also umlauted *dyhtig,* strong, valiant, good, = MLG. *duchtig,* LG. *dügtig* = OHG. *tühtic,* MHG. G. *tüchtig* = Icel. *dygdhugr* = Sw. *dugtig* = Dan. *dygtig,* able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. *tuht,* strength, activity, < OHG. *tugan* = AS. *dugan,* etc., be strong, etc., E. *dow*[1], *do*[2]: see *dow*[1], *do*[2].] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroculus the proude, a prise mon of werre;
With Diomed, a *doughti* mon & dernist of hond,
A stronge man in stoure & stuernist in fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Full many *doughtie* knightes he in his dayes
Had doen to death, subdewde in equall frayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 26.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau revived again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 69.

But there is something solid and *doughty* in the man [Dryden] that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou'ti-han'ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you, and have fought
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been
Each man's like mine. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dō'i), *a.* [< *dough* + *-y*[1].] 1. Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Douglas heart, ring. See *heart, ring.*

douk (dök), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doukar, *n.* A dialectal form of *ducker*, 3.

doulia (dō'li-ạ), *n.* See *dulia.*

doulocracy† (dō-lok'ra-si), *n.* See *dulocracy.*

doum-palm, *n.* See *doom-palm.*

doundaké, doundaké bark. See *bark*[2].

doup (doup), *n.* [Sc., also written *dowp, dolp;* appar. < Dan. **dup*, Sw. **dopp* in comp. Cf. Dan. *dupsko* = Sw. *doppsko* (*sko* = E. *shoe*), ferrule.] 1. Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-*doup.*

The wight and doughty captains a'
Upo' their *doups* sat down.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the leashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "*doups*" fixed to a headle. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 198.

doupion, *n.* See *dupion.*

dour (dör), *a.* [Sc. form of *dure, a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* an' din.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these *dour*-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dō'rạ), *n.* See *durra.*

douree (dō'rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

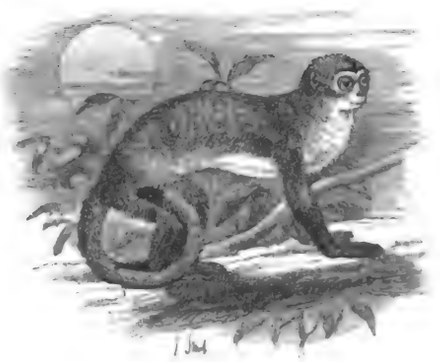
dourlach (dör'laċh), *n.* See *dorlach.*

dourness (dör'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Scotch.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic *dourness*. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 309.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a *dourness*, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen. *The Nation*, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

douroucouli (dö-rö-kö'li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South



Douroucouli (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes.* Also written *durukuli.*

douse[1] (dous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse*, formerly *douze, douce, dause*, etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dunsa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*duns*, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. *dunse*, thump. Cf. *douse*[2].] I. *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . *douz'd* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 515.

The Captain gave me my bath, by *dousing* me with buckets from the house on deck. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

douse[2], **dowse**[2] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused, dowsed*, ppr. *dousing, dowsing.* [Cf. Sc. *douss, douce, doyce*, throw; *dusch*, rush, fall with a noise, < ME. *duschen, dusshen*, rush, fall; cf. Norw. *dusa*, break, cast down from, OD. *doesen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen, dusen*, strike, run against, East Fries. *dössen*, strike. See also *doss*[1] and *dust*[1], which appear to be connected.] 1. To strike.

Dowse, to give a blow on the face, strike. *Bailey.*

2. *Naut.*, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they *daused* their topsailes, and desired the man of warre to come aboord them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we *doused* the skysails, but kept the weather studding-sails on her. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse[2] (dous), *n.* [Also written *dowse;* Sc. *douce, doyce, douss*, etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of him. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

douse[3] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse;* perhaps a particular use of *douse*[2]. Usually taken as a corruption of *dout*[1], but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *dwēscan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.]—**Douse the glim.** See *glim.*

douser (dou'sėr), *n.* [< *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dowser.*

dousing-chock (dou'sing-chok), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

dousing-rod (dou'sing-rod), *n.* [< *dousing*, ppr. of *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *rod.*] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the *dousing-rod* he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. *Caroline Fox*, Mem. Old Friends.

dout[1]† (dout), *v. t.* [Contr. of *do out*, ME. *don ut*, i. e., put out: see *do*[1], and cf. *doff, don, dup.*] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze,
But that this folly *douts* it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

dout[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutance†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubtance.*

doute†, *v. t.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutelest, *a.* and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless.*

douth†, *n.* [OE. *dugup*, worth, manhood.] Virtue; excellence; manhood; men collectively.

douzeperet, douceperet, *n.* [An archaism in Spenser; ME. *doseper, dosyper*, sing., developed from pl. *dozepers, duzeparis, duze pers, dosse pers*, etc., < OF. *doze* (*douze, duze*, etc.) *pers* (*pars*), mod. F. *les douze pairs*, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: *doze, douze*, mod. F. *douze*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve (see *duodecimal, dozen*); *per*, mod. F. *pair*, peer (see *peer*[1], *pair, par*).] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France, renowned in fiction.

Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan,
The Freinsce heo cleopeden *duzze pers* [var. *dosseperes*].
Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre,
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!
I ame the *dussepere* and duke he dubbede with his hondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

For to brynge this warre to the more effectuall ende, he [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters are callyd *doseperys*, or kynge, of ye which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lordes.
Fabyan, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty *Douzeperе*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 31.

★**dove**[1] (duv), *n.* [= Sc. *doo, dow*, < ME. *dove, douve, dowve, duve*, < AS. **dūfe* = OS. *dūbha* = D. *duif* = LG. *duve* = OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *toube*, G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Sw. *dufva* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dūbō*, a dove, lit. a diver, < AS. *dūfan*, etc., E. *dive*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form **dūfe* is not recorded (but cf. *dūfe-doppa*, translating L. *pelicanus:* see under *divedapper, didapper*), the name *culfre*, E. *culver*[1], q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. < L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*[1].] 1. Any bird of the family *Columbidæ;* a pigeon. The word has no more



Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon;* in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

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a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-*dove*, turtle-*dove*, stock-*dove*, ground-*dove*, quail-*dove*, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a *dove* upon him. Luke iii. 22.

Oft I heard the tender *dove*
In firry woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 203.

dove[2] (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.

dove[3] (dōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unrecorded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. *dofung*, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. *dover*, also *doven*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofna*, become dead or heavy (cf. *dofi*, torpor), = Sw. *domna*, become numb, *dofna*, numb; cf. Dan. *dōve*, blunt, *bedōve*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dowf*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dove-color (duv'kul'or), *n.* In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

dove-cote (duv'kōt), *n.* [< ME. *dove-cote*, *dowe-cote* (cf. Sc. *dowcate*), < *dove* + *cote*: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

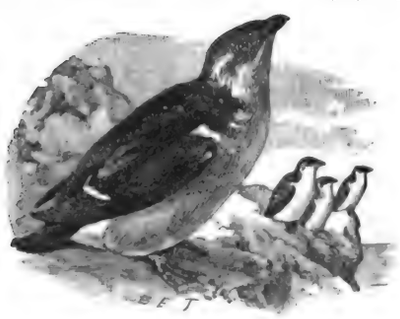
Like an eagle in a *dove-cote*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

dove-dock (duv'dok), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

dove-eyed (duv'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (duv'hous), *n.* A dove-cote. *Shak.*

dovekie (duv'ki), *n.* [Appar. < *dove*[1] + dim. *-kie*.] The sea-dove or little auk, *Alle alle* or *Alle nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidæ*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to



Dovekie (*Alle alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8½ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Alle*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three *dovekies*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 314.

dovelet (duv'let), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A little dove; a young dove.

dove-like (duv'lik), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit
That guides it has the *dove-like* eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

doveling (duv'ling), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my *doveling*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dō'ven), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

dovening (dō'v'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *doven*, *v.*] A slumber. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dove-plant (duv'plant), *n.* The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

dover (dō'vėr), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
An juste's he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to *dover*.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

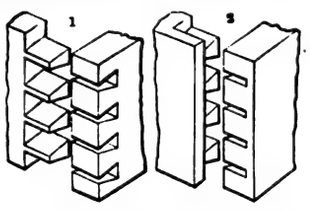
Dover's powder. See *powder*.

dove's-foot (duvz'fůt), *n.* 1. The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—2. The columbine.

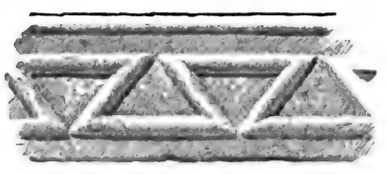
doveship (duv'ship), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ship*.] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our *dove-ship* approve itselfe in meeknesse of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.
Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitie of the Church.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *n.* [< *dove* + *tail*[1]. Cf. equiv. *culvertail*.] In *carp.*, a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of all fastenings or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitered. See also cut under *joint*.—**Dental-cut dovetail**, a dovetail having each part dented to fit into the spaces between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—**Dovetail-file, dovetail-hinge.** See *file*, *hinge*.—**Dovetail-joint**, in *anat.*, the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—**Dovetail-molding**, an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



1. Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing.



Dovetail-molding.—Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—**Dovetail-plates**, in *ship-building*, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern*.—**Dovetail-saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Secret dovetail**, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *v. t.* [< *dovetail*, *n.*] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to *dovetail* the angles of a box.—2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one another, *dove-tailed* by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so crosely indented and whimsically *dove-tailed*, etc.
Burke, American Taxation.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it. *Brougham*.

dovetailed (duv'tāld), *a.* In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *ante*[2].

dove-wood (duv'wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.

dovish† (duv'ish), *a.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dove; innocent.

Contempte of thys worlde, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.
Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

dow[1] (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed*, *dought*. [< ME. *dowen*, *doghen*, *dugen*, *dugen*, pres. ind. *deh*, *deih*, *degh*, later *dowe*, *doghe*, pret. *dought*, *doughte*, *douhte*, *doht*, < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *dēah*, pl. *dugon*, pret. *dohte*) = OS. *dugan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *deugen* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dögen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen*, *tougen*, G. *taugen* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha*, *dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *daug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. *dēah*, Goth. *daug*, being orig. a pret. from a root **dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. *τύχη*, fortune, luck, *τυγχάνειν*, obtain. Hence *dought*, *doughty*. The word *dow*, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb *do*[1], was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do*[1] and *do*[2]. The difference well appears in the AS. line "*dō ā thætte duge*" ('do aye that dows,' i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do*[1] twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] 1†. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh [coffin], as hit *deh* halhe [saints] to donne [do, i. e., put].
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ge, . . . he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne *deih* forto habben. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was cnowen,
That nozt *dowed* bot the deth in the depe stremes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 374.

Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .
That neuer ne *dought* him day
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, ii. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickie's heart it grew sae great,
That ne'er a bit o't he *dought* to eat.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chiels that winna ding,
And *downa* be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire.
Burns, To Miss Ferrier.

dow[2] (dou), *n.* [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough*.] 1. An obsolete form of *dough*.—2. A cake. [Prov. Eng.]

dow[3] (dou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *dove*[1].

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyis command. *Sir D. Lyndsay*.

dow[4]† (dou), *v. t.* [< ME. *dowen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter*: see *dote*[2]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote*[2], *v.*, *dotation*. Cf. *endow*.] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and *dewid* he is also,
And hath possessions and pluralites for pore menis sake.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 196.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I *dowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow[5], *n.* See *dhow*.

dowable† (dou'a-bl), *a.* [< AF. *dowable*; as *dow*[4] + *-able*.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "*dowable* of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84.

dowager (dou'ā-jėr), *n.* [< OF. *douagiere* (ML. *doageria*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *douagier*, *douaigier*, *dowaigier*, adj., < *douage* (as if E. **dowage*), dower, < OF. *douer*, E. *dow*[4], endow: see *dow*[4], *dower*[2].] 1. In *law*, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This *dowager*, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene *Dowager* of Portyngall, without any dower.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

dowagerism (dou'ā-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *dowager* + *-ism*.] The rank or condition of a dowager.

dowaret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dower*[2].

dowar, *n.* See *douar*.

dowcet†, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowd[1] (doud), *a.* [E. dial., < Icel. *daudhr* = AS. *dēad*, E. *dead*: see *dead*.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]

dowd[2] (doud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dowde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dowdy*.

dowdily (dou'di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor *dowdily* behind, the central movement of his age. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

dowdiness (dou'di-nes), *n.* [< *dowdy* + *-ness*.] The state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou'di), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *dawdy*, Sc. *dawdie*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. In no way connected with *dawdle*, idle, trifle: see *dawdle*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dowdies* (-diz).

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A shabbily or ill-dressed woman; a woman dressed without regard to style.

If she be never so fowle a *dowde*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely *dowdy*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

II. *a.* Shabby; ill-dressed; the reverse of stylish: applied to women.

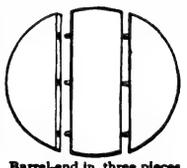
No huswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Pallas in her stockings blue,
Imposing, but a little *dowdy*.
O. W. Holmes, The First Fan.

dowdyish (dou'di-ish), *a.* [< *dowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. < F. *douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave), < ML. **ductillus* (?), dim. of *ductus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduit*[1], and cf. *dossil*. On the other hand, cf. G. *döbel* for **tübel*, < MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tupili*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.


Barrel-end in three pieces joined by Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook.

dowel (dou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [< *dowel*, *n.*] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowi*.

dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), *n.* A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), *n.* A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

dowel-pointer (dou'el-poin'tėr), *n.* A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily driven.

dower[1]†, *n.* See *dougher*.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dower*, *dowere*, *dowayre*, < AF. *dowere*, OF. *doaire*, F. *douaire* = Pr. *dotaire*, < ML. *dotarium* (also *doarium*, after OF.), dower, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2], *dotation*, *dow*[4], *endow*.] 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants *dower*?
He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

He wedded a wife of richest *dower*,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. In *law*, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his omission to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz., the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The *dower* of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe, very similar in general character, often designated as doarium, but differing considerably in detail.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife
With all the *dowers* of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent *dower*,
We feel that we are greater than we know.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv.

Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower**. See *assign*, *v.*—**Inchoate right of dower**, that anticipation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—**To assign dower**. See *assign*.—**To bar dower**, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dower*[2], *n.*] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you, . . .
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above;
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love. *Tennyson*, The Poet.

dower-house (dou'ėr-hous), *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

dowerless (dou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dower* + *-less*[1].] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasant's arms,
To guard your withered age from harms.
E. More, The Colt and the Farmer, Fable 12.

dowery† (dou'ėr-i), *n.* An obsolete form of *dowry*.

dowf (douf), *a.* [Sc., also written *douf*, *dolf*, etc., < Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull, = E. *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dove*[3].] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson*.

They're [Italian lays] *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, *dowf* and dowie,
They're *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Dull; hollow: as, a *dowf* sound. *Jamieson*.

dowie (dou'i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scotch.]

She mauna put on the black, the black,
Nor yet the *dowie* brown.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the coll o' hay,
But *dowie*, *dowie*, was the maid
That follow'd the corpus' clay.
Clerk Saunders, II. 324.

dowitch (dou'ich), *n.* Same as *dowitcher*. [Local, U. S. (New York).]

dowitcher (dou'ich-ėr), *n.* [Possibly of Amer. Ind. origin; possibly a corruption of D. *duitsch*, Dutch: see *Dutch*.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Dutch snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopaceus*, is known as the *long-billed*, *western*, or *white-tailed dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. Also *dowitch*, *dowitchee*.—**Bastard dowitcher** or **dowitch**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.

dowk, dowke (douk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. = Sc. *dalk*, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = *dauch*, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = *daugh* = E. *dough*, q. v.] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny *dowk* and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adventures. *Sopwith*, Mining District of Alston Moor, p. 109.

dowl (doul), *n.* [Also *dowle*, ME. *doule*; cf. OF. *douille*, *doille*, *doulle*, soft, something soft (> F. *douillet*, soft, downy, *douillette*, a wadded garment), F. dial. *douilles*, hairs, < L. *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun.
Hist. of Man. Arts (1661).

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him. *De Quincey*.

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), *n.* [Like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, near Brest, department of Finistère, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlass*-smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington.

dowled†, *a.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Dead; flat. *Halliwell*.

And loke ye gyue no persone noo *dowled* drynke, for it wyll breke ye scabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

dowless (dou'les), *a.* [Sc., also *doless*, < *dow*[1], = *do*[2], + *-less*.] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gaue down,
Along your howms be streekan
Their limms this day. *Picken*, Poems, p. 55.

dowly†, *adv.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Feebly; despairingly.

With fainttyng & feblenes he fell to the ground
All *dowly*, for dole, in a dede swone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13937.

down[1] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *doune*; < ME. *down*, *doun*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, a hill, < AS. *dūn*, a hill, = OHG. *dūn*, a promontory, = Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. *dūne*, NFries. *düne* = MD. *duvne*, D. *duin* = MLG. *dune*, LG. *düne* (> G. *düne* = E. *dune*, dial. *dene* = F. *dune* = It. Sp. Pg. *duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. *dūn*, a hill, mount, fort, = W. *din*, a hill-fort (OCelt. **dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. *zūn*, G. *zaun* = OS. *tūn* = AS. *tūn* = Icel. *tūn*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = Gr. θίς (θιν-), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. *dhanus*, a sand-bank, *dhanvan*, beach, shore. Hence *down*[2], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *v.*] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbement [adornment] dere of *doun* & dalez,
Of wod & water & wlonk [beautiful] playnez,
Bylde in me blys, abated my balez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 121.

Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky.
Cowper, Retirement.

A traveller who has gained the brow
Of some aerial *down*. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray *down*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

[This word enters (as *Dun-*, *Don-*, *-down*, *-dan*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. Hence—3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd *down*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large
They feed upon.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. *pl.* Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the pervious nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of an intermediate district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called downs, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Marlborough Downs*. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called *the down*.—**The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coastline. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shallow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in *the Downs* the fleet was moored.
Gay, Black-eyed Susan.

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down[2] (doun), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, doun, doune,* earlier *dune, dun,* down, abbr. of *adune, adun,* E. *adown,* < AS. *ādūn, ādūne,* also *of-dūne,* adv., down, orig. *of dūne,* i. e., from (the) hill: *of,* off, from; *dūne,* dat. of *dūn,* a hill: see *down*[1], *n.* Cf. *adown, adv.,* of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form.] **1.** In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down;* to run *down;* the temperature is *down* to zero.

And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that descendethe *down* toward the grete See of Spayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

He's ta'en *down* the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 129.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

4. In *music*, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—**5.** From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—**6.** To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and them he would have. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down*.

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go *doun*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 529.

'Tis Hesperus — there he stands with glittering crown,
First admonition that the sun is *down!*
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down*.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Clenly with his clubb he crasschede *doune* at onez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

Pelleas . . .
Cast himself *down;* and . . . lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down;* to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo. Seynt Elyne byldyd a chirche ther, but yt ys *Downe*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

His [Shaftesbury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

Hence—**10.** Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd *down*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attaine that honor as to get them *downe*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 1.

12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down;* he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest *down?* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go, come, get, fall, kneel,* etc.) being omitted. (*a*) Used absolutely: as, *down!* dog, *down?*

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) Followed by *with*, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put, pull, take down*), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, *down with* the sail! *down with* it! *down with* tyranny!

Down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

14. On paper or in a book: with *write, jot, set, put,* or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy; doe ye *write* it *downe*,
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

Doesn't Mr. Fosbrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and *set* you *down* for a box for every new piece through the season? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—**Down east,** in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—**Down in the mouth.** See *mouth*.—**Down south,** in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—**Down to date.** See *date*[1].—**Down with the dust, down with the helm,** etc. See the nouns.—**To back down, bear down, bring down,** etc. See the verbs.—**To be down at heel.** See *heel*[1].—**To be down on one's luck,** to be in ill luck.—**To be down upon** or **on,** to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

Be kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Hepsy 'll *be down on* me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 180.

To come down on, to come down with. See *come*.—**To lay down,** figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to *lay down* a principle.—**To lay down the law,** to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down.** See *flag of distress*, under *flag*[2].—**Up and down.** See *up*.

down[2] (doun), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < *down, adv.* Cf. *adown, prep.,* of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] **1.** In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *downe* this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 39.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—**Down the country,** toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

down[2] (doun), *a.* and *n.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down*, upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2†. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials. *Fletcher*, Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—**Down beat,** in *music:* (*a*) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (*b*) The accent or pulse thus marked.—**Down bow,** in *violin-playing,* the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign ⌐.

II. *n.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. *F. R. Stockton*, The Dusantes, iii.

down[2] (doun), *v.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to go down. (*a*) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

(*b*) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,
Now lank and lean, with crest and courage *downd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

II. *intrans.* To go down. (*a*) To descend; sink; fall.

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

If we must *down*, let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, because ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 301.

(*b*) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not *down* with me; I dare not trust
This fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

down[3] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, downe, doun* = MLG. *dūne,* LG. *dune* (> G. *daune*), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), = Icel. *dūnn,* m., = Sw. Dan. *dun,* down. Prob. not connected with MD. *donse, donst,* down, flock, pollen, D. *dons,* down: see *dust.*] **1.** The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See *down-feather*.

He has laid her on a bed of *down*, his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *Down*, hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—**3.** The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with *doune*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
Must pike away the *downe* of alle the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable *down*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *floccus*.—**To drive down.** See *drive*.

downa (dou'nä). [Sc.—i. e., *dow na:* see *dow*[1]; *na* = E. *no, adv.,* not; cf. *canna*[3], *dinna.*] Cannot. See *dow*[1], 3. [Scotch.]

downbear (doun'bâr), *v. t.* [< *down*[2], *adv.,* + *bear*[1].] To bear down; depress.

down-beard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye strong ones.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 4.

down-by (doun'bī), *adv.* [< *down*[2], *adv.,* + *by, adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

downcast (doun'kȧst), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 144.

Hence—**2.** Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

Downcast he [Lessing] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 315.

3. In *mining,* descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast current*, and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast shaft*.

II. *n.* **1.** A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

I saw the respectful *Downcast* of his Eyes, when you catcht him gazing at you during the Musick.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. In *mining,* the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

downcastness (doun'kȧst-nes), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer.
D. M. Moir.

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downcome (doun'kum), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *come*.] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sall William Wallace see,
Wi' the *down-come* of Robin Hood.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 242).

When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine bee not like the sudden *down-come* of a Towre, the Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

★**down-draft, down-draught** (doun'drâft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a *down-draft* on me. [Scotch pron. dön'-dracht.]

downdraw (doun'drâ), *n.* Same as *down-draft*.

down-east (doun'ēst'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a *down-east* farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'ēs'tėr), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]

downed (dound), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}; = Dan. *dunet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply *downed*. *Young*.

downfall (doun'fâl), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *fall*.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the *downfall* of a stream.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

2†. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or *downfalls*. *Holland*.

3†. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosso [It.], a deepe, hollowe, vgly or dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or *downfall*. *Florio*.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the *downfall* of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my *downfall*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals [hippopotamuses] is by means of a trap known as the *down-fall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 856.

downfallen (doun'fâ'ln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'feᵺ'ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous structure throughout; a plumule. See *plumule*.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

downgrowth (doun'grōth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesoblast in this region.
Micros. Science, XXVII. 352.

down-gyved† (doun'jīvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ancle.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

downhaul (doun'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the *downhaul* over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See *peak*.

downhearted (doun'här'ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'. *Galt*.

downhill (doun'hil), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *prep.*, + *hill*^{1}.] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields,
Congreve.

downiness (dou'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Downingia (dou-nin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. *Downing*, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815–52).] A name given by Torrey in 1856 to *Bolelia*, a small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), *n.* [< *down*^{1} + *land*. Cf. AS. *dūnland*, hilly land, < *dūn*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-less*.] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd
Their ensigns in the *downless* rosy faces
Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his *downless* cheek eclipsed the graybeards. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 621.

downlooked (doun'lukt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 489.

downlying (doun'lī-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Sc.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the *down-lying*.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *pour*.] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect *downpour*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright (doun'rīt), *adv.* [< ME. *downright, dounright, dounryht*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounrightes*, earliest form *dunriht, dunrihte*, < *dun*, down, + *rihte*, adv., right, straight: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *right, adv.* Cf. *upright*.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
That it goo nought *douneright* a stalke alloone,
But sprede aboue.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is *downright* mad.

God gaf the dom hymselue,
That Adam and Eue and hus issue alle
Sholden deye *doun-ryht* and dwelle in peyne euere,
Yf thei touchede the treo and of the frut eten.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.

He is a *downright* witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell ★*downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot*.

downright (doun'rīt), *a.* [< *downright, adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky
Far-rolling ere the *downright* lightnings glare.
Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your *downright* captain still,
I'll live and serve you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.
Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is *downright* folly. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

None could enter into life but those that were in *downright* earnest. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

downrightness (doun'rīt-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, *downrightness*? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A *downrush* of comparatively cool vapours.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The *downrushes* of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. *Stokes*, Light, p. 238.

downset (doun'set), *a.* In *her.*, removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend *downset* is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—**Double downset**, in *her.*, having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shār), *n.* A corruption of *denshire*.

downsitting (doun'sit'ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *adv.*, + *-some*.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty *downsome*.
F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii.

down-stairs (doun'stārz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is *down-stairs*.

down-stairs (doun'stārz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the *down-stairs* rooms.

downsteepy† (doun'stē'pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* With or in the direction of the current of a ★stream.

downtake (doun'tāk), *n.* In *engin.*, an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* In *mining*, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-tree (doun'trē), *n.* The *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod'n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

downward, downwards (doun'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *dounward, dunward, dunward*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounwardes*, late AS. *ādūneweard*, < *ādūne*, adown, down, + *-weard*, -ward: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *-ward*.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And *downwards* with diffusive good descends.
Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways *downward* to her belt.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; to trace successive generations *downward* from the earliest records.

A ring the county wears,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hathe Lordschipe aboven alle Bestes: therfore make thei the halfendel of Ydole of a man upwardes, and the tother half of an Ox *dounwardes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And *downward* fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

downward (doun'wärd), *a.* [< *downward, adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the *downward* course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden*.

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Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The *downward* slope to death.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the *downward* course of a river; a *downward* tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the *downward* stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wärd-li), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or *downwardly*. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See *downward*.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [< *down*[3] + *weed*[1].] An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 86.

downy[1] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having downs; containing downs. *Davies*.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the *downy* part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy[2] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[3] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *dunig*.] **1.** Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her *downy* cygnets save.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, *downy* plumage.

There lies a *downy* feather. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Methinks I see the Midnight God appear,
In all his *downy* Pomp array'd.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow press'd;
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 19.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a *downy* cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowery*; < ME. *dowrye*, *dowrie*, *dowerie*, extended form of *dower*, q. v.] **1.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See *dower*[2] and *dot*[2].

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her, but such another jest.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Cain's Line possest sinne as an heritage;
Seth's, as a *dowry* got by mariage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots *Dowry* was not paid her in France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

To his dear tent I'd fly, . . .
There tell my quality, confess my flame,
And grant him any *dowry* that he'd name.
Croxall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisedome and with chastitie,
And all the *dowries* of a noble mind.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his *dowry* and estate. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

dowse[1], *v.* See *douse*[1].

dowse[2], *v.* and *n.* See *douse*[2].

dowser, *n.* See *douser*.

dowsett, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowst† (doust), *n.* [See *dust*[2], *douse*[2].] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*.
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

dowtt, **dowtet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *doubt*[1].

dowvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dove*[1]. *Chaucer*.

doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *doxology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper*.

doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, ppr. *doxologizing*. [< Gr. *δοξολογ-εῖν*, give glory to, + E. *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled *doxologise*. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jiz). [= F. *doxologie* = Pg. It. *doxologia*; < ML. *doxologia*, < Gr. *δοξολογία*, a praising, < *δοξολόγος*, giving or uttering praise, < *δόξα*, glory, honor, repute, < *δοκεῖν*, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great doxology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Seraphic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Hallelujahs (see Rev. xix. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express *doxology* or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . united three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

doxy (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Also formerly *doxie*, *docy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if < D. **doketje*, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *dokke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *doktje*, a small bundle, dim. of *dok*, LG. *dokke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dok*, a doll: see under *dock*[2]. Cf. *duck*[3], from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that?
M. His wench. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The beggar has no relish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yaṅ'), *n.* [F., a dean: see *dean*[2].] A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the *doyen* of all Shakespearians, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, asking his opinion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 264.

doyley, *n.* See *doily*.

doylt, *a.* See *doilt*.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .
Twins mony a poor, *doylt*, drucken hash,
O' half his days.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doz. A common abbreviation of *dozen*.

doze (dōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dozed*, ppr. *dozing*. [Prob. < Icel. *dūsa*, doze (cf. *dūs*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm), = Sw. dial. *dusa*, doze, slumber, = Dan. *dōse*, doze, mope; cf. *dös*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dūrr*, a nap, *dūra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *dizzy*: see *dizzy*, and words there cited. Connection with *daze* is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Before I *dozed* off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to *doze* over a book.

The poppied sails *doze* on the yard.
Lowell, Appledore.

How can the Pope *doze* on in decency?
He needs must wake up also, speak his word.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 67.

=**Syn.** *Drowse*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to *doze* away one's time.

Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work. *Peppys*.

doze (dōz), *n.* [< *doze*, *v. i.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning *doze* at most. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 15.

To bed, where half in *doze* I seem'd
To float about. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dosen*, *dozein*, *dosein*, *dozan*, < ME. *dozeyn*, *dozeyne*, *doseyn*, *dosain*, etc. (= D. *dozijn* = MHG. *duczend*, MG. *tusin*, *tossin*, G. *dutzend* = Dan. *dusin* = Sw. *dussin* = Russ. *duizhina*, a dozen), < OF. *dozaine*, *douzaine*, *dosaine*, *dozeine*, *dozeyne*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (F. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzena* = Sp. *docena* = Pg. *duzia* = It. *dozzina*, a dozen), prop. fem. of *dozain*, *douzain*, *douzin*, *dosin*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-ain*, E. *-an*, *-en*, < L. *-anus*), < *doze*, *douze*, F. *douze* = Pr. *dotze* = Sp. *doce* = Pg. *doze* = It. *dodici*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] **1.** A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with or without *of*: as, a *dozen* eggs, or a *dozen of* eggs; twelve *dozen* pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, *dozen* is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a *dozen* things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz*.

I bought you a *dozen of* shirts to your back.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls,
A *dozen* angry models jetted steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, a municipal district consisting originally of ten families or householders. Compare *tithing*, *riding*[2], *hundred*. [In this sense a corruption of AF. *dizeyne*, a tithing.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a *Dozein* is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another *Dozein*. Vide 15 Eliz. Dyer, 322 a.
Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their *Dozein*, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first *Dozein*, the second, the second *Dozein*, the third, the third *Dozein*. *Richard Godfrey's Case* (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 18 E. 2, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the *Dozeins* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

Bakers' dozen. See *baker*.—**Long dozen, devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).

dozened (dō'znd), *a.* [As *doze* + *-en* + *-ed*[2].] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozeiner*, *doziner*, *dosiner*, etc., < ME. *dozinier*, *dozenier*, < OF. (A.F.) *dozenier*, < *dozaine*, a dozen: see *dozen*. The word appears to have become confused with *decenner*, *deciner*, etc.: see *decenner*.] **1**†. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—**2.** A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozeners*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1926.

dozenth (duz'nth), *a.* [< *dozen* + *-th*.] Twelfth. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dozer (dō'zėr), *n.* One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life. *J. Baillie*.

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless *dozer*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

dozinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

doziness (dō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *dozy* + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke*.

dozy (dō'zi), *a.* [< *doze* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head essays to raise.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii.

2. Beginning to decay, as timber or fruit. [U.S.]

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

D. R. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab[1] (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. < Ir. *drabog* = Gael. *drabag*, a slut, slattern, cf. Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a slovenly man, < Ir. *drab*, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. *drabh*, draff, the grains of malt, whence Gael. *drabhag*, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *draff*, q. v.] **1.** A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slut, [F.] vilotiere. *Palsgrave*.

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs*, with mercenary tears.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab[1] (drab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, ppr. *drabbing*. [< *drab*[1], *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in 's company freely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn.

drab[2] (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed cloth?) of F. *drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—**2.** A yellowish-gray tint.

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II. *a.* Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab[3] (drab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Draba (drā'bă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δράβη, a plant, *Lepidium Draba.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often cespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 150 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which about 50 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, extensively introduced into the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

drabbert (drab'ėr), *n.* [< *drab*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keeps company with drabs.

> I well know him
> For a most insatiate *drabber*.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab'ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. < F. *drap*, cloth; cf. *drab*[2].] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley in England.

drabbing (drab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drab*[1], *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drabs.

> Which of all the virtues
> (But drunkenness, and *drabbing*, thy two morals)
> Have not I reach'd?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

drabbish[1] (drab'ish), *a.* [< *drab*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

> I markte the *drabbishe* sorcerers,
> And harde their dismall spell.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 8.

drabbish[2] (drab'ish), *a.* [< *drab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, ppr. *drabbling*. [< ME. *drabelen*, *drablen*, also *dravelen* (and in comp. *bedrabelen*, *bidravelen*, bedrabble), slabber, soil, drabble, = LG. *drabbeln*, slaver, dribble, = Dan. *dræve*, twaddle, drivel. Another form of *drivel*[1] and *dribble*[2]. Prob. ult. connected with *drab*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to *drabble* a gown or a cloak.

II. *intrans.* To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

drabble (drab'l), *n.* [< *drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

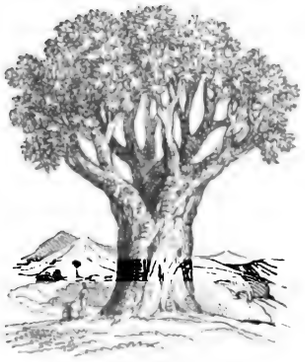
> He thought some Presbyterian rabble
> In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
> Or some fierce Methodistic *drabble*.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab'lėr), *n.* [Also written *drabler*; appar. < *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

> And took our *drablers* from our bonnets straight,
> And severed our bonnets from the courses.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

drabbletail† (drab'l-tāl), *n.* A slattern.

Dracæna (drā-sē'nă), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; < LL. *dracæna*, a she-dragon, < Gr. δράκαινα, fem. of δράκων, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on account of their foliage and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Cordyline*. The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. Draco*, of the Canary Islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Orotava, on Teneriffe, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 79 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402.



Dragon-tree (*Dracæna Draco*).

dracanth, *n.* [See *dragagant*, *tragacanth*.] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth*.

drachm (dram), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *dram*.

drachma (drak'mă), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ*, *drachmas* (-mē, -măz). [L., also rarely *drachuma*, < Gr. δραχμή, later also δραγμή, dial. δαρχμή, δάρχμα, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. δράγμα, a handful, a sheaf, δράξ, a handful, a measure so called, < δράσσεσθαι (√ *δρακ), grasp, take by handfuls. The E. forms are *drachm*, *dram*: see *dram*.] 1. The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Æginetic system weighed 97 grains; of the Græco-Asiatic, 56 grains; of the Rhodian, 60 grains; of the Babylonic, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 88 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.



Obverse. Reverse.

Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for *drachmas*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.
>
> There's a *drachm* to purchase gingerbread for thy muse.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 *drachmas*, and a slave bearing arms for 500.
Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—3. A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *dram*.

dracina, dracine (dra-sī'nă, drā'sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, < L. *draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconin*.

Draco (drā'kō), *n.* [L. *draco* (*dracon-*), < Gr. δράκων (δρακοντ-), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake*[2].] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—2. [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A genus of old-world acrodont lizards, of the family *Agamidæ*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sef'a-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δράκων, a dragon, + κεφαλή, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species, *D. parviflorum*, indigenous to North America. The genus is very nearly related to *Glecoma*. A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. A common name for plants of the genus is *dragon's-head*.

Draconian (drā-kō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Draconic*.

> Refraining from all *Draconian* legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 206.

Draconic (drā-kon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Draco*(*n-*), < Gr. Δράκων (Δρακοντ-), a person's name, < δράκων, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco*, *dragon*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—2. Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.—3. Same as *dracontic*.

Draconically (drā-kon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

draconin (drak'ō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina*.

Draconinæ (drak-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under *dragon*.

draconitest, *n.* [< L. *draco*(*n-*), a dragon, + *-ites*.] A dragon-stone.

> Haue in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a *Draconites*, which you shall beare for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacie.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak-ō-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *dracontic*.

Draconoidea (drak-ō-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-oidea*.] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidæ*.

dracontiasis (drak-on-tī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δράκων (δρακοντ-), dragon, + *-iasis*: see *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Dracunculus*, 3.

dracontic (drā-kon'tik), *a.* [< NL. **draconticus*, < Gr. as if *δρακοντικός, < δράκων (δρακοντ-), dragon; the *dragon's head*, L. *caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's head and tail*). Also *draconitic*.—**Dracontic month**, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 2½ hours shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

dracontine (drā-kon'tin), *a.* [< Gr. δράκων (δρακοντ-), a dragon, + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracontium (drā-kon'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρακόντιον, a plant of the arum kind, < δράκων (δρακοντ-), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon."] 1. A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the family. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fetid flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Spathyema fœtida* (incorrectly called *Dracontium fœtidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drā-kun'kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *draco*(*n-*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco*, *dragon*.] 1. A herbaceous genus of the family *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canaries. The green dragon, *D. Dracunculus* (*Arum Dracunculus* of Linnæus), with pedate leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

2. [*l. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus*.—3. A genus of worms. *D.* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabits in its larval condition certain small crustaceans (*cyclops*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

dradt. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *dread*.

dradge (draj), *n.* Same as *dredge*[2].

draff (draf), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft*, *draught*; < ME. *draf*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = D. *draf*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab*, *drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber*, *träber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draf*, draff, husks, = Sw. *draf*, grains, = Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. The Celtic words Ir. *drabh* = Gael. *drabh* are from Eng. Perhaps connected with *drab*[1], q. v.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains*.

> Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating *draffe*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.
>
> I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating *draff* and husks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.
>
> No, give them grains their fill,
> Husks, *draff* to drink and swill.
> *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.
>
> The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their *draff* pock that will clog behind them all their days.
> *Rutherford*, Letters. *N. E. D.*
>
> Nothing-worth,
> Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

draffish† (draf'ish), *a.* [< *draff* + *-ish*.[1]] Like draff; draffy; worthless.

> The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist.
> *Bp. Bale*, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 97 b.

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draff-sack†, *n.* [< ME. *draf-sak*; < *draff* + *sack*[1].] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

I lye as a *draf-sak* in my bed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286.

draffy (drȧf'i), *a.* [< *draff* + *-y*[1]. Cf. equiv. *drafty*[2], *draughty*[2].] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousie,
I scorn thee, and contemn thee.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

★ **draft**[1], **draught**[1] (drȧft), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. drächt) to *draft* (pron. drȧft, drȧft), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *drought*, *drait*: see *drought*[2], *drait*), < ME. *draught*, *draugt*, *drauht*, *draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drawte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draght*, *dracht*, D. *dragt* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *traht*, G. *tracht*, a load, = Icel. *drāttr*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *drækt*, Sw. *drägt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, draft; with formative *-t*, < AS. *dragan*, draw, drag: see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*[1], *draught*[1], although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there
A large *draught* up to his eare
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde
He gave. *Chaucer's Dream*, l. 787.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So doth the fisher consider the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.
Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—**3.** The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, ale on *draught*.

Drawte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] idem est [sc. quod *haustus*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthens.
MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fischeres sold a *drauȝte* of fishes with the nettis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken. Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *drafts* in silk-combing.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the *draught* forbore. *Trench*, Harmosan.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalle have drynke, . . .
Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised].
Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone for a *draught*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

My purpose is to drink my morning's *draught* at the Thatched House. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Prepare a sleeping *Draught*, to seal his Eyes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

8†. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves *draught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled, for which there were fresh *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall*.

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**12.** The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand, of foretelling the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. Drafts are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. Drafts are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *dft*.

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.
A. Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught*.

Fro thens a *Bowe drawghte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where seynt James and Zacharie the Prophete weren buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a *draght* & a dyn made,
Gedrit all his gynge and his grounde held.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The draft of a chimney depends, apart from the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aërial columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (*a*) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (*b*) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*). When a forced draft is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that the air can find egress only through the furnaces and funnels. In some recent vessels increased draft has been secured by the partial exhaustion of the air in the uptakes and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the furnaces. This is called an *induced draft*.

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From *draughts* of balmy air.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

16†. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draght* he was chekmate. *MS. in Halliwell*.

Of the progression and *draughtes* of the forsayde playe of the chesse. *Caxton*, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4.

But I deliuere weel this checke,
I leese my game at this *drauȝte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. *pl.* The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *checker*[1], 3.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,
The *draghtes*, the dyse, and other dregh games.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a chess-board, and the other called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—**19**†. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. i.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—**21.** The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary *draughts* or patterns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plats being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of Scripture stories.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draught*, as it were, in little of the great day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—**22.** A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

23†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier beuore yssewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet ic spek of the wyttes of the zaule [soul] ate ginninge of the *draȝthe* of uirtue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24†. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge*.

Thay let down the grete *draȝt*, and derely out ȝeden.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 817.

25. In *founding*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—**26.** In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—**27.** In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draught* and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—**29.** The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—**30**†. A stroke.

No man ne myghte asytte
Hys swordes *draught*.
Octovian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

xij *draughtes* with the egge of the knyfe the venison crossande. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

31†. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagt,
Goten and grauen with witter *dragt*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde
Both in his armes and crowne, and by that *draught*
Did drive the Romanes to the weaker syde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

32†. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A *draught* of butlers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Angle of draft.** See *angle*[3].—**Black draught.** See *black-draught*.—**Delivery draft**, in *molding*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.—**Drifts in the sheer draft**, in *ship-building*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called *drift-pieces*.—**Effervescing draught**, a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effervescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—**Margin draft.** See *margin*.—**On draught.** See def. 3.—**Reverting draft**, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. *E. H. Knight*.—**Sheer draft**, in *ship-building*. See the extract.

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The portion of the design which contains the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hull, is termed the *sheer draught*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 8.

Split draft, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight.* —**To have a draft**, in *carp.*, said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *wheel-draft.*)

II. *a.* 1. Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft* cattle. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.] —2. Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, ★*draught* ale.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (drȧft), *v. t.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], *n.*] 1. To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Croll's Climate and Time, p. 164.

2. In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the headles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell*, Dict.

Soldiers were being *drafted*; but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline.—5. To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War. *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans.

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet. *The Century*, XXXV. 721.

draft[2]†, **draught**[2]†, *n.* Same as *draff*.

Ye *draftes* of wine, floces. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, l. 19.

draft-animal (drȧft'an″i-mal), *n.* An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

draft-bar (drȧft'bär), *n.* 1. A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree.—2. In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

draft-box (drȧft'boks), *n.* An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

draft-cattle (drȧft'kat″l), *n. pl.* Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draught-cattle?* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 623.

draft-compasses (drȧft'kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (drȧft'ē″kwạl-ī-zėr), *n.* A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

draft-eye (drȧft'ī), *n.* In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

draft-hole (drȧft'hōl), *n.* An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

draft-hook (drȧft'hůk), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (drȧft'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

draftiness, draughtiness (drȧf'ti-nes), *n.* The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (drȧft'oks), *n.*; pl. *draft-oxen* (-ok″sn). [ME. *draght-ox.*] An ox used for drawing loads.

draft-rod (drȧft'rod), *n.* A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight.*

draftsman, draughtsman (drȧfts'man), *n.*; pl. *draftsmen, draughtsmen* (-men). [< *draft's*, poss. case of *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *man.*] 1. One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the fingers' ends of every ornamental *draughtsman.* *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draftsmen* forces upon our tribunals. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned [watergruel] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler*, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman.*]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (drȧfts'man-ship), *n.* The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship.* *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 281.

draft-spring (drȧft'spring), *n.* A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug.*

draft-tree (drȧft'trē), *n.* The neap or tongue of a wagon.

draft-tug (drȧft'tug), *n.* 1. A trace of a harness.—2. A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Same as *draft-spring.*

drafty[1], **draughty**[1] (drȧf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a *drafty* hall.

Some had no hangings for their great *draughty* rooms. *Miss Yonge*, Stray Pearls.

drafty[2]†, **draughty**[2]† (drȧf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[2], *draught*[2], for *draff*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *draffy.*] Like draff; worthless; nasty.

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house. *Return from Parnassus* (1606).

drag (drag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dragged*, ppr. *dragging.* [< ME. *draggen*, a late secondary form of *drawen*, early ME. *dragen*, *dragen*, due to Scand. influence: cf. Sw. *dragga* = Dan. *drægge*, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see *drag*, *n.*); cf. also Icel. *dragna*, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage* = AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw.* Hence *draggle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . *dragging* the net with fishes. John xxi. 8.

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, *dragged* down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other.—3. To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence—4. Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragg'd* my brains for such a song. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [U. S.]—**To drag in** or **into**, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag in* an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged into* the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen *into* an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings. *Emerson*, John Brown.

To drag anchor. See *anchor*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Haul, Tug*, etc. (see *draw*); trail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag.*—2. To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 32.

Through the whole piece he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the rest. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

Most wearily
Month after month to him the days *dragged* by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291.

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person.—4. To dredge: used among oystermen.—5. To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.]

drag (drag), *n.* [= MLG. *dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = Sw. *dragg*, a grappling, grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = Dan. *dræg*, a grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (Icel. *draga*, etc.) represented by *draw*: see *dray*[1], *v.*, *drag*, *v.*, and *draw.*] 1. Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically—(*a*) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (*b*) A drag-net. (*c*) A dredge. (*d*) A heavy harrow: same as *brake*[3], 7. (*e*) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S.] (*f*) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anise-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after Reynard himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag.* *The Century*, XXXII. 835.

(*g*) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-twist.* It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *scraper.* (*h*) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid.* (*i*) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [Prov. Eng.] (*j*) *Naut.*, a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (*k*) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 4.

(*l*) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (*m*) A carriage resembling a stage-coach, with seats inside and on top, and drawn by four horses: sometimes styled a 'tally-ho' in the United States, and the name is misapplied to a *break.* (*n*) In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk. *Hazlitt.*

3. In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.—4. A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 357.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.—6. The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—7. In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—8. In *marine engin.*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip.*—9. In *music*: (*a*) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (*b*) A rallentando.—10. The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask.—11. See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

12. *Naut.*, the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.—13. A burglars' tool for prizing safes open; a spread. *Worcester.*

dragagant†, *n.* [< OF. *dragagant*: see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragant†, *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *dragant*, < OF. *dragant*: see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), *n.* [< *dragant* + *-in*[2].] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

drag-bar (drag'bär), *n.* 1. A strong iron rod, with an eyehole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar.*—2. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

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drag-bolt (drag′bōlt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin*.

drag-chain (drag′chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

drag-driver (drag′drī′vėr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

dragée (dra-zhā′), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*[2].] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dunglison.*

dragenall†, *n.* A dredger.

dragger (drag′ėr), *n.* One who drags.

draggle (drag′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draggled*, ppr. *draggling*. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. *drakelyn*, var. of *drabelyn*, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.), freq. of *drag*: see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *drawl*, similarly related to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide.
Trench, Herring-Fishers of Lochfyne.

2. To wet or befoul, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.

She's got from the pond, and *draggled* up to the waist like a mermaid. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Yesterday was a very bad, *draggling* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A bough of brier-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet
Were *draggled* in the dust.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

II. *intrans.* To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *draggling* tail hung to the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 449.

draggletail (drag′l-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dragletail*; < *draggle*, *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] A bedraggled or untidy person; a slut.

draggletailed (drag′l-tāld), *a.* Untidy; bedraggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl?
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.

draggly (drag′li), *a.* [< *draggle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55.

drag-hook (drag′hůk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

drag-hound (drag′hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (*f*).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*.
The Century, XXXII. 335.

drag-hunt (drag′hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, *n.*, 4.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. *The Century*, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag′lingk), *n.* 1. A short link used to connect two independent cranks on shafts whose axes are parallel.—2. A drag-bar.

dragman (drag′man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xiv. § 7.

drag-net (drag′net), *n.* [< *drag* + *net*; AS. *dræġnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnot*.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

dragoman (drag′ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-manz) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Mussulman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragommanno*; ML. *dragomannus*, *dragumanus* = MGr. δραγούμανος; (2) obs. E. *drogoman*, *drogman*, < ME. *drogman* (= G. *drogeman* (MHG. *trougemunt*, *tragemunt*) = Sw. *drogman*), < OF. *drogueman*, *drogeman*, *druguement*, F. *drogman* = Pr. *drogoman* = Sp. *drogmán* = It. *drogmanno* = ML. *drogamanus*, *drogamundus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trudgeman*, *truchman*, *truchement* = G. *trugman*, < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujamán* = It. *turcimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjumān*, < Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targūm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(*a*) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters: they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives.
Baedeker's Guide to Palestine, etc.

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. *Kinglake*, Eöthen, Pref.

(*b*) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 204.

★**dragon** (drag′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dragon*, *dragun*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Teut. forms under *drake*[2]), < L. *draco*(*n*-), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. δράκων, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. δρακεῖν) of δέρκεσθαι, see, = Skt. *darç*, see. Cf. *Dorcas*. The older E. form is *drake*[2], q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an exaggerated crocodile), or a compound of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of fierceness and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse "the dragon, that old serpent" is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xx. 2). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxxiv. 13—revised version, jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xci. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Ezek. xxix. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *thannim*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, sea-monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct pterodactyl comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.


Heraldic Dragon.

Eftsoones that dreadful *Dragon* they espyde,
Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side
Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, of about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement somewhat resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (*b*) Any one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier.* (*c*) In *ornith.*, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragoon*.


Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

The English *Dragon* differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 146.

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation, Draco. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose.*—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*[2], 2.

Edmond ydygt hys standard. . . . And hys *dragon* up yset. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 303.

Ther gonfanouns and her penselles
Wer weel wroght off grene sendels,
And on everylkon a *dragoun*
As he fought with a lyoun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2967.

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus Dracunculus*, and in the United States *Arisæma Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris*.—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—9†. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note.

Demi-dragon, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi-*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—**Dragon china**, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made in England, decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain*.—**Dragon's head and tail**, in *astrol.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic: so called because these are the only points where eclipses can happen, and eclipses were anciently supposed to be due to the eating of the luminary by a dragon. The head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the tail, the other.—**Dragon's wings**, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—**Gum dragon**. See *tragacanth*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'erspreads the earth.
Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 395.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-ọ-nād′), *n.* [Also written *dragoonade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragoon; from the use of dragoons in such persecutions: see *dragoon*.] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragoons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

dragon-beam (drag′ọn-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece*.

dragoness (drag′ọn-es), *n.* [< *dragon* + *-ess*.] A female dragon.

Instantly she gaue command
(Ill to ill adding) that the *dragonesse*
Should bring it vp. *Chapman*, Hymn to Apollo.

★**dragonet** (drag′ọn-et), *n.* [< ME. *dragonet*, a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragonnet* (= Pr. *dragonat*), < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] 1. A little or young dragon.

Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes*, his fruitfull seede.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 10.

So when great Cox, at his mechanic call,
Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall,
Each little *dragonet*, with brazen grin,
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in.
Mason, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

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2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidæ*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted by Pennant for *yellow gurnard*, a name by which the *Callionymus lyra* was previously known. *Day.* Also *dragon-fish*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodilurus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Teiidæ* or *Ameividæ*.

dragon-fish (drag′ǫn-fish), *n.* Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag′ǫn-fli), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, and *Agrionidæ*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*), natural size.

brilliancy of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Æschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimaculata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly*, *devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk*.

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished *dragon-fly* is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.
Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonier†, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon*.

dragonish (drag′ǫn-ish), *a.* [< *dragon* + *-ish*.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish*:
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag′ǫn-lēch), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta*. *E. D.*

dragonnade, *n.* See *dragonade*.

dragonné (drag-o-nā′), *a.* [F., < *dragon*, dragon: see *dragon*.] In *her.*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonné*. Also *dragony*.

dragon-piece (drag′ǫn-pēs), *n.* Same as *dragon-beam*.

dragon-root (drag′ǫn-röt), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*.

dragon's-blood (drag′ǫnz-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calamus Draco*, one of the ratan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *cinnabar* of Dioscorides), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracæna*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent inspissated juice of the *Dracæna Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from *Pterocarpus officinalis* (*P. Draco* of Linnæus), a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is met with in commerce.

dragon's-eye (drag′ǫnz-ī), *n.* The fruit of the *Archontobroma Longana* of China, much resembling the litchi, but smaller. Also *longan*.

dragon's-head (drag′ǫnz-hed), *n.* 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*, of which term it is a translation.—2. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—**False dragon's-head**, a plant of the United States, *Physostegia Virginiana*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracocephalum*.

dragon-shell (drag′ǫn-shel), *n.* The shell of *Cypræa stolida*. *E. D.*

dragon's-tail (drag′ǫnz-tāl), *n.* 1. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *murrey* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In *palmistry*, same as *discriminal line*. See *discriminal*.

dragon-standard (drag′ǫn-stan′dȧrd), *n.* Same as *dragon*, 6.

dragon-tree (drag′ǫn-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco*. See *Dracæna*.

dragon-water (drag′ǫn-wâ′tėr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spermaceti and treacle.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 3.

Carduus Benedictus
Or *dragon-water* may doe good upon him.
Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag′ǫn-wėrt), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus Dracunculus*.

dragony (drag′ǫ-ni), *a.* Same as *dragonné*. *Cotgrave.*

dragoon (dra-gön′), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragooner* = D. *dragonder* = G. *dragoner* = Dan. Sw. *dragon*), < F. *dragon* (= Sp. *dragón* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone*, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquetoons or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

But 'tis *dragoons*, and horse and foot.
Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat.

We drave him back to Bonnybrigs,
Dragoons, and foot, and a'.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

2†. Of doubtful meaning, in the following passage.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons* and imprisonments, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (*c*).

dragoon (dra-gön′), *v. t.* [< *dragoon*, *n.*, after F. *dragonner*, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragon*, dragoon: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragonade*.] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragooned* a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonade† (drag-ǫ-nād′), *n.* Same as *dragonade*. *Bp. Burnet.*

dragoon-bird (dra-gön′bėrd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephalopterus ornatus*: so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird*.

dragooner† (dra-gö′nėr), *n.* A dragoon.

drag-rake (drag′rāk), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, used in dragging for clams. Also called *clam-scraper*.

drag-rope (drag′rōp), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag′sâ), *n.* A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

drag-sheet (drag′shēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a vessel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor*.

dragsman (dragz′man), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the *dragsman*.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag′spring), *n.* In *rail.*: (*a*) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (*b*) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag′stȧf), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag′twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (*g*).

drag-washer (drag′wosh′ėr), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

draigle (drā′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, ppr. *draigling*. A dialectal form of *draggle*.

drail† (drāl), *v.* [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with *trail*.] I. *trans.* To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the [Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South*, Sermons, VI. 449.

drail (drāl), *n.* [< *drail*, *v.*] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

drain (drān), *v.* [E. dial. also *drean*, *dreen*; < ME. **drainen*, **dreinen*, **dregnen* (not found), < AS. *drehnian*, *dreahnian*, *drēnian*, ONorth. *drehnia*, drain, a secondary verb (orig. **dragnan* = Icel. *dragna*, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag*. The F. *drainer*, G. *dräniren*, Dan. *dræne* are from E. *drain*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specie of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs
Of vulgar thoughts. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

We will *drain* our dearest veins
But they shall be free!
Burns, Scots wha ha'e.

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force
By many a varying influence.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, ★the cask slowly *drains*.

drain (drān), *n.* [< *drain*, *v.*] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

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2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural *Drains* of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Specifically—(*a*) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiueth the Baston *dreane*, Longtoft *dreane*, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other *dreanes*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.

(*b*) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (*c*) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. *pl.* The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' grains*.—**Gun-barrel drain**, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—**Rubble drain**, in *agri.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drā′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *drain* + *-able*.] ★Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drā′nāj), *n.* [< *drain* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—2. The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] *drainage* works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—4. In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—**Land-drainage Act.** See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drā′nāj-bā′sn), *n.* Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drā′nāj-tūb), *n.* In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber or glass, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drān′kap), *n.* A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drān′kok), *n.* A small cock at either end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drān′kėrb), *n.* A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of ★the shaft-lining.

drainer (drā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drayner*.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and *drainer*.

But I am informed that the *drayners* of the fenns have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

I beg the reader to take the word of an old *drainer* that it [water] does get in. *The Century*, XXIX. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drān′gāj), *n.* A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drān′gāt), *n.* A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drā′ning-en′jin), *n.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drā′ning-mạ-shēn′), *n.* A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drā′ning-plou), *n.* A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

draining-pot (drā′ning-pot), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-vat*.

draining-pump (drā′ning-pump), *n.* A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

draining-vat (drā′ning-vat), *n.* Same as *draining-pot*.

drain-pipe (drān′pīp), *n.* A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within *drain-pipes* is carried off above the house. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8785.

drain-tile (drān′tīl), *n.* A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drān′trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them. Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.



Drain-traps, shown in section.

drain-well (drān′wel), *n.* A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drā-zēn′), *n.* [< G. *draisine* = F. *draisienne:* see def.] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

drait, *n.* [A dial. form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

drake[1] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake* (= LG. *drake*), an abbrev., by apheresis, of **endrake* or **andrake* (not found in ME. or AS.) (= MLG. *ānt-drake, anderik* = MD. *endtrick* = OHG. *anetrecho, antrecho, antrache*, MHG. *antreche, antrache, antreich*, G. *enterich, entrich*, dial. *antrach* = Icel. *andriki* (Haldorsen) (mod. Icel. *andarsteggi; stegg*, male: see *steg, stag*) = Dan. *andrik* = Sw. *andrake*), a drake, < AS. *ened, æned, enid*, ME. *ened, ende* (displaced in mod. E. by *duck:* see *duck*[2]) (= MD. *ende, endte*, D. *eend* = MLG. *anet, ānt*, pl. *ende*, LG. *aante* = OHG. *anut, anot, anit*, MHG. *ant, ante, ente*, G. *ente* = Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Sw. Dan. *and*, a duck, = L. *anas* (*anat-*) (see *Anas*) = Gr. *νῆσσα* (for **ἄνητια*) = OBulg. *antui* = Russ. dim. *utka* = OPruss. *antis* = Lith. *antis*, a duck, = Skt. *āti*, a waterfowl), + *-rice*, later *-rike, -rake*, a masc. suffix appearing also in G. *gänserich*, a gander (G. *ganser, gans* = E. *goose*), *täuberich* (= Icel. *dūriki* = Dan. *durik*), cock-pigeon (G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Dan. *due* = E. *dove*[1]), and in some proper names (as G. *Friedrich* (> ult. E. *Frederick*) = Goth. *Frithareiks;* G. *Dietrich* = D. *Derrijk:* see *derrick*), < Goth. *reiks*, chief, mighty, ruling, = AS. *rīce*, mighty, etc., E. *rich:* see *rich* and *-ric*.] 1. The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately *drake*
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See ★*duck*[2].—**To make ducks and drakes.** See *duck*[2].

drake[2] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), < AS. *draca* = MD. *draeck*, D. *draak* = LG. *drake*, OHG. *tracho, dracho*, MHG. *trache*, G. *drache* = Sw. *drake* = Dan. *drage* = Icel. *dreki* (see the Rom. forms under *dragon*), < L. *draco*, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *fire-drake*.] 1†. A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the firy *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair [the air].
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 96.

And as hee wolde awei fle,
His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre,
Al brennyng as a *drake*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

2†. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Layamon*, II. 340, III. 85.—3†. A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers vollies of shot, and three *drakes*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 80.

4. A species of May-fly of the order *Ephemerida*, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

drake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *drawk*[1].

drake-fly (drāk′flī), *n.* Same as *drake*[2], 4.

drake-stone (drāk′stōn), *n.* [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck*[2].] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

dram (dram), *n.* [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the L. spelling; < ME. *drame*, a dram (weight), < OF. *drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the L., *dragme, drachme*, mod. F. *drachme* = Sp. *dracma* = Pg. *drachma* = It. *dramma* = D. *drachma* = G. *drachme* = Dan. *drakme* (cf. Dan. *dram* in sense 4, < E.) = Sw. *drachma*, < L. *drachma*, ML. also *dragma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 66.6 grains troy. The Æginetan weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phenician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as ⅛ of an ounce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is ⅛ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 3 scruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only 1/16 of an ounce, or 27 11/32 grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was ¼ of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of 412½ grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm was 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly represented by the mitcal, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not dieted by *drachms* and scruples, for we cannot take too much. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a *dram* of glory in this union. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a *dram*, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 145.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *crib*[1], 13. [St. Lawrence river.]—**Fluid dram**, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*.

dram (dram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *dramming*. [< *dram*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsman clad in rags.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses for 1770.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

drama (drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *drame* = Sp. Pg. *drama* = It. *dramma* = D. G. Dan. *drama* = Sw. *dram*, drama (first in E., in the common heading of plays, *dramatis personæ*), < LL. *drama*, < Gr. *δρᾶμα*(τ-), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *δρᾶν* = Lith. *daraŭ*, do.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

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and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these pious *dramas* were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

A *drama* is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, must therefore be sought the beginnings of the *drama*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii.

2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic *drama;* the Hindu *drama;* the Elizabethan *drama*. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragi-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burletta. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek *drama* as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay*, Milton.

It is sometimes supposed that the *drama* consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.
R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the *drama* the action is present, the scene is visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs.
Dion Boucicault, in New York Herald, July 6, 1888.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the *drama*.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the *drama* became conformed to the character of its patrons.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great *drama* and contrivances of God's providence.
Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great *drama* of human affairs.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill; June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *dramatique* = Sp. *dramático* = Pg. *dramatico* = It. *drammatico* (cf. D. G. *dramatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dramatisk*), < LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. δραματικός, < δρᾶμα(τ-), a drama: see *drama*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, *dramatic* action; a *dramatic* poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a *dramatic* poet; a *dramatic* speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the *dramatic* poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *J. Caird.*

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a *dramatic* description; a *dramatic* appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the Iliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is *dramatick* and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, Postscript.

dramatical (dra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *dramatic*. [Rare.]

Dramaticall, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past.
Bacon, On Learning, ii.

Cicero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of *dramatical* performances. *Spectator*, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, *dramatically* related; *dramatically* considered.

This plea, though it might save me *dramatically*, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. See *dramatizable*, etc.

dramatis personæ (dram'a-tis pėr-sō'nē). [NL.: *dramatis*, gen. of LL. *drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of L. *persona*, a person: see *drama* and *person*.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

dramatist (dram'a-tist), *n.* [< F. *dramatiste* = Pg. *dramatista*, < LL. as if **dramatista*, < *drama*(*t*-), drama, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great *dramatist* [Shakspere] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

dramatizable (dram'a-tī-za-bl), *a.* [< *dramatize* + *-able*.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

dramatization (dram'a-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dramatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatisation*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect *dramatization* of the life and death of our Saviour. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 51.

dramatize (dram'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dramatized*, ppr. *dramatizing*. [= D. *dramatiseren* = G. *dramatisiren* = Dan. *dramatisere* = Sw. *dramatisera*, < F. *dramatiser* = Sp. *dramatizar*, < LL. *drama*(*t*-), drama: see *drama* and *-ize*.] **1.** To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to *dramatize* an incident or an adventure; to *dramatize* a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke*, Russia.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly *dramatizing* a dry fact into flesh and blood. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . *dramatized* an intense interest in the tale to please the children.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 242.

Also spelled *dramatise*.

dramaturge (dram'a-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *dramaturge* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgo* = It. *drammaturgo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturg*, < Gr. δραματουργός, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < δρᾶμα(τ-), a drama, + **ἐργειν*, v., work, *ἔργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin—I mean a *dramaturge* to set it forth.
★ *Athenæum*, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dram-a-tėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *dramaturgique;* as *dramaturge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.
Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other *dramaturgic* grandeur. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 314.

dramaturgist (dram'a-tėr-jist), *n.* [As *dramaturge* + *-ist*.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, "Exeunt."
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 2.

dramaturgy (dram'a-tėr-ji), *n.* [< F. *dramaturgie* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgia* = It. *drammaturgia* = D. G. *dramaturgie* = Dan. Sw. *dramaturgi*, < Gr. δραματουργία, < δραματουργός, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] **1.** The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—**2.** Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 29.

drammock (dram'ọk), *n.* Same as *drummock*.

dram. pers. An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

dram-shop (dram'shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

drank (drangk). Preterit (and occasionally past participle) of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= D. *draperen* = G. *drapiren* = Dan. *drapere* = Sw. *drapera*, drape, < OF. *draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. *draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> E. *drab*[2], q. v.), = Pr. *drap* = It. *drappo* = Sp. Pg. *trapo*, < ML. *drappus*, *drapis*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trappings*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were *draped* with flags; the painter's figures are well *draped*.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from head to foot,
And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still,
Drape it with arras down to the floor.
R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was *draped* even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting—(*a*) in *dressmaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (*b*) in *upholstery*, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (*c*) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery*, 3.

3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wooll in Flaunders *draped* is,
And euer hath bee, that men haue minde of this.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

II. *intrans.* To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

draper (drā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *draper*, < OF. *draper, drapier*, F. *drapier* (= OSp. *drapero*, Sp. *trapero* = Pg. *trapeiro* = It. *drappiere*), a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-*draper* or woolen-*draper*.

draperess (drā'pėr-es), *n.* [< *draper* + *-ess*.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little *draperess* lives to make such princely largess. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 320.

draperied (drā'pėr-id), *a.* [< *drapery* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, *draperied* over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

drapering† (drā'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **draper*, v. (equiv. to *drape*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By *Drapering* of our wooll in substance
Liuen her commons; this is her gouernance,
Without wich they may not liue at ease.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [< ME. *draperie* = D. G. *draperie* = Dan. Sw. *draperi*, < OF. *draperie*, F. *draperie* (= Pr. *draparia* = Sp. *traperia* = It. *drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drape*.] **1.** The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.—**2.** Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hail be ȝe marchans with ȝur gret packes of *draperie*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old *drapery*, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Her wine-dark *drapery*, fold in fold,
Imprisoned by an ivory hand.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See *cast*[1], *v.*

drapet† (drap'et), *n.* [Dim. of F. *drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayre dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festivall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

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drappie (drap'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drap* = E. *drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're nae that fou',
But just a *drappie* in our e'e.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd.

drappit (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—**Drappit egg**, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

drassid (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidæ*.

Drassidæ (dras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumones*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

Drassoidæ (dra-soi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidæ*.

Drassus (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. δράσσεσθαι, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ*.

drast†, **drest**²† (drast, drest), *n.* [Usually in pl., = E. dial. *darsts*, < ME. *draste*, *dreste*, also *darste*, *derste*, pl. *drastes*, *drestes*, etc., < AS. *dærstan*, *derstan*, pl., dregs, lees, = OHG. *trestir*, *trester*, MHG. *trester*, G. *trester*, dial. *trest* = OBulg. *drostija*, dregs. Hence *drasty*.] Dregs; lees.

Cucumber wilde, or sour lupyne in *drestes*
Of oil comyxt, wol dryve away thees beestes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The *dreste* [var. *drestis*, *drast*] of it is not wastid out, ther shal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxiv. 9 (Oxf.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the *drestis* [var. *drastis*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Is. lx. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *drastique* = Sp. *drástico* = Pg. It. *drastico* (cf. G. *drastisch* = Dan. Sw. *drastisk*), < Gr. δραστικός, active, efficacious, < δράω, act, effect, do: see *drama*.] I. *a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic*, *a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 918 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 195.

II. *n.* A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

drasty†, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [ache] of thy *drasty* speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Melibeus, l. 5.

drat¹†. An obsolete contracted form of *dreadeth* (*dredeth*), third person singular indicative present of *dread*. *Chaucer*.

drat² (drat), *v. t.* [A minced form of *'od rot*: see *'od* and *rot*.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on*, *plague take*, *bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."
T. Hood.

The quintain was "*dratted*" and "bothered," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons. *Trollope*.

drattle (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat*². [Prov. Eng.]

Drattle 'em! thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii.

draught†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *draff*.

draught¹, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *draft*¹.

draught²†, *n.* See *draff*.

draught-board (drâft'bōrd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridget, *n.* [ME. *drauht brigge*, *drawte brydge*: see *draft*¹, *draught*¹, *n.*, 24, and *bridge*¹, and cf. *drawbridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan ligge
Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a *drauht brigge*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183.

draught-house† (drâft'hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught house* unto this day. 2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, *n.* See *draftiness*.

draughtsman, *n.* See *draftsman*.

draughtsmanship, *n.* See *draftsmanship*.

draughty¹, *a.* See *drafty*¹.

draughty²†, *a.* See *drafty*².

drave (drāv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [< Skt. *Drāvida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Drāvida* and *Drāvira*: see def.] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayālam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.

They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven out.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

★

draw (drâ), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [< ME. *drawen*, *draghen*, *dragen*, *drahen* (pret. *drew*, *drewe*, *drowe*, *drowgh*, *drough*, *drog*, *droh*, pp. *drawen*, *drawe*, *dragen*), < AS. *dragan* (pret. *drōg*, *drōh*, pl. *drōgon*, pp. *dragen*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = OS. *dragan* = OFries. *drega*, *draga* = D. *dragen*, carry, = MLG. LG. *dragen* = OHG. *tragan*, MHG. G. *tragen*, carry, bear, = Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage*, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. *dragan*, draw. Not cognate with L. *trahere*, draw, whence E. *trace*, *tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag*, *draggle*, *drawl*, *drain*, *draught*¹ = *draft*¹, *dray*¹, *dredge*¹, and prob. *dregs*. Cf. *indraw*, *outdraw*, *withdraw*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw down* the blinds.

'Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than *drawn back*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

They *draw up* the water by a windlass [from cisterns], and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was *drawn* by a pair of well-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appurtenance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I *draw* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but His that enjoined it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw* a sword (from its scabbard); to *draw* teeth; to *draw* a cork.

Agrauadain . . . *drough* his swerde, and appareiled hym self to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

Draw not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear
A subject's hand.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to cut his meat.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw* blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw* the charge from a gun.

The Angell of Death *drew* from him his soule out of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture.

I write to zou a tretice in englisch breuely *drawe* out of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therin from true fundamental principles of the gospel.
Milton, Civil Power.

The Poet *draws* the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makes to his Friend.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet *drew* the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long succession of forgotten ones. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

Nay, rather wilt thou *draw* thy forces hence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement or attraction; call up or together; attract: as, to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and met with their enmyes, and saugh that thei hadde *drawe* to hem grete part of the londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal *drawe* into remembraunce
The fortune of this worldes chaunce.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 5.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Macbeth? *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—9. To allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries might be corrupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawn* to confess that which was not true. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 369.

I may be *drawn* to shew I can neglect
All private aims, though I affect my rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mimic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of *drawing* away the people from Handel.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient expression from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the first object they see on going out of the house in the morning. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none should go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he *drew* much Money from many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is *drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis bane to *draw*
The same air with thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, *draw* your dam, . . .
There's either a mermaid or a swan."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

A lioness, with udders all *drawn* dry,
Lay couching. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood, and *drawn* thy veins as dry of that,
As is thy heart of truth? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other surface; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw* the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently dragged or *drawn* to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by *drawing* the condemned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See def. 16, and compare *to hang, draw, and quarter*, under *hang*, *v.*]

With wilde hors he schal be *drawe*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4632.

The howndes schuld the flesch *drawe*.
Sir Amadas, l. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to *draw* poultry; hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. See *hang*, *v.*—17. To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to *draw* tea.—18. To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine
His thread and keep it even, she *drew* it so fine
It burst. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

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In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn* out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man *drew* a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of *drawing* the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may *draw* your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was *drawn* on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 580.

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits *draw* interest.—**23.** To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them—I would have my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to *draw* an apricock.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to *draw* a straight line.

He [God] *draws* the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon *drew*
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to *draw* a plan or a portrait; he *drew* a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I haue *drawne* a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-markes.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he is *drawn* leaning on a desk.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to *draw* a deed; to *draw* a check.

This buke is on Ynglese *drawen*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 336.

Go, the condition's *drawn*, ready dated;
There wants but your hand to 't.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would *draw* a booke [a bill or brief] to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and *drew* out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they *draw*.
Pope, Donne's Satires, ii. 94.

27. *Naut.*, to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship *draws* 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will *draw* before-hand.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to *draw* rather more water at the head than at the stern.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In *med.*, to digest and cause to discharge: as, to *draw* an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—**29.** In *card-playing*, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—**30.** In *mining*, to raise (ore) to the surface. *Drawing*, *hoisting*, *winding*, and *lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the *winding-engine*; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing stuff*.—**Drawn forward**, said of a furnace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—**To draw a bead on.** See *bead*.—**To draw a cover**, to hunt through it for game.—**To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods.—**To draw cuts.** See *cut*.—**To draw down**, in *forging*, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—**To draw dry**, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to *draw* a well *dry*.

My purse is large and deep,
Beyond the reach of riot to *draw dry*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

To draw in. (*a*) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to *draw in* one's expenses.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be *drawn in* to-morrow.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

(*b*) To collect; bring together: as, to *draw in* one's loans. (*c*) To entice, allure, or inveigle: as, he was cunningly *drawn in* by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be *drawn in* before I know where I am.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

To draw in the horns. See *horn*.—**To draw it fine**, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. [Colloq.]—**To draw it mild**, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colloq.]—**To draw off.** (*a*) To withdraw; divert: as, to *draw off* the mind from a painful subject. (*b*) To take or cause to flow: as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel. (*c*) To extract by distillation.—**To draw on.** (*a*) To allure; entice: as, to *draw* one *on* by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to *draw on* their own Ruin? *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.
Sir J. Hayward.

To draw out. (*a*) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one.
Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(*b*) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxv. 5.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

On the stage
Of my mortality my youth hath acted
Some scenes of vanity, *drawn out* at length
By varied pleasures. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

(*c*) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the pressfat for to *draw out* fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

(*d*) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (*e*) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover. Ex. xii. 21.

(*f*) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small maistery for him, to have *drawn out* his Legions into array, and flankt them with his thunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

All his past life, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(*g*) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to *draw out* facts from a witness. (*h*) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to *draw out* a bashful person at a party; to *draw* one *out* on religion or politics.—**To draw over.** (*a*) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Moslem physician Rhazes *drew over* a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philosophorum. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., p. 159.

(*b*) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—**To draw rein**, to tighten the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,
And there he *drew* his *rein*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

To draw the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To draw the jacks**, in *weaving*, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—**To draw the line**, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I *draw the line* at that.

M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to *draw* any absolute *line* of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 313.

To draw the long bow. See *bow*[2].—**To draw up.** (*a*) To raise; lift; elevate. (*b*) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was *drawn up* in the centre of a prodigious multitude. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to *draw up* a regiment.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole army *drawn up* prepared for battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to *draw up* a petition; to *draw up* a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter-mentioned, . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to *draw up* this, and insert it in the body of my paper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to *draw up* an answer.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. *Draw*, *Drag*, *Haul*. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. *Draw* usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. *Dragging* is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to *drag* a culprit to jail; to *drag* a log to the mill. *Haul* more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to *haul* a boat ashore; to *haul* up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native cartmen, with their long low carts *drawn* by mules or donkeys.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, ii.

Death from a rough and homely feast
Drew them away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 243.

Hence will I *drag* thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and dirty hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine *draws* by sheer strength or energy; a sail *draws* by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove *draws* by sucking in a current of air; a magnet *draws* by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to *draw* from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.
Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play *draws* well.

Example *draws*, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much.
Addison, Spectator.

Mr. Emerson always *draws*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In *billiards*, to so strike the cue-ball as to make it come back after hitting the object-ball.—**4.** To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind *drew* strongly *through* the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swashing blow. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who *draws* in his quarrel.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he *draws* correctly.—**8.** To make a draft or demand: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *draw on* one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is *on* my own personal reminiscences that I *draw* for the following story. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

Draw not too often *on* the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowing tell
Where the cool waters rise.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence—**9.** To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with *on*: as, *draw on* the firm when you need funds.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey.
Jay.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart *draws* easily; the pipe *draws* freely.

Thy balance will not *draw*; thy balance will not down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 4.

11. In *manuf.*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold: thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *deliver*[1], *v. i.*

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks *draw* deep. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

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Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *wall-hangings, dorsers,* and the like. *Inventory of* 1582, in Jour. Archæol. Assₒ., XXX. 253.—**To draw after†,** to "take after"; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-oute doute, and *draweth* litill *after* hir moder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

He is more suetter then is any maide.
Off that he *drawith after* that laydy
Ffro whom he is discended uerily.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6243.

To draw back or **backward.** (*a*) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will *draw back* as much as he can.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw,
Drew backward, as in modest awe.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 4.

(*b*) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man *draw back*, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *draws by*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days *draw in* now.

As the days were *drawing in*, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

To draw near or **nigh,** to approach closely; come near.

They *draw near* unto the gates of death. Ps. cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will *draw nigh* to you.
Jas. iv. 8.

To draw off. (*a*) To retire; retreat: as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to *draw off* from the neighbourhood of Benevento.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must *draw off* from all foolish trust in others.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—**To draw on.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To gain on; approach in pursuit: as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to *draw upon* one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.
E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by *of* or *from*: as, the army *drew out of* the defile slowly; the ship *drew out from* her berth.

To-morrow we'll *draw out*, and view the cohorts;
I' the mean time, all apply their offices.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

The train *from out* the castle *drew*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

To draw to or **toward,** to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day *draws toward* evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,
Which fro hunting were *drawing to* that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 621.

The heads of all her people *drew to* me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

To draw to a head. Same as *to come to a head* (which see, under *head*).—**To draw up.** (*a*) To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds *drew up* and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day *vp droghe* & the dym voidet,
Thus Jason full ioyfull to that gentill said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 755.

(*b*) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle. (*c*) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage *drew up* at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, *drawing up* to speak good-humouredly with those he met.
R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories.

(*d*) To keep company, as a lover: followed by *with*. [Scotch.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,
I'll e'en gae *draw up wi'* Jean.
Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 153.

O cou'dna ye gotten dukes, or lords,
Intill your ain countrie,
That ye *drew up wi'* an English dog,
To bring this shame on me?
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

★ **draw** (drâ), *n.* [< *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of drawing. Specifically—(*a*) In *card-playing*, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my *draw* next. (*b*) In *billiards*, the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a *draw*.—5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct *draw*.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—8. The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, v.

drawable (drâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *draw* + *-able*.] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drâ'bak), *n.* 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the *drawback* will be to leave my wife and children. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk*.

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no *Drawback* upon 't.
Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Artifice, i.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a *drawback* on the duty on British hops.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In *iron-founding*, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false core*.

draw-bar (drâ'bär), *n.* 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar*. [U. S.]

The higher the *draw-bar* is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some *draw bars*, which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

draw-bays (drâ'bāz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drâ'bench), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the *draw-bench*, a contrivance working with a windlass.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

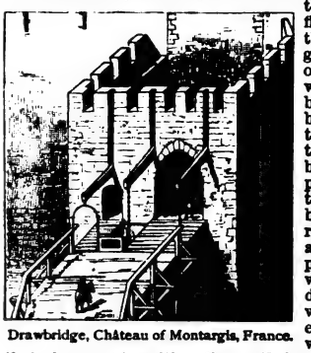
draw-bolt (drâ'bōlt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin*.

draw-bore (drâ'bōr), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore pin,** a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

drawbore (drâ'bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawbored*, ppr. *drawboring*. To make a draw-bore in: as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

draw-boy (drâ'boi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drâ'brij), *n.* [< ME. *drawebrygge, drawbrugge*, < *drawen*, draw, + *brygge*, etc., bridge.] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught*. See *draft*[1]. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the foss, joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chasm and a strengthened barrier.



Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

From Iztacpalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Causey, with many *draw-bridges*, thorow which the water passeth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the foresaid tower, but the *drawbridge* was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.
Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drâ'kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

drawee (drâ-ē'), *n.* [< *draw* + *-ee*[1].] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See extract under *drawer*, 3.

★ **drawer** (drâ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *drawer, drawere*; < *draw* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; especially, one who serves at a tavern.

Let them be hewers of wood and *drawers* of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Put on two leather Jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like *drawers*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The *Drawers* are the ciuillest people in it, men of good bringing vp, and howsoeuer wee esteeme of them, none can boast more iustly of their high calling.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Tauerne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

5. *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a *chest of drawers* by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 230.

drawfile (drâ'fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled*, ppr. *drawfiling*. To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly *draw-filed* after being turned up.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by *drawfiling*, it is then charged with flour-emery and oil. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 61.

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draw-gate (drâ′gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

draw-gear (drâ′gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

drawglove (drâ′gluv), *n.* An old game the nature of which is uncertain: also used in the plural.

Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 306.

After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 21.

draw-glove (drâ′gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

The ordinary *draw-glove*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

draw-head (drâ′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drâ′hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

There is also a *draw-horse*, on which Hash smooths and squares his shingles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

drawing (drâ′ing), *n.* [< ME. *drawing* (def. 1); verbal n. of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it from the life.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, i.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—**Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color,** etc., **drawing**, a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon*, *sepia*, *aquarelle*, *water-color*, etc.—**Charcoal drawing**, a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—**Cut-line drawing**, in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves afterward for leading up the work.—**Drawing from the round**, a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—**Drawing in two colors, in three colors,** etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tints, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—**Drawing on the block**, or **on the wood**, the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—**Finished drawing**, a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—**Free-hand drawing**, a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—**Geometrical** or **mechanical drawing**, a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shadows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—**In drawing**, correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—**Linear** or **line drawing**, a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—**Monochrome drawing**, a drawing executed in one color only.—**Out of drawing**, incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—**Wash-drawing**, a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers.

drawing-awl (drâ′ing-âl), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

drawing-bench (drâ′ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

drawing-block (drâ′ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (drâ′ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (drâ′ing-bůk), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

drawing-compass (drâ′ing-kum′pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under *bow-pen*.

drawing-engine (drâ′ing-en′jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

drawing-frame (drâ′ing-frām), *n.* 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-glove (drâ′ing-gluv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

drawing-hook (drâ′ing-hůk), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-in (drâ′ing-in′), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

drawing-knife (drâ′ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vise.
2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

drawing-lift (drâ′ing-lift), *n.* The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (drâ′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

drawing-master (drâ′ing-mȧs′tėr), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drâ′ing-pā′pėr), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 × 16 inches; demy, 15½ × 18½; medium, 18 × 22; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21½ × 29; elephant, 22½ × 27½; columbier, 23 × 33½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 26 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 52; emperor, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120.

drawing-pen (drâ′ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—**Double drawing-pen**, a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

drawing-pin (drâ′ing-pin), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

drawing-point (drâ′ing-point), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

drawing-press (drâ′ing-pres), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

drawing-rolls (drâ′ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room[1] (drâ′ing-rōm), *n.* [< *drawing*, 3, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

drawing-room[2] (drâ′ing-rōm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, q. v.] 1. A withdrawing room; the room into which the ladies withdraw from the dining-room after dinner, and that appropriated for the reception of company.

There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.
R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.
Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

3. A levee or formal reception held in a drawing-room, especially one of the periodical receptions given by royalty, or by persons of rank: as, the Queen's *drawing-room*.

Pay their last duty to the Court, and come,
All fresh and fragrant, to the *drawing-room*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 215.

A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See *car*[1].

drawing-table (drâ′ing-tā′bl), *n.* 1†. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

drawk (drâk), *n.* [Also *drauk*, *drook* (and *dravick*); < ME. *drauc*, *drauke*, *drawke*, *drake*, = D. *dravig*, *dravich*, cockle, darnel.] A name of several plants, as *Lolium temulentum* and *Avena fatua*. [Local, Eng.]

draw-knife (drâ′nīf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*, 2.

drawl (drâl), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. D. *dralen* = ODan. *dravle* = Icel. *dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. *draw*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

Thou *drawl'st* thy words,
That I must wait an hour, where other men
Can hear in instants.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

While the first snow was mealy under feet,
A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

I never heard such a *drawling*-affecting rogue.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

drawl (drâl), *n.* [< *drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

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This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 223.

drawlatch† (drâ'lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*. *Chettle*, Hoffman.

drawler (drâ'lėr), *n.* One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-*drawler* of old saws.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

draw-lid (drâ'lid), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a *draw-lid* which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 791.

drawlingly (drâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (drâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

draw-link (drâ'lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

draw-loom (drâ'lōm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the ★Jacquard loom.

drawn (drân), *p. a.* 1. Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble.
Addison.

If you have had a *drawn* battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.

2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a *drawn* fowl.—3. Melted: as, *drawn* butter.—4. In *needlework*, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white *drawn* gauze bonnet.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—6. Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you *drawn*?
Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

At daggers drawn. See *dagger*[1].—**Drawn and quartered**, disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See *draw*, *v. t.*, 14.—**Drawn brush**, a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—**Drawn clay.** See *clay*.—**Drawn lace**, drawn-work.

draw-net (drâ'net), *n.* A net made of packthread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

drawn-work (drân'wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was *cut-work*. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of *drawn-work*,
Or some fair cut-work, pinn'd up in my bed-chamber,
A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Bra-★zil. *Dict. of Needlework.*

draw-plate (drâ'plāt), *n.* 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding. 2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

draw-point (drâ'point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. *E. H. Knight.*

draw-poker (drâ'pō'kėr), *n.* A game: same ★as *poker*. See *poker*[2].

draw-rod (drâ'rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

draw-spring (drâ'spring), *n.* 1. An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when a tow-rope or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast. 2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

draw-stop (drâ'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—**Draw-stop action**, in *organ-building*, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

draw-taper (drâ'tā'pėr), *n.* Same as *delivery*, 10. Also called *draft*, *draught*.

draw-timber (drâ'tim'bėr), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the platform. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (drâ'tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of *draw-tongs*, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 104.

draw-tube (drâ'tūb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece. It slides within the main tube which carries the objective. See *microscope*.

draw-well[1] (drâ'wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep *draw well*,
Full fifty fathoms deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

draw-well[2] (drâ'wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my *draw-well*, only for five minutes, to tell you their ★names. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 30.

dray[1] (drā), *n.* [E. dial. also *dree*; < ME. **dreye*, a sledge, sled, < AS. *dræge*, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. *drög*, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < *dragan* = Sw. Icel. *draga*, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, *drays*, or cars.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle ★without wheels. [Eng.]

dray[1] (drā), *v. t.* [< *dray*[1], *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, *drayed*, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc.
Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, [1888, p. 47.

dray[2] (drā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy *dray* that makes.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . .
Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.
Cowper, A Fable.

dray[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*.

drayage (drā'āj), *n.* [< *dray*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to *drayage*.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

dray-cart (drā'kärt), *n.* Same as *dray*[1], 1.

dray-horse (drā'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

drayman (drā'man), *n.*; pl. *draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of *draymen* bid—God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious *dray-men*, and politicians in liveries?
Spectator, No. 307.

drazel†, *n.* Same as *drossel*.

dread (dred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreaded*, formerly *dread*, *dred*, *drad*. [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dreden*, pret. *dredde*, *dred*, rarely *dradde*, *drad*, pp. *dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS. **drēdan*, only in comp. *on-drēdan*, *ā-drædan*, *of-drēdan*, ONorth. *on-drēda*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. *an-drādan* = OHG. *in-trātan*, MHG. *in-träten*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to *dread* death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to be *dread* and feared. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

But what I *drad*, did me poor wretch betide,
For forth he drew an arrow from his side.
Greene, Sonnet.

What the consequence of this will be, God onely knows, and wise men *dread*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 30, 1673.

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

2†. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to *dread* me.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 422).

3†. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and *drede*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 211.

He was *drad* and loued in countreis abowte,
Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 116.

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

Whan the princes and the Barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei *dredde* leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 618.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

dread (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] 1. Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure.

Ac for *drede* of the deth I dar nouȝt telle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.

When Gaheries and Galashin saugh Agrauayn falle, thei hadde grete *drede* that he were slayn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Whence this secret *dread*, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2.

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his *dread* fall upon you? Job xiii. 11.

She turn'd her right and round about,
Saye, "Why take ye sic *dreads* o' me?"
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*. Isa. viii. 13.

4†. Doubt.

Ther shuln ye sen expresse, that no *dred* is
That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 313.

Out of dread†, without doubt.—**Without dread**†, without doubt; doubtless. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

dread (dred), *p. a.* 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

We will be *dread* thought beneath thy brain,
And foul desire round thine astonished heart.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, *dread* sovereign; a *dread* tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by meanes of Weak;
Teaching dum Infants thy *drad* Praise to speak.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy *dread* name we draw the sword.
O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.

dreadable† (dred'a-bl), *a.* [< *dread* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham.*

dreader (dred'ėr), *n.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

dreadful (dred'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfull*, *dredful*; < ME. *dredful*, *dredeful*; < *dread* + *-ful*.] I. *a.* 1†. Full of dread or fear.

"Certes, sir," seid Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete significacion, and it is no wonder though ye ther-of be *dredfull*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

2†. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

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With *dredful* herte and glad devocioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; direful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And zit is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many *dredfulle* iourneyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir;
She bears an eye more *dreadful* than your weapon.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear *dreadful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. *Addison*, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How *dreadful* is this place! Gen. xxviii. 17.

A *dreadful* music. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreadful* countenance. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.

=**Syn.** 3. *Fearful*, *Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.

II. *n.* That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases *penny dreadful*, *shilling dreadful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the hero of a *penny dreadful* which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success.
Contemporary Rev., L. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreadfuls*.
F. Harrison, Choice of Books, iii.

dreadfully (dred'fûl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dredfully*, < ME. *dredfully*; < *dreadful* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde sizte of that segge a-syde he gan hym drawe,
Dredfully by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe;
She rist her vp, and *dredefully* she quaketh,
As dothe the braunche that Zepherus shaketh.
Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Ffro Viterbe to Venyse, theis valyante knyghtez:
Dresses up *dredfully* the dragone of golde,
With egles al-over, enamelede of sable.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2026.

Their beaten anvils *dreadfully* resound,
And Ætna shakes all o'er, and thunders underground.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (dred'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness.

dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), *a.* [< ME. *dredles*, *dredeles*; < *dread* + *-less*.] 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And *dreadless* of their danger, climb
The floating mountains of the brine.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

Gentle and just and *dreadless*, is he not
The monarch of the world?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.

Safe in his *dreadles* den him thought to hide.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3†. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we tharefore, and byde we no langere,
Ffore *dredlesse* with-owttyne dowtte, the daye schalle be ourez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelmane (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness* . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

dreadly† (dred'li), *a.* [< ME. *dredli*, *dredlich*; < *dread* + *-ly*[1].] Dreadful.

★ This *dreadly* spectacle. *Spenser*.

dreadnaught, dreadnought (dred'nât), *n.* [< *dread*, *v.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] 1. A person who fears nothing.—2. Something that assures against fear. Hence—3. A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called *fearnaught*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.
Southey, The Doctor, lvii.

★ **dream**[1] (drēm), *n.* [< ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, *drem*, *dream*, a dream, < AS. **dredm* (not found in this sense) = OS. *drōm* = OFries. *drām* = D. *droom* = MLG. *drōm*, LG. *droom* = OHG. MHG. *troum*, G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr* = Sw. *dröm* = Dan. *drøm*, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. **draugmo-*, < Teut. √ **drug*, seen in OHG. *triogan*, MHG. *triegen*, G. *triegen*, now *trügen* = OS. *bi-driogan* (= OHG. *bitriogan*), deceive, delude (cf. OS. *drugi*, deceptive, OHG. MHG. *ge-troc* = OS. *gi-drog*, phantom, apparition, = Icel. *draugr*, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. √ *druh* (for **dhrugh* ?), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. *drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*[2], AS. *drēam*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] **1.** A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And thei ete no mete in alle the Wynter: but thei lyzn as in a *Drem*, as don the Serpentes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 325.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories
Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of avarice. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.

dream[1] (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreamed* or *dreamt*, ppr. *dreaming*. [< ME. *dremen* (not in AS.) = D. *droomen* = Sw. *drömma* = Dan. *drömme* = OHG. *troumjan*, MHG. *troumen*, G. *träumen*, dream; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep: with *of* before an object: as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,
Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I *dream*, sometimes, *of* a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 64.

2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke*.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he *dream*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with *of*: as, he little *dreamed of* his approaching fate.

He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer *dream of* the Glories and Splendour of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all
We *dream of*, happy, high, majestical.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream of* stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

II. *trans.* **1.** To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. Joel ii. 28.

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The dreams which nations *dream* come true.
Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim;
He errs because he *dreams*
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Atheists and Naturalists *dreame* the world to be eternall, and conceiue that all men could not be of one; because of this diuersitie of Languages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

She never *dreams* they used her for a snare,
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by *away*, *out*, or *through*: as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does Antony *dream out* his hours?
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

dream[2]†, *n.* [ME. *drem*, *dreem*, *dreme*, earlier *dream* (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. *drēam*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. *drōm*, joy; hence the verb AS. *drȳman*, *drēman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. *drōmian*, rejoice. Prob. not connected with *dream*[1], q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *θρῦλος*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *drone*[1], q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Tha he mihte ihere . . . muchel folkes *dream*.
Layamon, I. 43.

Hornes blast other [or] belles *drem*.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 665.

Lus! bus! las! das! rowtyn be rowe
Swech dolful a *dreme* the devyl it to dryve.
Rel. Ant., I. 240.

To hire louerd heo sede with stille *dreme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

★ **dreamer** (drē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *dremere*, *dremer* = D. *droomer* = OHG. *troumāre*, G. *träumer* = Sw. *drömmare* = Dan. *drømmer*; < *dream*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh.
Gen. xxxvii. 19.

Alas! the *dreamer* first must sleep,
I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep.
Byron, The Giaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior*.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—**4.** A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (drē'mėr-i), *n.* [= D. *droomerij* = G. *träumerei* = Dan. Sw. *drömmeri*; as *dream*[1] + *-ery*, collective suffix.] **1.** A place for dreaming.—**2.** Dreams collectively.

dreamful (drēm'fûl), *a.* [< *dream*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'hōl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dreamily (drē'mi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky.
Longfellow, Birds of Passage.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic *dreaminess* of manner.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* [(= G. *traumlos* = Dan. *drømløs*) < *dream*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery,
He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.

dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of *dream*[1].

dream-while (drēm'hwīl), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drēm'wėrld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of ours.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (drē'mi), *a.* [(= MLG. *drömech*) < *dream*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, *dreamy* moods.

All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creak'd.
Tennyson, Mariana.

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2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreamy* existence.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talfourd*, Charles Lamb.

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreamy* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, q. v.] Dreary. [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 193.

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreart (drēr), *n.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere;
The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull *drere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

He to him stepping neare,
Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly *dreare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

drearihead†, drearihood† (drēr'i-hed, -hụd), *n.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Dreariness; dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight
Hath thee opprest, and with sad *drearyhead*
Chaunged thy lively cheare?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

But Fury was full ill apparelled
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull *drerihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.

drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *drerily*, *dreriliche*, *dreoriliche*; < *dreary* + *-ly*[2].] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

drearimentt (drēr'i-ment), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] Dismalness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayst attune thy quill,
And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreariment*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

dreariness (drēr'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being dreary.—2†. Sorrow.

Let be thi wepynge and thy *drerinesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 701.

drearingt (drēr'ing), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *drear-y* + *-ing*.] Dreariness; gloom.

All were my self, through griefe, in deadly *drearing*.
Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 189.

drearisomet (drēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-some*.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

dreary (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie*, *drery*, *drerie*; < ME. *drery*, *dreri*, *dreori*, *drury*, < AS. *dreórig*, sad, mournful. AS. *dreórig* also means bloody, gory, = OS. *drōrag* = Icel. *dreyrigr* = MHG. *trōric*, bloody, < AS. *dreór* = OS. *drōr* = Icel. *dreyri*, *drōri* = MHG. *trōr*, blood, gore, < AS. *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. *dross* and *drizzle*, q. v. But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: OHG. **trūrag*, *trūreg*, MHG. *trūrec*, G. *traurig*, whence prob. LG. *trūrig*, D. *treurig* (with HG. *t*), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. *trūrēn*, cast down the eyes, mourn, MHG. *trūren*, G. *trauern*, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. *driusan*, etc., above.] 1†. Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praied thai all with *drery* steuyn,
Heueand up thaire heuides till heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

They renue the funerall pompe of these great men yearly, assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *dreric* lamentations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 822.

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

On the ridge of the slope [was] an old cemetery, so *dreary* with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

Hence—3. Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary* traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 255.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.—3. Tedious.

drecchet, *v.* See *dretch*[1], *dretch*[2].

dredt, dredet, *v.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *dread*.

dredefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

dredelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

dreder (dred'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *dredour*, *dridder*, *drither*; appar. < *dread*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What aileth you, my daughter Janet,
You look sae pale and wan?
There is a *dreder* in your heart,
Or else ye love a man.
Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).

dredge[1] (drej), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. *drege*, *dreige*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. *drague*, < E. *drag*, *n.*), < OD. *draghe*, D. *dreg(-net)*, a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *dray*[1]); cf. D. *dreg* = LG. *dregge*, *drägge* = Dan. *dræg* = Sw. *dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *dredge* is practically an assibilation of *drag*, *n.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] 1. A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (*a*) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . haue a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne gathering whatsoeuer it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

(*b*) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (*c*) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *dredging-machine*.

3. In *ore-dressing*, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *dradge*.

dredge[1] (drej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [< *dredge*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.—2. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain King. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 116.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge[2] (drej), *n.* [Also *dradge*; assibilated from earlier *dreg*, < ME. *dragg*, *dragge*, *drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. *dragge*, *dradge*, *dragy*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < OF. *dragie*, *dragee*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. *dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < Pr. *dragea* = Sp. *gragea* = Pg. *grageia*, *grangea* = It. *traggea*, now *treggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (ML. *dragetum*, *dragata*, *drageia*, *dragia*, after OF.), < ML. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. τραγήματα, rarely in sing. τράγημα, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < τραγεῖν, 2d aor. of τρώγειν, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt. *Tusser*.

dredge[3] (drej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [Formerly *dreg*; E. dial. *dridge*; < *dredge*[2], *n.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *dreg'd* with meal and powdered sugar. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Dredge you a dish of plovers. *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

dredge-box (drej'boks), *n.* [< *dredge*[3] + *box*[2].] Same as *dredging-box*.

dredgeman (drej'man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). [< *dredge*[1] + *man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

dredger[1] (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dreagers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc.

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had sight of a brigandine or a *dredger*, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 586.

3. A dredging-machine.

dredger[2] (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*[3] + *-er*[1].] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *dredgermen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called Setting the Stint. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*. [Scotch.]

dredging (drej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dredge*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy, The Oyster.

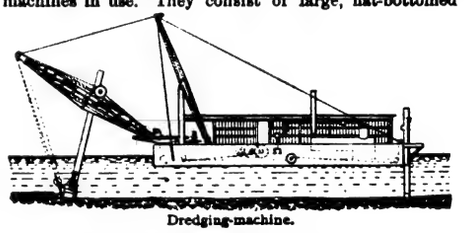
2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same *dredging*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* [Also formerly *drudging-box*; < *dredging* + *box*[2].] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *dredge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *drudging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery. *King*, Art of Cookery, v.

dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chapelet or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the delivery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 230 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

Dred Scot case. See *case*[1].

dree[1] (drē), *v.* [< ME. *dreen*, *dreien*, *dryen*, *drehen*, *dregen*, *dreghen*, *dreogen*, < AS. *dreógan*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth. *driugan*, do military service; cf. Icel. *drȳgja* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *dree*[2]. Cf. also *dright*.] I. *trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *dree* penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I *drye* or what I thinke,
I wil myselven al it drynke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1879.

Why *dreghis* thou this dole, & deris thi seluyn?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3586.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *dree*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

To dree one's or a weird, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.]

I kenn'd he behoved to *dree his weird* till that day cam. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lv.

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil, has *dreed a sore weird* for it. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xii.

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II.† *intrans.* To endure; be able to do or continue.

Neiȝ wod of his witt he wax neiȝ for drede,
& fled as fast homward as fet miȝt *drie*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

Ride on, ride on, Lord William now,
As fast as ye can *dree!*
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dree[2] (drē), *a.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh, dreich, dreegh,* < ME. *dreȝ, dregh, driȝ, dryȝ,* long, extended, great, < Icel. *drjúgr* = Sw. *dryg* = Dan. *dröi,* long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. *draugr,* a sluggard; *drýgja,* commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. *dröja,* stay, delay, = Dan. *dröie,* make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. *dreógan,* bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. *dree:* see *dree*[1].] 1†. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brede and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl., 2252. (*Halliwell.*)

The durres to vndo of the *dregh* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11890.

2†. Great; of serious moment.—3. Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been — dreadful, and *dree*, and long."
Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 6.

dree[2] (drē), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh,* < ME. *dreghe, dregh,* < *dregh, dreȝ,* etc., dree: see *dree*[2], *a.*] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles,
Alle the *dreghe* of the daye, with dredfulle werkes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2916.

dreely (drē'li), *adv.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreighly,* < ME. *drely, dreȝly, dreghly, dryȝly,* etc.; < *dree*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreme, & *dreghly* me thought
That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

Drawene *dreghely* the wyne, and drynkne thereaftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *drain.*

dreg[1], *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *dregs.*

dreg[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[2].

dreg[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[3].

dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* [< *dreggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* [< *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-ish*[1].] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.
Harvey, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [< ME. *dreggy* (= Sw. *drägg-ig*), < *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-y*[1].] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a *dreggy* hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dregges,* also *dragges,* rarely in sing. *dreg,* < Icel. *dregg,* pl. *dreggjar* = Sw. *drägg,* dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. *draga* = E. *draw,* the connection of thought being like that in *drain* as related to *draw:* see *drain, draw.*] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The *dregs* thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them. Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the *dregs*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the *dregs* of the sifted sediment of a residuum.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the *dregs* of society.

From the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these *dregs* of time, there be wilful men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that *dreg* which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 538.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 83.—**To drain the cup to the dregs.** See *cup.*

dreher (drā'ėr), *n.* [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < *drehen,* turn, = AS. *thrāwan,* turn, throw, E. *throw:* see *throw.*] 1. An Austrian dance similar to the ländler.—2. Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, dreyer (drī'ėr), *n.* [G. usually *dreier,* < *drei* = E. *three.*] A Silesian money, 3 hellers.

dreigh (drēch), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *dree*[2].

When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
An' stable meals at fairs were *dreigh*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

dreint†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreissena (drī'se-nä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Dreyssen* of Belgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family *Mytilidæ,* or mussels, or made type of the family *Dreissenidæ. D. polymorpha,* originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian seas, has extended its range into many European localities. Also *Dreyssena, Dreissensia.*

Dreissenacea (drī-se-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-acea.*] A group of acephalous mollusks: same as the family *Dreissenidæ.*

Dreissenidæ (drī-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Dreissena.* The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subsessile, the foot ligulate and byssiferous, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.



Dreissena polymorpha: *b*, byssus; *f*, foot; lower arrow, inhalent siphon; upper arrow, exhalent siphon.

Dreissininæ (drī-se-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily referred to the family *Mytilidæ:* same as the family *Dreissenidæ.* Also *Dreissensinæ.*

Dreissensia (drī-sen'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissena.*

Dreissensinæ (drī-sen-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissininæ.*

drem[1]†, **dreme**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *dream*[1].

drem[2]†, **dreme**[2]†, *n.* See *dream*[2].

dremels†, *n.* [ME., also *dremeles,* < *dremen,* dream, + *-els,* a suffix seen also in ME. *metels,* a dream, and in the earlier forms of *riddle, n.*] A dream.

How that Ymagynatyf in *dremeles* me tolde,
Of Kynde and of his connynge and how curteise he is to bestes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 14.

Dremotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for (?) **Dromotherium,* < Gr. δρόμος, a running, course, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drench[1] (drench), *v.* [< ME. *drenchen* (pret. *drenched* and *dreint,* pp. *drenched* and *dreint*), drench, drown, < AS. *drencan,* give to drink, also drown (= OFries. *drenka, drinka* = D. *drenken* = LG. *dränken,* OHG. *trenchan,* MHG. *trenken,* G. *tränken* = Icel. *drekkja* = Sw. *dränka*), caus. of *drincan,* drink: see *drink.* Cf. *drown,* of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid: as, garments *drenched* with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe,
Let *drenche* it for a tyme in water swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie flouds are sunke and *drent*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to *drench* his Knife in filial Blood;
Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

For there, with broad wig *drenched* with rain,
The parish priest he saw. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he *drenched* himself with liquor.—3. Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . *drench* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough,
Dosed him with torture as you *drench* a horse.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

4†. To drown.

Him thenketh verrayly that he may se
Noes flood come wallwing as the see
To *drenchen* Alisoun, his honey deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 471.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 276.—**Syn.** 1. To steep, souse, deluge (with).

II.† *intrans.* To drown.

Thus shal mankynde *drenche* and lese his lyf.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 335.

drench[1] (drench), *n.* [< ME. *drench, drenke, drænc,* a drink, < AS. *drenc,* also *drinc* = OS. OFries. D. and LG. *drank* = OHG. *tranch,* G. *trank,* a drink, < AS. *drincan,* etc. (pret. *dranc*), drink: see *drink, v.,* and cf. *drink, n.,* and *drench*[1], *v.* In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb *drench.*] 1†. A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne kuene thet ne assel drinke of deathes *drench*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 130.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A *drench* of sack
At a good tavern, and a fine fresh pullet,
Would cure him. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin—
A *drench* to kill a horse.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hence—3. A draught of physic; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left *drench* and purgative sufficiently heroic.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is drenched; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a *drench* of bran and water, heated to about 185° Fahr. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 388.

drench[2]†, *n.* A less correct form of *dreng.*

drencher (dren'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which drenches or wets.—2. One who administers a drench to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hôrn), *n.* A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreng† (dreng), *n.* [In historical books cited also as *drenge* and *drench;* in Law L. *drengus,* repr. ME. *dreng,* also *dring,* pl. *drenges, dringes,* rarely *drenches,* a vassal, < AS. *dreng,* a valiant man, < Icel. *drengr,* a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. *dräng,* a man, a servant, = Dan. *dreng,* a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. *dring,* a servant).] In *old Eng. law,* a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastics, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun,
And of *dreng* and of thayn,
And of knith and of sweyn. *Havelok*, l. 2182.

It seems, then, that the *drengs* were tenants in pure villenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.
Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 188.

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the *drengs,* the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 96.

drengage† (dreng'āj), *n.* [< *dreng* + *-age.*] 1. The tenure by which a dreng held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage,* who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (magna caza) with two harriers and 15 "cordons," etc. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreng.

drenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *drench*[1].

drenkle†, *v.* See *drinkle, dronkle.*

drent† (drent). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Drepane (drep'ą-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρέπάνη, also δρέπανον, a sickle, a pruning-hook, < δρέπειν, pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Drepanidæ:* so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, *n.* Plural of *drepanium.*

drepanid (drep'ą-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Drepanidæ.*

Drepanidæ (dre-pan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-idæ.*] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Drepane.* They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin; the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The *Drepane punctata* is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepanidium (drep-ą-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *drepanidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δρέπάνη, a sickle (see

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Drepane), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (*b*) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (*c*†) [*cap.*] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unascertained coccidiide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

drepaniform (drep'a-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, + L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

Drepaninæ (drep-a-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepane*, by some referred to the family *Chætodontidæ*, and by others to the *Carangidæ*: same as the family *Drepanidæ*.

Drepanis (drep'a-nis), *n.* [< Gr. *δρεπανίς*, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < *δρεπάνη*, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] A genus of *Nectariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly



Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ*; the sickle-billed sunbirds: now extinct. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Mellithreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis vestiaria*, or *Vestiaria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders made beautiful robes.

drepanium (dre-pā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *drepania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δρεπάνιον*, dim. of *δρέπανον*, equiv. to *δρεπάνη*, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

drepe[1]†, *v. i.* See *drip*, *drop*.

drepe[2]†, *v. t.* See *drib*[1], *drub*.

drere†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

dreriment†, *n.* A variant spelling of *dreariment*.

dreriness†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dreariness*.

drery†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

Dresden point-lace. See *lace*.

dress (dres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drest*, ★ppr. *dressing*. [Early mod. E. also *dresse*; < ME. *dressen*, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. *dresser*, *drescer*, *drecier*, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. *dressar*, *dreissar*, *dreçar* = OSp. *derezar* = It. *drizzare*, *dirizzare*, direct, etc., < ML. **directiare*, an assumed freq. < L. *directus*, ML. also *drectus*, *drictus*, straight, direct: see *direct*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to *dress* ranks.

Schrewide thingis schulen be in to *dressid* thingis [L. *erunt prava in directa*]. *Wyclif*, Luke iii. 5.

2†. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and pray hym to *dresse* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swrede kene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 46.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 7.

3†. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes *dresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

4†. To address; direct: as, to *dress* words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they *dressed themselves* to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan *hym dresse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 282.

What for the Ylee, what for the See, . . . fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to *dresse him* thereto. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

The men of armys bothe with spere and sheld,
With grete corage *dressid them* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (*a*) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-*dress'd* Vine
Produces plumpest Grapes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*b*) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, *dressed* according to their custom.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298.

(*c*) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the skinnes of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 239.

(*d*) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (*e*) In *mining* and *metal.*, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone: as, to *dress* ores. (*f*) To comb and do up: as, to *dress* the hair.

O what need I *dress* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim doun my hair?
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(*g*) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse.

6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 3.

The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be *dressed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

And Caddell *drest*, amang the rest,
With gun and good claymore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind;
So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and *drest*, so early?
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 236.

A young man came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv.

9†. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *dresseyd* hys bak unto the maste.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2554.

Who of 3ou is a man, whom 3if his sone axe breed, wher he shal *dresse* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

10†. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and *dressed* his shelde, and com towarde Agravadain a grete spede, and he com for to mete hym vigerously. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

To dress up or **out**, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. To aline.—7. To accoutre, array, rig.—8. To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dresses* with it in height.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,
As blythe as ony bird on tree.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 319).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to *dress*. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 209.

She always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4†. To give orders or directions.

For als I byde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will *dresse*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

5†. To get on or up; rise.

Deliverly he *dressed* vp, er the day sprenged.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2009.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those com-★monly worn. [Colloq., U. S.]

dress (dres), *n.* [< *dress*, *v.*] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Abs. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, sir, changing his *dress*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Style is the *dress* of thoughts.
Chesterfield, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749.

Specifically—2. The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening *dresses* for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin!
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of *dress*; a man of *dress*.—4. In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—5. External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—6. Size; dressing.

Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122.

Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.=**Syn.** 1. Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres'sėr'kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres'kōt'), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*[2], and *full dress*, under ★*dress*.

dresser[1] (dres'ėr), *n.* [< *dress* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *dresseur*, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. Luke xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as *dressers*.
Dickens, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(*b*) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 617.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone the stone revolving beneath it.

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3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

4. A miners' pick.—5. A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser[2] (dres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dressour, dressure, dressore* (ML. *dressorium*, after E.), < OF. *dreçoir, drechoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*, a sideboard), < ML. *directorium*, a dresser, < L. *directus*, straight, > ult. OF. *drecier, drescer*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress, v.*] 1. A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

Summoning your tenants at my *dresser*,
Which is, indeed, my drum.
Massinger, The Guardian, iii. 3.

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.
Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gụdz), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dressynge;* verbal n. of *dress, v.*] 1. The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metal.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *cob*[7], *jig, buddle*[2].) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the veinstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.* and *surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (*b*) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (*c*) In *cookery:* (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumb, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (*d*) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (*e*) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board† (dres'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *dresser*[2], 1.

She's laid him on a *dressin board*,
Whar she did often dine.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 143).

dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flōr), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spalling-floor*.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-frām), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak'et), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*.

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nif), *n.* [< ME. *dressingknife, dressyngcnyfe*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Cokes come with *dryssynge knyfe;*
They brittened tham als thay were wode.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.—2. A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-rōm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tā'bl), *n.* 1. A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—2. A dressing-bench.—3. A bench on which ores are sorted.—4. A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype*.

dressmaker (dres'mā'kėr), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressoir (dre-swor'), *n.* [F.: see *dresser*[2].] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

dress-parade (dres'pa-rād'), *n. Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darky is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

dress-spur (dres'spėr), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'ū'ni-fôrm), *n. Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *a.* [< *dress* + *-y*[1].] 1. Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."
Marriage, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.
Marriage, I. 206.

drest[1]. An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

drest[2]†, *n.* See *drast*.

dretch[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, < AS. *dreccan*, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dretch*[2] doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gan gronen in his throte,
As man that in his dreme is *drecched* sore.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 67.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dretching* of swevens," said Sir Bors, "for I doubt not Sir Launcelot aileth nothing but good." *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxv.

dretch[2]†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *dretch, dratch*, linger, < ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. *trecken*, G. *trecken* = D. *trekken* = Dan. *trække*, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

What shold I *drecche*, or telle of his array?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1264.

Be than [by then] the Romaynez ware rebuykyde a lyttille,
With-drawes theyme drerely and *dreches* no lengare.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

dreul†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *drool*.

dreve†, *v. t.* See *drove*[4].

drevil†, *n.* Same as *drivel*[2].

drew (drö). Preterit of *draw*.

drey†, *n.* See *dray*[2].

dreye†, *a.* An obsolete form of *dry*. *Chaucer*.

dreyer, *n.* See *dreier*.

dreyling (drī'ling), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynt†. An obsolete past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreyssena, *n.* See *Dreissena*.

drib[1]† (drib), *v.* [A dial. var., like *drub*, of ME. *drepen*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub*. In part (def. 2) mixed with *drib*[2], *dribble*[1], q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut off; chop off. *Dekker*. Specifically—2. To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden*.

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

4. In *archery*, to shoot directly at short range.

Not at the first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.

II. *intrans.* In *archery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

drib[2]† (drib), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *drip* (ME. *drippen*) or of the related ME. *drepen*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dribble*[1] for **dripple*. See *drip, dribble*[1], *dribble*[2].] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkards that *dribbis*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 641.

drib[2] (drib), *n.* [< *drib*[2], *v.*; or else an abbr. of *driblet, dribblet*.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *dribbs*. *Swift*, On Gibb's Psalms.

We are sending such regiments and *dribs* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribbert† (drib'ėr), *n.* [< *drib*[1], *v.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] In *archery*, one who shoots at short range. *Ascham*.

dribbet† (drib'et), *n.* [Var. of *driblet*.] Same as *driblet*.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, ppr. *dribbling*. [Formerly also *drible;* for **dripple* (= LG. *drippeln*), freq. of *drip:* see *drip*, and cf. *drib*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,
In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,
The story I so long have tried to tell.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2†. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some *dribbling* skirmishes. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 597.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift*, Directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions: often with *out*.

Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled out* the Marsala.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

3. In *foot-ball, hockey*, and similar sports, to move the ball a little way, thereby accomplishing by repeated kicks or taps almost the same result as though the ball were carried.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the ball], and was beginning to *dribble* it along. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, viii.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *n.* [< *dribble*[1], *v.*] 1. Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the eaves.

If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
An' cranreuch cauld! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

dribble[2] (drib'l), *v. i.* [A var. of *drivel*[1] by confusion with *dribble*[1]. Cf. *drabble*.] To drivel; slaver.

dribble[3]† (drib'l), *n.* A variant of *drivel*[2].

dribbler (drib'lėr), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter vii.

driblet, dribblet (drib'let), *n.* [< *dribble*[1] + dim. *-et*.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in *driblets;* the food was doled out in *driblets*.

The *driblet* of a day. *Dryden*.

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some $1,200,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *driblets*, it would have been spent in *dribblets*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks. *The Century*, XXXV. 965.

dridder (drid'ėr), *n.* Same as *dreder*.

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driddle (drid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, ppr. *driddling*. [Sc., also written *druttle*, *drule*; origin obscure.] 1. To play unskilfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlesaly or feebly from place to place.—3. To work constantly without making much progress.

drie[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.

drie[2], *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *dree*[1].

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie*,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
Then, daring warrior, follow me!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 5.

drier (drī'ėr), *n.* [< *dry* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(*a*) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-*drier*; a clothes-*drier*; a grain-*drier*. (*b*) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*.—**Centrifugal drier**, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *lumber-drier*.

drier, driest (drī'ėr, drī'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

drifet, *v.* A Middle English form of *drive*.

drift (drift), *n.* [< ME. *drift*, *dryft*, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. **drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, *dript*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative *-t*, < AS. *drīfan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] 1. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The flolke was so ferd, that on flete were,
All drede for to drowne with *dryft* of the se;
And in perell were put all the proude kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4635.

The dragoun dreew him awale with *drift* of his winges.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 998.

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.
South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
For I gat twa *drifts* of his sheep.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

A *dryft* of tame swine.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

We saw a great *drift*; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 20.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Dryden.*

Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneath its *drift* of smoke.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence—3. A heap of any matter driven together: as, a *drift* of snow, or a snow-*drift*; a *drift* of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
A fenceless *drift* what once was road.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the deuises of his worldly counsailers, and . . . maketh many wise wales as he weneth, and al turne at length vnto foly, and one subtil *drift* drlueth an other to naught.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (incensed)
Their damned *drifts* in Adam first commenced.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
The *drifts* of both.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real *drift*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 416.

5. In *geol.*, loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *diluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *diluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is known to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*. In modern usage the word 'drift' is almost never employed in any other sense than that of glacial drift. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.—8. In *ship-building*, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—9. The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—10. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—11. In *mech.*, a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—12. *Milit.*: (*a*) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (*b*) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (*c*) In *gun.*, same as *deviation*, 6.—13. A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—14. Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience. *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

15. [D. *drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—16. The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—**Drift epoch.** See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—**Drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.—**Drift of the forest**, in *Eng. law*, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—**Drifts in the sheer draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Glacial drift.** See above, 5, and *glacial*.—**Northern drift**, in *geol.*, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—**Road-drift**, the materials scraped from a *road, as in repairing it.

drift (drift), *v.* [< *drift*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night
Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,
These *drifted*, stranding on an isle at morn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

After 1860 he [Tilden] *drifted* into New York State politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smooths with *drifting* sand
Our track. *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

3. In *mining*, to run a drift. See *drift*, *n.*, 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.—2. To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were *drifted* to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are *sunk*; levels or drifts are *driven* or *drifted*.

There is for every soil a limit in depth beyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.

4. To delay; put off. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), *n.* [< *drift* + *-age*.] 1. That which is drifted; drift.—2. *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—3. In *gun.* and *archery*, windage.

drift-anchor (drift'ang'kor), *n.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), *n.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

drift-current (drift'kur'ent), *n.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a *drift-current*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

drift-ice (drift'īs), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *drif-is* = Dan. *driv-is*.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

Greatly endangered with a piece of *drift yce*.
Hakluyt, Voyages, III. 65.

We spent the night standing off and on, among the *drift-ice*. *Cook*, Voyages, V.

driftless (drift'les), *a.* [< *drift* + *-less*.] 1. Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*—2. Free from drift or driftage.

The glacial streams . . . appear to have been diverted and retarded by the highlands north of the *driftless* region, while at the same time the great valleys adjacent led the currents away to the right and left.
J. Geikie, Great Ice Age, p. 734.

drift-mining (drift'mī'ning), *n.* A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

drift-netter (drift'net'ėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

drift-sail (drift'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

driftway (drift'wā), *n.* 1. A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a *driftway*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 376.

2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, same as *drift*.

driftweed (drift'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *gulf-weed*.—2. In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

driftwood (drift'wud), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty (drif'ti), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. *Hogg.*

dright†, *n.* [ME., also *drigt*, earlier *drihten*, < AS. *drihten*, *dryhten*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. *drohtin* = OFries. *drochten* = OHG. *truhtin*, *trohtin*, *trehtin*, MHG. *truhten*, *trohten*, *trehten* = Icel. *dróttinn* = OSw. *drotin*, *droten*, Sw. *drott* = Dan. *drot* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord), < *driht*, *dryht*, also *gedriht*, *gedryht*, ME. *drihte* (= OS. *druht*, in comp., = OFries. *dracht*, *drecht* = OHG. **truht*, MHG. *truht*, *trucht* = Icel. *dróttr*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth *gadrauhts*, a soldier; cf. *drauhtinon*, serve as a soldier, *drauhtinassus*, military service), < *dreógan*, bear, endure (= Goth. *driugan*, serve as a soldier): see *dree*[1], and cf. *drossard*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

Me thinkth bi thine crois li3te [shining],
That thu longest to ure *dri3te*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Which dereworthe *dright* desires mee too haue?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 692.

drigie (drij'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*.

drill[1] (dril), *v.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *trill*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*[1], < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = LG. *drillen*, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' = MHG. *drellen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.

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drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), = Sw. *drilla*, bore (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. *thyrelian*, lit. pierce, E. *thrill*, make a hole, < MD. *drille*, a hole, = AS. *thyrel*, a hole: see *thrill*. See also *trill*[1] and *trill*[2], and cf. *drill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

Perforated sore,
And *drill'd* in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
Cowper, Task, i. 26.

2. To make with a drill: as, to *drill* a hole.—3†. To wear away or waste slowly.

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer.
Swift.

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

And *drill* the raw world for the march of mind.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

He *drilled* himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—6†. To draw on; entice; decoy.

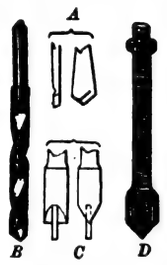
At length they *drill'd* them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 114.

With faint Resistance let her *drill* him on.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [< *drill*, *n.*, 4.] In *agri.*: (*a*) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to *drill* wheat. (*b*) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go through exercises in military tactics.—2. To sow seed in drills.

drill[1] (dril), *n.* [= D. *dril* = LG. *drill* = Dan. *dril* = Sw. *drill*, a drill; from the verb.] 1. A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under *bow-drill*, *brace-drill*, and *cramp-drill*. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the *rock-drill*, *diamond drill*, *dental drill*, etc.; but not boring-machines which are used for wood. Also called *drill-bit*.



A, ordinary iron drill; *B*, twist-drill; *C*, countersink-drill; *D*, H-drill.

A kind of patent *drill*
To force an entrance to the Nation's till. *Lowell*, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *mining*, a borer: the more common term in the United States.—3. In *agri.*, a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sowing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horses, and heavy steam-power machines drawn by a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed, immediately in front of the tube that distributes the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called *seeders* or *seeding-machines*.

4. (*a*) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (*b*) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited. 5. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a muricine gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 undulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called *borer* and *snail-bore*.

The destructive *drill*, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious occupants. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

The second substitute for temperament is *drill*, the power of use and routine. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Archimedean drill. Same as *Persian drill*.—**Burhead drill**, a dentists' drill with an enlarged conical head the surface of which is formed into a series of cutting edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.—**Car-box drill**, a drill used to remove damaged cap-bolts from the boxes of car-trucks.—**Centrifugal drill**, a drill which carries a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady motion.—**Dental drill**, a dentists' instrument of various forms, for cutting out decayed portions of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.—**Diamond drill.** (*a*) A drill or borer which cuts by means of diamonds set like teeth in an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be made by cutting out only a small quantity of rock, a solid core of which fills the hollow of the cylinder and is broken off and removed from time to time. (*b*) In *dentistry*, a small iron drill into the end of which is set a small piece of bort.—**Double drill**, a drill with two cutters: used for making countersink-holes, as for screw- or rivet-heads.—**Double-traverse drill**, an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simultaneously at a distance apart, as in the two ends of a bridge-link. It is used when several pieces exactly alike are required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Expanding drill**, a drill with a pair of adjustable bits which can be spread apart at any given depth, to increase the width of the hole at that point.—**Finishing-drill**, any form of drill making a smooth cut, used to follow a drill doing rapid but rough work.—**Fluted drill**, a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, two longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in conical form.—**Forked drill**, a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground from solid steel or formed by fixing two movable cutters in a stock. Its action is rapid, but it leaves a rough surface, and must be followed by a finishing-tool.—**Lip drill**, any flat drill upon the cutting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during the process of forging. The lip adds to the speed and cleanness of working.—**Persian drill.** (*a*) A hand-drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over a quick screw on the stock of the drill. (*b*) A screw-stock drill in which, by means of bevel-pinions, the motion of the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right angles to the stock. Also called *Archimedean drill*, *screw-stock drill*.—**Piercing-drill**, a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a finishing-drill or a slotting-drill.—**Pin drill**, a drill having a cylindrical pin projecting from the center of its cutting face. It is used to enlarge a hole previously made, or to face off the surface around such a hole, the pin being inserted into the hole and holding the tool true.—**Plain drill**, a drill of which the angular cutting end is formed on a shank flattened on opposite sides toward the point. Such drills do fair work for small holes, but should be made with the narrow sides parallel for a short distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hole, as well as for the needs of sharpening.—**Pneumatic drill**, a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the power; an air-drill.—**Rose drill**, a drill with a cylindrical cutting face, cut on the edge in a series of teeth: used for finishing, especially in slot-drilling.—**Roughing-drill**, any form of drill adapted for speedy working, but producing a rough cut, such as the forked drill.—**Screw-stock drill.** Same as *Persian drill*.—**Serpent's-tongue drill**, a flat-ended drill of which the point has the form of a sharpened oval. It is used in a lathe, and is not suitable for very hard or for very soft materials.—**Square-ended drill**, a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a straight cutting edge, from the center of which a small indentation is cut out, used for slotting, etc.—**Swiss drill**, a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point, and the remainder is sharpened in the form of one half of a quadrangular pyramid. It is a form of single-acting metal-drill.—**Teat drill**, a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bottoms of holes.—**Twist drill**, a cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, so that the tool appears as if twisted from a flat bar. The point is sharpened to an obtuse angle. Such drills are used in all sizes, from a diameter of three inches down.—**Vertical drill**, a drill with a vertical spindle. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wall-drill**, a drilling-machine set up against a wall, and not fitted with a table to receive the work. The drilling-tool is often carried on a radial arm for facility in adjusting it to the work. It is used for large work, not adapted to be placed on a table.—**Watchmakers' drill**, a small drill with a spear-shaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute point, the edge of which is usually sharpened evenly on both sides. In use it is generally driven alternately backward and forward.

drill[2] (dril), *v.* [Origin not clear; cf. ME. *drillen*, *a-drillen* (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. *drullen*, ooze, = Dan. dial. *drille* = Sw. *drälla*, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. *trill*.] **I.** *intrans.* To trill; trickle; flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa.

Into which [pool] a barren spring doth *drill* from between the stones of the Northward wall, and stealeth away almost undiscerned. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 149.

II. *trans.* To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water *drilled* through a boggy soil.

drill[2]† (dril), *n.* [< *drill*[2], *v.*] 1. A sip, as of water.

Drylle, or lytylle drafte of drynke, haustellus.
Prompt. Parv.

2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*.
Sandys.

drill[3] (dril), *n.* [Abbr. of *drilling*[2] (regarded as a collective n. ?); cf. equiv. LG. and G. *drell*.] A trade-name for *drilling*[2]: often used in the plural.

drill[4] (dril), *n.* [Apparently from *mandrill*, an ape, appar. regarded as < *man* + *drill*, the second element being taken for a kind of ape. See *mandrill*.] In *zoöl.*, a baboon.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? *Martinus Scriblerus*, ii.

Specifically, *Mormon* or *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, a baboon of western Africa, closely related to the mandrill, but smaller, with a black visage, and a stumpy erect tail scarcely two inches long.

drill-barrow (dril'bar'ō), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 3. [Eng.]

drill-bit (dril'bit), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 1.

drill-bow (dril'bō), *n.* [= D. *drilboog*.] A small string-bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used to turn a drill, the string being twisted about the drill and the bow being reciprocated forward and backward. See cut under *bow-drill*.

drill-chuck (dril'chuk), *n.* In a lathe or drilling-machine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.

driller (dril'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drills.

In drilling, the *driller* turns the clamps, united to the temper screw by a swivel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

drillet (dril'et), *n.* The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, used in tanning.

drill-gage (dril'gāj), *n.* A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill.

drill-harrow (dril'har'ō), *n.* [= Dan. *dril-harv*.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]

drill-holder (dril'hōl'dėr), *n.* A stock, lathe-rest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.

drill-husbandry (dril'huz'ban-dri), *n.* In *agri.*, the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

drilling[1] (dril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drill*[1], *v.*] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.

When the oil-sand is reached, specimens of the *drillings* are taken for every run.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 176.

drilling[2] (dril'ing), *n.* [Accom. to the form of a collective n. in *-ing*, < G. *drillich*, drilling, ticking, huckaback, < OHG. *drilih*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. (to G. *dri-*, *drei* = E. *three*) from L. *trilix* (*trilic-*), three-threaded, < *tri-*, *tres* (= E. *three*) + *licium*, a thrum, a thread. Cf. *dimity*, *samite*, *twill*.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called *drill* and *drills*.

drilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), *n.* A portable drilling-machine worked by hand.

drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāŦʜ), *n.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See *drill*[1].—**Multiple drilling-machine**, a machine-tool having a number of drills which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which must be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.—**Pillar drilling-machine**, a machine-tool of which the bed is supported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.—**Radial drilling-machine**, a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

drill-jar (dril'jär), *n.* A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. *E. H. Knight.*

drill-master (dril'màs'tėr), *n.* [= D. *dril-meester*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

The number of educated officers was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), *n.* A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press (dril'pres), *n.* A form of drilling-machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working.

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drill-rod (dril′rod), *n.* In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill or boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface.

drill-sergeant (dril′sär′jənt), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

drill-stock (dril′stok), *n.* In *mech.*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the shank of a drill.

drily, *adv.* See *dryly*.

Drimys (drī′mis), *n.* [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, < Gr. δριμύς, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,



Flowering Branch of *Drimys Winteri*.

belonging to the family *Magnoliaceæ* and nearly related to the genus *Illicium*. There are about 10 species, natives of Australasia, Borneo, and South America. *D. Winteri*, ranging from Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, yields Winter's bark (which see, under *bark*²).

drineast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dryness*.

drink (dringk), *v.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly *drunken*), ppr. *drinking*. [< ME. *drinken* (pret. *drank*, *dronk*, pl. *drunke*, *drunken*, *dronke*, *dronken*, pp. *drunken*, *dronken*, *dronke*), < AS. *drincan* (pret. *dranc*, pl. *druncon*, pp. *druncen*) = OS. *drinkan* = OFries. *drinka* = D. *drinken* = MLG. LG. *drinken* = OHG. *trinchan*, MHG. G. *trinken* = Icel. *drekka* = Sw. *dricka* = Dan. *drikke* = Goth. *drigkan*, drink. From G. come It. *trincare* = F. *trinquer*, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*¹, *drown*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swallow water or other fluid.

Thei ne ete ne *dronke* of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day be-fore, for the bataile hadde endured all the day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

To *drink* or eat in earthenware we scorn,
Which cheaply country cupboards does adorn.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 281.

Specifically — 2. To imbibe spirituous liquors, especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They *drank*, and were merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And *to* our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, to *drink* water or wine.

After *drinking* a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to *drink* a bowl empty; he *drank* his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army *drunk* rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure: with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of thy tongue's uttering. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

Still *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 122.

5†. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); inhale: as, to *drink* the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking* tobacco.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I *drunk*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, and *drink* tobacco.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

Fumosus cannot eat a bit, but he
Must *drink* tobacco, so to drive it down.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to *drink down* care; to *drink down* unkindness. — **To drink in,** to absorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant *drinks in* oxygen from the atmosphere; to *drink in* wisdom from instruction; to *drink in* the beauties of the scene. — **To drink off,** to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath *drunk off* the dregs of already.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To drink off candles' ends†. See *candle*. — **To drink the health** or **to the health of,** to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will to by drinking; pledge. — **To drink up.** (*a*) To drink the whole of: as, to *drink up* a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified,
That (of necessity) the fatall Cup,
Once, all of vs must (in our turn) *drink up*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

(*b*) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air *drinks up* the moisture of the earth.

drink (dringk), *n.* [< ME. *drink*, *drinke*, also assibilated *drinch*, < AS. *drinc*, *dryncˇ*, also *drinca*, *gedrinc* (= Sw. *drick* = Dan. *drik*), a drink, < *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*, *drench*¹, *n.*] 1. Any liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his *Drink*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk *drink* in all our lives.
Chron. Pilgrims, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 160.

Specifically — 2. Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for *drink*.

They fall to those spiced *drinkes* and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long *drink* of lemonade; have a *drink*.

If thou doe give or fill the *drinke*, with duty set it downe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Black drink. See *black*. — **Imperial drink,** a sweetened and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, *potus imperialis*. *U. S. Dispensatory*. — **In drink,** drunk; intoxicated.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . but that the poor monster's *in drink*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through *strong drink* are out of the way. Isa. xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring′ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *drink* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become *drinkable* with some coolness. *Boyle*, Works, V. 698.

The water that is in it [the pool] seems to depend on the rains, and is not *drinkable*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

II. *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the eatables and *drinkables* brought upo' table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

drinkableness (dring′ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being drinkable. *Imp. Dict.*

drink-a-penny (dringk′a-pen′i), *n.* The little grebe, *Podicipes* or *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*. Also *penny-bird*. *Swainson.* [Local, Irish.]

drinker (dring′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *drinkere*, *drynkare*, < AS. *drincere* (= D. *drinker* = OHG. *trinchari*, *drinkari*, *trinchare*, G. *trinker* = Sw. *dryckare*, *drinkare*, drunkard), < *drincan*, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and drynckynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *dryncker* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi.

Spiders are great *drinkers*, and suffer severely from drought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 298.

drinker-moth (dring′kėr-môth), *n.* The popular name of a large European bombycid moth, *Odonestis potatoria*: so called from its long suctorial proboscis or antlia.

drinking-bout (dring′king-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The *drinking-bout* and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 48.

drinking-horn (dring′king-hôrn), *n.* [= Dan. *drikkehorn*.] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See *horn*.

drinklet, drenklet, *v.* [ME. *drinklen*, *drenklen*, freq. of *drinken*, drink: see *drink*, and cf. *drench*. See also *dronkle*, *drown*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* To drown.

drinkless (dringk′les), *a.* [< ME. *drinkeles*; < *drink* + *-less*.] Without drink; having nothing to drink. [Rare.]

Though a man forbede dronkennesse,
He nought forbet that every creature
Be *drunkynlees* for alway, as I gesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 718.

[Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have *drinkless*.]

O, which a sorwe
It is for to be *drinkeles!*
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 3.

drink-money (dringk′mun′i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity.

drink-offering (dringk′of′ėr-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a *drink-offering*. Ex. xxix. 40.

drip (drip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dripped*, ppr. *dripping*. [< ME. *dryppen* (rare), < AS. *dryppan* (pret. *drypte*, impv. *dryp*; also *drypian*, pret. **drypede*, impv. *drype*), cause to drop, let fall (= Sw. *drypa* = Dan. *dryppe*, drip), a causative verb associated with the rarer secondary forms *dropian* (dial. *drupian*; pret. *dropede*, dial. *drupede*) and *droppan* (pret. **dropte*), whence E. *drop*, *v.*, < **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, pret. **dreáp*, pl. **drupon* (occurring, if at all, only in uncertain passages, but no doubt once existent), ME. *drepen*, drop, fall, = OS. *driopan* (pret. *drōp*) = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, G. *triefen* (pret. *troff*) = Icel. *drjūpa* (pret. *draup*), drop, drip. See *drop*, and cf. *drib*², *v.*, *dribble*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops.

Of the yonge oute trie
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem *dripe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. To shed or let fall a liquid in drops, as a wet garment or a roof.

The eaves *dripped* now
Beneath the thaw.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. *trans.* To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.
Swift.

From the roofless walls
The shuddering ivy *dripped* large drops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

★ **drip** (drip), *n.* [< ME. *dryppe*, later *drippe* = Dan. *dryp*, a drop: see *drop*, *n.* In the other senses from the verb. Cf. *drib*², *n.*] 1†. A drop. See *drop*, *n.* — 2. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

The *drip* of water night and day
Giving a tongue to solitude.
D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, dripping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the houses.
Mortimer.

4. In *arch.*, a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone*. — 5. A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the *drip* of a water-cooler or a refrigerator. — **Right of drip,** in *law*, an easement or servitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property.

drip-joint (drip′joint), *n.* In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. *E. H. Knight.*

dripping (drip′ing), *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural.

dripping-pan (drip′ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

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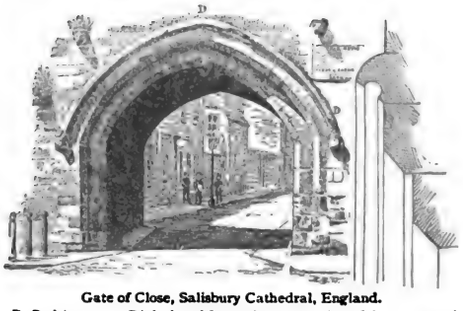
drip-pipe (drip'pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.

dripple (drip'l), *a.* [E. dial., prob. < *drip* or *drop*.] Weak; rare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drip-pump (drip'pump), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.

drip-stick (drip'stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from ★a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.

dripstone (drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a projecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*. 2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.



D, D, dripstone. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.



Dripstone Termination.—Church at Cahors, France.

dritt†, *n.* [< ME. *drit, dritt, dritte* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *dritr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drite*. Hence, by transposition, *dirt*, q. v.] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif.*

drite†, *v. i.* [< ME. *drītan, gedritan* = D. *drijten* = Icel. *drīta*, void excrement. See *drit, dirt, n.*] To ★void excrement.

drive (drīv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [< ME. *driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *drof, drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), drive (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < AS. *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifen*), drive (in nearly all the ME. uses), = OS. *drībhan* = OFries. *driva* = LG. *driben* = D. *drijven* = OHG. *trīban*, MHG. *trīben*, G. *treiben* = Icel. *drīfa* = Sw. *drifva* = Dan. *drive* = Goth. *dreiban*, drive. Hence *drift, drove*2, *drivel*2, etc.]

I. *trans.* 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (*a*) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction: as, to *drive* a flock of sheep; to *drive* slaves; to *drive* away a fear.

"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . .
And *drof* hem out alle that ther bowten and solde.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 159.

They vse also to *driue* them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men *driving* off the people's cattle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day *drove* his courser with the shining mane.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

Stage-coaches were generally *driven* at a rapid rate down long inclines. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

He's ower to Tividale to *drive* a prey.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 834.

(*b*) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountaine which watereth their Countrey, and *driueth* their Mils. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind *drives* Arabia's scatter'd Sands.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(*c*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (*d*†) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they *driven* to an ende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2621.

Thus sho *drof* forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght,
With weping and wo all the woke [week] ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke *drove* the firemen from the building; despair *drove* him to suicide; oppression *drove* them into open rebellion.

What nede *dryveth* the to grene wode?
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Such is the rarenesse of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without *driving* the whole musical world into black despair. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to *drive* home an argument; to *drive* business; to *drive* a bargain.

They . . . injoyned him not to conclud absolutly till they knew ye termes, and had well considered of them; but to *drive* it to as good an issew as he could.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You *drive* a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to *drive* into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

We *drove* on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to *drive* a friend in the park.—6†. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

7. In *mining*, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level*.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to *drive* the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8†. To endure.

Bettyr they were to be oute off lyve
Than soche payne for to *dryve*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.—**To drive a ship**, to make it carry a great press of sail.—**To drive feathers or down**, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-*driven* bed of *down*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

To drive over or out, in *type-setting*, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing: as, to *drive over* or *out* a word or syllable; to *drive out* a line or a paragraph.—**To drive the backwood up.** See *backwood*.—**To drive the cross**, in *target-shooting*, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—**To drive the nail**, in *target-shooting*, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who *drive the nail* have a further trial among themselves.
Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

To drive to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; nonplus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "*driven to his wit's end*, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assaulted him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to *drive* him completely *to the wall*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 33.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship *drove* before the wind.

A Spanish Carauell comming to water at Dominica, one of the Caniball Ilands, the Sauages cut her Cable in the night, and so she *draue* on shore, and all her companie was surprised and eaten by them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship *drove*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Seven days I *drove* along the dreary deep,
And with me *drove* the moon and all the stars.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

He flew where'er the horses *drove*, nor knew
Whither the horses *drove*, or where he flew.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea
Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly *drave* and dashed their hosts
Against each other. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam *driuende* upon a stede. *Havelok*, l. 2702.

Whan thei hadde thus rested a-while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *dryuinge*, ffor the sarazins recouered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table lefte the standard. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at*: as, the end he was *driving at*.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end y^t they *drove at* & laboured to accomplish.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother—What do you *drive at*, Brother? *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at*.

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Æneid.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away*.

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving away* vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

8†. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. *Trench*, Realities of Irish Life.

To drive out, in *type-setting*, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—**To let drive**, to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

★

drive (drīv), *n.* [< *drive, v.*] 1. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (*a*) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a *drive* of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a *drive* of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast usually is simply dropped out.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

(*b*) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (*c*) In *type-founding*, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified matrix*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matrix*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or strike. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (*e*) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a *drive*.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy *drive* of logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant *drive*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 248.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

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drive-boat (drīv′bōt), *n.* A light rowing-boat used by the drivers in driving menhaden into the net or seine.

drive-bolt (drīv′bōlt), *n.* A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.

drivel[1] (driv′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driveled, drivelled*, ppr. *driveling, drivelling*. [< ME. *drivelen*, also *drevelen*, var. of *dravelen*, which is another form of *drabelen*, drabble: see *drabble* and *dribble*[2], and *drool*, a contr. of *drivel*[1].] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paraliticks or a fool. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or foolishly; dote.

That folly of *drivelling* infidelity, which shivers at every fresh revelation of geology. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

drivel[1] (driv′l), *n.* [< *drivel*[1], *v.*] 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

But when he spied her his saint,
He wipte his greasie shoes,
And clear'd the *driuell* from his beard,
And thus the shepheard wooes.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 20.

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel[2]† (driv′l), *n.* [Also written *drevil, drevill, drevel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble*[3]); < ME. *drivel*, a servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel, drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *trībil*, MHG. *trībel, treibel*, a driver, a servant), < *driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with *drivel*[1], with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

Thu schalt be mare beon idrecchet then eni *drivel* i the hus other eni hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any *drivel* in the house or any hired hind].
Hali Meidenhed (ed. Cockayne), p. 29.

That foule aged *drevill*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 8.

Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold answer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy *drivel*," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have drawn back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

driveler, driveller (driv′l-ėr), *n.* One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a *driv'ler* and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
No blear-eyed *driveller* got his stagger here.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

driven (driv′n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (drī′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *driver, drifer* = ⋆OFries. *drīvere* = LG. *driver* = D. *drijver* = OHG. *trīpāri*, MHG. *trībære, trīber*, G. *treiber*; < *drive* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which drives. Specifically—(*a*) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a drover.

The multitude, . . . like a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South*, Works, II. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

The carts with the *driuers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the whole carriage and victuals, he tooke and brought with him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 84.

(3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

A *driver* is the foreman of a gang of laborers.
The Century, XXXV. 110.

(4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See *drive*, *v. i.*, 8. (6) One who drives game to a hunter; in *deer-hunting*, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (*b*) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer.

A dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

(*c*) One who drives logs down a stream. [U. S.] (*d*) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (*e*) In the menhaden-fishery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) A large sail, like a studdingsail, formerly set abaft the mizzenmast where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under *sail*. (2) The foremost spur in the bulgeways. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) A driving-wheel. (2) The tread-wheel of a harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tamp the powder in a blast-hole. (4) A curved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (5) The cross-bar on the spindle of a grinding-mill. (6) Same as *drift*, *n.*, 11. (7) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*. (8) In *weaving*, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp. (*h*) A wooden golf-club with which the ball is driven from the tee. Also *play-club*. See cut under *golf-club*.

2. A bird, the dowitcher. [Local, U. S.]

driver-ant (drī′vėr-ant), *n.* The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, *Anomma arcens*, of the family *Dorylidæ*: so called from its driving other animals before it.

driver-boom (drī′vėr-bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *spanker-boom*.

driveway (drīv′wā), *n.* A way for driving; a drive; specifically, a private road, as from a house to the street entrance.

drive-wheel (drīv′hwēl), *n.* Same as *driving-wheel*.

driving-axle (drī′ving-ak′sl), *n.* See *axle*.

driving-band (drī′ving-band), *n.* The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

driving-bolt (drī′ving-bōlt), *n.* A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box (drī′ving-boks), *n.* 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.—2. The driver's seat on a coach.

driving-cap (drī′ving-kap), *n.* A cap of iron, fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.

driving-chisel (drī′ving-chiz′el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

driving-gear (drī′ving-gēr), *n.* See *gear*.

driving-notes† (drī′ving-nōts), *n. pl.* In *music*, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See *syncopation*.

driving-shaft (drī′ving-shaft), *n.* In *mach.*, a shaft from the prime mover communicating motion to machinery.

driving-spring (drī′ving-spring), *n.* In *rail.*, the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (drī′ving-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a main wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (four to ten in number) in a locomotive engine which receive the propelling effort of the steam on the piston through the connecting-rod and cranks. Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*.

drixy (drik′si), *a.* [Formerly also *dricksie*; var. of *druxy*, q. v.] 1†. Decayed, as a tree or timber.

The resemblance misticall: as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and *dricksie* oke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 251.

2. Dwarfish; stunted. [Scotch.]

drizzle[1] (driz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drizzled*, ppr. *drizzling*. [Early mod. E. *drizle, drisel*; prob. < ME. ⋆*dreselen*, an unrecorded freq. of *dresen* (pp. *ydroren*; rare), fall, < AS. *dreósan* (pret. *dréas*, pl. *druron*, pp. *droren*), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan*, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causative, OHG. *trōran*, MHG. *trōren*, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. *dreyra*, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. *drūsian*, sink, become sluggish (see *drowse*); E. dial. *drose, droze*, freq. *drosle*, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. *drusen*, also *drusken*, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. *druyschen*, make a noise; LG. *dröschen, dreschen* = G. dial. *dräuschen, dreuschen*, formerly *dreussen*, rain heavily, shower; Norw. *drysja*, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, = Dan. *drysse*, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives *dross* and *dreary*, and their kindred: see *dross* and *dreary*.] I. *intrans.* To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser*.

Sometimes, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the Sky is over-cast with small Clouds, which afford some *drizling* small Rain. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 45.

A silver car, air-borne,
Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clouds of morn,
Spun off a *drizzling* dew. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *trans.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The earth doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

drizzle[1] (driz′l), *n.* [< *drizzle*[1], *v.*] A light rain; mizzle; mist.

drizzle[2] (driz′l), *n.* A local English name of the young ling. Also called *ling-drizzle*.

drizzly (driz′li), *a.* [< *drizzle* + *-y*[1].] Drizzling; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.

Winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But the shapes of air have begun their work,
And a *drizzly* mist is around him cast.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 47.

drock (drok), *n.* [E. dial.] A watercourse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drock (drok), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *drock*, *n.*] To drain with underground stone gutters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drofland†, *n.* [An old law term, < ME. *drof, drove*, drove, + *land*; also called *drift-land* and *drifland* (*dryfland*): see *drift-land*.] Same as *drift-land*.

droger, drogher (drō′gėr), *n.* [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and lateen sails.—2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

We carried [two hides on the head at a time] for the first few months; but after falling in with a few other "hide *droghers*," and finding that they carried only one at a time, we "knocked off" the extra one.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 99.

droghing (drō′ging), *n.* [< *drogh(er)* + *-ing*[1].] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman†, **drogoman**† (drog′man, -ō-man), *n.* ⋆Obsolete forms of *dragoman*.

drogue (drōg), *n.* [See *drag*, *n.*] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogue-iron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue is made of two pieces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also *drag*.

The *drogue* consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drō-gā′), *n.* [F.: see *drugget*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep.

droil† (droil), *v. i.* [Also *droyl, droyle*; prob. < D. *druilen*, MD. *druylen*, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncertain.] To drudge; slave; toil.

Let such vile vassals . . .
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droyle*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 157.

The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droyling* carcas to plod on in the old rode and drudging Trade of outward conformity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

droil† (droil), *n.* [Also *droyle, droile*; see the verb. Cf. Icel. *drjōli*, a drone, sluggard; Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

'Tis I do all the *droil*, the dirt-work.
Shirley, Gentleman of Venice, i. 2.

2. A drudge.

Peasants and *droyls*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

droit (droit; F. pron. drwo), *n.* [< OF. *droit, droict, droit*, F. *droit* = Sp. *derecho* = Pg. *direito* = It. *diretto*, < ML. *directum*, contr. *drectum, drictum*, right, justice, law, neut. of L. *directus*, right, straight, direct: see *direct, adroit*, and *dress*.] 1. In *old law*, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed *droit-droit* or *jus duplicatum*. This constituted a completely legal title.

2. In *finance*, duty; custom.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, i.

Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.—**Défense en droit.** See *défense*.—**Droit commun, droit coutumier**, common or general law.—**Droit d'accroissement**, in *French law*, right of survivorship.—**Droit d'ainesse**, right by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Droit d'aubaine.** See *aubaine*.—**Droit de corvées**, right to feudal service.—**Droit de déshérence**, right of escheat.—**Droit de fauteuil.** See *fauteuil*.—**Droit de suite.** (*a*) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (*b*) Right of stoppage in transitu.—**Droit de tabouret.** See *tabouret*.—**Droit d'exécution**, the right of a stock-broker to sell the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of operations for which the latter has given instructions. *Napoleon Argle.*—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites once attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is allowed to the captors. In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured property.

All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, perquisites, prerogatives, and *droits of the admiralty* are left to governments with which they are in harmony.
Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 33.

Plaider en droit, in *French law*, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of facts.

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droitural (droi'tū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *droiture*, right, the right side (< ML. *directura*, right, < L. *directus*, right: see *droit* and *direct*), + *-al*.] In *law*, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession.—**Droitural action**, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Minor.*

droll (drōl), *n.* [< OF. *drolle*, *draule*, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. F. *drôle*, a rogue, knave, fellow, < MD. D. *drol*, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; cf. G. *droll*, a short thick person (of LG. origin), G. dial. *droll*, *troll*, a troll (see *troll*); cf. Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard (see *droil*). The relations of the several words are not clear. See *droll*, *a.*] **1.** A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin taverne, where . . . Sir Thomas Harvy and myself dined, . . . and very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very *drolle*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 241.

Democritus, dear *Droll*, revisit Earth.
Prior, Democritus and Heraclitus.

We see one of these *drolls* holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 390.

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A *droll*, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and *drolls*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 175.

A *Droll* or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (drōl), *a.* [< F. *drôle*, odd, queer, comical, funny. In both F. and E. the adj. appears later than the noun. Cf. G. *drollig*, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** Waggish; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever, *droll* fellow.
Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. Geroge.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a *droll* story; a *droll* scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of *droll* naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression.
Macaulay, Dante.

There is a *droll* resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 l. worth of peter, & 40 l. worth of match."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Comical*, *Funny*, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcical, waggish, fantastic, whimsical.

droll (drōl), *v.* [= OF. *droler*, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to *droll* upon Religion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that *drolls* on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be *droll'd* out of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 280.

droller† (drō'lėr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

drollery (drō'lę-ri), *n.*; pl. *drolleries* (-riz). [< OF. *drolerie*, *draulerie*, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a scutcheon or coat of arms, mod. F. *drôlerie*, waggery, < *drolle*, *drôle*, n. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Prophets, and turned their threatnings into songs of mirth and *drollery*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects amusing, and carried everybody along with him in his wildest flights of *drollery*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget tales, tempests, and such like *drolleries*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

4†. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landskips and *Drolleries*, as they call those clounish representations) that I was amaz'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 13, 1641.

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-house† (drōl'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts*, Holiness of Times, etc., iii.

drollic† (drō'lik), *a.* [< *droll*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 3.

drollingly (drō'ling-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps *drollingly* of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being!
Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist† (drō'list), *n.* [< *droll* + *-ist*.] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.
Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (drōl'li), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more *drolly* trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.

Dromadidæ (drō-mad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromas* (*Dromad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidæ*.

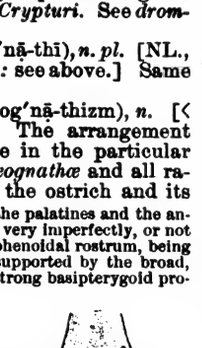
Dromæidæ (drō-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-idæ*.] The emus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromæinæ*.

Dromæinæ (drō-mē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-inæ*.] The emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Casuariidæ*, represented only by the genus *Dromæus* (which see). Also written *Dromaiinæ*.

Dromæognathæ (drō-mē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see *dromæognathous*.] In *ornith.*, used by Huxley for an order of birds including only the tinamous; by modern ornithologists used as a superordinal name for a group including the *Struthiones*, *Apteryges*, and *Crypturi*. See *dromæognathism*.

Dromæognathi (drō-mē-og'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see above.] Same as *Dromæognathæ*.

dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *dromæognath-ous* + *-ism*.] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromæognathæ* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygoid processes, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the rostrum, articulate with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*



Skull of *Nothura maculosa* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromæognathous structure of palate.

Mxp, maxillopalatine; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Vo*, vomer; +, basipterygoid process.

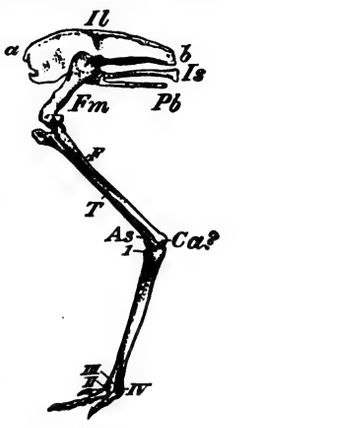
dromæognathous (drō-mē-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *dromæognathus*, < *Dromæus*, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] **1.** Exhibiting dromæognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.—**2.** Belonging to or being one of the *Dromæognathæ*.

All the Ratite birds, and the tinamous alone of Carinate birds, are *dromæognathous*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

Dromæopappi (drō-mē-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, + πάππος, grandfather, ancestor.] An order of extinct birds with teeth, conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ* (which see).

Dromæornis (drō-mē-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Dromæus*, q. v., + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to *Dromæus*, the genus of living emus. Also *Dromornis*.

Dromæus (drō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, < δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Casuariidæ* and subfamily *Dromæinæ*; the emus. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. In general the characters are those of *Casuarius*, the cassowaries; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emu*. Also *Dromaius*, *Dromiceius*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of Emu (*Dromæus*).

Il, ilium, with *a*, anterior process, and *b*, posterior process; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum? *1*, head of metatarsus; *II*, *III*, *IV*, metatarsal processes for second, third, and fourth digits. Compare with cut under *Ornithoscelida*.

Dromaius, *n.* See *Dromæus*.

Dromas (drō'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομάς, running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical and only genus of grallatorial birds of the family *Dromadidæ*. There is but one species, *Dromas ardeola*, of India and Africa.

Dromatherium (drō-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δρομάς, running, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of fossil Mesozoic mammals. *D. silvestre*, representing a very primitive type of *Marsupialia*, has been found in the Triassic formations of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The *Dromatherium* is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dromatheria*, *dromatheriums* (-ä, -umz). An animal of the genus *Dromatherium*.

dromedarian (drum-ę-dā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-an*.] Same as *dromedarist*.

Ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum'ę-dā-rist), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-ist*.] One who rides or drives a dromedary.

As to 'Osma'n Ibn El-Hheb'la and Mohham'mad Ib'n Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they entered the castle of El-Kar'ak.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131.

dromedary (drum'ę-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dromedaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dromedare*; < ME. *dromedarie*, *-ary*, also *drowmondere*, < OF. *dromedaire*, F. *dromadaire* = Pr. *dromadari*, *dromedari*, *dromodari* = Sp. *dromedal*, *dromedario* = Pg. It. *dromedario* = D. *drommedaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *dromedar*, < LL. *dromedarius*, prop. **dromadarius*, extended, with suffix *-arius*, < L. *dromas* (*dromad-*), a dromedary, < Gr. δρομάς (δρομαδ-), running (cf. δρομαῖος κάμηλος, a dromedary, lit. running camel), < δραμεῖν, 2d aor. associated with τρέχειν, run.] **1.** A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly bred and used for riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural species, but an improved domestic breed or race, bearing the same relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedaries are for the most part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. The name 'dromedary' is, however, customarily given only to the one-humped *Camelus dromedarius*. See *camel*.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other thinges *dromedary* camels yt were wonderful swift.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 108.

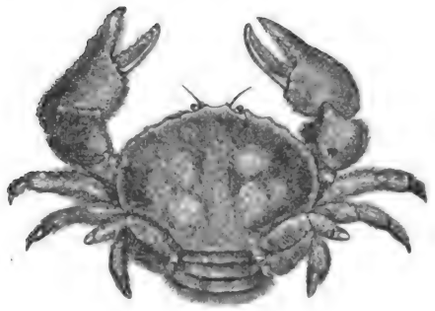
After did a mightie man pursew,
Ryding upon a *Dromedare* on hie,
Of stature huge, and horrible of hew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 38.

2†. Same as *dromon*.

The dromion, dromon, or *dromedary*, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furnished by the Saxons.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

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Dromia (drō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομίας*, a kind of fish, < *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromi-*



Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

idæ. They have 2 pairs of podobranchiæ, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchiæ, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchiæ.

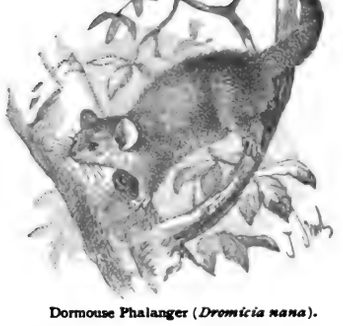
dromic, dromical (drom′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *δρόμος*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing. —**2.** In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form — or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos) — was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or basilican, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 170.

Dromiceius (drom-i-sē′i-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dromæus*.

Dromicia (drō-mish′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petaurists, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Acrobates*.

Dromiidæ (drom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dromadidæ*.

Dromiidæ (drō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous or anomurous decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

dromoi, *n.* Plural of *dromos*.

dromont, dromondt, *n.* [< ME. *dromoun, dromond, dromund, dromande, drowmund*, etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon, dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, < LL. *dromo(n-)*, < LGr. *δρόμων*, a light vessel, dromond, < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

Whan at Hampton he made the great *dromons*,
Which passed other great ships of all the commons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 205.

Roger de Hoveden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I., . . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge *dromon*. . . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 310.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall
They called the Rose-Garland.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-môr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running (see *Dromæus*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Dromœornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., ★1872, p. 682.

dromos (drom′os), *n.*; pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a race-course. —**2.** In *archæol.*, an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or *dromos*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219.

drone[1] (drōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [Altered, in conformation to *drone*[2], *n.*, from **droun* = Sc. *drune*, low, murmur, < ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *dronen, dreunen*, tremble, quaver, D. *dreunen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *dronen*, LG. *drönen*, > G. *dröhnen, drönen*, drone, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynr*, a roaring, *drunur*, a thundering), = Sw. *dröna*, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. *drøne*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drön*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, voice; Gr. *θρῆνος*, a dirge (see *threne*). Hence (remotely) *drone*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To roar; bellow.

Hee *drouned* as a dragon, dredeful of noyes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.
Gray, Elegy.

Red after revel, *droned* her lurdane knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drones* wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drones* in his reading.

Turn out their *droning* senate, and possess
That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols *droning*.
Whittier, Worship.

II. *trans.* To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drones* his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath
To *drone* the themes of life and death.
Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

★**drone**[1] (drōn), *n.* [< *drone*[1], *v.*] **1.** A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If men should ever bee thumming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 536.

(*b*) A drone-bass.

drone[2] (drōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droane*; < ME. *drone, drane*, < AS. *drān*, also *drǣn* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane, drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *drohne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drjōni*, a drone; cf. Sw. *drönare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene, tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *trehne, trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *tranni*, Gr. (Lacon.) *θρῶναξ*, a drone, *τενθρήνη, τενθρηδών*, a kind of wasp or bee, *ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθρηδών*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*[1], *v.*] **1.** The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*[1].

I would be loath
To be a burden, or feed like a *drone*
On the industrious labour of the bee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

If once he [Love] lose his Sting, he grows a *Drone*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

Hence — **2.** An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone[2] (drōn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [< *drone*[2], *n.*] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryden*.

drone-bass (drōn′bās), *n.* In *music*, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

drone-beetle (drōn′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Geotrypidæ*.

drone-cell (drōn′sel), *n.* One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvæ of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

drone-fly (drōn′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidæ*, *Eristalis tenax*: so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

drone-pipe (drōn′pīp), *n.* **1.** A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse — the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 330.

Specifically — **2.** The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the drone.

drongo (drong′gō), *n.* [Malagasy.] **1.** A name given by Le Vaillant (as *drongeur*) to a S. African bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dicrurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridæ*.



Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong′gō-kùk″ö), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Surniculus*, as *S. dicruroides* of Nepâl.

drongo-shrike (drong′gō-shrīk), *n.* Same as *drongo*, 1.

dronish (drō′nish), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.
Rowe.

dronishly (drō′nish-li), *adv.* In a dronish manner.

dronishness (drō′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being dronish.

dronkt. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

dronkelewt, *a.* and *n.* See *drunkelew*.

dronkent. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

dronklet, *v.* [ME. *dronklen* for **drunklen*, freq. of *drinken*, pp. *drunken, dronken*, drink: see *drink, drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc.

dronte (dron′te), *n.* [< D. *dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, dodo. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

drony (drō′ni), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a drone; dronish; sluggish. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

drook, *v. t.* See *drouk*.

drooket, *p. a.* See *droukit*.

drool (drōl), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *droul*; a contr. of *drivel*[1], q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.
Theodore Parker, in Dean, p. 159.

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droop (drōp), *v.* [< ME. *droupen*, rarely *dropen*, *drupen*, droop, esp. from sorrow, < Icel. *drūpa*, droop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < *drjūpa* = AS. **dreópan*, drop: see *drop* and *drip*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

Wel cowde he dresse his takel yemanly;
His arwes *drowpede* nought with fetheres lowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 107.

The evening comes, and every little flower
Droops now, as well as I.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

Hampden, with his head *drooping*, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Near the lake where *drooped* the willow,
Long time ago. *G. P. Morris.*

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

After this King Leir, more and more *drooping* with Years, became an easy prey to his Daughters and their Husbands. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

We had not been at Sea long before our Men began to *droop*, in a sort of a Distemper that stole insensibly on them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 524.

One day she *drooped*, and the next she died; nor was there the distance of many hours between her being very easy in this world, and very happy in another.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited: as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

Myche fere had that fre, & full was of thoght,
All *droupond* in drede and in dol lengyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6303.

But wherefore do you *droop?* why look so sad?
Be great in act, as you have been in thought.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Why *droops* my lord, my love, my life, my Cæsar?
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
* *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a close. [Poetical.]

Then day *droopt*; the chapel bells
Call'd us: we left the walks.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [Prov. Eng.]

I was *drooping* wet to my very skinne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

"They've had no rain at all down here," said he.
"Then," said she, demurely regarding her *drooping* skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 391.

II. *trans.* To let sink or hang down: as, to *droop* the head.

The lilylike Melissa *droop'd* her brows.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Great, sulky gray cranes *droop* their motionless heads over the still, salt pools along the shore.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 24.

droop (drōp), *n.* [< *droop*, *v.*] The act of drooping, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping position or state.

With his little insinuating jury *droop*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 21.

drooper (drō'pėr), *n.* One who or that which droops.

If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a iester; if he be graue, he is reckoned for a *drooper*.
Stanihurst, To Sir H. Sidney, in Holinshed.

droopingly (drō'ping-li), *adv.* In a drooping manner; languishingly.

They [duties] are not accompanied with such sprightliness of affections, and overflowings of joy, as they were wont, but are performed *droopingly* and heavily.
Sharpe, Works, III. iii.

drop (drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dropped*, ppr. *dropping*. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *droppen*, < AS. *droppan*, also *dropian* and *droppetian*, *droppetan* = D. *droppen* = G. *tropfen* = Sw. *droppa*, drop; secondary forms of the orig. strong verb, AS. **dreópan* (pret. **dréap*, pl. **drupon*, pp. **dropen*; occurring, if at all, only in doubtful passages), ME. *drepen* (= OS. *driopan* = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, MHG. G. *triefen* = Icel. *drjūpa* = Norw. *drjupa*), drop, whence also ult. *drop*, *n.*, *drip*, *v.*, *dribble*[1], etc., and (through Icel.) *droop*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall in small portions or globules, as a liquid.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God.
Ps. lxviii. 8.

Mine eyes may *drop* for thee, but thine own heart will ache for itself. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

It was a loathsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human, *dropping* with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position or level.

From morn
To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
Dropp'd from the zenith like a falling star.
Milton, P. L., i. 745.

The curtain *drops* on the drama of Indian history about the year 650, or a little later.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 209.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog.—5. To die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in battle.

It was your presurmise,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

They see indeed many *drop*, but then they see many more alive. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease; be neglected and come to nothing.

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.
Pope.

7†. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink; be depressed; come into a state of collapse or quiescence.

Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain drop, or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

A dropping fire (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—**To drop astern** (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; move back; let another vessel pass ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel passing.—**To drop away** or **off**, to depart; disappear; be lost sight of: as, all my friends *dropped away* from me; the guests *dropped off* one by one.

If the war continued much longer, America would most certainly *drop away*, and France, and perhaps Spain, become bankrupt. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To drop down a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a coast, etc.—**To drop in**, to happen in; come in as if casually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a call.

Captain Knight with as many Men as he could incourage to march, came in about 6, but he left many Men tired on the Road; these, as is usual, came *dropping in* one or two at a time, as they were able.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 219.

Others of the household soon *dropped in*, and clustered round the board. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

To drop out, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or its) place: as, he *dropped out* of the ranks.—**To drop to shot**, to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a field-dog.—**To drop to wing**, to drop or charge when the bird flushes: said of a field-dog.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour or let fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to *drop* a medicine.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28.

Their eyes are like rocks, which still *drop* water.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 492.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop: as, a coat *dropped* with gold.

This rumoured the day following about the City, numbers of people flockt thither; who found the roome all to be *dropt* with torches in confirmation of this relation.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position; lower: as, to *drop* a stone; to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

I saw him with that lily cropp'd
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he *dropp'd*
The treasure at my feet.
Cowper, Dog and Water-lily.

Hence—4. To let fall from the womb; give birth to: said of ewes, etc.: as, to *drop* a lamb.

The history of a new colt that my lord's mare Thetis had *dropped* last week. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xvii.

5. To cause to fall; hence, to kill, especially with a firearm. [Colloq.]

A young grouse at this season [October] offers an easy shot, and he was *dropped* without difficulty.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 79.

He had the luck
To *drop* at fair-play range a ten-tined buck.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

Upon my credit, sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly *drop* his acquaintance. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

It [the cave] has also a semicircular open-work moulding, like basket-work, which . . . is evidently so unsuited for stone-work that it is no wonder it was *dropped* very early. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

The member, whether church or minister, can be tried, expelled, *dropped*, or transferred to a co-ordinate body, as facts may warrant. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 418.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

They [the Arabs] had *dropt* some expressions as if they would assault the boat by night if I staid, which, without doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. ii. 105.

To my great surprise, not a syllable was *dropped* on the subject. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: as, *drop* me a line.—9. To set down from a carriage.

When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see him [the King], he said the Queen was going out driving, and should "*drop* him" at his own house.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

To drop a courtesy, to courtesy.

The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, *dropped* "*curcheys*" of respect. *The Century*, XXXVI. 85.

To drop a line. (*a*) To fish with a line. (*b*) To write a letter or note.—**To drop anchor**, to anchor.—**To drop the curtain.** See *curtain*.—**To drop** or **weep millstones.** See *millstone*.

drop (drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *drope*, < AS. *dropa* (= OS. *dropo* = D. *drop* = MLG. *drope*, *drape*, LG. *druppen*, *drapen* = OHG. *tropfo*, *troffo*, MHG. *tropfe*, G. *tropfen* = Icel. *dropi* = Sw. *droppe* = Dan. *draabe*), a drop, < AS., etc., **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] 1. A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

One or two *drops* of water perce not the flint stone, but many and often droppings doo.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious *drops*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Madam, this grief
You add unto me is no more than *drops*
To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an earring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier: specifically applied to varieties of sugar-plums and to medicated candies prepared in a similar form: as, lemon-*drops*; cough-*drops*.

The flutt'ring fan be Zephyretta's care;
The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 113.

Specifically, in *her.*, the representation of a drop of liquid, usually globular below and tapering to a point above. Drops of different colors are considered as teardrops, drops of blood, etc., and are blazoned accordingly. See *guttè*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had not drunk a *drop*.

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any *drop* to drink.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

Hence—4. A minute quantity of anything: as, he has not a *drop* of honor, or of magnanimity.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which consists of a certain number of drops.

Lydia. Give me the sal volatile.
Lucy. Is it in a blue cover, ma'am?
Lydia. My smelling-bottle, you simpleton!
Lucy. O, the *drops!*—here, ma'am.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-lines. A fly-hook is attached to the loose end of the drop, the other end being fastened to the casting-line.

7. A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains English troy weight.—8. The act of dropping; drip. [Rare.]

Can my slow *drop* of tears, or this dark shade
About my brows, enough describe her loss?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or to lower objects. Specifically—(*a*) A trap-door in the scaffold of a usual form of gallows, upon which the criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung open on its hinges, letting him fall. (*b*) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, to a ship's

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deck. (*c*) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (*d*) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (*e*) A piece of cut glass, sometimes prism-shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate-glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on girandoles, chandeliers, etc. (*f*) A drop-press. (*g*) A swaging-hammer which falls between guides.

10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; a trunnel.—**11.** In *mach.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—**12.** *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle: applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails: sometimes used instead of *depth:* as, the *drop* of a sail.—**13.** In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*.—**A drop in the bucket,** an exceedingly small proportion.

> The bulk of his [Congreve's] accumulations went to the Duchess of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as *a drop in the bucket*. . . . It was hardly sufficient to defray the Duchess's establishment for three months. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

Drop of stock, in *firearms*, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.—**Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *amaurosis*.—**Prince Rupert's drop.** Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**To get the drop,** to be prepared to shoot before one's antagonist is ready; hence, to gain an advantage. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> These desperadoes always try to *get the drop* on a foe—that is, to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 504.

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. [Slang.]

> O faith, Colonel, you must own you *had a drop in your eye;* for when I left you, you were half seas over. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

dropax (drō′paks), *n.* [< Gr. δρῶπαξ, a pitch-plaster. < δρέπειν, pluck, pluck off.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (drop′bär), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet, and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder-press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop-roller*.

drop-black (drop′blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (drop′bot′um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad-cars.

drop-box (drop′boks), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (drop′kėrlz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (drop′kėr′tān), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

drop-drill (drop′dril), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*[1], 3.

drop-fingers (drop′fing′gėrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing-presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (drop′flī), *n.* In *angling*, same as *dropper*, 4.

drop-forging (drop′fōr′jing), *n.* A forging produced by a drop-press.

drop-glass (drop′glȧs), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (drop′ham′ėr), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (drop′han′dl), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (drop′kēl), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *center-board*. [Eng.]

droplet (drop′let), *n.* [< *drop* + *-let*.] A little drop.

> Though thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
> Scorn'dst our brain's flow, and those our *droplets* which
> From niggard nature fall. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

drop-letter (drop′let′ėr), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. [U. S.]

drop-light (drop′līt), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropling (drop′ling), *n.* [< *drop* + *-ling*[1].] A little drop. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Rightly to speak, what Man we call and count,
> It is a beamling of Diuinity,
> It is a *dropling* of th' Eternall Fount,
> It is a moatling hatcht of th' Vnity.
> *Sylvester*, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 13.

dropmeal† (drop′mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *dropemele*, < AS. *dropmælum*, by drops, < *dropa*, drop, + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a portion, time, etc.: see *meal*[1].] Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

> Distilling *drop-meale* a little at once in that proportion and measure as thirst requireth. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

drop-net (drop′net), *n.* **1.** A kind of light cross-woven lace.—**2.** A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (drop′ėr), *n.* [< *drop* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which drops. Specifically—(*a*) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops; a pipette. Also *dropping-tube*. (*b*) A reaping-machine that deposits the cut grain in gavels on the ground: so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

> It causes a Westerner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a *dropper* or a self-raking reaper. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 373.

(*c*) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.

2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode: nearly the same as *feeder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—**3.** A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—**4.** An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher-fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

> And observe, that if your *droppers* be larger than, or even as large as, your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, ii. 5, note.

dropping (drop′ing), *n.* [< ME. *droppynge*, < AS. *dropung*, a dropping, verbal n. of *dropian*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of falling in drops; a falling.

> A continual *dropping* in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

2. That which drops or is dropped: generally in the plural.

> Like eager *droppings* into milk. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

> All the Countrey is overgrowne with trees, whose *droppings* continually turneth their grasse to weeds, by reason of the ranckness of the ground, which would soone be amended by good husbandry. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 121.

Specifically—**3.** *pl.* Dung: especially said of the dung of fowls: as, the *droppings* of the henroost.—**4.** In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (drop′ing-bot′l), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an edulcorator.

dropping-tube (drop′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (*a*).

drop-press (drop′pres), *n.* A swaging-, stamping-, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power-hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead-stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall; but as these machines are wasteful of labor they have been largely superseded by power-machines, in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden slat pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk-wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some simple device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, whatever its form, to absorb the recoil, it is called a *dead-stroke hammer* or *press*. In the drop-presses employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. Where the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things shaped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machines, are called *drop-forgings*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop-hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping-press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (drop′rīp), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 274.

drop-roller (drop′rō′lėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *drop-bar*.—**2.** In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *ductor* or *ductor-roller*.

drop-scene (drop′sēn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

dropseed-grass (drop′sēd-gras), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (drop′shut′ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *guillotine shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop-shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (drop′si-kal), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ic-al*.] **1.** Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

> Laguerre towards his latter end grew *dropsical* and inactive. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop′si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Bailey*, 1727.

dropsied (drop′sid), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ed*[2].] Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

> Where great additions swell, and virtue none,
> It is a *dropsied* honour. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

dropstone (drop′stōn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (drop′si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropsie;* < ME. *dropsy*, *dropesye*, abbr. by apheresis of *ydropsie*, *hydropsie:* see *hydropsy*.] **1.** In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascites*.

> And lo a man syk in the *dropesye* was bifore him. *Wyclif*, Luke xiv.

> But the sad *Dropsie* freezeth it extream,
> Till all the blood be turned into fleam.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—**3.** In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food-sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *blue swelling*.

drop-table (drop′tā′bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (drop′the-hang′kėr-chif), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (drop′tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (drop′wīz), *adv.* [< *drop* + *-wise*.] After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.]

> In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring
> That gather'd trickling *dropwise* from the cleft.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

drop-worm (drop′wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(*a*) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *span-worm*, *inch-worm*, *measuring-worm*, etc. (*b*) Of *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*. Also called *hang-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (drop′wėrt), *n.* An English name for *Filipendula Filipendula*.—**False dropwort,** an American book-name for *Ozypolis filiformis*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States.—**Hemlock-** and **water-dropwort,** names of species of *Œnanthe* and *Ozypolis*.

droschka, *n.* Same as *droshky*.

drose, *v. i.* See *droze*.

Drosera (dros′e-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δροσερός, dewy, < δρόσος, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skt.) √ *dru*, run.] A genus of plants giving name to the family *Droseraceæ*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

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Pacific islands and the arctic regions, and most abundantly in extratropical Australia. Their leaves have glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid that glitter in the sun; hence the name *Drosera*, and in English *sundew*. These glandular hairs retain small insects that touch them, and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The excitement of the glands induces the secretion of a digestive fluid, under the operation of which the nutritious nitrogenous matter of the insect is dissolved and absorbed. The European species have long been reputed a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.



Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

Droseraceæ (dros-ę-rā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Drosera* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of delicate insectivorous herbs, growing in marshy localities in temperate and tropical regions, having their leaves mostly circinate in vernation and covered with numerous glandular viscid hairs. Of the 6 genera, *Drosera* (which see) is by far the largest. Of the others, *Dionæa* is characterized by having foliaceous petioles bearing a two-lobed lamina which closes quickly when touched, and *Aldrovanda* by having pitcher-shaped leaves. See cut under *Dionæa*.

droshky, drosky (drosh'-, dros'ki), *n.*; pl. *droshkies, droskies* (-kiz). [Also written *drozhki*, etc.; = F. *droschki* = D. *droschke* = Dan. *droske* = Sw. *droska*, ⟨ G. *droschke*, a droshky, cab, etc., = Pol. *drozhka, dorozhka*, ⟨ Russ. *drozhki* (= Little Russ. *drozhky*), a droshky, dim. of *drogi*, a carriage, a hearse, prop. pl. of *droga*, the pole or shaft of a carriage. Not connected with Russ. *doroga*, a road (= Pol. *droga* = Bohem. *draga, draha*, a road, = OBulg. Serv. *draga*, a valley), dim. *dorozhka* (> Pol. *dorozhka*), a little road, though the second Pol. form simulates such a connection.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The droshky proper is without a top, and consists of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle; but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of some German cities, etc.

Droskies — the smallest carriages in the world, mere sledges on wheels, with drivers like old women in low-crowned hats and long blue dressing-gowns buttoned from their throats to their feet. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ii.

drosnet†, *n.* [ME.: see *dross*.] Dregs; dross.

drosometer (drō-som'e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drō-sof'i-lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, one species of which, *Drosophila flava* (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. *D. cellaris* attacks potatoes.

drosophore (dros'ō-fōr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A device for spraying water into air to increase its humidity; a kind of atomizer.

dross (dros), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drosse*; ⟨ ME. *drosse*, earlier *dros*, ⟨ AS. *dros* = MLG. *dros* = MD. *droes*, dregs. The more common AS. word is **drosen* (or **drōsen*), always in syncopated pl. *drosna* (or **drōsna*) (= MD. *droessem*, D. *droesem* = MLG. *druse* = OHG. *trusana, trusna, drusena, drusina*, MHG. *drusene, drusine, drussene*, OHG. also *truosana, truosena, truosina, truosen, druosana*, MHG. *truosen, druosene*, G. *drusen*), lees, dregs, ⟨ *dreósan* (pp. *droren* for **drosen*) = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan* (LG. *drusen*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, and cf. *droze, drowse*.] 1. Refuse or impure or foreign matter which separates from a liquid and falls to the bottom or rises to the top, as in wine or oil or in molten metal; sediment; lees; dregs; scum; any refuse or waste matter, as chaff; especially, and now chiefly, the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off from molten metal.

Gold and siluer clenseth ham of hore *dros* i the fure [in the fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Drosse of metalle, scorium; *drosse* of corne, acus, criballum, ruscum; *drosse* of fylthe where of hyt be, ruscum, rusculum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 133.

Some scumd the *drosse* that from the metall came,
Some stird the molten owre with ladles great.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

2. In *galvano-elect.*, an alloy of zinc and iron formed in the zinc-bath, partly by the solvent action of the zinc on the iron of the pot, but chiefly from the iron articles dipped, and from the dripping off of the superfluous amalgam as they come from the bath. *W. H. Wahl.*— 3. Figuratively, a worthless thing; the valueless remainder of a once valued thing.

The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

The past gain each new gain makes a loss,
And yesterday's gold love to-day makes *dross*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

★ **dross** (dros), *v. t.* [⟨ *dross*, *n.*] To remove dross from.

Drossing is performed with a large perforated iron spoon or ladle, through the openings of which the fluid zinc runs off, while the dross is retained, packed into shallow moulds so as to form slabs of about seventy-five pounds weight, and in this form is usually sold to the smelters and refiners, who gain the zinc it contains either by distillation or by special patented procedures.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

drossard† (dros'ärd), *n.* [⟨ D. *drossaard*, MD. *drossaert* (with accom. term. *-aurd, -aert* = E. *-ard*), earlier MD. *drossaet*, D. *drost* = OFries. *drusta* = MLG. *drossete* (> ML. *drossatus*), *drotzete, druczete, droste, druste*, LG. *droste* = OHG. **truhtsāzo, truhsāzo, trutsāzo, truhsazzo*, MHG. *truhtsēze, truhtsæze, trochtsaze, truhsæze, truchseze*, G. *truchsess* = Icel. *drōttseti* = Sw. *drottsät, drozet, drost, drots* = Dan. *drost* (⟨ LG.), an officer whose duty it was to set the meat on the table of his prince or sovereign, a steward, server, grand master of the kitchen, hence in extended use a steward, bailiff, constable, prefect, chief officer, appar. (as best shown in OHG.) ⟨ OHG. *truht* (= OS. *druht* = AS. *dryht, driht*), the people, multitude, company, following (see *dright*), + OHG. *sāzo* (= AS. *sæta*, etc.: see *cotset*), one who sits or settles: the compound appar. meaning orig. the officer who assigned a prince's guests or followers their seats at table. Less prob. the first element is OHG. *truht*, a load, draught, provisions (akin to E. *draft*[1], *draught*[1]), the lit. meaning of the compound suiting then its first known actual use, one who sets the meat on the table.] A steward; a bailiff; a prefect.

There is . . . a *drossard* of Limburgh near this place (to whom I gave an Exemplar of R. B.'s Apology) very desirous to speak with some of the friends.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

drossel† (dros'el), *n.* [Also written *drazel*; perhaps the same as *drotchel*, appar. ⟨ Sc. *dratch, dretch* = E. *dretch*[2], loiter, delay: see *dretch*[2].] An idle wench; a slut.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 987.

Now dwels ech *drossel* in her glass.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 47.

drosser (dros'ėr), *n.* See the extract.

The weight of so many tables pressing one against another would cause the hindermost to bend; but this is prevented by the invention of iron frames or *drossers*, which divide the tables into sets. *Glass-making*, p. 125.

drossiness (dros'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; impurity.

The furnace of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly *drossiness*, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. *Boyle*, Works, I. 275.

drossless (dros'les), *a.* [⟨ *dross* + *-less*.] Free from dross.

drossy (dros'i), *a.* [⟨ *dross* + *-y*[1].] Like dross; pertaining to dross; abounding with dross, or waste or worthless material: applied to metals, and figuratively to other things.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

A wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the *drossiest* volume. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 21.

Many more of the same bevy, that, I know, the *drossy* age doats on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

The heart restor'd and purg'd from *drossy* nature
Now finds the freedom of a new-born creature.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 15.

drot (drot), *v. t.* Same as *drat*[2].

droud (droud), *n.* [Sc., origin obscure.] 1. A codfish. *Jamieson.*

The fish are awful; half a guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 269.

2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings. *Jamieson.*— 3. A lazy, lumpish person. *Jamieson.*

Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 336.

drought†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *draw*.

drought[1], **drouth** (drout, drouth), *n.* [In the first form (with *th* altered to *t*, as also in *height, hight, highth*), ⟨ ME. *drought, drowght, drugt, drozt*; in the second, the more orig. form, early mod. E. also *drougth*, ⟨ ME. *drougth, druhth, drogthe, drugthe*; ⟨ AS. *drūgath, drūgoth* (= D. *droogte*), dryness, ⟨ *drȳge*, orig. **drūge* (= D. *droog*), dry: see *dry*. *Drouth* is thus equiv. to *dry-th* (which form is occasionally used, like *warm-th*, etc.). *Drouth* is etymologically the more correct spelling. Both forms have been in concurrent use since the ME. period, but *drought* has been the more common.] 1†. Dryness.

With the *drowghte* of the daye alle drye ware the flores!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3250.

The Asp, says Gesner, by reason of her exceeding *drought*, is accounted deaf; but that one Asp is deafer than another I read not. *Cotgrave.*

2. Dry weather; want of rain or of moisture; such a continuance of dry weather as injuriously affects vegetation; aridness.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The *droghte* of March hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

In the dust and *drouth* of London life
She moves among my visions of the lake.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Thirst; want of drink.

As one, whose *drouth*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream.
Milton, P. L., vii. 66.

4. Figuratively, scarcity; lack.

A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller.*

drought[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].

droughtiness, drouthiness (drou'ti-nes, -thi-nes), *n.* The state of being droughty; dryness; aridness.

droughty, drouthy (dron'ti, -thi), *a.* 1. Characterized by drought; dry.

Oh! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
Yet not one drop fall from thy *droughty* eyes?
Drayton, The Barons' Wars, ii.

When the man of God calls to her "Fetch me a little water," . . . it was no easy suit in so *droughtie* a season.
Bp. Hall, Elijah.

The sun of a *drouthy* summer . . . was shining on the heath. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. Thirsty; dry; requiring drink.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
Philips.

And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, *drouthy* cronie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers. *Saturday Rev.*, July 8, 1865.

The rustic politicians would gather round Philip, and smoke and drink, and then question and discuss till they were *drouthy* again. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

drouk, drook (drök), *v. t.* [Sc., ⟨ ME. **drouken*, **drouknen* (see *droukening*), ⟨ Icel. *drukna* = Dan. *drukne*, be drowned: see *drown*, where the *k* is lost in the *n*.] To drench; wet thoroughly.

And aye she took the tither souk
To *drouk* the stowrie tow.
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

droukening†, **drouking**†, *n.* [ME., also *drouking*, ⟨ **drouken*, **drouknen*, drench: see *drouk*.] 1. A slumbering; slumber; a doze.

Als I lay in a winteris nyt in a *droukening* before the day.
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 1. (Lat. Poems attrib. to [W. Mapes, ed. Wright.)

2. A swoon.

Alle thei seiden thei weore sori,
For-dolled in a *drouknyng* dred.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

droukit, drooket (drö'kit, -ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drouk*, q. v.] Drenched. [Scotch.]

The last Halloween I was waukin'
My *droukit* sark-sleeve, as ye ken.
Burns, Tam Glen.

The cart gaed ajee and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit*-like bodies they were when they cam out.
Petticoat Tales, I. 237.

drouking†, *n.* See *droukening*.

droumy† (drou'mi), *a.* [E. dial. (Devonshire); cf. *drumly*.] Troubled; turbid; muddy.

That . . . protestation of Catiline, to set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in *droumy* waters.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

drouth, drouthiness, etc. See *drought*[1], etc.

drove[1]. Preterit and obsolete and dialectal past participle of *drive*.

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drove[2] (drōv), *n.* [< ME. *drove*, earlier *drof*, < AS. *drāf*, a drove, < *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*), drive: see *drive*.] 1. A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd: by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

Of moistfull matter,
God made the people that frequent the Water;
And of an Earthly stuff the stubborn *droues*
That haunt the Hils and Dales, and Downs and Groues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton, Comus, l. 115.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [Great Britain.] — 3. A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [Great Britain.]

drove[3] (drōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [Sc., usually in pp. *droved*; prob. a secondary form (after *drove*[1], *drove*[2]) of *drive*; cf. D. *drijven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.] In *masonry*, to tool roughly. — **Droved and broached**, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean. — **Droved and striped**, a phrase applied to work that is first rough-tooled, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent. — **Droved ashlar**. See *ashlar*.

drove[3] (drōv), *n.* [See *drove*[3], *v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making droved work.

drove[4]†, *v. t.* [ME. *droven*, < AS. *drēfan* (for **drēfian*), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. *drōbhian* = MLG. *drōven*, LG. *drōven* = MD. *droeven* = OHG. *truoban*, *truoben*, MHG. *truoben*, *trüeben*, G. *trüben*, trouble, = Sw. *be-drōfva* = Dan. *be-drōve*, grieve, trouble, = Goth. *drōbjan*, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj., AS. *drōf*, etc., troubled: see *drovy*.] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

Welthe his lif trobles and *droves*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1309.

drovent†. An obsolete and improper form of *driven*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō'vėr), *n.* [< *drove*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A cattle-dealer; one who drives cattle or sheep to market, or from market to market in droves.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, and a rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*.
South, Sermons, III. 311.

2†. A boat used for fishing with a drift-net.

He woke
And saw his *drover* drive along the streame.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

droving[1] (drō'ving), *n.* [< *drove*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The occupation of a drover.

droving[2] (drō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drove*[3], *v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove*[3], *v.* — **Droving and striping**, in *stone-cutting*, the making with the chisel of shallow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough-hewn stone.

drovy† (drō'vi), *a.* [The reg. mod. form would be **droovy* = E. dial. *druvy*, *druivy*, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. *druve*, a muddy river), Sc. *drowie*, moist, muddy, < ME. *drovy*, *drovi*, turbid, muddy, < AS. *drōf*, *drōfi* (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. *drōbhi*, *druobhi* = D. *droef*, *droevig* = MLG. *drōve*, LG. *drūv*, *drōve* = OHG. *truobi*, G. *trübe*, troubled, gloomy, sad: see *drove*[4].] Turbid.

He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble than for to drinke water of the welle that is cleer. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

drow[1], *v. t.* [Also *drough*: E. dial., var. of *dry*: see *dry*.] To dry. [Prov. Eng.]

The must mine to turn the malt
That's *droughin* in the kiln.
Pulman, Sketches, p. 30. *E. D. D.*

A countryman being asked what pilm was, answered, 'Why, mux, *adrow'd*, to be sure.'
Hewitt, Peas. Sp., p. 112. *E. D. D.*

drow[2] (drou), *n.* [Sc., appar. developed from the adj. *drowie*, moist, misty, > E. *drovy*, q. v.] A cold mist; a drizzling shower; a cloud; a shower; a squall: as, "a sort of *drow* in the air." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

drow[3], *v.* A dialectal form of *dree*.

drowght†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drought*[1].

drown (droun), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *droun*; *< ME. *drowned*, *drounen*, contr. of earlier *druncnen*, *druncnien*, < ONorth. *druncnia* (= Icel. *drukna* = Sw. *drunkna* = Dan. *drukne*, intr., drown, sink, = AS. *druncnian* = OHG. *trunkanēn*, *drunkanēn*, become drunk, be drunk), < AS. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, drink: see *drink*. Cf. *drench*[1], drown, and *drouk*, of same ult. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown*!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or ruin by or as if by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me: I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five-and-thirty leagues, off and on.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

I feel I weep apace; but where's the flood,
The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
But wine, alas, was Oyl to th' Fire.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

The barley is then steeped too much, or, as the maltster expresses it, is *drowned*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 281.

2. To overflow; inundate: as, to *drown* land.

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

If it [the storm] had continued long without ye shifting of ye wind, it is like it would have *drouned* some parte of ye cuntrie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 337.

The trembling peasant sees his country round
Covered with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
Addison, The Campaign.

A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 137.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm: as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

Both man and child, both maid and wife,
Were *drown'd* in pride of Spain.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate.
Addison, Cato.

To drown out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx of water; drive out by flooding or by fear of drowning.

Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drowned out* woodchucks. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

drownage (drou'nāj), *n.* [< *drown* + *-age*.] ★The act of drowning. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

drowner (drou'nėr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

The nourse of dyse and cardes is werisome idlenesse, enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youthe. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [Also *drowze*, formerly *drouse*, *drouze*, prob. < ME. **drousen* (not found), < AS. *drūsan*, *drūsian*, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= MD. *droosen*, slumber, doze; cf. LG. *drünsen*, *drünseln*, slumber, *drunsen*, low, as a cow, drawl in speech), < *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.

He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South*, Sermons, IV. 78.

Let not your prudence, dearest, *drowse*, or prove
The Danaïd of a leaky vase. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

= **Syn.** *Doze*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse (drouz), *n.* [< *drowse*, *v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Browning*.

Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowse*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 128.

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* 1. Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

I became so *drowsed* that it required an agony of exertion to keep from tumbling off my horse.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 272.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowsed* sense. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 289.

drowsihead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily: as, he *drowsily* raised his head. — 2. Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave
O'er her that was so chaste and fair. *Praed*.

drowsiness (drou'zi-nes), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

'Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which, not varying in the fall, causes at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He bore up against *drowsiness* and fever till his master was pronounced convalescent. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. Prov. xxiii. 21.

drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *drousie*; < *drowse* + *-y*[1].] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They went till they came into a certain country, whose air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here Hopeful began to be very dull and heavy of sleep; wherefore he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy* that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down here and take one nap.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsing.

The rest around the hostel fire
Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 26.

My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
My sense. *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific: as, a *drowsy* couch.

The hoary willows waving with the wind,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
From cold Egyptian drugs distilled.
Addison, Rosamond, iii. 3.

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's *drowsy* chime.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of night, though I called it evening. *Donne*, Letters, lxii.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Bp. Atterbury*.

drowsyhead (drou'zi-hed), *n.* [In Spenser *drowsihed*; < *drowsy* + *-head*.] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [Archaic.]

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

These hours of *drowsihead* were the season of the old gentlewoman's attendance on her brother.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed'ed), *a.* [< *drowsy* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droylet, *v.* and *n.* See *droil*. *Spenser*.

droze, drose (drōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [E. dial., also freq. *drosle*; prob. connected with *dross* and *drowse*, ult. < AS. *dreósan*, fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *drowse*.] To melt and drip down, as a candle. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

drub (drub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [Appar. orig. dial. form (= E. dial. (Kent) *drab* for **drob*), a var. or secondary form of **drop*, **drep* (E. dial. *dryp* and *drib*: see *drib*[2]), beat, < ME. *drepen* (pret. *drop*, *drap*, *drape*), strike, kill, < AS. *drepan* (pret. **dræp*, *drep*, pp. *dropen*, *drepen*), strike, = LG. *drapen*, *drāpen* = OHG. *treffan*, MHG. G. *treffen*, hit, touch, concern, = Icel. *drepa* = Sw. *träpa* = Dan. *dræbe*, kill, slay (cf. Sw. *drabba*, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.

Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd all; undeceiving the General, and *drubbing* the Nobleman. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 362.

Must I be *drubb'd* with broom-staves?
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French] and *drubbed* them heartily.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vi., ed. note.

If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [< *drub*, *v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
Addison.

drubber (drub'ėr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

These two were sent (or I'm no *Drubber*).
Prior, The Mice.

drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drub*, *v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge[1] (druj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [< ME. *druggen*, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge, *drugaireachd*, slavery, drudgery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. *drug*[2], a drudge, Sc. *drug*, pull forcibly, *drug*, a rough pull, E. dial. *drug*, a timber-carriage, *drudge*[2], a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. *dredge*[1]. The word is thus prob. ult. < AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw*, *drag*, *dredge*[1].] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, drag-

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ging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He profreth his servyse
To *drugge* and drawe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.

Fair are your Words, as fair your Carriage;
Let me be free, *drudge* you in Marriage.
Prior, The Mice.

Can it be that a power of Intellect so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range has been brought into being merely to *drudge* for an animal existence?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 159.

drudge[1] (druj), *n.* [< *drudge*[1], *v.* See *drug*[2].] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile *drudge*, being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of his own free will to be a bondman among them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your *drudge;* keep a poor life to serve you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

How did the toiling ox his death deserve,
A downright simple *drudge*, and born to serve?
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 177.

drudge[2] (druj), *n.* [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*[1], *n.*] 1. A large rake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A dredge.

drudge[3] (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*[1], *v. t.*] To harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drudge[3] (druj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [U. S.]

drudger[1] (druj'ėr), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger[2]† (druj'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *dredger*[2].] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which comfits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *drudge*[1] + *-ery*[1].] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is aboue the world and its *drudgery*, and cannot pull downe his thoughts to the pelting businesses of it [life].
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A High-spirited Man.

Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides *drudgery* live well enough by their industry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Paradise was a place of bliss, . . . without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

=**Syn.** *Labor*, *Toil*, etc. See *work*, *n.*

drudgical (druj'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *drudge*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Carlyle.*

drudging-box† (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box.*

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [< *drudge* + *-ism.*] Drudgery. *Carlyle.*

druerie†, **druery**†, *n.* Same as *drury.*

drug[1] (drug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drugg*, *drugge* (ME. *drugges*, *drogges*, is doubtful in this sense, as in two of the three passages cited it alternates with *dragges*, stomachic comfits: see *dredge*[2]); = G. *droge* = Sp. Pg. It. *droga*, < OF. *drogue*, F. *drogue*, a drug, mod. also stuff, < MD. *droge*, D. *droog* = E. *dry:* "*drooghe waere*, *droogh kruyd*, *droogherije* (dry wares, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmaca, aromata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs violently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "*droogen*, *gedroogde kruyden en wortels* (dried herbs and roots), druggs" (Sewel). See *dry.*] 1. Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.

Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,
To send him *dragges* [var. *drogges*, *drugges*] and his letuaries,
For eche of hem made other for to winne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 426.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; specifically, a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction: as, a *drug* in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Dead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty's a *drug*,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 230.

drug[1] (drug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*, ppr. *drugging*. [< *drug*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug: as, to *drug* wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have *drugg'd* their possets. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anesthetic drug; deaden: as, he was *drugged* and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.
Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been *drugging* the public mind of their section for more than thirty years. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.

With pleasure *drugg'd*, he almost long'd for woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

drug[2]† (drug), *n.* [See *drudge*[1].] A drudge.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first swath proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself
In general riot. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

drug[3] (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue.*

drugge[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *drudge*[1].

drugge[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drug*[1].

drugger (drug'ėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *drogueur*, Sp. *droguero.*] 1†. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of—as merchants' bursses, colledges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Dunglison.*

druggerman† (drug'ėr-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *dragoman.*

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers? *Dryden*, Don Sebastian.

Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 83.

druggery (drug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [< OF. *droguerie*, F. *droguerie* (cf. MD. *drooghorije*), < *drogue*, drug: see *drug*[1] and *-ery.*] 1. Drugs collectively. [Rare.]—2. A druggist's shop. [Humorous.]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [= G. *droguett* = Sp. Pg. *droguete* = It. *droghetto*, < F. *droguet*, drugget, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with *drug*[1].] 1. A coarse woolen material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table- and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

He is of a fair complexion, light brown lank hair, having on a dark brown frieze coat, double-breasted on each side, with black buttons and buttonholes; a light *drugget* waistcoat.
Advertisement, 1703 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs [of London in 18th Cent.).

They [the Gauls] wove their stuffs for summer, and rough felts or *druggets* for winter wear, which are said to have been prepared with vinegar, and to have been so tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= MD. *drooghist* = F. *droguiste* (appar. later than the E.); as *drug*[1] + *-ist.*] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of *druggists* had inflamed the bills of mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.
Tatler, No. 131.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescriptions; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [U. S.]—**Chemist and druggist.** See *chemist.*

drugster† (drug'stėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-ster.*] A druggist.

They place their ministers after their apothecaries; that is, the physician of the soul after the *drugster* of the body.
South, Works, I. iv.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= G. *druide* = F. *druide* = Sp. Pg. *druida* = It. *druido*, < L. **druida*, pl. *druidæ*, also **druis* (fem. *druias*), pl. *druides*, = Gr. *δρυίδαι*, druids; of Old Celtic origin: < OIr. *drui*, gen. *druad*, dat. and acc. *druid*, nom. pl. and dual *druad*, later Ir. and Gael. *draoi*, gen. *druadh*, a magician (L. *magus*); also later nom. *druidh* = W. *derwydd* (orig. nom. **dryw*), a druid. Cf. AS. *drȳ*, a magician, < OIr. *drui*, a magician. The W. form shows a forced simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so L. *druidæ* was thought to be connected with Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak (= E. *tree*); but this is guesswork. Cf. OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*, *dara*) = OGael. *dair* = W. *dār*, an oak.] 1. One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seats of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Dreux and Chartres in France. The druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mistletoe when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak-groves being their places of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them. [Very commonly written with a capital.]

As those *Druids* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with sprites. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 35.

Thir Religion was governd by a sort of Priests or Magicians call'd *Druides* from the Greek name of an Oke, which Tree they had in greate reverence, and the Missleto especially growing theron. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, etc.—3. In *entom.*, a kind of saw-fly, a hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*.—**Druid's foot**, a five-pointed figure supposed to have had mystical meaning among the druids, and still in use in some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-es), *n.* [= F. *druidesse;* as *druid* + *-ess.*] A female druid; a druidic prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to love. *The American*, IV. 232.

druidic, druidical (drö-id'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ic*, *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to the druids: as, *druidical* remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly, we are told, struck him with a *druidic* wand, or, according to one version, flung at him a tuft of grass over which he had pronounced a *druidical* incantation. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. x.

Druidical bead. Same as *adder-stone.*—**Druidical circles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated druidical circle in England is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire.—**Druidical patera**, a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, and now thought to have been used as lamps. Similar bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Faroe islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= F. *druidisme* = Sp. Pg. *druidismo;* as *druid* + *-ism.*] The religion of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient Celts. See *druid*, 1.

Still the great and capital objects of their [the Saxons'] worship were taken from *Druidism.*
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *Druidism;* and Britain is said to have been the parent-seat of that creed. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 23.

druid-stone (drö'id-stōn), *n.* Same as *gray-wether.*

drum[1] (drum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drumme;* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma* (cf. Ir. Gael. *druma*, < E.), a drum; < D. *trom* = LG. *trumme* = G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme*, *trumm*, *tromm*, *dromm*, late MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, *drumbe*, *drumme*, *trum*, a drum (also in dim. form: Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, < D. *trommel* = G. *trommel*, formerly also *drummel*, MHG. *trummel*, *trumpel*, *drompel*, *trumel*, a drum); orig. imitative; cf. MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, < OHG. *trumba*, *trumpa*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*[1] and *trumpet*[1]. There was another form *droome*, and another *droon*, indicating confusion with the forms cited and with *drone*, all being of imitative origin. See *drum*[1], *v.*] 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow wooden or metallic body and a tightly stretched head of membrane which is struck with a stick. Three

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principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with one head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all partes of the realme, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appoynted, or by lott, or by the *drumme*, as was the old use in sending foorthe of colonyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The *drummes* crie dub a dub. *Gascoigne*, Flowers.

Your nether party fire must,
Then beat a flying *drum*.
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell*, *vase*, or *basket*. (*b*) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (*c*) An upright member under or above a dome.—**3.** In *mach.*, a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically—(*a*) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (*b*) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (*c*) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (*d*) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (*e*) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (*f*) A circular radiator for steam or hot air; a stove-drum or steam-drum. (*g*) In water-heaters or steam-boilers, a cylindrical chamber connected to the evaporating surfaces to receive the mixture of water and steam and allow the water to flow back to the heating surfaces. (*h*) A steam-tight cask in which the colors of printed fabrics are fixed by the action of steam. (*i*) A washing-tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (*j*) A doffer in a carding-machine. **4.** In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form. —**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tympanum or middle ear. (*b*) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (*c*) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby.* (*d*) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Mycetinæ*.—**6.** A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments. —**7.** A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle: as, a *drum* of figs.—**8.** *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

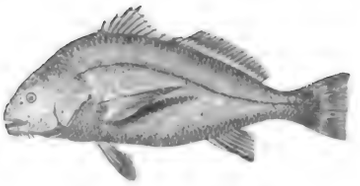
I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a *drum* to Wade to propose a cartel.
Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

9†. A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The largest of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*.
Fielding, Tom Jones.

All your modern entertainments, routs, *drums*, or assemblies. *Goldsmith*, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—**11.** In *ichth.*, a name of several sciænoid fishes: so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (*a*) The salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*, the largest of the *Sciænidæ*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight,



Salt-water Drum (*Pogonias chromis*).

of a silvery-gray color when adult, and with numerous barbels on the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell-fish, and is very destructive to oyster-beds. (*b*) The fresh-water drum, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (*c*) The branded drum, or beardless drum, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 40 pounds. Also called *organ-fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-bass*, *red-bass*, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—**Bass drum**, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—**Beat or tuck of drum.** See *beat*[1].—**Circulating drum**, in water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire.—**Double drum**, a former name of the bass drum.—**Drum of cod**, a large cask or hogshead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.—**Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*.—**Muffled drum**, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like *muffled drums*, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

★ **drum**[1] (drum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= D. *trommen* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, q. v.; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum*[1], *n.*, and cf. *thrum*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—**2.** To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks: as, to *drum* on the table.

He *drummed* upon his desk with his ruler and meditated. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 274.

There was no sound but the *drumming* of the General's fingers on his sword-hilt.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 281.

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye,
His eye commends the leading to his hand.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partizans, customers, etc.: followed by *for*.—**5.** To sound like a drum; resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming: said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

The bird [snipe] never *drummed* except when on the stoop, and whenever it performed this manœuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. *trans.* **1.** To perform on a drum, as a tune.—**2.** *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*: as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment.

A soldier proved unworthy was *drummed out*.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the lines, despoiled of their insignia, and *drummed out* of the administration camp. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 321.

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

But, to confound such time,
That *drums* him from his sport, and speaks as loud
As his own state, and ours—'tis to be chid
As we rate boys. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 4.

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din: as, to *drum* something into one's ears.—**To drum up**, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion: as, to *drum up* recruits or customers.

drum[2] (drum), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *druim*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] **1.** A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drum*condra, *Drum*glass, *Drum*sheugh, *Drum*lanrig, *Drum*oak; and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc. Specifically—**2.** A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *eskar*, *horseback*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("*drums*" or *drumlins*) which run in the general direction of the rock striation—that is, in the path of the ice movement. *Geikie*.

The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum'är'ma-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum'be-lō), *n.* [E. dial.: see *drumble*[2], *v.*] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble[1]† (drum'bl), *v. i.* [Appar. freq. of *drum*, *v.*, after D. *trommelen* = G. *trommeln* = Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum*, *v.*); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drumble*[2].] **1.** To sound like a drum.

The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
Drayton, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Halliwell.*

drumble[2]† (drum'bl), *v. i.* [Cf. *drumble*[1] and *dumble*[1].] To drone; be sluggish.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you *drumble*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

drumble-drone (drum'bl-drōn), *n.* [E. dial. also *drumble-drane*; < *drumble* + *drone*; cf. *dumbledore*.] **1.** A drone.—**2.** A bumblebee.—**3.** A dor-beetle. *Kingsley.*

drumbler† (drum'blėr), *n.* [< MD. *drommeler*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. MD. D. *drommeler*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum*[1], q. v.] A kind of ship.

She was immediatly assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 601.

drum-call (drum'kâl), *n.* In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum'kėrb), *n.* A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum'sil'in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum'fish), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11.

drum-guard (drum'gärd), *n.* A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on English machines.

drumhead (drum'hed), *n.* **1.** The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum-body.

2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—**3.** In *anat.*, the membrana tympani.—**4.** A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—**Drumhead court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumlin (drum'lin), *n.* Same as *drum*[2], 2. This term is now generally used by geologists in the United States, and to some extent by European geologists also, with special reference to large lenticular hills of unstratified glacial drift or boulder clay. Such hills are common in New England and Wisconsin.

drumly (drum'li), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *drumbled*. Cf. *droumy*. Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drubly*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drublen*, *droblen*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *droven* (see *drove*[4]), or possibly a mixture of *droven* with equiv. *trublen*, *troblen*, trouble. Cf. *drumble*[2], and LG. *drummelig*, *drummig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] **1.** Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul, . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

Dismal grew his countenance,
And *drumlie* grew his ee.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

drum-major (drum'mā'jor), *n.* **1.** The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—**2.** One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—**3†.** A large evening assembly. See *drum*[1], 9.

drummer (drum'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

We caried with vs a fifer & a *drummer*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 437.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

The energy and wiles of business *drummers*.
The Century, XXVIII. 631.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blatta gigantea*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

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its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

drumming (drum'ing), *n.* The sport of fishing for drumfish.

drumming-log (drum'ing-log), *n.* A log to which a bird, as a grouse, resorts to drum.

drummock (drum'ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *drammock, dramock, drammach*, etc.; cf. Gael. *dramaig*, a foul mixture.] A mixture of uncooked oat-meal and cold water.

> To tremble under Fortune's crummock,
> On scarce a bellyfu' o' *drummock*,
> Wi' his proud, independent stomach
> Could ill agree.
> *Burns*, On a Scotch Bard.

Drummond light. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

drum-room† (drum'röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party is held. See *drum*[1], *n.*, 9.

> The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xi. 9.

drum-saw (drum'sâ), *n.* Same as *cylindrical saw* (which see, under *cylindric*).

drum-sieve, *n.* See *sieve*.

drum-skin (drum'skin), *n.* [= Dan. *trommeskind* = Sw. *trumskinn*.] A drumhead.

> His heart
> Beats like an ill-played *drum-skin* quick and slow.
> *Library Mag.*, III. 901.

drumslade†, *n.* [Found in the 16th century, and appar. earlier; also spelled *drumslet*, **drumsled* (cited as *drumsted*), *drombeslade, drunslade, drounslate;* appar. of D. or LG. origin, like *drumslager*, but no corresponding form appears; cf. MD. *trommelslagh*, D. *trommelslag* = G. *trommelschlag* = Dan. *trommeslag* = Sw. *trumslagare*, a drum-beat. See *drumslager*.] 1. A drum.

> The drummers and the *drumslades* (tympanotribæ), as also the trumpeters, call to arms, and inflame the soldiers. *Hoole*, Visible World.

2. A drummer. *Minsheu.*

drumslager†, *n.* [< MD. *trommelslager, trommel-slagher*, D. *trommelslager* (= G. *trommelschläger*, earlier *trommen-schläger, trumpe-sleger, drumme-schläger* = Dan. *trommeslager* = Sw. *trumslagare*), < *trommel*, D. *trommel* and *trom* (= G. *trommel* and *tromme*, etc.), a drum, + *slager* (= G. *schläger*, etc.), beater (= E. *slayer*), < *slagen* (= G. *schlagen*, etc., beat, strike) = E. *slay:* see *drum* and *slayer*. Cf. *drumslade*.] A drummer.

> He was slaine and all his companie, there being but one man, the *drumslager*, left aliue, who by swiftnesse of his foote escaped. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, an. 1580.

★ **drumstick** (drum'stik), *n.* [= Dan. *trommestik*.] 1. One of the sticks used in beating a drum. That used for the bass drum has a soft, stuffed head. Drumsticks are generally used in pairs, one in each hand of the performer.

2. Hence, from its shape, the lower or outer joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a chicken, duck, or turkey. Anatomically, it is the leg from the knee to the heel, the leg proper, or crus, intervening between the thigh and the shank, which latter is usually cut off when the fowl is dressed for the table.

3. The stilt-sandpiper or bastard dowitcher, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]

drumstick-tree (drum'stik-trē), *n.* The *Cassia Fistula:* so called from the shape of its pods.

★

drum-wheel (drum'hwēl), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a tympanum.

drumwood (drum'wůd), *n.* *Turpinia occidentalis*, a small staphyleaceous tree of Jamaica and other parts of tropical North America. It has pinnate leaves and white flowers, which are followed by dark-blue drupes.

drunk (drungk). The regular past participle and a former preterit of *drink*.

★

drunk (drungk), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drink, v.*] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; so overcome by alcoholic drink that self-control is partly or wholly lost: used chiefly in the predicate.

> Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18.
>
> Since *drunk* with Vanity you fell,
> The things turn round to you that steadfast dwell.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.
>
> I gave Patrick half-a-crown for his Christmas-box, on condition he would be good; and he came home *drunk* at midnight. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 24, 1711.

2. Drenched or saturated.

> I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. Deut. xxxii. 42.

drunk (drungk), *n.* [< *drunk, a.*] 1. A spree; a drinking-bout.—2. A case of drunkenness; a drunken person. [Slang.]

★ **drunkard** (drung'kärd), *n.* [First in 16th century, also written *drunkerd;* < *drunk* + *-ard*.] One given to an excessive use of strong drink; a person who is habitually or frequently drunk; an inebriate.

> The *drunkard* and the glutton shall come to poverty. Prov. xxiii. 21.
>
> Avoid the company of *drunkards* and busybodies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 404.

Drunkard's cloak†. See *cloak*.

drunkelew†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *drunkelew, dronkelewe*, drunken, < *drunken, dronken*, drunken, + *-lew*, < Icel. *-legr* = AS. *-lic*, E. *-ly*[2].] **I.** *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer.*

> Voide alle *drunkelew* folk, . . .
> And alle hem that vsen suche vnthriftynesse,
> And also dijs pleiers. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

II. *n.* Drunkenness.

> To be full of drynkynge & *dronklewe*.
> *Book of St. Albans*, Her. F iv. (1810). *N. E. D.*

★ **drunken** (drung'kn), *p. a.* [The older form of *drunk*, now used chiefly as an attributive, the predicative use, as in senses 1 and 4, being archaic or technical.] 1. Affected by or as if by strong drink; intoxicated; drunk.

> *Drunken* men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon.*
>
> He stares, he sighs, he weeps and now seems more
> With sorrow *drunken* than with Wine before.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, lii. 188.
>
> Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. Given to drunkenness; habitually intemperate: as, he is a *drunken*, worthless fellow.

> *Alon.* Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
> *Seb.* He is drunk now. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness: as, a *drunken* quarrel.

> When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
> Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
> The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
> You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. Acting as if drunk: applied by workmen to a screw the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

> If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become *drunken*, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed. *J. Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 106.

Drunken cutter. See *cutter*[1].

drunkenhead† (drung'kn-hed), *n.* [ME. *drunkenhed, drunkinhed, dronkehed*, < *drunken* + *-hed*, -head.] Drunkenness.

> For thei two through her *dronkenhede*,
> Of witles excitacion
> Oppressed all the nacion
> Of Spayne. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkenly (drung'kn-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Rare.]

> That blood already, like the pelican,
> Hast thou tapp'd out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

★ **drunkenness** (drung'kn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *drunkennesse, drunkenesse, dronkenesse*, etc., < AS. *druncennes*, < *druncen*, drunken: see *drunken* and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being drunk, or overpowered by intoxicants; the habit of indulging in intoxicants; intoxication; inebriation.

> Sum men seye that he sloughe ones an Heremyte in his *Dronkenesse*, that he loved ful wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 71.
>
> Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. Rom. xiii. 13.

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication; intense excitement; frenzy; rage.

> Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *South*, Sermons, II. 362.

drunkenship (drung'kn-ship), *n.* [< ME. *drunke[n]ship, drunkeshippe, dronkeship* (AS. **druncenscipe*, not verified); < *drunken* + *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

> For *dronkeship* in euery place,
> To whether side that it turne,
> Doth harme. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkerd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drunkard*.

drunkwort (drungk'wėrt), *n.* An old name for tobacco. *Minsheu.*

drunt (drunt), *v. i.* [Also *drount, drant;* < Dan. *drunte, drynte* (rare), lag, loiter.] To drawl. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

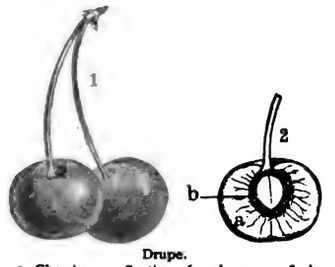
drunt (drunt), *n.* [Also *drant, draunt;* from the verb.] 1. A slow and dull tone; a drawling enunciation.—2. A fit of pettishness; the dumps; the huff. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

> An' Mary, nae doubt, took the *drunt*,
> To be compared to Willie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Drupaceæ (drō-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *drupaceus:* see *drupaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A name given by De Candolle to the family *Amygdalaceæ*, which comprehends the almond, peach, cherry, plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees: later called by him *Amygdaleæ*, but still retained by some botanists.

drupaceous (drō-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *drupaceus*, < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*, and cf. *Drupaceæ*.] 1. Producing drupes: as, *drupaceous* trees.—2. Resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. See *drupe*.

drupe (drōp), *n.* [= F. *drupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *drupa*, < NL. *drupa*, a drupe, < L. *drupa, druppa* (with or without *oliva*), > LGr. *δρύππα*, an overripe olive, < Gr. *δρυπεπής*, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, a form alternating with *δρυπετής*, ready to fall, overripe, < *δρῦς*, tree, + *πέπτ-ειν*, cook, ripen, and *πί-πτ-ειν* (√ **πετ*), fall, respectively.] In *bot.*, a stone-fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry, while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach. The stone inclosing the kernel is called the putamen (or endocarp), while the pulpy or more succulent part is called the sarcocarp (or mesocarp), and the outer covering the epicarp. The true drupe consists of a single one-celled and usually one-seeded carpel, but the term is applied to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamens. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the cocoanut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.



Drupe.
1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: *a*, fleshy sarcocarp; *b*, stony wall of the putamen, inclosing the seed.

drupel (drō'pel), *n.* [< NL. **drupella*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*.] A drupelet.

drupelet (drōp'let), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-let*.] A little drupe, such as the individual pericarps which together form the blackberry and similar fruits.

drupeole (drō'pē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. **drupeola*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-ole*.] Same as *drupelet*.

drupetum (drō-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *drupeta* (-tȧ). [NL., < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-etum*.] In *bot.*, an aggregation of drupes, as in the blackberry.

drupose (drō'pōs), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-ose*.] A compound ($C_{12}H_{20}O_8$) formed by treating the stony concretions found in pears with dilute hydrochloric acid at a boiling heat.

drury†, **druery**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droury, drouery;* < ME. *drury, druri, druery, druerie, druwerie, driwerie*, etc., < OF. *druerie* = Pr. *druderia* = It. *druderia*, love, gallantry, < OF. *dru, drud, druc* = Pr. *druz* = It. *drudo*, amorous, gallant, < OHG. *trūt, drūt* (> G. *traut*, a.), a friend, lover.] 1. Love; gallantry; especially sexual love; love-making; courtship.

> Of ladys love and *drewery*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 184.
>
> The *druweries* of ladies and damesels make knyghtes to vndirtake the hardynesse of armes that thei don. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 641.

2. A love-token; a gift, especially a jewel or other precious object.

> Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2033.
>
> Hit [truth] is as der worthe a *druwery* as dere god himselue. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 83.

3. A beloved person; a sweetheart; a mistress.

druse[1] (drōz), *n.* [< G. *druse* (as in def.), < Bohem. *druza*, in same sense, orig. a brush, = Russ. *drusa* (obs.), a brush.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode, or, as miners call it, a vug. A common word in Germany, adopted from the Slavic: the most important mining region of Germany being the Erzgebirge, on the borders of Bohemia. The word originally meant (in Slavic) 'brush,' and was applied to surfaces covered with projecting crystals like teeth, just as *comb* has been in English. Hence it also came to mean the cavities where such druses are found to occur. In English the word *druse* is little used at the present time except by mineralogists, and then chiefly in the adjective form *drusy* (which see). See also *geode*.

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Druse[2] (dröz), *n.* [Turk. *Druzi.*] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Antilibanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Unitarians* (*Muahidin*); that by which they are known to others is probably from Ismail Darazi or Durzi, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian[1] (drö'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Drusianus*, < *Drusus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38–9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany.—**Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 13 English inches.

Drusian[2] (drö'zi-an), *a.* [< *Druse*[2] + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

The full exposition of the *Drusian* creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 484.

drusy (drö'zi), *a.* [< *druse*[1] + *-y*[1].] In *mineral.*, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size: as, *drusy* quartz.

The *drusy*, crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the material [silicified wood] so much. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 362.

druve, *n.* [See *drovy.*] A muddy river. *Grose.* [Cumberland, Eng.]

druvy†, *a.* See *drovy.* *Brockett.*

druxy, druxey (druk'si), *a.* [Also *droxy*, and formerly **drixy*, *dricksie*; origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (drī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drie*; < ME. *drye, drie, dri, drige, dryge, druge*, etc., < AS. *drȳge, drīge*, orig. **drūge* = D. *droog* = MLG. *droge, druge*, LG. *dreuge, drög, drege, dree*, dry; allied to OS. *drukno, drokno*, adv., *druknian*, v., make dry, = OHG. *truckan, trocchan*, MHG. *trucken, trocken*, G. *trocken*, adj., dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log, from the same Teut. √ **drug.* Hence ult. *drought*[1], *drouth, dryth*, and *drug*[1].] **I.** *a.*; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). **1.** Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind: as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes; *dry* weather; a *dry* day; *dry* wood; *dry* bones.

When 'tis fair and *dry* Weather North of the Equator, 'tis blustering and rainy Weather South of it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

It is a very *dry* country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 136.

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 517.

Nor vainly buys what Gildor sells,
Poetic buckets for *dry* wells.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water: as, *dry* diggings; *dry* separation.—**3.** Not giving milk: as, a *dry* cow.—**4.** Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

None so *dry* or thirsty . . . will touch one drop of it.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

Believe me, I am *dry* with talking; here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 259.

I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was *dry*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 346.

5. Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion: as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.

As one then in a dreame, whose *dryer* braine
Is tost with troubled sights and fancies weake,
He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally *dry*, methodical, and unaffecting. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and guarded answers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

Macaulay's memory, like Niebuhr's, undoubtedly confounded not infrequently inference and fact; it exaggerated; it gave, not what was in the book, but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect; his memory was a *dry* memory, just as his mind was a *dry* light; if he said a thing was at page 10, you might be sure it was at page 10.
W. Bagehot, On Sir G. C. Lewis.

6†. Severe; hard: as, a *dry* blow.

Dro. S. I pray you eat none of it [meat].
Ant. S. Your reason?
Dro. S. Lest it make you choleric, and purchase me another *dry* basting. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

If I should have said no, I should have given him the lie, uncle, and so have deserved a *dry* beating again.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 6.

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold: as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

Wyth sturne chere ther he stod, he stroked his berde,
& wyth a countenaunce *dryge* he droȝ doun his cote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 335.

Full cold my greeting was and *dry*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; slily witty or caustic: as, a *dry* remark or repartee.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *Irving.*

Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest tones. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

The Fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and *dry*.
Sir J. Reynolds, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrocchio's] *dry* uninspired manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 136.

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.—**11.** Free from sweetness and fruity flavor: said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines, as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liqueur, as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. Dry copper contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination, and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of poling.

During the ladling out the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under-poled copper is termed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 350.

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors: opposed to *wet*: as, a *dry* town, county, or State.—**Cut and dry**†. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dry bob, casting, color.** See the nouns.—**Dry confections.** See *confection.*—**Dry cooper.** See *cooper.*—**Dry cupping.** See *cupping*, 1.—**Dry digging, distillation, exchange, mass, measure, pile**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography; but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use, in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitizing agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture, are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterward, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry-plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film; and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm, damp weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, unless carefully protected from the air (in air-tight boxes).—**Dry process.** See *process.*—**Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [Local, New England.]—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*[1].—**Dry way**, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace or muffle: the opposite of assaying in the *humid way*, when the combination to be assayed, or, more properly, analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form.—**High and dry.** See *high.*—**To boil dry.** See *boil*[2].

II. *n.*; pl. *dries* (drīz). **1.** A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

In the tanks it [clay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying-house or *dry*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.—**3.** In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (drī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying*. [< ME. *dryen, drien, drigen, drygen*, etc., < AS. *drȳgan, drīgan*, tr., dry, *drūgian*, intr., become dry (= D. *droogen* = LG. *drögen, drügen*, dry), < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate: as, to *dry* the eyes; to *dry* hay; wind *dries* the earth; to *dry* a meadow or a swamp.

After *drie* hem in the sonne, a nyghtes
Leve hem not throute, and then in places colde
Lette honge hem uppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
To welcome noble Marmion came.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of: as, to *dry* out the water from a wet garment.

Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and Wars,
Only to *dry* one Widow's Tears. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. To wither; parch.

A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dri'd*,
Then heal'd again, that Kings vnholy hand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 8.

This wasted body,
Beaten and bruis'd with arms, *dried* up with troubles,
Is good for nothing else but quiet now, sir,
And holy prayers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Cut and dried. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dried alum.** Same as *burnt alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**To dry up.** (*a*) To deprive wholly of moisture; scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. Isa. v. 13.

(*b*) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of: as, the fierce heat *dried up* all the streams.

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair corse. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lose moisture; become free from moisture.—**2.** To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity: as, water *dries* away rapidly; blood *dries* quickly on exposure to the air.—**To dry up.** (*a*) To become thoroughly dry; lose all moisture. (*b*) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (*c*) To wither, as a limb. (*d*) To cease talking; be silent. [Low.]

Dry up!—no, I won't *dry up*. I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better *dry up* yourself.
P. Reeves, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryade* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *dríade, dríada* = Pg. *dryas* = It. *driada, driade*, < L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. δρυάς (δρυαδ-), a wood-nymph, < δρῦς, a tree, esp. and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad.*] **1.** In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad.*

Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
Oread or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.

Thou, light-winged *Dryad* of the trees, . . .
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Knock at the rough rind of this ilex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad*. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

2. In *zoöl.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas.*

Dryades (drī'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas.* *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (drī-ad'ik), *a.* [< *dryad* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dryads.

He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

Dryandra (drī-an'drą), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748–1810).] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Josephia*, a large genus of Australian shrubs, of the family *Proteaceæ*, with hard, dry, evergreen, usually serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers.

Dryas (drī'as), *n.* [NL., < L. *dryas*, a dryad: see *dryad.*] **1.** A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is amphigean, and from it the arctic *D. integrifolia* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (*b*) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Acullua.* *Hübner*, 1806; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (drī'as-dust'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust*; used as the name of "Dr. Dryasdust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] **I.** *a.* Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature, gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian *dry-as-dust* pursuit.
R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 193.

So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the *dryasdust*. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 739.

II. *n.* A dull, dry, prosaic person.

Not a mere antiquarian *dryasdust*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 173.

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dry-beat† (drī′bēt), *v. t.* To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ros. Not one word more, my maids; break off, break off.
Biron. By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scoff!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

He by *dry-beating* him might make him at least sensible of blows. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

dry-bone (drī′bōn), *n.* In *mining*, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (drī′bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones; without flesh. *Imp. Dict.*

dry-castor (drī′kas′tor), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called *parchment-beaver*.

dry-cup (drī′kup), *v. t.* To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (drī′kup′ing), *n.* See *cupping*.

dry-cure (drī′kūr), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch† (drī′dich), *v. t.* To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adversaries did but *dry-ditch* their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 98.

dry-dock (drī′dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

dryer, *n.* See *drier*.

dry-eyed (drī′īd), *a.* Tearless; not weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 495.

dry-fat† (drī′fat), *n.* Same as *dry-vat*.

dry-fist† (drī′fist), *n.* A niggardly person. *Ford.*

dry-fisted (drī′fis′ted), *a.* Niggardly.

Dry-fisted patrons. *News from Parnassus.*

dryfoot (drī′fůt), *adv.* [< ME. *drye foot, dru fot, druі fot, drige fot*, adverbial acc.; AS. dat. pl. *drȳgum fōtum*, on dry feet.] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

My old master intends to follow my young master, *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

dry-foundered (drī′foun′dėrd), *a.* Foundered, as a horse.

If he kick thus i' the dog-days, he will be *dry-founder'd*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

dry-goods (drī′gůdz), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

112 horses were laden on the beach near Benacre with *dry goods*, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with *dry goods* at Kartley by riders well armed. *Rep. of House of Commons on Smuggling*, 1745.

dry-house (drī′hous), *n.* Same as *drying-house*.

To have wooden bobbins retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated *dry house*.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 217.

drying (drī′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *dry*, *v.*] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture: as, a *drying* wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard: as, a *drying* oil. See *oil*.

drying-box (drī′ing-boks), *n.* In *photog.*, an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (drī′ing-kās), *n.* A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (drī′ing-chām′bėr), *n.* See *chamber*.

drying-floor (drī′ing-flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

drying-house (drī′ing-hous), *n.* A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also *dry-house*, *drying-room*.

drying-machine (drī′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Also called *extractor*.

drying-off (drī′ing-ôf′), *n.* The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (drī′ing-plāt), *n.* One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.

drying-tube (drī′ing-tūb), *n.* A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chlorid, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydrid, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.


Drying-tube.

Dryininæ (drī-i-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrupidæ*, founded by Haliday in 1840. They are distinguished by having a tongue-like addition to the hind wings, or, when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged raptorial front feet. The wingless species resemble ants.

Dryinus (drī′i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δρίνος* (of a tree, esp. of the oak) (= E. *treen*), < *δρῦς*, a tree, the oak: see *dryad*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Dryininæ*, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide-spread, and the species appear to be parasitic upon leaf-hoppers. *D. atriventris* of North America is an example.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of whip-snakes, of the family *Dryophidæ*, distinguished from *Dryophis* (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. *Merrem*, 1820; *Wagler*.

dryly, drily (drī′li), *adv.* [< *dry* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Without moisture.

It looks ill, it eats *drily;* marry, 'tis a withered pear.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

The poet either *drily* didactive gives us rules which might appear abstruse even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subjects.
Goldsmith, The Augustan Age in England.

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but *dryly* praised and starves.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

4†. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (drī-mō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), < Gr. *δρυμώδης*, woody (of the wood), < *δρυμός*, a coppice, wood, an oak-coppice (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family *Timeliidæ*. Also written *Drymaœdus*.

Drymœca (drī-mē′kä), *n.* [NL. (*Drymoica*—Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *οἶκος*, house, > *οἰκεῖν*, dwell.] 1. A genus of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as *grass-warblers:* now commonly merged in *Cisticola*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Also *Drymoica*.

Drymomys (drim′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi, 1846), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the incisors furrowed on the sides, and the molars small, the first of them with 3 pairs of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (drī′mul′tūr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See *thirlage*.

dryness (drī′nes), *n.* [Formerly also *driness;* < ME. *drynesse*, < AS. *drȳgnes, drīgnes*, etc., < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry* and *-ness*.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically—(*a*) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness. (*b*) Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains: as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject. (*c*) Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor: as, *dryness* of spirit. (*d*) In *painting*, harshness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (*e*) In *sculp.*, want of tenderness in form.

dry-nurse (drī′nėrs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare *wet-nurse*.—2. One who stands to another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [Slang.]

Grand caterer and *dry-nurse* of the Church. *Cowper.*

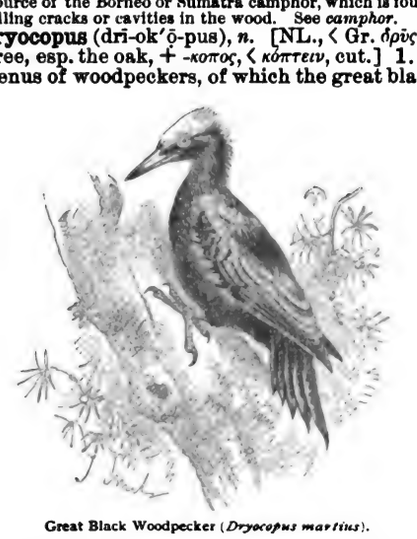
dry-nurse (drī′nėrs), *v. t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry-nurse rears an infant. *Brewer.*

Dryobalanops (drī-ō-bal′a-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρυοβάλανος*, an acorn (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *βάλανος*, an acorn or any similar fruit), + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A small genus of trees, belonging to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, *D. aromatica*, is remarkable as the source of the Borneo or Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See *camphor*.


Flowering Branch of Camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

Dryocopus (drī-ok′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Dryocopus martius*, is the type. This bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a scarlet crest, and resembles somewhat the ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the United States. It inhabits northerly portions of Europe. *Boie*, 1826.


Great Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

2. A genus of South American tree-creepers. Also *Dendrocincla*. *Maximilian*, 1831.

Dryodromas (drī-od′rō-mas), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub and Finsch, 1869), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *δρομάς*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromes, as *D. fulvicapilla* of South Africa.

dryodrome (drī′ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Dryodromas*.

Dryolestes (drī-ō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *λῃστής*, a robber.] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

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Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Atlantosaurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidæ (drī-ō-les'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes*.

Dryophidæ (drī-of'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont or colubriform serpents; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color; their habits are arboreal, and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (drī'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, + ὄφις, snake.] A genus of colubriform serpents, typical of the family *Dryophidæ*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (drī'ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, = E. *tree*, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (drī-os'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cubla*. The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tarsi scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Hapalonotus*, *Chaunonotus*, and *Rhynchastatus*.

dry-point (drī'point), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A steel instrument or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bur raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing-ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point.

II. *a.* In *engraving*, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (drī'poin'ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

Drypta (drip'tă), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. δρύπτειν (?), tear, strip.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. They are of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 20 to 30 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. dentata* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidæ† (drip'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834), < *Drypta* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidæ*.

dry-rent (drī'rent), *n.* In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrihead†, *n.* A false spelling of *drearihead*.

dry-rot (drī'rot), *n.* 1. A decay affecting ★timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it. *Polyporus hybridus* causes the dry-rot of oak-built ships; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus, found chiefly in fir- and pine-wood. *Polyporus destructor* is common in Germany. Damp, unventilated situations are most favorable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Dry wood is not attacked. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favor is to thoroughly saturate the wood with creosote, which makes it unfit for vegetation. (See *kyanizing*.) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (drī'rub), *v. t.* To make clean by ★rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (drī'sâlt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

drysalter (drī'sâl'tėr), *n.* [< *dry-salt*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1†. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *drysalter*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

drysaltery (drī'sâl'tėr-i), *n.* [< *dry-salt* + *-ery*.] 1. The business of a drysalter.—2. The articles kept by a drysalter.

dry-shod (drī'shod), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

Dry-shod to passe she parts the flouds in tway.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Those Feet, that *dry-shod* past the Crimsin Gulf,
Now dance (alas!) before a Molten Calf.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

dry-stone (drī'stōn), *a.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar: as, "*drystone* walls," *Scott*.

dry-stove (drī'stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

drytht, *n.* [< *dry* + *-th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*[1], *drouth*.] Same as *drought*[1].

dry-vat† (drī'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat*.

I am a broken vessel, all runs out:
A shrunk old *dryfat*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake
. . . to buy his birthright of him
For a *dry-fat* of new books.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, i. 2.

★**D. S.** An abbreviation of *dal segno*.

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' sight*, common in commercial writings: as, a bill payable at 10 *d/s.* (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science*.

dso, *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 197.

D-string (dē'string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after L. *duo*, two: see *dyad*, *dual*.] 1. Same as *dyad*.—2. In *math.*, an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *dyadic*.—2. ★In *math.*, composed of unordered pairs.

dual (dū'al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dualis*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. δυϊκός), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to two; specifically, in *gram.*, expressing two, as distinguished from *singular*, expressing one, and from *plural*, expressing more than two. The languages of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation; it is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic: as, the *dual* nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

Faint glimpses of the *dual* life of old,
Inward, grand with awe and reverence; outward, mean and coarse and cold. *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the number relating to two; the dual number.

The employment of a *dual* for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* [< *dual*, of two, + *-in*[2].] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an ★explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

dualism (dū'a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *dualisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualismo* = D. G. *dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*; as *dual* + *-ism*.] 1. Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman; odd, even; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *philos.*, in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism*. In particular, the term is applied—(*a*) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*.

Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism*. Right in saying that if he were to accord them the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. *G. H. Lewes*.

(*b*) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

Rudimentary forms of *Dualism*, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 287.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (*b*) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—4. In *chem.*, a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. *Muir*, Principles of Chemistry.

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**Creatural dualism.** See *creatural*.—**Hypothetic dualism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural dualism**, the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively.—**Persian dualism**, the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**Realistic dualism**, the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū'a-list), *n.* [= F. *dualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualista* = D. Dan. Sw. *dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both ★of spirit and of matter. *Craig*.

dualistic (dū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [= F. *dualistique* (cf. D. G. *dualistisch* = Dan. Sw. *dualistisk*); as *dualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Consisting of two; characterized by duality.—2. Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

The *dualistic* doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impassible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought-life, namely, the plastic and the functional.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 118.

In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best ★example of a *dualistic* faith. *Faiths of the World*, p. 350.

duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *dualitie* = F. *dualité* = Pr. *dualitat* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < L. as if **dualita(t-)s*, < *dualis*, dual: see *dual*.] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

This *dualitie* after determission is founden in euery creature, be it neuer so single of onhed.
Testament of Love, ii.

Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a *duality* than two distinct souls.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

To the schoolmen the *duality* of the universe appeared under a different aspect.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 192.

The principle of duality, in *geom.*, the principle that in any proposition not involving measure, if for one element of the space, say "point," be everywhere substituted another, say "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

Upon this supposition of a positive curvature, . . . *the principle of duality*, instead of half breaking-down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 323.

duan (dū'an), *n.* [< Gael. *duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duas*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. *Burns; Byron*.

duarchy (dū'ăr-ki), *n.*; pl. *duarchies* (-kiz). [Prop. **dyarchy*, < Gr. δύο, = E. two, + *-αρχία*, < ἄρχειν, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a ★vice-king. *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII. 330.

dub[1] (dub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [< ME. *dubben*, rarely *dobben*, *doubben*, dub (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **dubban* (only once in pret. *dubbade*. "Se cyng [William the Conqueror] *dubbade* his sunu Henric tō ridere," the king dubbed his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. Icel. *dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; Icel. *dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

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*douber, *dober, duber, in comp. adouber, adober, aduber, adubber, adoubber, adobber, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. F. adouber, adjust (a piece in chess), adouber, radouber, repair (a ship, etc.) (= Sp. adobar, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence Sp. and E. adobe), = OPg. adubar = It. addobbare, dress, deck, adorn; so ML. adobare, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.), < a-, L. ad-, to, + douber, duber, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of OLG. origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (a) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (b) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in ME.); cf. OF. dober, dauber, beat, swinge, thwack (in part identical with dober, dauber, plaster, daub: see daub); < East Fries. dubba, beat, slap (Koolman), = OSw. dubba, strike (Ihre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. dub[2]. Cf. also dab[1].] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

> He lokede
> As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be *doubed*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 11.

> He [the Nayro] is *dubbed* or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand vpon his head, muttereth certaine wordes softly, and afterward *dubbeth* him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 496.

> The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

> Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
> In cup, or can, or glass;
> God Bacchus do me right,
> And *dub* me knight
> Domingo.
> *Nash*, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

[This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV., v. 3, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.]

Hence — 2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

> O Poet! thou had'st been discreeter, . . .
> If thou had'st *dubb'd* thy Star a Meteor,
> That did but blaze, and rove, and die.
> *Prior*, On the Taking of Namur, st. 12.

> A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 81.

> The settlers have *dubbed* this the cabbage-tree.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

> He [the Lord] *dubbed* him wit our liknes.
> *Eng. Metr. Homilies* (ed. J. Small), p. 12.

> [It was] *dubbed* ouer with dyamondes, that were dere holdyn,
> That with lemys of light as a lamp shone.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1683.

> And alle tho Robes ben orfrayed alle abouten, and *dubbed* fulle of precious Stones and of grete oryent Perles, fulle richely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (a) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

> If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze. *De Foe.*

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (c) To raise a nap on, as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (d) To cut off the comb and wattles, and sometimes the earlobes of (a game-cock); trim. (e) To dress (a fishing-fly).

> Some *dub* the Oak-fly with black wool, and Isabella-coloured mohair, and bright brownish bear's hair, warped on with yellow silk. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105, note.

> It is no time to be *dubbing* when you ought to be fishing. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Fish, p. 265.

To dub out, in *plaster-work*, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

dub[2] (dub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub*[1]), but in *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like Ar. *dabdaba* (*a* pron. like E. *u*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub*[2] is rather due to *dub*[1], 4 (*a*), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

dub[2] (dub), *n.* [See *dub*[2], *v.*] A drum-beat.

> As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
> With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 850.

dub[3] (dub), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.: see *dib*[2].] A puddle; a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

> They rudely ran with all their might,
> Spared neither *dub* nor mire.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

> Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire,
> Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'a-dub'). [See *dub*[2]. Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *drum*[1], 1.

dubash (dō'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), *n.* [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'e), *n.* [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden lock used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the lock are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dabbeh*.

dubber[1]†, *n.* A furbisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxv.

dubber[2] (dub'ėr), *n.* [Also *dubba*, *dupper*: Hind. *dabbah*, Gujerati *dabaro*.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc.

> Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in *Duppers*, the year round. *Fryer*, East India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dubbing*, *dobbyng*; verbal n. of *dub*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

> A prince longeth for to do
> The gode kniȝtes *dobbyng*.
> *Shoreham*, Poems, p. 15.

> The *dubbyng* of my dingnite may noȝt be done downe,
> Nowdir with duke nor duzeperes, my dedis are so dreste.
> *York Plays*, p. 219.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

> His corown and his kinges array
> And his *dubbing* he did oway.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (a) Dressing by means of an adz. (b) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being curried. See *dipping*, 4. (c) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence — 4. A preparation of grease for use in currying leather. — 5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing-fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fiber used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waxed wrapping-silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, seal's wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hurls of peacock-feathers or of ostrich-plumes. Wool is least used for dubbing, especially in trout-fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy; it is used, however, for salmon-flies, seal's wool being preferable.

> Take your *dubbing* which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

dubbing-tool (dub'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubh. [Ir. and Gael., black. See *dhu*.] See *dhu*.

dubhash (dō'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubiety (dū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *dubiedad* = Pg. *dubiedade* = It. *dubbietà*, *dubbietade*, *dubbietate*, < L. *dubieta(t-)s*, < *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

> A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness. *Richardson.*

> The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon a Scotchman. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

> Had the antagonist left *dubiety*,
> Here were we proving murder a mere myth.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 75.

dubiosity (dū-bi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= It. *dubbiosità*, *dubbiositade*, *dubbiositate*, < L. as if **dubiosita(t-)s*, < *dubiosus*, dubious: see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness. — 2. Something doubtful.

> Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *a.* [= It. *dubbioso*, < LL. *dubiosus*, an extension of L. *dubius* (> Pg. *dubio*, = It. *dubio*, *dubbio*), doubtful: see *doubt*[1].] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

> At first he seemed to be very *dubious* in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 12.

> *Dubious* still whose word to take.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wedderburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and *dubious*, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling: as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

> Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and *dubious*.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

> For *dubious* meanings learn'd polemics strove,
> And wars on faith prevented works of love.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 147.

> Looked to it probably as a means of solving a *dubious* problem. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

> The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome *dubious* eggs called possibilities.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue: as, a *dubious* undertaking.

> His utmost power with adverse power opposed
> In *dubious* battel on the plains of heaven,
> And shook his throne. *Milton*, P. L., i. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*. = **Syn.** 1. Unsettled, undetermined. — 2. *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

> For first, Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity hereof.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 5.

dubiousness (dū'bi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtfulness.

> She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. *Pope*, Odyssey, i., note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

> Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity. *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling, Ded.

dubitable (dū'bi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dubitable* = Sp. *dubitable* = Pg. *dubitavel* = It. *dubitabile*, < L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

> All the *dubitable* hazards
> Of fortune. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

> The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

dubitably (dū'bi-ta-bli), *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (dū'bi-tan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dubitance* = It. *dubitanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, < L. *dubitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

> Running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 505.

dubitate (dū'bi-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubitated*, ppr. *dubitating*. [< L. *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*, *v.*] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

> If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fall.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. ii. 6.

> How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitate*.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 7.

dubitatingly (dū'bi-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly. *Carlyle.*

dubitation (dū-bi-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. and F. *dubitation* = Pr. *dubitatio* = Sp. *dubitación* = Pg. *dubitação* = It. *dubitazione*, < L. *dubitatio(n-)*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*[1].] The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations, dubitation was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

> *Dubitation* is the beginning of all Knowledge.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 20.

> The ordinary effects . . . might for ever after be confidently expected, without any *dubitation*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 255.

> In states of *dubitation* under impelling elements, the instinct pointing to courageous action is, besides the manlier, conjecturably the right one.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 451.

dubitative (dū'bi-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dubitatif* = Pr. *dubitatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dubitativo*, < LL. *dubitativus*, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

> They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitative*; and though that was the cause of his winning her, it offended his niceness.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, iii.

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dubitatively (dū′bi-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtingly; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, *dubitatively*, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lii.

Duboisia (dū-boi′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. *Dubois*, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752–1824).] 1. A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, duboisine, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the piturí, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine*.

duboisine (dū-boi′sin), *n.* [< *Duboisia* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. It has been shown to be identical with *hyoscyamine*.

dubs¹ (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublets*.] Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "*dubs*," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "taw," "*dubs*," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.

The Century, XXXVI. 78.

dubs² (dubz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. *dibs*: see *dib*³.] Money: same as *dib*³, 3. [Slang.]

ducal (dū′kal), *a.* [= F. *ducal* = Sp. Pg. *ducal* = It. *ducale*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. duke: see *duke*¹.] 1. Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. *Brougham.*

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terns of the subgenus *Thalasseus*, as *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*. *Coues.*

ducally (dū′kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducally* connected.

ducape (dū′kāp), *n.* A heavy silk, especially ★black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk′at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *duckat*, *ducket*, < ME. *duket* (= D. *dukaat*, G. *dukat*, Dan. Sw. *dukat*), < OF. and F. *ducat* = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste *ducatus*" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. duke: see *duke*¹. Cf. *duchy*, ult. a doublet of *ducat*.] 1. A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1452–1457.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zecchino* (sequin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See def. 2.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called ducats, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called ducats were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.42 to 3.44 grams of fine gold, worth from $2.27 to $2.32.

If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*
Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,
I would not draw them. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your chequin of gold, and apply to the place affected. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

After it grew tributary to the Turke; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunities the Annuall sum of fourteen thousand *duckats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 11.

2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now whereas the Venetian *duckat* is much spoken of, you must consider that this word *duckat* doth not signifie any one certaine coyne; but many severall pieces do concurre to make one *duckat*. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—4. An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.—**Ducat gold**, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducatoon (duk-ạ-tōn′), *n.* [Also formerly *duckatoon*, *ducadoon*; < F. *ducaton* = Sp. *ducaton* = Pg. *ducatão*, < It. *ducatone*, aug. of *ducato*, a



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducatoon struck by Antonio Priuli, Doge of Venice, A. D. 1618–1623.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ducat: see *ducat*.] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *giustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 398 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.965 of the United States silver dollar.

Some gae her crowns, some *ducadoons*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads), VIII. 290).

The *duckatoone*, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chast Patavine [Paduan] virgin. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux*.

duces tecum (dū′sēz tē′kum). [L., you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *duct*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = E. *thou*; *cum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpœna duces tecum*. See *subpœna*.

Duchet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Dutch*.

duchess (duch′es), *n.* [Formerly also *dutchess*; < ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukes*, i. e., *dukess*), < OF. *duchesse*, F. *duchesse* = Pr. *duquessa* = Sp. *duquesa* = Pg. *duqueza* = It. *duchessa*, < ML. *ducissa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the masc. form), fem. of *dux* (*duc-*), > OF. *duc*, etc., E. *duke*: see *duke*¹.] 1. The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

Ich am hus dere douheter, *duchesse* of heuene.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 83.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since, obviously, where so created, or where the terms of the patent so run, a *duchess* may be *duchess* in her own right. There is no antinomy to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchess*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 229

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—3. A part of ladies' head-dress in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (duch′i), *n.*; pl. *duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *dutchy*; < ME. *duchie*, *duchee*, *duche*, < OF. *duchee*, *duchet*, *f.*, F. *duché*, m., = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatus*, military leadership, command, < *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. a duke: see *duke*¹, and cf. *ducat*, *dogate*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke*¹, 3.

duchy-court (duch′i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

ducipert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* ★(which see, under *maintenance*).

duck¹ (duk), *v.* [< ME. **dukken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, > G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dykke*), duck, dive, stoop; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., E. dial. and Sc. *douk*, *dook*, < ME. *douken*, *dūken*, < AS. **dūcan* (found only in deriv. *dūce*, a duck: see *duck*²) = MD. *duycken*, D. *duiken* = MLG. *dūken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tüchen*, G. *tauchen* = Sw. *dyka*, orig. intr., duck, dive, stoop.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvellously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 609.

Well, my dear brother, if I scape this drowning,
'Tis your turn next to aink; you shall *duck* twice
Before I help you.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, . . .
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You shall have
A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee,
At th' instant mocking even your very shoe-ties.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Hence—3. To give way; yield; cringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask?
Indeed, we did! Law *ducks* to Gospel here.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the mediocrity of our set. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 338.

II. *trans.* 1. To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So strait they were seizing him there
To *duck* him likewise.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 220).

I say, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not. *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck¹ (duk), *n.* [< *duck*¹, *v.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*.

Discov. of New World, p. 128.

Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 960.

★**duck**² (duk), *n.* [= Sc. *duik*, *duke*, *dook*, < ME. *ducke*, *dukke*, *doke*, *dokke*, *douke*, *duke*, < AS. *dūce* (found only in gen. *dūcan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, < **dūcan* (pret. pl. **dūcon*, pp. **dōcen*), duck, dive: see *duck*¹, *v.* Cf. *ducker*, 3; Dan. *duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (*and*, duck: see *drake*¹); Sw. *dyk-fågel*, diver, plungeon (*fågel* = E. *fowl*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dopper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] 1. A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ* or *Fuligulinæ* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and mergansers, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tarsi, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boscas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, *Anatinæ*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinæ*; and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Erismaturinæ*; but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula*; *Q. circia* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Mareca*; the gadwalls, *Chaulelasmus*; the spoonbills, *Spatula*; the pintails or sprigtails, *Dafila*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or musk-duck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin-duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *Aix*, *A. galericulata* and *A. sponsa*. Sheldrakes or burrow-ducks are of the genus *Casarca* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fuligula*, *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, *Nyroca*, etc.; such are the scaups and pochards, the canvasback, and others. The buffleheads, goldeneyes, and whistlewings belong to a ge-

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nus variously called *Clangula*, *Glaucion*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harelda glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, is notable as having recently become extinct; it is a near relative of the still common old squaw, *Clangula hyemalis*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Œdemia* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Erismatura* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Merginæ*).

The *duck* and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—3. Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl *duck* (that is, the avoset).—4. One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scaup duck**, a variety of the common scaup peculiar to America, *Aithyia marila nearctica*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculate*.—**Black duck**. (*a*) The dusky duck. (*b*) The velvet scoter. (*c*) The surf-scoter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blatant or bleating duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bummalo*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buffel-head, buffel's-head**, or **buffle-headed duck**. Same as *buffle*[1], 2.—**Butter-duck**. (*a*) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (*b*) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England.—**Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. *Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*[1].—**Cock-robin duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffle or spirit-duck; also, the goldeneye or whistlewing: from their quickness in diving. *Sir J. Richardson*. [British America.]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. *G. Trumbull*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. *Belknap*, 1784. [New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *Fulica*.—**Cuthbert duck**, or **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the common eider, *Somateria mollissima*.—**Daub-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the *drake*) a small stone (the *duck*), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitching-line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties.—**Dumpling-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. *G. Edwards*, 1747.—**Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fulvigula*.—**English duck**, the mallard. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. *Schoolcraft*, 1820; *Tanner*, 1830.—**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. *Barton*, 1799.—**Fish-** or **fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flock duck**. See *flocking-fowl*.—**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Louisiana, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *Welsh drake*. *Giraud*, 1844. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (*a*) Properly, the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*. (*b*) The female mallard. (*c*) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Orkney islands.]—**Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *sticktail*, *stifftail*, *spinetail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail-feathers. *Sharpless*, 1830. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland isles.]—**Isles of Shoals duck**, the American eider.—**Labrador duck**, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, a species of sea-duck of the northeastern coast of North America. See def. 1.—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffle. *Edwards*, 1747.—**Little brown duck**, the female buffle. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Long-tailed duck**, *Harelda glacialis* or *Clangula hyemalis*. See *harelda* and *Harelda*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States, *Aix sponsa*.—**Mire-, moss-,** or **muir-duck**, the mallard. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. *Sir J. Richardson*. [Hudson's bay.]—**Mussel-duck**, the American scaup. *G. Trumbull*. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. *J. J. Audubon*.—**Painted duck**. (*a*) The Chinese mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (*b*) The harlequin. [Hudson's bay.]—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck: so called from its erect attitude.—**Pheasant-duck**. (*a*) The pintail, *Dafila acuta*. Also called *sea-pheasant* and *water-pheasant*. A related species is technically known as *Dafila urophasiana*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) The hooded merganser. Also called *water-pheasant*. *Lawson*, 1709. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Raft duck**. See *raft-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *red-head*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ring-neck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. *Rev. J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Rouen duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Strangford Lough.]—**Scotch duck**, the buffle. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*. *G. Trumbull*. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England.]—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American widgeon. [Fur countries.]—**Squam-duck**, the American eider: so called from a locality in Long Island, New York. *Giraud*, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squam-duck*. *De Kay*, 1844; *Trumbull*, 1888.—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specifically—(*a*) The wood-duck (which see). See *Aix*. [U. S.] (*b*) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*; a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *Œ. perspicillata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially coastwise, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nape and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish-white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. [Hudson's bay.]—**To make** or **play (at) duck and drake, to make** or **play ducks and drakes**. (*a*) To cast or shy a flat stone, a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

What watered slates are best to *make*
On watery surface *duck-and-drake*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Duck and Drake is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity, . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testulam marinam, which the boys threw into the water, and he whose shell rebounded most frequently from the surface before it finally sunk was the conqueror. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 494.

Hence—(*b*) To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion: with *with* or *of*.

He [the unscientific etymologist] has now added to his marvellous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there *playing ducks and drakes with* the Aryan roots and their permutations. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 312.

My fortune is nae inheritance—a' mine ain acquisition—I can *make ducks and drakes of* it. So don't provoke me. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of the World, iv. 1.

Tree-duck. (*a*) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (*b*) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (*c*) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees. *R. Ridgway*. [Indiana, Illinois, U. S.]—**Tufted duck**, the ring-necked scaup, *Aithyia collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*. *A. Wilson*.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wheat-duck**, the American widgeon. *D. Crary*. [Oregon, U. S.]—**Whistle-duck**. See *whistler-wing*.—**Whistling duck** or **coot**, the American black scoter.—**White-faced duck** or **teal**, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard.—**Winter duck**, the long-tailed duck. [U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood-duck*.

duck[3] (duk), *n.* [Prob. a familiar use of *duck*[2], like *dove*, *chick*[1] = *chuck*[2], *mouse*, *lamb*, F. *poule*, and other zoölogical terms of endearment; but cf. Dan. *dukke* = Sw. *docka* = East Fries. *dokke*, *dok* = G. *docke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *dock*[2]. Cf. also *doxy*.] A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a *duck* of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

Will you buy any tape
Or lace for your cape,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a?
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Prithee goe in (my *duck*); I'le but speak to 'em,
And return instantly. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

duck[4] (duk), *n.* [< D. *doek*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = MLG. *dōk* = OHG. *tuoh*, MHG. *tuoch*, G. *tuch*, cloth, = Icel. *dūkr*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = Sw. *duk* = Dan. *dug*, cloth.] 1. A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for clothing. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—2. A cotton fabric, made in imitation of linen duck, distinguished by being woven with a double warp.—**Russia duck**, a white linen canvas of fine quality.

duck-ant (duk'ant), *n.* In Jamaica, a species of *Termes* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead.

duckat†, **duckatoon**†. Obsolete forms of *ducat*, *ducatoon*.

duckbill (duk'bil), *n.* 1. The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monotrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—2. Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see, under *speculum*).—3. [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.


Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

duck-billed (duk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*.—**Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polyodon spatula*, or paddle-fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'ėr), *n.* [= E. dial. *douker*, *doucker*, < ME. *doukere*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duiker* = OHG. *tūhhari*, MHG. *tucher*, G. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.] 1. One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

They haue Oysters, in which the Pearles are found, which are fished for by *duckers*, that diue into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

2. A cringer; a fawner.

No, dainty *duckers*,
Up with your three pil'd spirits, your wrought valours.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

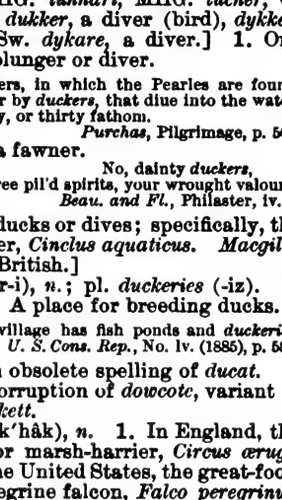
duckery (duk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [< *duck*[2] + *-ery*.] A place for breeding ducks.

Every city and village has fish ponds and *duckeries*. [Southern China.] *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 583.

ducket[1], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.

ducket[2], *n.* A corruption of *dowcote*, variant of *dovecote*. *Brockett*.

duck-hawk (duk'hâk), *n.* 1. In England, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus*.—2. In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true falcon, little inferior to the gerfalcon in size, and about as large as the lanner or prairie-falcon. The female, which is larger than the male, is 17 to 19 inches long and about 45 in extent of wings. In both sexes, when adult, the upper parts are slaty-blue or dark-bluish ash, darker on the head, the sides of which have a characteristic curved black stripe; the under parts are whitish or buff, variously spotted or barred with blackish; the wings and tail are also spotted or barred; the bill is blue-black; the cere and feet are yellow. The duck-hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America; it nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.


Duck-hawk (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

ducking[1] (duk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duck*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a *ducking*.

At length, on the 18th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° west; after which the ceremony of *ducking*, &c., generally practised on this occasion, was not omitted. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 1.

2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.

For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that; let him scoffingly call it cringing or *ducking*, or what he pleases. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

ducking[2] (duk'ing), *n.* [< *duck*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

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For water service of any kind, and especially for *ducking*, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff.

ducking-sink (duk'ing-singk), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stōl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which



Ducking-stool.

the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least — at Leominster — was used as recently as 1809. See *cucking-stool*. Also called *castigatory*.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pollerd, and my mouth be made a *ducking-stool* for every scold.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, iii.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Berwick, England, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia spinachia*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of *dusk*.] Dusk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg'ed), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

Duck-legg'd, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *dokelyng, dookelynge*; < *duck*[2] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young duck.

I must have my capons
And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
And *ducklings* i' th' season.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 1.

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young *ducklings* foster'd by a hen.
Swift, Progress of Marriage.

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, duks'mēt), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, of the family *Lemnaceæ*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'mōl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

The *duck-mole*, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 666.

duckoy†, *n.* [See *decoy*, *v.*] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In *printing*, a projecting lip (⏢) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed. — **Duck's-bill bit.** See *bit*[1]. — **Duck's-bill limpet.** See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In *cricket*, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing: as, to win a *duck's-egg*.

duck's-foot (duks'fůt), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat, *n.* See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snīp), *n.* The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *Dr. ★Henry Bryant*, 1859. [Bahamas.]

duckweed (duk'wēd), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wāt), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend, giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in minæ, as "30 manahs, Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon."

Duclair duck. See *duck*[2].

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as L., *ductus*; = OF. ★*duit, doit, doet* = Pg. *ducto* = It. *dutto*, < L. *ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueduct, conduit*[1], *douche*), < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = AS. *teón*, draw, > ult. E. *tow, tug*: see *tow*[1], *tug*, *tuck*[1], etc. The L. *ducere* is the ult. source of very many E. words, as *abduce, adduce, conduce, deduce, educe, induce, introduce, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce, abduct, conduct*, etc., *conduit*[1], *conduit*[2], *aqueduct, viaduct*, etc., *endue*[3], *subdue*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke, doge, ducat, duchy*, etc.] 1†. Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 146.

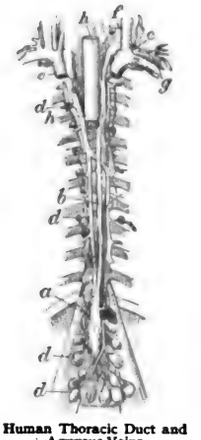
2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*, one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

The little *ducts* began
To feed thy bones with lime, and ran
Their course, till thou wert also man.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) In *bryology*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*. — **Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*. — **Acoustic duct.** See *acoustic* and *auditory*. — **Annular duct.** See *annular*. — **Archinephric duct,** the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney. — **Arterial duct, auditory duct, branchial duct.** See the adjectives. — **Biliary duct,** one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct. — **Cystic duct,** the duct of the gall-bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis choledochus. — **Duct or canal of Bartholin,** one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth. — **Duct of Gartner.** Same as *Gartnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]). — **Duct or canal of Müller** (*ductus Muelleri*), the primitive oviduct, or passage in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterus, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different animals; or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes. — **Duct or canal of Wharton.** See *Wharton's duct*, below. — **Duct or canal of Wirsung.** See *pancreatic duct*. — **Ducts or canals of Rivinus** (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct. — **Ducts or canals of Stenson,** the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity. — **Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*). — **Ejaculatory duct or canal.** See *ductus ejaculatorius*, under *ductus*. — **Galactophorous duct,** one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple. — **Genito-urinary duct.** See the extract.

In the Urodela, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *genito-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct. All the ducts from the liver and gall-bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively. — **Lactiferous duct.** Same as *galactophorous duct*. — **Lymphatic duct.** See *lymphatic*, *n.* — **Nasal duct,** the membranous tube leading from the lacrymal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose. — **Obliterated duct.** See *obliterate*. — **Pancreatic duct,** the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine. In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct* or *canal of Wirsung*. — **Parotid duct.** Same as *ductus Stenonis* (which see, under *ductus*). — **Secondary archinephric duct.** See the extract.



Human Thoracic Duct and Azygous Veins.

a, receptacle of the chyle; *b*, trunk of the thoracic duct, opening at *c* into root of left innominate vein at junction of *f*, left jugular, and *g*, left subclavian vein; *e*, right innominate vein; *d, d, d*, several thoracic and lumbar lymphatic glands; *h, h*, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygous veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

In both sexes the products escape by an apparatus which is homologous with the Müllerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length, and provided with an infundibular orifice, which is attached to the ureter (*secondary archinephric duct*); this takes up the generative products.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. [(trans.), p. 610.

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonis*, under *ductus*. — **Thoracic duct,** the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation: so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill. — **Wharton's or Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartoni*; named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adenographia," 1656), the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum linguæ, or bridle of the tongue. — **Wolffian duct.** See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

ductible (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ductibilis* (cf. ML. *ductabilis*), < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most *ductible*.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= F. *ductile* = Sp. *dúctil* = Pg. *ductil* = It. *duttile*, < L. *ductilis*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction: as, the *ductile* mind of youth; a *ductile* people.

The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled
The *ductile* spirit of my darling child.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 139.

Says he, "while his mind's *ductile* and plastic,
I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall,
Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 165.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" . . . rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the *ductile* drama.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 106.

2. Flexible; pliable.

The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
Dryden, Æneid.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became *ductile* at his touch. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads: as, gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires. *Bacon.*

ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner. *Imp. Dict.*

ductileness (duk'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application.
Donne, Elegies, xviii.

ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *ductilimètre*, < L. *ductilis*, ductile, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ductilité* = Sp. *ductilidad* = Pg. *ductilidade* = It. *duttilità*, < L. as if **ductilita(t-)s*, < *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] 1. That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Dr. Wollaston, by incasing platinum in silver, succeeded in obtaining a wire only $\frac{1}{30000}$ of an inch in diameter.

The order of *ductility* is — Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Lead.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this *ductility* of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, i.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater *ductility* and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

duction† (duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *ductio(n-)*, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [< *duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct: as, a *ductless* gland. The so-called ductless glands of man are four — the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tor), *n.* [< L. *ductor*, a leader, < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead: see *duct*.] 1†. A leader. *Sir T. Browne.* — 2. An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)

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to the distributing-table and -rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

ductor-roller (duk′tȯr-rō′lèr), *n.* Same as *drop-roller*.

ductule (duk′tūl), *n.* [< NL. **ductulus*, dim. of L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*.] A little duct. [Rare.]

As the *ductules* grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.
Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ducture† (duk′tūr), *n.* [< ML. as if **ductura*, < L. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct* and *-ure*.] Guidance; direction.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes besides the *ducture* of his native propensities. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

ductus (duk′tus), *n.*; pl. *ductus*. [L.: see *duct*.] In *anat.*, any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit. [In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.]—**Ductus ad nasum** (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrymal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Ductus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Ductus Belliniani** (duct of Bellini), the excretory tubes of the kidneys.—**Ductus Botalli** (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli*. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosi of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1530, who described it in 1565.—**Ductus choledochus**, a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choledochus*. See *choledoch*.—**Ductus cochlearis**, the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Ductus Cuvieri** (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins; the primitive anterior or superior venæ cavæ, both of which may persist as two precaval veins, or, as usual in higher *Vertebrata*, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists.—**Ductus ejaculatorius** (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associate structures to the canal of the intromittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—**Ductus endolymphaticus**, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aqueductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the sacculus endolymphaticus. See *labyrinth*, and *recessus vestibuli*, under *recessus*.—**Ductus Gartneri**. Same as *Gartnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Ductus hepato-entericus**, a bile-duct in general; a ductus choledochus; any efferent duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—**Ductus nasolacrymalis**, the membranous tube consisting of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct.—**Ductus œsophagocutaneus**, a duct which places the esophagus in communication with the branchial pore and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine*.—**Ductus pneumaticus**, a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the enteron, as the air-duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air-passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—**Ductus Rivini** or **Riviniani**, the ducts of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—**Ductus Stenonis** (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth: so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolas Steno, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also called *parotid duct*.—**Ductus thoracicus** (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See cut under *duct*.—**Ductus venosus** (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—**Ductus vitellinus**, or **ductus vitello-intestinalis** (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—**Ductus Wirsungianus**, the duct of Wirsung, the principal pancreatic duct.—**Ductus Wolffii** (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*¹.)

dud (dud), *n.* [< ME. *dudd*, *dudde*, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. *brat*¹.] **1**†. A coarse cloak or mantle.

Dudde, clothe, [L.] amphibilus birrus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 134.

Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum, a coule, or a *dudde* or a gowne. *Prompt Parv.*, p. 134, note (Harl. MS., No. 2257).

2†. A rag.—**3**. *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters: used in contempt. [Colloq. or humorous.]

I'se warrant it was the tae half of her fee and bountith, for she wared [spent] the ither half on pinners and pearlings; . . . she'll ware 't a' on *duds* and nonsense.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied in a han'kercher.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 84.

At some windows hung lace curtains, flannel *duds* at some. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 151.

dudder¹ (dud′èr), *v.* [Var. of *dodder*² and *didder*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To shock with noise; deafen; confuse; confound; amaze. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

dudder² (dud′èr), *n.* [< *dudder*¹, *v.*] Confusion; amazement: as, all in a *dudder* (that is, quite confounded). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

dudder³ (dud′èr), *n.* [< *dud* + *-er*.] Same as *duffer*¹, 2.

duddery (dud′èr-i), *n.*; pl. *dudderies* (-iz). [< *dud* + *-ery*.] A place where woolen cloth is sold or manufactured: as, the *duddery* at Stourbridge, in which the clothiers unloaded.

duddiest, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pilkington*, Sermons (Parker Soc.). [North. Eng.]

duddy (dud′i), *a.* [Sc., also *duddie*; < *dud* + *-y*¹.] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sae *duddie*,
But he wad stan't, as glad to see him.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Their goods were contained in certain *duddy* pokes.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 271.

duddy (dud′i), *n.*; pl. *duddies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dud*.] A little rag. *Mackay*.

dude (dūd), *n.* [A slang term which has been the subject of much discussion. It first became known in colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "esthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882–3. The term has no antecedent record, and is prob. merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudes*: see *dud*), clothes, in the sense of 'fine clothes'; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A fop or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the appellation of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 180.

The elderly club *dude* may lament the decay of the good old code of honor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 632.

The social *duds* who affects English dress and the English drawl. *The American*, VII. 151.

dudeen (dū-dēn′), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day; it is the Micks and the Pats, the Hanses and the Wilhelms, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the sauerkraut barrel.
The Century, XXXV. 807.

dudeism (dū′dizm), *n.* See *dudism*.

dudgeon¹ (duj′ȯn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgion*, *dogion*, *dogen*, *dugeon*, ME. *dogeon*, *dojoun*, *dojon*, *dogean*, < AF. **dogeon* (found once, by apparent misprint, spelled *digeon*); origin and original meaning uncertain. The meaning 'stave,' given by some, rests on a very doubtful connection with OF. *douve*, Pr. *doga*, a stave.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A tree that has been identified by some as the box, and by some as the maple; the dudgeon-tree.

Ronnyn [i. e., run, as lines interwoven] as *dojoun* or masere [maple: see *mazer*] or other lyke.
Prompt. Parv., p. 436.

2. A kind of wood, perhaps maple-wood, with fine mottlings and markings, used for knife handles and dagger-hilts.—**3**†. A dagger-hilt made of dudgeon, and showing fine grainings and markings.

And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

4†. A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger*.

II†. *a.* Exhibiting fine natural markings and graining; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

Now for the box-tree: . . . seldome hath it any graine crisped damaske wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon² (duj′ȯn), *n.* [By apheresis from the orig. form *endugine*, appar. < W. **endygen*, < *en-*, an enhancing prefix, + *dygen*, malice, resentment. Cf. *dychan*, a jeer, *dygas*, hatred, Corn. *duchan*, *duwhan*, grief, sorrow.] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a Letter to him [Wolsey], subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *Dudgeon* to be termed his Brother. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott.*

Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a parched pea upon a drum-head.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 365.

dudgeon³† (duj′ȯn), *a.* [Origin uncertain; ME. *doron*, explained by L. *degener*, degenerate, worthless, occurs in "Prompt. Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for **dogon*, **doion*, but another manuscript has in the same place "*doion, dogena*" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*¹, the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon*¹.] Rude; unpolished.

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
I would not be an ass. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

dudgeon-dagger† (duj′ȯn-dag′èr), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

An his justice be as short as his memory,
A *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withall.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haft† (duj′ȯn-hȧft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgin haft*e; < *dudgeon*¹ + *haft*.] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [F.] dague a roelles.
Sherwood.

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [Sc. *dugeon-tree*; < *dudgeon*¹ + *tree*.] Same as *dudgeon*¹, *n.*, 1.

dudish (dū′dish), *a.* Like a dude.

dudism (dū′dizm), *n.* [< *dude* + *-ism*.] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as dudes.

I suppose it to be the efflorescence of that pseudo-æstheticism which has had other outcome in sun-flowers, and *Dude-ism*, and crazy quilts, and crushed strawberry tints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone*, *trilobite*.

dudman (dud′man), *n.*; pl. *dudmen* (-men). [< *dud* + *man*.] A rag man, or a man made of rags—that is, a scarecrow made of old garments. *Mackay*. [Prov. Eng.]

due¹ (dū), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dew*; < ME. *due*, *dewe*, *duwe*, < OF. *deu*, *deut*, m., *deue*, *f.*, mod. F. *dû*, m., *due*, f. (pp. of *devoir*: see *dever*, *devoir*), = It. *debuto*, < ML. as if **debutus* for L. *debitus*, owed (neut. *debitum*, fem. *debita*, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of *debere* (> It. *devere* = F. *devoir*, etc.), owe: see *debt*.] **I.** *a.* **1**. Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt: as, the interest falls *due* next month.

The penalty,
Which here appeareth *due* upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Then there was Computation made, what was *due* to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

In another [inscription] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries *due* to the several officers who were employed about the games.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted: as, to receive one with *due* honor or courtesy.

Do thou to euery man that is *due*,
As thou woldist he dide to thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

We receive the *due* reward of our deeds. Luke xxiii. 41.

Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade,
And win to verse the talents *due* to trade. *Crabbe.*

With dirges *due* in sad array,
Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.
Gray, Elegy.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact: as, he arrived in *due* time or course.

Mony dayes he endurit, all in *due* pes,
And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13386.

They cannot nor are not able to make any *due* proofe of our letters of coquet. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 211.

Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of *due* time. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

To ask your patience,
If too much zeal hath carried him aside
From the *due* path. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised: as, the train is *due* at noon; he is *due* in New York tomorrow.—**5**. Owing; attributable, as to a cause or origin; assignable: followed by *to*: as, the delay was *due to* an accident.

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This effect is *due to* the attraction of the sun and moon. *J. D. Forbes.*

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be *due to* a special worker, because special workers have been observed to precede effects in a multitude of instances. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us [Americans] is unmistakably a political education *due to* English origin and English growth. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 191.

6. In *law:* (*a*) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (*b*) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace.—**Due and payable**, said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived.—**Due notice, due diligence**, such as the law requires under the circumstances.—**Due process of law**, in *Amer. const. law*, the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addoom that is my *dew*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbour *dues* of neighbourhood.
Wordsworth, The River Eden, Cumberland.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art,
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *dues*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Specifically—2. Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues;* excise *dues*.

Men that cleave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 850.

Easter dues. See *Easter*[1].—**For a full due** (*naut.*), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up *for a full due*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These dues were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaties with the maritime nations.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil*.

due[1] (dū), *adv.* [< *due*, *a.*] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due* east course.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line running *due* south. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

due[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe;* < ME. *duen*, by apheresis from *enduen, endewen, endowen:* see *endue*[2], *endow*.] To endue; endow.

For Fraunces founded hem [religious orders] nouȝt to faren on that wise,
Ne Domynik *dued* hem neuer swiche drynkers to worthe [become]. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (dū'bil), *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (dō'e kôr'de). [It.: *due*, fem. of *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two; corde*, pl. of *corda*, < L. *chorda*, cord, chord: see *chord*.] Two strings: in *music*, a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (dū'dis'tant), *a.* Situated at a suitable distance. [A nonce-word.]

A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

dueful† (dū'fùl), *a.* [Formerly also *dewful;* < *due*[1] + *-ful*.] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equall Judge I deeme,
Of my desert, or of my *dewfull* Right.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

duel (dū'el), *n.* [= D. Dan. *duel* = G. Sw. *duell*, < F. *duel*, < It. *duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello*, < ML. *duellum*, lit. a combat between two, a restored form of L. *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war (see *bellicose*, etc.), < *duo* = E. *two*.] 1. A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds*, for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the seconds are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight; and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*
With swords of temper'd steel.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duell*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable rules, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel* of Nations.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel. 2 *Bishop*, Cr. L. (7th ed.), 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war. *The Century*, XXXVI. 104.

duel (dū'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dueled, duelled*, ppr. *dueling, duelling*. [= D. *duelleren* = G. *duelliren* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in single combat; fight a duel.

With the king of France *duelled* he.
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

II. *trans.* To meet and fight in a duel; overcome or kill in a duel.

Who, single combatant,
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton*, S. A., l. 345.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and gentilely, long before that time, have been *duell'd* or flux'd into another world. *South*, Works, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon. *Maundrell*.

duelert, dueller† (dū'el-ėr), *n.* A combatant in single fight; a duelist.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueller*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour. *South*, Works, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (dū'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duel, v.*] The fighting of a duel; the practice of fighting duels.

duelist, duellist (dū'el-ist), *n.* [= D. *duellist*, < F. *duelliste* = Sp. *duelista* = Pg. It. *duellista;* as *duel* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; one who practises or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?
Goldsmith, Vicar.

duello (dū-el'ō), *n.* [< It. *duello:* see *duel*.] 1. A duel; a single combat.

This being well forc'd, and urg'd, may have the power
To move most gallants to take kicks in time,
And spurn out the *duelloes* out o' th' kingdom.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

duelsome (dū'el-sum), *a.* [< *duel* + *-some*.] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight duels. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, ii.

dueña (dō-ā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] See *duenna*.

dueness (dū'nes), *n.* [< *due*[1] + *-ness*.] Fitness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness*, that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, in a way of meetness and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature. *Goodwin*, Works, I. ii. 199.

duenna (dū-en'ä), *n.* [Sp., formerly *duenna*, now spelled *dueña*, vernacular form of *doña*, mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to masc. *dueño*, master, *don*, sir), < L. *domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, master: see *dominus, don*[2], *donna*, etc.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—2. An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming more under my lattice?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Slawkenbergius's Tale.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna*. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

duet (dū-et'), *n.* [Also, as It., *duetto;* = D. Dan. *duet* = G. Sw. *duett* = Sp. *dueto* = Pg. *duetto*, < It. *duetto*, < *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, or for two performers on one instrument, and either with or without accompaniment.

duetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *duty*.

duettino (dō-et-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *duetto*, duet.] A short, unpretentious duet.

Ariettas and *duettinos* succeed each other.
Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 329.

duetto (dō-et'tō), *n.* [It.: see *duet*.] A duet. *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

due volte (dō'e vōl'te). [It.: *due*, fem. of *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two; volte*, pl. of *volta*, turn: see *vault, n.*] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff[1] (duf), *n.* [Another form of *dough* (with *f* < *gh*, as in *draft* = *draught, dwarf*, etc.): see *dough*.] 1. Dough; paste of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *Naut.*, a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff*.—3. Fallen leaves and decaying vegetable matter covering forest-ground. [Scot., U. S., and Can.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and, when it is thoroughly dry, burns, like punk, without a blaze. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen.
Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886, [p. 102.

4. Fine coal.

duff[2] (duf), *v. i.* [Scotch.] In *golf*, to miss a stroke by hitting the ground behind the ball.

duff[3] (duf), *v. t.* [A back-formation, from *duffer*[1], *n.*] 1. To manipulate fraudulently so as to make (a thing) look like new. [Thieves' slang.]—2. To alter the brands on (cattle); steal by altering the brands on (cattle). [Australia.]

duffart (duf'ärt), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also *dowfart, doofart*, < *dowf*, q. v., + *-art, -ard*.] **I.** *n.* A dull, stupid fellow.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; spiritless.

duff-day (duf'dā), *n.* The day on which duff is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, *n.* and *a.* See *duffle*.

duffer[1] (duf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A peddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers*," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
S. Dowell, Hist. Taxation, III. 38.

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [Eng. in both uses.]—3. One who furbishes or fakes or counterfeits poor or second-hand articles for sale.—4. An article faked or counterfeited for sale, such as a picture, coin, bank-note, or the like; a sham.—5. An Australian cattle-stealer.—6. A mine which turns out to be unproductive.

duffer[2] (duf'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *duffart*, q. v.] 1. A stupid, dull, plodding person; a fogy; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character.

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer*."
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

2. A fanciers' term for any common domesticated pigeon of no particular breed.

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duffil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffle*.

duffing (duf'ing), *p. a.* [< *duff*[3], *v.*] Swindling; counterfeit; worthless.

duffle, duffel (duf'l), *n.* and *a.* [< D. *duffel* = LG. *duffel*, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. *duffel*, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. *duffelen*, wrap up, < *duffel*, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze, generally knotted or tufted.

> And let it be of *duffle* grey
> As warm a cloak as man can sell.
> *Wordsworth*, Alice Fell.

They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, *duffle*, and gewgaws.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 69.

2. Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much *duffle*.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft, p. 4.

II. *a.* Made of duffle.

She was going . . . to buy a bran-new *duffle* cloak.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

★**dufoil** (dū'foil), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *duo* (= E. *two*) + E. *foil*[1], < L. *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*, etc.] **I.** *n.* In *her.*, a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *twifoil*.

II. *a.* In *her.*, having only two leaves.

dufrenite (dū-fren'it), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. *Dufrénoy* (1792–1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrenoysite (dū-fre-noi'zit), *n.* [< *Dufrénoy* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland: named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrénoy.

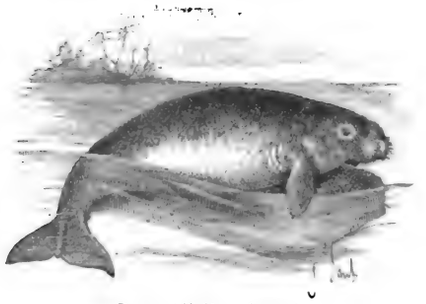
dug[1] (dug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dugge;* cf. E. dial. *ducky, dukky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dägga* = Dan. *dægge*, suckle. See *dairy, dey*[1].] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

> It was a faithless squire that was the source
> Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
> With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
> At once I was up brought. *Spenser*, F. Q.

> She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
> Like a milch doe, whose swelling *dugs* do ache,
> Hasting to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 875.

dug[2] (dug). Preterit and past participle of *dig*.

dugong (dū'gong), *n.* [Also *duyong;* < Malay *dúyong*, Javanese *duyung*.] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore



Dugong (*Halicore dugong*).

flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible, and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known sirenians, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). They may have contributed to the myth of the mermaid. See *Halicore*.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* **1.** A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

Our boat was a very unsafe *dug-out* with no out-riggers, in which we could not dare to beguile a part of the way in sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded movement. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 296.

The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender *dug-out* and drew half its length out upon the oozy bank of a pretty bayou.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 89.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. *Whole dugouts* are entirely excavated; *half dugouts* are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana for dwellings; the whole dugouts are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

The small outlying camps are often tents or mere *dug-outs* in the ground. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

People must resort to *dug-outs* and cellar caves.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 259.

Dugungus, *n.* [NL. (Tiedmann), < *dugong*, q. v.] A genus of sirenians: same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug'wā), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dui-. [Accom. form of Skt. *dvi* (= E. *twi-*), < *dva* = L. *duo* = E. *two:* noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dui-fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (dū-jär-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Dujardin*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ*.

★**duke**[1] (dūk), *n.* [< ME. *duke, dewke, duk, duc, douk, douc*, < OF. *duc, ducs, dux*, F. *duc* = Sp. Pg. *duque* = It. *duca* (Venetian *doge:* see *doge*) = MGr. δούξ, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. a duke, < L. *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. G. *herzog* = D. *hertog* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*, a duke, = AS. *heretoga*, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (G. *-zog*, AS. *-toga*) being ult. akin to L. *dux*, as above. Cf. *duchess, duchy, ducat*, etc.] **1**†. A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader: as, "the *dukes* of Edom," Ex. xv. 15.

"What lord art thu?" quath Lucifer; a voys aloud seyde, "The lord of myght and of mayn, that made alle thynges. *Duke* of this dymme place, a-non vndo the gates."
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 365.

With-ynne the Cite were iij[xx] men defensable, that of the *Duke* made grete ioye when thei hym saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 188.

Hannibal, *duke* of Carthage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see 3, below), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth; Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions; in other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarcenet, and turned up with ermine.



Coronet of an English Duke.

His grandfather was Lionel *duke* of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

Next in rank [to the sovereign] among the lords temporal were the *dukes*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status, and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen. Modena and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

4†. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. —**5.** *pl.* The fists. [Slang.]—**Duke of Exeter's daughter**†. See *brake*[3], 12.—**Duke palatine**. See *palatine*.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**. See *dine*.

duke[1], (dūk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *duked*, ppr. *duking*. [< *duke*[1], *n.*] To play the duke. [Rare.]

Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

duke[2], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck*[3].

Thré dayis in dub amang the *dukis*
He did with dirt him hyde.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + *-dom*.] **1.** The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Edward III. founded the *dukedom* of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the king's eldest son and heir apparent. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.

dukeling (dūk'ling), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

This *dukeling* mushroom
Hath doubtless charm'd the king.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

dukely (dūk'li), *a.* [< *duke*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Becoming a duke. *Southey.*

dukery (dū'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dukeries* (-iz). [< *duke*[1] + *-ery*.] A ducal territory, or a duke's seat: as, the *Dukeries* (a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Davies.* [Humorous.]

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 359.

England is not a *dukery*. *Nineteenth Century.*

dukeship (dūk'ship), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of a duke.

Will your *dukeship*
Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

duke's-meat, *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

dukess†, *n.* [ME. *dukes*, a var. of *duches:* see *duchess*.] A duchess.

Dukhobortsi (dō-kō-bôrt'si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhoboretsŭ*, pl. *dukhobortsi*, one who wrestles against the Holy Ghost (*dukhoborstvo*, a sect of such persons), < *dukhŭ*, spirit (*Svyatuiĭ Dukhŭ*, Holy Ghost), + *boretsŭ*, a contender, wrestler, < *borotĭ*, overcome, refl. contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procope Loupkin, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no stated places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they give, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. They were removed to the Caucasus in 1841 and subsequent years. As a result of Russian oppression, over seven thousand of them migrated to Canada in 1899.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā'rạ), *n.* [= F. *douce-amère* = Sp. *dulcamara, dulzamara* = Pg. It. *duccamara*, < NL. *dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.



Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā'rin), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine;* as *dulcamara* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bittersweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnon†, *n.* A dilemma: as, *to be at dulcarnon*—that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take; to be at one's wits' end. It is found in Chaucer:

> "I *am*, til God me bettere mynde sende,
> *At dulcarnon*, right at my wittes ende."
> Quod Pandarus, "Ye, nece, will ye here?
> *Dulcarnon* called is 'flemyng of wreches';
> It semeth hard, for wreches wol nought lere,
> For veray slouthe, or other wilful teches."
> *Troilus*, iii. 931.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dhū 'l karnein*, 'lord of the two horns,' a name applied to Alexander, either because he boasted himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and therefore had his coins stamped with horned images, or, as some say, because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Selden's Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.) But the epithet was also applied to the 47th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right-angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 5th proposition, the

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famous *pons asinorum*. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Elefuga*, which is explained as meaning 'flight of the miserable,' or, as Chaucer renders it, 'flemyng of wreches.' *Ele* was supposed to be derived from *elegi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *elegia*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the London *Athenæum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 393.

dulce (duls), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. L.; early mod. E. *doulce*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *douce*, *dowce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *douce*.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *doulce* and gentle terms they make their reasons as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.
Quoted in *Stubbs's* Const. Hist., § 443.

II. *n.* Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "*dulce*,"—that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 950.

dulcet, *v. t.* [< *dulce*, *a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Severus . . . (because he would not leave an enemie behind at his backe) . . . wisely and with good foresight *dulceth* and kindly intreateth the men.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 68.

dulcenessꝑ (duls'nes), *n.* [< **dulce*, a. (see *douce*, *a.*); < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 338.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after L. *dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, F. *doucet* (= Pr. *dosset*, *dousset*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser*.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L., i. 712.

So mild and *dulcet* as the flesh of young pigs.
Lamb, Roast Pig.

2 Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

II.ꝑ *n.* The sweetbread.

Thee stagg upbreaking they slit to the *dulcet* or inchepyn. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 218.

dulcetness (dul'set-nes), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no discommodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should assuage their *dulcetness*.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

dulcianꝑ, *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *dulcian* = OF. *doulçaine*, *douçainne*, *douceine*, also *doulcine*, *doucine*, a flute, = Sp. *dulzaina* = Pg. *dulçaina*, *doçaina*, *doçainha*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

dulciana (dul-si-an'ạ), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon: see *dulcian*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

dulcification (dul'si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificación* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < L. as if **dulcificatio*(*n-*), < *dulcificare*, sweeten: see *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcifluous (dul-sif'lọ̈-us), *a.* [< ML. *dulcifluus*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-fluus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Bailey*, 1727.

dulcify (dul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [< F. *dulcifier*, < LL. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] 1. To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and *dulcify*? calcine?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea-water with that ease and plenty.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His harshest tones in this part came steeped and *dulcified* in good-humour. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids: as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

dulciloquyꝑ (dul-sil'ọ̄-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquo*, It. also *dolciloquo*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Bailey*, 1731.

dulcimelꝑ, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimel* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcémele* = It. *dolcemele*, a dulcimer; said to be < L. **dulce melos*: *dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μέλος*, a song: see *melody*.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is specially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psaltery. See *harpsichord*, *psaltery*, *pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimers* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty.
Pepys, Diary, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her *dulcimer* she played.
Coleridge, Khubla Khan.

2ꝑ. A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call.
Warton, High Street Tragedy.

★ **dulcin** (dul'sin), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*2.] Same as *dulcitol*.

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [< ML. *Dulcinistæ*, pl., < *Dulcinus*, a proper name (It. *Dolcino*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive at Vercelli, June 1, 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul-sit-am'in), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *amine*.] In *chem.*, a compound derived from dulcite, having the formula $C_6H_8(OH)_5NH_2$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydrid of dulcitol, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, prepared by the action of heat on that body.

dulcite (dul'sīt), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*2.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-ol*.] A sweet substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannite, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite*, *dulcin*.

dulcitudeꝑ (dul'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. *dulcitudo*, sweetness, < *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*, *douce*.] Sweetness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcorateꝑ (dul'kọ̄-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swines-dung above all other dung.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 465.

dulcorationꝑ (dul-kọ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *dulcoratio*(*n-*), < LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the *dulcoration* of some metals; as saccharum Saturni, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 358.

dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (dōl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*2.

duledge (dū'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellies that form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dules (dū'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δοῦλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds.] A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dū-lī'ạ), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *δουλεία*, service, servitude, < *δοῦλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly*, *doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latria, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, hyperdulia, which is only a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.
Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dū-lik'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, Ionic form of *δολιχός*, long: see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichiidæ*.

Dulichiidæ (dū-li-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulichia* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulinæ (dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of West Indian dentirostral oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Vireonidæ*, sometimes to the *Ampelidæ*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull[1] (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul*, *dulle*; < ME. *dul*, *dull*, also *dyll*, *dill*, and in earlier use *dwal*, < AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFries. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal*, *dwel*, *dol*, LG. *dol*, *dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *toll*, mad, = Icel. *dulr*, silent, close, = Goth. *dwals*, foolish), < **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwelan*, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dwelian*, err, *dwola*, *dwala*, error, *gedwola* = OHG. *gitwola*, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwell* and *dwale*, q. v. Cf. also *dill*[2] and *dolt*.] 1. Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding: as, a lad of *dull* intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Lest thai dang hir to dethe in hor *dull* hate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as *dull* as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 102.

Among those bright folk not the *dullest* one.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 366.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one *dull*; a *dull* thinker; a *dull* sermon; a *dull* stream; trade is *dull*.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax *dull*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good-sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably *dull*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 262.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,
You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If thi herte be *dulle* and myrke and felis nother witt ne sauour ne deuocyone for to thynke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, *dull* weather; a *dull* prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,
Borrow'd a Lace of those fair woven beams
Which clear Heavens blubber'd face, and gild *dull* day.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 59.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw*, A Foul Morning.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably *dull*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a *dull* fire or light; a *dull* red color; the mirror gives a *dull* reflection.

One *dull* breath against her glass.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more *dull* appearance than in the day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 188.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a *dull* sword; a *dull* needle.

The murtherous knife was *dull* and blunt.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

I wear no *dull* sword, sir, nor hate I virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

Wielding the *dull* axe of Decay.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a *dull* pain.

=Syn. 1. *Silly*, etc. See *simple*.

dull[1] (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dill*; < ME. *dullen*, *dyllen*, *dillen*, make dull; < *dull*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make dull, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

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lessen the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus meane you with malis, for shame!
Youre dedis me *dullis*, & dos out of hope.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11314.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have *duld* mine eares.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6.

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii.

Dull not thy days away in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. xxxiii.

2. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—4. To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, To J. S.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine,
I *dulle* under youre discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4792.

Which [wit] rusts and *duls*, except it subiect finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—3. To become deadened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the western isles that lay along the horizon there was a faint, still mist that made them shadowy and vague.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xx.

dull[2] (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dole*[3], < L. *dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < Gr. δόλος, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]

dull[2] (dul), *v. i.* [< *dull*[2], *n.*] To fish with a dull: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion. *Forest and Stream*, March 11, 1880.

dullard (dul'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dullarde*; < *dull* + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv.

dullardism (dul'är-dizm), *n.* [< *dullard* + *-ism*.] Stupidity; doltishness. *Maunder*. [Rare.]

dull-brained (dul'brānd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

duller (dul'ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

dullery† (dul'ėr-i), *n.* [= MLG. *dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*[1].] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antitus of Cresseplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'īd), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-ey'd* fool.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be fooles and *dulhedes* to all goodnes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [< *dull* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the clime.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 12.

dullness, dulness (dul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dulnesse, dullnes, dolnesse, dolnes*; < *dull* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Dulness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.
Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Prol., l. 25.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.
South, Sermons.

And gentle *Dulness* ever loves a joke.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 34.

When coloured windows came into use, the comparative *dulness* of the former mode of decoration [fresco] was immediately felt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 520.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac*. =**Syn.** *Baldness, Heaviness*, etc. (in style). See *frigidity*.

dully (dul'li), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mica.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 317.

dully (dul'i), *a.* [< *dull* + *-y*.] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

dulness, *n.* See *dullness*.

dulocracy† (dū-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Also written *doulocracy*; < Gr. δουλοκρατία, < δοῦλος, a slave, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis, dilse, dills, dillisk*; < Gael. *duileasg, duileosg* = Ir. *duileasg, duilliasg*, dulse, perhaps < Gael. Ir. *duille*, a leaf, + (Ir.) *uisge*, water: see *usquebaugh, whisky*.] A seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. It has bright-red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide-marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algæ. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland; in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in casks to be eaten with fish; in Kamtchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Iridæa edulis*.

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water-side,
Gathering crimson *dulse*? *Celia Thaxter*, All's Well.

Craw dulse, *Rhodymenia ciliata*. [Scotch.]—**Pepper dulse,** *Laurencia pinnatifida*. [Scotch.]

Dulus (dū'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. δοῦλος, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclave*.] A genus of probably vireonine



Dulus dominicus.

dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulinæ*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria*. *D. dominicus* is the only established species.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. *Montagu*.

duly[1] (dū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *duely, dewly, diewly, dueliche*; < *due*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Vnto my dygnyte dere sall *diewly* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my plesyng at ply.
York Plays, p. 1.

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them,
And something over to remember me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attest his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 332.

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Cowper, Glory to God Alone.

duly[2] (dū'li), *n.* [< *dulia*, q. v.] Same as *dulia*.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected or anagogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

dumt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dumb*.

dumal (dū'mal), *a.* [< LL. *dumalis*, < L. *dumus*, OL. *dusmus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of **densimus*) to *densus* = Gr. δασύς, thick, dense: see *dense*.] Pertaining to briers; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum, dumbe*; < ME. *dumb, domb, doumb*, < AS. *dumb*, mute, = OFries. *dumbe, dumi* = D. *dom* = MLG. LG. *dum*, dull, stupid, = OHG. *tumb*, MHG. *tump, tum*, G. (with LG. *d*) *dumm*, mute, stupid, = Icel. *dumbr, dumbi*, mute, = Sw. *dumb*, mute, *dum*, stupid, = Dan. *dum*, stupid, = Goth. *dumbs*. OHG. *tumb*, G. *dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (OHG. *toup*); cf. Gr. τυφλός, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf*.] 1. Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. Ps. xxxix. 2.

Dombe as any ston,
Thou sittest at another booke,
Tyl fully dasewyd is thy looke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 658.

To praise him we sould not be *dumm*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

Since they never hope to make Conscience *dumb*, they would have it sleep as much as may be.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds: as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—3. Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

Hence—4. Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* ague; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—5. Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the G. *dumm*.]—6. Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
Defoe.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Dumb ague,** a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever.—**Dumb borsholder,** an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 3 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. A. A.*, IX. 505.—**Dumb compass.** See *compass*.—**Dumb craft,** lighters and boats not having sails.—**Dumb crambo, furnace,** etc. See the nouns.—**Dumb piano.** Same as *digitorium*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.—**To strike dumb,** to render silent from astonishment; confound; astonish.

Alas! this parting *strikes* poor lovers *dumb*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Mute*, etc. See *silent*.

dumb (dum), *v.* [< ME. *doumben*, < AS. *ā-dumbian*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb: see *dumb, a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *doumbed* and meked and was ful stille.
Ps. xxxviii. 3 (ME. version).

II. *trans.* To make dumb; silence; overpower the sound of.

An arm-gaunt steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

★ **dumb-bell** (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and loaden with plugs of lead at either end; . . . sometimes practised in the present day, and called "ringing of the *dumb bells*." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid'ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposer puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kāk), *n.* A cake made on St. Mark's (or sometimes St. Agnes') Eve,

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with silent ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum'kān), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine:* so called from the fact that its acridity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum'châl'dėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum'krȧft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumfound, dumfounder.*

dumble[1] (dum'bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + dim. or freq. term. *-le.*] Stupid; very dull. *Halliwell.*

dumble[2]† (dum'bl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dimble*, q. v.] Same as *dimble.*

dumbledore (dum'bl-dôr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledor;* < **dumble* = D. *dommelen*, buzz, mumble, slumber, doze (perhaps ult. imitative, like *bumble-, humblebee*), + *dore, dor*, a bumblebee, a black beetle, a cockchafer: see *dor*[1].] 1. The bumblebee.

Betsy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore's* delight. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* [< *dumb* + *-ly*[2].] Mutely; silently; without speech or sound.

Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying *dumbly*,
Over her breast. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstention from speech; absence of sound.

Take hence that once a king; that sullen pride
That swells to *dumbness*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *deafness.*

In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb; and his *dumbness* probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder.
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

dumb-show (dum'shō'), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.

Groundlings who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The Julian feast is to-day, the country expects me; I speak all the *dumb-shows:* my sister chosen for a nymph.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

2. Gesture without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show.*

dumb-waiter (dum'wā'tėr), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining-room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, sometimes with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining-room, to hold dessert, etc., until required.

Mr. Meagles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb-waiter* on his right hand to twirl the sugar towards himself.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 16.

Dumdum bullet. See *bullet.*

dumetose (dū'me-tōs), *a.* [< L. *dumetum, dumetum*, OL. *dumectum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble: see *dumal.*] In *bot.*, bush-like.

dumfound, dumbfound (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + appar. *-found* in *confound.*] To strike dumb; confuse; stupefy; confound.

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew,
Dumfound Old Nick, and which from me or you
Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey.*

I waited doggedly to hear him [Landor] begin his celebration of them [pictures], *dumfounded* between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could and my social duty not to give offense to my host.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 514.

dumfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun'dėr), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumfound*, apparently simulating *founder*[3], sink.] Same as *dumfound.* [Rare.]

There is but one way to browbeat this world,
Dumbfounder doubt, and repay scorn in kind—
To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
Mountains. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 114.

Dumicola (dū-mik'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Dumecola*), < L. *dumus*, a bramble, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, containing such species as *D. diops.* Also called *Muscipaga* and *Hemitriceus.*

dummador (dum'ę-dôr), *n.* Same as *dumbledore.*

dummerer† (dum'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *dumb* + double suffix *-er-er.*] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

Equall to the Cranck in dissembling is the *Dummerar;* for, as the other takes vpon him to haue the falling sickneese, so this counterfets Dumbnes.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. D, 3.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 159.

dumminess (dum'i-nes), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 292, note.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *dumbie;* dim. of *dumb, dum.*] **I.** *n.;* pl. *dummies* (-iz). 1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]—2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—3. One or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically—(*a*) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, etc. (*b*) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (*c*) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (*d*) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles. 4. In *mech.:* (*a*) A dumb-waiter. (*b*) A locomotive so constructed as to have a silent exhaust, and which imitates in appearance an ordinary passenger- or freight-car: used for local or street traffic, in order not to frighten horses. (*c*) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (*d*) A hatters' pressing-iron.—5. In *card-playing:* (*a*) An exposed hand of cards, as in whist when three play. (*b*) A game of whist in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with this and his own hand, plays against the other two.—**Double dummy**, a game at whist with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1†. Silent; mute. *Clarke.*—2. Sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches; but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy* watches.
F. Vors, Bibelots and Curios, p. 83.

It is also probable that farms made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and therefore as separate farms. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 388.

Dumont's blue. See *blue, n.*

dumortierite (dū-môr'tėr-īt), *n.* [After M. Eugène *Dumortier.*] A silicate of aluminium of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū'mōs, dū'mus), *a.* [< L. *dumosus, dummosus*, OL. *dusmosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble: see *dumal.*] 1. In *bot.*, having a compact, bushy form.—2. Abounding in bushes and briers.

dump[1] (dump), *n.* [< **dump*, adj., Sc. *dumph*, dull, insipid; prob. < Dan. *dump*, dull, low, hollow, = G. *dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< MHG. *dimpfen*, steam, reek); cf. D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty, = LG. *dumpig*, damp, musty, = Sw. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy (pp. of *dimba*, steam, reek), Sw. *dumpig*, damp: see below. Cf. D. *dompen*, quench, put out; from the same source as *damp*, q. v.] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart: as, to be in the *dumps.* [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

Some of our poore familie be fallen into such *dumpes*, that scantly can any such cumfort as my poore uit can geue them any thing asswage their sorow.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.

Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps?*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Gent. But where's my lady?
Pet. In her old *dumps* within, monstrous melancholy.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

His head like one in doleful *dump*
Between his knees.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 106.

I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a budding ecstasy. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 242.

2†. Meditation; reverie. *Locke.*—3. *pl.* Twilight. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. (*a*) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

And then they would have handled me a new way;
The devil's *dump* had been danc'd then.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(*b*) Music for such a dance.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet concert: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump.* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

(*c*) Any tune.

O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

dump[2] (dump), *v.* [< ME. *dumpen*, rarely *dompen*, tr. cast down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dompa*, fall down suddenly, = Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Dan. *dumpe*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = D. *dompen*, tr., dip, as a gun, *dompelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = LG. *dumpeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by Sw. *dimpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumpit*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

Than sall the rainbow descend. . .
Wit[h] the wind than sall it mell,
And driue tham dun all vntil hell
And *dump* the deuls [devils] thider in.
Cursor Mundi, l. 22639.

Kene men sall the kepe,
And do the dye on a day,
And *domp* the in the depe.
Minot, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the storecabin. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 137.

Dumped like a load of coal at every door.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

3. To put; deposit; lay: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers).—4. To knock heavily; bump. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

Vp so doun schal ye *dumpe* depe to the abyme.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 362.

The folke in the flete felly thai drownen:
Thai *dump* in the depe, and to dethe passe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13289.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]—3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump?*

dump[2] (dump), *n.* [= Norw. *dump*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = Dan. *dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy, dumpling.*] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.—2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence—3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The dumps still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

Thy taws are brave, thy tops are rare,
Our tops are spun with coils of care,
Our *dumps* are no delight.
Hood, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

4. A small coin of Australia.

The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in. *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money.
Sydney Gazette, January, 1823.

5. *pl.* Money; "chink." [Slang.]

May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 37.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute. *The Century*, XXVII. 191.

We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.
The Century, XXVII. 38.

The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of débris: that is, the miner has to look out for his "*dump.*"
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 278.

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7. The pile of matter so deposited; specifically, the pile of refuse rock around the mouth of a shaft or adit-level. [U. S.]—8. A nail. See the extract. [Eng.]

Nails of mixed metal being termed *dumps*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 216.

dump[3] (dump), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump*, a pit, pool, also the bottom of a carriage or sleigh; LG. *dumpfel, tümpfel*, an eddy, a deep place in a lake or stream, orig. a place that "plunges" down; ult. from the verb represented by *dump*[2], *v.*] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond. [Prov. Eng.]

dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* [< *dump*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The privilege of dumping loads from carts, trucks, etc., on a particular spot. [U. S.]—2. The fee paid for such privilege. [U. S.]

dump-bolt (dump'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a short bolt used to hold planks temporarily.

dump-car (dump'kär), *n.* A dumping-car.

dump-cart (dump'kärt), *n.* Same as *tip-cart*.

dumper (dum'pėr), *n.* One who or that which dumps; specifically, a tip-cart. [U. S.]—**Double dumper**, a cart or wagon the form of which is like that of a tip-cart, except that the neap contains a seat for the driver in the rear of the forward axle. [U. S.]

dumping-bucket (dum'ping-buk'et), *n.* See *bucket*.

dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), *n.* A truck-car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [U. S.]

dumping-cart (dum'ping-kärt), *n.* A cart whose body can be tilted to discharge its contents. [U. S.]

dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground or a lot where earth, offal, rubbish, etc., are emptied from carts; a dump. [U. S.]

dumpish (dum'pish), *a.* [< *dump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dull; stupid; morose; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

Sir knight, why ride ye *dumpish* thus behind?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 5.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.
Lord Herbert, Memoirs.

She will either be *dumpish* or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

dumpishly (dum'pish-li), *adv.* In a dull, moping, or morose manner. *Bp. Hall.*

dumpishness (dum'pish-nes), *n.* The state of being dull, moping, or morose.

The duke demaundid of him what should signifie that *dumpishnes* of mynde. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 15.

dumple (dum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dumpled*, ppr. *dumpling*. [Appar. freq. of *dump*[2], *v.*] To fold; bend; double. *Scott.*

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* [< *dump*[2], *n.*, 2, + dim. *-ling*.] 1. A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, or a wrapping of paste in which fruit is boiled.

Our honest neighbour's goose and *dumplings* were fine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

2. A short, dumpy person. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotch dumpling**, the stomach of a cod, stuffed with chopped cod-liver and corn-meal, and boiled.

dumpling-duck, *n.* See *duck*[2].

dumpy[1] (dum'pi), *a.* [< *dump*[1] + *-y*[1].] Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

The sweet, courteous, amiable, and good-natured Saturday Review has *dumpy* misgivings upon the same point.
New York Tribune.

dumpy[2] (dum'pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *dump*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Her stature tall—I hate a *dumpy* woman.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 61,

He had a round head, snugly-trimmed beard slightly dashed with gray, was short and a trifle stout—King thought, *dumpy*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

II. *n.*; pl. *dumpies* (-piz). 1. A specimen of a breed of the domestic hen in which the bones of the legs are remarkably short. Also called *creeper*.—2. Same as *dumpy-level*.

dumpy-level (dum'pi-lev'el), *n.* A form of spirit-level much used in England, especially for rough and rapid work. Its superiority consists principally in its simplicity and compactness. The telescope is of short focal length, whence the name *dumpy-level*, or simply *dumpy*, as it is frequently called. It is also called the *Gravatt level*, after the name of the inventor. In the dumpy the level is placed upon the telescope (not under it, as in the Y-level), and is fastened at one end with a hinge, and at the other with a capstan-headed screw. See *Y-level*.

dumreicherite (dōm'rī-ċhėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Dumreicher* of Lisbon.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and aluminium, related to the alums, found in the volcanic rocks of the Cape Verd islands.

dun[1] (dun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dunne, donne, dun*, < AS. *dun, dunn*, < W. *dwn*, dun, dusky, swarthy, = Ir. and Gael. *donn*, dun, brown. Not related to G. *dunkel*, dark. Hence *dunling, dunnock, donkey*.] I. *a.* 1. Of a color partaking of brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.

And shote at the *donne* dere
As I am wont to done.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, IV. 256).

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are *dun*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They [sea-lions] have no hair on their bodies like the seal; they are of a *dun* colour, and are all extraordinary fat. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

And deer-skins, dappled, *dun*, and white.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

2. Dark; gloomy.

"O is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous *dun*?"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

He then survey'd
Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side night
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 72.

Fallow-dun, a shade between cream-color and reddish brown, which graduates into light bay or light chestnut. *Darwin.*—**Mouse-dun**, lead- or slate-color which graduates into an ash-color.

II. *n.* A familiar name for an old horse or jade: used as a quasi-proper name (like *dobbin*).—**Dun in the mire**, a proverbial phrase used to denote an embarrassed or straitened position.

Syr, what *Dunne* is *in the mire*?
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol.

dun[1] (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning*. [< ME. *dunnen, donnen*, make of a dun color, < AS. *dunnian*, darken, obscure (as the moon does the stars), < *dun, dunn*, dark, dun: see *dun*[1], *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make of a dun or dull-brown color.

Dunnyd of colour, subniger. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.

I sall yow gyffe twa gud grewhundes
Are *donned* als any doo [doe].
MS. in Halliwell, p. 310.

Especially—2. To cure, as cod, in such a manner as to impart a dun or brown color. See *dunfish*. [New Eng.]

The process of *dunning*, which made the [Isles of] Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still *duns* a few yearly.
Celia Thaxter, Isles of Shoals, p. 83.

II. *intrans.* To become of a dun color.

Thin hew [hue] *dunnet*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 221.

dun[2] (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning*. [< ME. *dunnen*, make a loud noise (verbal n. *dunning*, a loud noise), var. of *dynnen, dynning, dinnen*, etc., earlier ME. *dunien*, < AS. *dynian*, make a din. *Dun*[2] is thus another form of *din*, *v.* Cf. *dunt* = *dint*, *dull*[1] = *dill*[2], etc. The use of the word as in II. is modern, and may be of other origin.] I.† *intrans.* To make a loud noise; din.

II. *trans.* To demand payment of a debt from; press or urge for payment or for fulfilment of an obligation of any kind.

I scorn to push a lodger for his pay; so I let day after day pass on without *dunning* the old gentleman for a farthing. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 19.

dun[2] (dun), *n.* [< *dun*[2], *v.*] 1. One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill."
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Has his distresses too, I warrant, like a lord, and affects creditors and *duns*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

2. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one; a dunning-letter: as, to send one's debtor a *dun*.

dun[3] (dun; AS. and Ir. pron. dön), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *dūn* = Gael. *dūn*, a hill, fort, town, W. *din*, a hill-fort; > AS. *dūn*, E. *down*[1], a hill: see *down*[1].] A hill; a mound; a fortified eminence. This word enters into the composition of many place-names in Great Britain, frequently under the modified forms *dum-, don-, -don* (as well as *down*, which see): as, *Dunstable, Dunmow, Dundee, Dunbar, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Doncaster, Donegal*, etc.

The *Dun* was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. They were often encircled by a third, or even by a greater number of walls, at increasing distances; but this circumstance made no alteration in the form or in the signification of the name. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

dunbird (dun'bėrd), *n.* 1. The common pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *Nuttall*, 1834.—3. The female scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*. [Essex, Eng.]

duncan (dung'kan), *n.* A half-grown cod. *Gordon.* [Scotch (Moray Frith).]

dunce (duns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dunse, duns, Duns* (> G. *Duns*), orig. in the phrase *Duns man, Duns-man*, that is, a follower of *Duns* (also written *Dunse, Dunce*), whose full name was *John Duns Scotus*, a celebrated scholastic theologian, called the "Subtle Doctor." He died in 1308. His followers, called *Scotists*, held control of the universities till the reformation set in, when the reformers and humanists, regarding them as obstinate opponents of sound learning and of progress, and their philosophy as sophistical and barren, applied the term *Duns man*, which at first meant simply a Scotist, to any caviling, sophistical opponent; and so it came finally to mean any dull, obstinate person.] 1†. [*cap.*] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a Dunce-man; a Scotist. *Tyndale.*

Scotista [It.], a follower of Scotus, as we say a *Dunce*.
Florio.

Hence—2. A caviling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

Whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling, sophistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns*.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), p. 2.

3. A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignoramus.

What am I better
For all my learning, if I love a *dunce*,
A handsome *dunce*? to what use serves my reading?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Graue clothes make *dunces* often seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave (s. v. *fol.*).

Or I'm a very *Dunce*, or Womankind
Is a most unintelligible thing.
Cowley, The Mistress, Women's Superstition.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 415.

The interval between a man of talents and a *dunce* is as wide as ever. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* [< *dunce* + *-dom*.] The domain of dunces; dunces in general. *Carlyle.*

It [dignity] is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which *duncedom* sneaks and skulks.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 142.

duncelyt, dunslyt (duns'li), *adv.* [< *Dunce* (def. 1), *Duns*, + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a follower of Duns Scotus, or of Duns Scotus himself.

He is wilfully witted, *Dunsly* learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, II. 374.

Dunce-mant, Duns-mant (duns'man), *n.* [See *dunce*.] A disciple of Duns Scotus; a Scotist; hence, a subtle or sophistical reasoner (see *dunce*, etymology).

Now would Aristotle deny such speakyng, & a *Duns man* would make xx. distinctions. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 88.

How thinke you? is not this a likely answere for a great doctour of diuinitie? for a great *Duns man*? for so great a preacher? *Barnes*, Works, p. 232.

duncepoll (duns'pōl), *n.* A dunce. [Prov. Eng.]

Duncert, *n.* [< *Dunce, Duns* (i. e., Duns Scotus: see *dunce*), + *-er*[1].] A Dunce-man. *Becon.*

duncery (dun'sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly *dunsery* and *dunstery*; < *dunce* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

The land had once infranchis'd her self from this impertinent yoke of prelaty, under whose inquisitorius and tyrannical *duncery* no free and splendid wit can flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

With the occasional *duncery* of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

dunce-table (duns'tā'bl), *n.* An inferior table provided in some inns of court for the poorer or duller students. *Dyce.* [Eng.]

A phlegmatic cold piece of stuff: his father, methinks, should be one of the *dunce-table*, and one that never drunk strong beer in 's life but at festival-times.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

dunch[1] (dunch), *v. t.* or *i.* [Also written *dunsh*; < ME. *dunchen*, push, strike, < Sw. *dunka*, beat, throb, = Dan. *dunke*, thump, knock, throb, = Icel. *dunka* (Haldorsen), give a hollow sound.] To push or jog, as with the elbow; nudge. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate [way], John," continued the old lady; "nae body says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from." *Scott*, Old Mortality.

dunch[2] (dunch), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *dunce*.] Deaf. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dunche-down†, **dunse-down**†, *n.* [So called "bycause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happens to fall into the

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ears, as Matthiolus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunch*[2] + *down*[3].] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

duncical† (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *duncicall, dunsical, dunstical*; < *dunce* + *-ic-al*.] Like a dunce.

The most dull and *duncicall* commissioner.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duncical* dog.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 100.

duncify† (dun'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *dunce* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sish), *a.* [< *dunce* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dunce; sottish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sish-nes), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*, a batoid fish.

duncur (dung'kėr), *n.* The pochard or dun-bird. Also *dunker*. [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding*.

dunder[1] (dun'dėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder*.

dunder[2] (dun'dėr), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards*.

dunderbolt (dun'dėr-bōlt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt*.] A fossil belemnite; a thunderstone. *Davies*.

For "the reumatis" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall.
Polwhele, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 607.

dunderfunk (dun'dėr-fungk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by soaking ship-biscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandy-funk*.

dunderhead (dun'dėr-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial., appar. < *dunder*[1], = *thunder* (cf. Sc. *donnard*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin), + *head*. Cf. equiv. *dunderpate, dunderpoll*.] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, ninny-hammers, &c. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dėr-hed'ed), *a.* Like a dunderhead or dunce. *G. A. Sala*.

dunderpate (dun'dėr-pāt) *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *pate*.] Same as *dunderhead*.

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dėr-pōl), *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *poll*[1].] Same as *dunderhead*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dėr-hwelp), *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *whelp*.] A dunderhead; a blockhead.

What a purblind puppy was I! now I remember him;
All the whole cast on's face, though it were umber'd,
And mask'd with patches: what a *dunder-whelp*,
To let him domineer thus!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

dun-diver (dun'dī'vėr), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser*: so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-dū'bi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit), < Hind. Skt. *dundubhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund*.] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cicadidæ*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and ★is a native of Borneo.

dune[1] (dūn), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *dene*) of *down*[1], and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune, = G. *düne*, a dune, = Dan. Sw. *dyner*, pl., < LG. *dünen*, pl., = Fries. *dünen* (also *düninge, düm*) = D. *duin*, a dune, = E. *down*[1], a hill: see *down*[1].] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes*; and this is coming to be the usage in English. Also *down*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxi.

Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures, . . .
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with Sand *Dunes*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

dune[2] (dūn), *n.* [See *dun*[3].] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [< *dun*[1], *a.* and *v. t.*, + *fish*.] Codfish cured by dunning, especially for use on the table uncooked. The fish are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fagots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung[1] (dung), *n.* [< ME. *dung, dong*, rarely *ding*, < AS. *dung*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *dingc* and *dinig*) = OFries. *dung*, Fries. *dong* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, dung, G. *dung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = Dan. *dynge*, a heap, hoard, mass. Hence *dingy*[1].] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

Thei that kępen that Hows coveren hem with Hete of Hors *Dong*, with outen Henne, Goos, or Doke, or ony other Foul *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

For over colde doo [put] douves *dounge* at eve
Aboute her roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon *dung* approaches guano in its power as manure.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 238.

dung[1] (dung), *v.* [< ME. *dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *donga, denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *düngen*, dung, manure (cf. Dan. *dynge* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, hoard, amass); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success,
Dung Isaac's Fields with forrain carcasses.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and *dung* it.
Luke xiii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

2. In *calico-printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. *intrans.* To void excrement.

dung[2] (dung). Preterit and past participle of *ding*[1].

dungaree (dung-gą-rē'), *n.* [Hind. *dungrī*.] 1. A coarse Indian calico.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

2. *pl.* Trousers made of this stuff.

dung-bath (dung'bȧth), *n.* In *dyeing*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See ★*dunging*.

dung-beetle (dung'bē'tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the group of scarabs or scarabæoid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

dung-bird (dung'bėrd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunter*. See *badoch*. [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chafer (dung'chā'fėr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a dung-beetle.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *donjon*; < ME. *dongeon, dongeoun, dongon, dongoun, donyon, donioun*, etc., a dungeon (in both uses), < OF. *dongeon, dongon, donjon*, etc., F. *donjon* = Pr. *donjon, dompnhon, domejo* (ML. reflex *dunjo(n-), dungeo(n-), donjio(n-), dangio(n-), domgio(n-)*, etc.), < ML. *domnio(n-)*, a dungeon (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio(n-)*, domain, dominion, possession: see *dominion, domain, demain, demesne*.] 1. The principal tower of a medieval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep, dungeon-keep*, or *tower*. See cut under *castle*. [In this sense also written *donjon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—2. A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison;
Kyng Alysaunder, he conquerryd alle;
Dyogenes lay in a smalle *dongeon*,
In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a balle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *dungeon*.
Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*, not our safe retreat.
Milton, P. L., ii. 317.

dungeon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [< *dungeon*, *n.*] To confine in or as in a dungeon.

Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 128.

You said nothing
Of how I might be *dungeoned* as a madman.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

dungeoner (dun'jun-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land,
Dungeoner of my friend. *Keats*, To ——.

dung-fly (dung'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga*.

dung-fork (dung'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork*.—2. In *entom.*, a pointed or forked process upon which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida, Coptocycla*, and the like. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil, dunghille*; < ME. *donghyll, donghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanysche, in what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *donghille* it is profitable. *Wyclif*, Luke xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray
With safety can the foulest *dunghils* kiss.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

Hence—2. Figuratively—(*a*) A mean or vile abode. (*b*) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill*.
1 Sam. ii. 8.

(*c*) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights
To serve the town with spear in field. *Googe*.

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. cxxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a barn-yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-rā'kėr), *n.* One who rakes a dunghill; a muck-raker.

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

dung-hook (dung'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun'tėr), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius*. The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *dirty-allen*.

dunging (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dung*[1], *v.*] In *dyeing*, the fixing of a mordant upon cotton goods by passing them through a dung-bath, after treatment with the mordant.

dungiyah (dung'gi-yą), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the baggala. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dungmere (dung'mēr), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

dungy (dung'i), *a.* [< *dung* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *dingy*[1].] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'īt), *n.* [So called from *Dun* Mountain, near Nelson, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing

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also frequently more or less of various other minerals. It belongs in the peridotite family. Dunite is frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (dūn-i-was'al), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *duin' uasal*, a gentleman: *duine*, a man; *uasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

> His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman. *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

dunkadoo (dung-ka-dō'), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung'kärd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*[1].

> Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers—Tunkers or *Dunkards*, as they are differently named. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

★**Dunker**[1], **Tunker** (dung'-, tung'kėr), *n.* [< G. *tunker*, a dipper, < *tunken*, MHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchōn*, *dunchōn*, *thunkōn*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = L. *tingere* = Gr. *τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain: see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practise washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunker[2] (dung'kėr), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lace*.

dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* [A corruption of E. dial. *dunling*, the proper form, < *dun*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *dunbird*, *dunnock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Pelidna*) *alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive



American Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black, the upper parts varied with brown, gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer or more decurved bill, the *Pelidna pacifica* of Coues. The dunlin is also called *stint*, *purre*, *ox-bird*, *bull's-eye*, *sea-snipe*, *pickerel*, etc.

dunling (dun'ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun-lop'), *n.* [Short for *Dunlop cheese*.] A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk: so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

> We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for *dunnage*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 304.

2. Baggage.

> But Barnacle suggested, as some of the *dunnage* and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside. *C. A. Neidé*, Cruise of Aurora (1885), p. 105.

dunnage (dun'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, ppr. *dunnaging*. [< *dunnage*, *n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage*, *n.*

> Vessels fraudulently *dunnaged* for the purpose of reducing their tonnage. *The American*, VIII. 382.

dunner (dun'ėr), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

> They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator*.

dunniewassal, *n.* See *duniwassal*.

dunniness (dun'i-nes), *n.* [< *dunny* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dun*[1], *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*[1], *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun'ish), *a.* [< *dun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

dunnock (dun'ok), *n.* [E. dial. (Northampton) also *doney*; < ME. *donek*, < *donnen*, *dunnen*, dun, + dim. *-ek*, *-ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-dunnock*. *Macgillivray*.

> Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun'i), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *donnerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

> My old dame, Joan, is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage. *Scott*.

dunpickle (dun'pik'l), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *dun-pickles* or moor buzzards alight. *G. Montagu*, Ornith. Dict., p. 146.

dunst, dunset, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dunce*.

dunse-down†, *n.* See *duncbe-down*.

dunseryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunset† (dun'set), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dūnsēte*, *dūnsēte*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill-dwellers, < *dūn*, a hill (see *down*[1]), + *sēta* (= OHG. *sāzo*), a dweller, settler, < *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), sit. Cf. *cotset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, *v. t.* See *dunch*[1].

dunsical†, *a.* See *duncical*.

dunsly†, **Duns-mant**. See *duncely*, *Dunce-man*.

dunst (dunst), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun'sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] I.† *a.* [*cap.*] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

> Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, *Dunstable* soul. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 177.

Dunstable road, way, or **highway**, the way to Dunstable: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

> "As plain as *Dunstable road*." It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

> There were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable way*. *Latimer*, Sermons.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at Dunstable in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster† (dun'stėr), *n.* A woven fabric of cotton or wool originally made in Dunster, West Somersetshire.

dunt (dunt), *n.* [A var. of *dint*, *dent*, < ME. *dunt*, *dynt*, etc.: see *dint* and *dent*[1].] 1. A knock; a thump; a blow. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

> I'll tak *dunts* frae naebody. *Burns*, I ha'e a Wife o' my Ain.

2. Sturdy: a malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A heart-beat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dint*, *dent*[1]: see *dint*, *dent*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

> Fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt* out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian.]—3. To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

> While my heart wi' life-blood *dunted*,
> I'd bear't in mind. *Burns*, To Mr. Mitchell.

dunter (dun'tėr), *n.* [Sc., perhaps so called from its waddling gait, < *dunt*, *v.*] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun'tėr-gōs), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Symonds*.

duntle (dun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, ppr. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

> His cap is *duntled* in; his back bears fresh stains of peat. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū'ō), *n.* [It., a duet, also two, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duet* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

> (Lord's Day.) Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a *duo* of counter point: and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenshaw's rule. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 312.

duo-. [L. *duo-*, *duo*, = Gr. *δυο-*, *δύο* = E. *two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecahedral, duodecahedron (dū-ō-dek-a-hē'dral, -dron). See *dodecahedral*, *dodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū'ō-dē-sen'i-al), *a.* [< LL. *duodecennis*, of twelve years (< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash*.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duodecim* (= Gr. *δυώδεκα*, *δώδεκα*), twelve (< *duo* = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *dozen*, ult. < *duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] I. *a.* Reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

> The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 19.

Duodecimal arithmetic or **scale.** See *duodenary arithmetic* or *scale*, under *duodenary*.

II. *n.* 1. One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.—2. *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches. The feet of the multiplier are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimally (dū-ō-des'i-mal-i), *adv.* In a duodecimal manner; by twelves.

duodecimfid (dū'ō-dē-sim'fid), *a.* [< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, < *findere*, cleave, split (= E. *bite*).] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (dū-ō-des'i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in L. (NL.) phrase *in duodecimo: in*, prep., = E. *in*; *duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth, < *duodecim*, twelve.] I. *n.* 1. The size of a book in which each leaf is one twelfth of the whole sheet of paper used in the printing: usually abbreviated 12*mo*. In the United States the page usually measures 7¾ x 5¼ inches, when untrimmed, corresponding to the 'crown octavo' of British publishers.—2. A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size.

II. *a.* Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about 5¼ by 7¾ inches. Often written 12*mo* or 12°.

duodecimole (du-ō-des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *duodecimus*, twelfth: see *duodecimo*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a dodecuplet.

Duodecimpennatæ (dū'ō-dē-sim-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathered.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Cracidæ*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. Also called *Sylvicolæ*.

duodecuple (dū-ō-dek'ū-pl), *a.* [= F. *duodécuple* = Sp. *duodécuplo* = Pg. It. *duodecuplo*, < L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelves.

duodena, *n.* Plural of *duodenum*.

duodenal[1] (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* [= F. *duodénal* = Sp. Pg. *duodenal* = It. *duodenale*; as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the duodenum: as, "*duodenal* dyspepsia," *Copland*.—**Duodenal fold**, a special loop or duplication of the duodenum, in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine.—**Duodenal glands.** See *gland*.

duodenal[2] (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *duodene* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a duodene.

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II. *n.* In *musical theory*, the symbol of the root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ō-den′a-ri), *a.* [= F. *duodénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary** or **duodecimal arithmetic** or **scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of in the tenfold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū′ō-dēn), *n.* [< L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In *musical theory*, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodenal. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial trine. The duodene consists of four such trines, one being the initial trine, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū′ō-dē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū′ō-dē-nos′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *duodenum*, q. v., + Gr. στόμα, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ō-dē′num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nä). [NL. (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*.] 1. In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomotomists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ō-drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. δύο = E. *two*), + Gr. δρᾶμα, a drama: see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ō-lit′ėr-al), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *literal*: see *literal*, *letter*³.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

duologue (dū′ō-log), *n.* [< L. *duo*, two (= Gr. δύο = E. *two*), + Gr. λόγος, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

> Mr. Ernest Warren's *duologue* "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenæum*, No. 3077.
>
> I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper if I touch upon the *duologue* entertainments. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 644.

duomo (dwō′mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral: see *dome*¹.] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*¹.

> Bright vignettes, and each complete,
> Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet.
> *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

> The bishop is said to have decorated the *duomo* with 500 large and 200 small columns brought from Paros for the purpose. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxv., note.

dupt (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, < ME. *do up*, *don up*, open: see *do*¹, and cf. *don*¹, *doff*, *dout*¹.] To open.

> What Devell! iche weene, the porters are drunke; wil they not *dup* the gate to-day?
> *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.
>
> Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes,
> And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeability*; < *dupable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

> But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupability* of men. *Carlyle*.

dupable (dū′pa-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeable*; < *dupe* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

> Man is a *dupable* animal. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvii.

duparted (dū′pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *parted*.] In *her.*, same as *biparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [< F. *dupe*, a dupe, < OF. *dupe*, *duppe*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid: see *hoopoe* and *Upupa*. For similar examples of the application of the names of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *houperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity: as, the *dupe* of a designing rogue; he is a *dupe* to his imagination.

> First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
> Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 502.
>
> He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error.

> When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its *dupe*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [< F. *duper*, dupe, gull, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity: as, to *dupe* a person by flattery.

> Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits.
> *Coleridge*.

> Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has *duped* the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization.
> *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability*, *dupable*.

duper (dū′pėr), *n.* [< *dupe* + *-er*¹; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

> The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, I. xii.

dupery (dū′pėr-i), *n.* [< F. *duperie*, < *dupe*, a dupe: see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a duper.

> Travelling from town to town in the full practice of *dupery* and wheedling. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 304.
>
> It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent *dupery* we habitually practise upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū′-, dō′pi-on), *n.* [< F. *doupion*, < It. *doppione*, aug. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, and also *doubloon* and *dobrao*, doublets of *dupion*.] 1. A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together.—2. The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplation (dū-plā′shon), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū′pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

> A competent defence of Illyricum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *duple* greatnesse of which business the emperor having taken in hand affected both.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.—**Duple rhythm**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [< *duple*, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū′plet), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + E. dim. *-et*.] A doublet. [Rare.]

> That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins.
> *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, iii.

duplex (dū′pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duplex*, double, twofold, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *plicare*, fold.] **I.** *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire: it includes both *diplex* and *contraplex*. See these words.—**Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*.—**Duplex idea, lathe, pelitti.** See the nouns.—**Duplex querela** (*eccles.*), a double quarrel (which see, under *quarrel*).

II. *n.* A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū′pleks), *v.* [< *duplex*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *teleg.*, to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

> Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. . . . Each of these wires was also *duplexed*.
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 219.

II. *intrans.* To transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *duplicated*, ppr. *duplicating*. [< L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, twofold: see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

> Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shewn in this a *duplicated* power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart, in its effects in this.
> *Goodwin*, Works, III. i. 558.

2. In *physiol.*, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some infusorians *duplicate* themselves.

II. *intrans.* To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

> The desires of man, if they pass through an even and indifferent life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they *duplicate*, and grow to a disturbance.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

> If the Priest has to *duplicate*, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the ablutions would be to break his fast.
> *F. G. Lee*, Directorium Anglicanum, 4th ed. (1879), p. 248.

duplicate (dū′pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplikaat* = G. Dan. *duplikat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, *duplicate* spines in an insect; *duplicate* examples of an ancient coin; *duplicate* proportion.—**2†.** Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

> The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a numbre into so populous a company, yea though the numbre were *duplicate*. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many *duplicate* copies of this picture; a *duplicate* action or proceeding.—**Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9 : 15 :: 15 : 25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a *duplicate* of that of 9 to 15, or as the square of 9 is to the square of 15; also, the duplicate ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a* *a* to *b* *b* or of a^2 to b^2.

II. *n.* 1. One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

> Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

Specifically, in *law* and *com.*: (*a*) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

> *Duplicates* of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton*.
>
> In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities. *Bell*.

(*b*) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy: as, a *duplicate* of a bust.

> Many *duplicates* of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 72.

duplication (dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *duplication* = Pr. *duplicatio* = Sp. *duplicación* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio(n-)*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

> However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such *duplication* cometh to pass by one of these accidents.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

2. In *arith.*, the multiplication of a number by two.—3. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as, the *duplication* of a membrane.—4. In *physiol.*, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—5. In *music*, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *n.* and *v.*—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—7. In *admiralty law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benedict.* [Rare.]—8. *Eccles.*, the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it is generally forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the mediæval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication.—**Duplication formula**, in *math.*, a formula for obtain-

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ing the sine, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself.—**Problem of the duplication**, or **duplication of the cube**, in *math.*, the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compasses is possible. Also called the *Delian problem*.

There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the *duplication of the cube*, and the quadrature of the circle.
Boyle, Works, I. 234.

The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the *duplication of the cube*.
D. Webster, Speech, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif;* as *duplicate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū-pli-kā-tō-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [< *duplicate* + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennæ on each side alternately long and short.

duplicature (dū′pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *duplicature* = It. *duplicatura*, < L. as if **duplicatura*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate, v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplicature* of the peritoneum.

The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplicature* of that membrane [the peritoneum], being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

duplicidentate (dū′pli-si-den′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *duplicidentatus*, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed:* see *dentate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicidentati;* having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like duplicates, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. *Coues.*

Duplicidentati (dū′pli-si-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *Glires*), orig. *Duplicidentata* (sc. *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); pl. of *duplicidentatus:* see *duplicidentate*.] A prime division of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplicidentati*. The group consists of the families *Leporidæ* and *Lagomyidæ*. *E. R. Alston.*

duplicity (dū-plis′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *duplicite*, < OF. *duplicite*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicidad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = It. *duplicità*, < LL. *duplicita(t-)s*, doubleness, ML. ambiguity, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), twofold, double: see *duplex*.] 1. The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade deities, nor yet that *duplicity* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil).
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 281.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin.*

A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (η Coronæ), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, τ Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third, ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicity*.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 58.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicity?*
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 273.

I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicity*, without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one.=**Syn. 2.** Guile, deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo- (dū′plō). [< L. *duplus*, double: see *double*.] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

duply (dū-plī′), *n.*; pl. *duplies* (-plīz′). [< **duply*, v. (on type of *reply*, < OF. *replier*), < OF. as if **duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = It. *duplicare*, < ML. *duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, L. *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate, a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Answers, replies, *duplies*, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.
Scott, Abbot, i.

dupondius (dū-pon′di-us), *n.*; pl. *dupondii* (-ī). [L., also *dupondium*, *dipondium*, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *pondus*, a weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pound*[1].] A Roman bronze coin, of the value



Obverse. Reverse.
Dupondius of Augustus.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of 2 asses (see *as*[4]), issued by Augustus and some of his successors: popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sestertius, the "first brass" Roman coin.

dupper (dup′ėr), *n.* Same as *dubber*[2].

Dupuytren's contraction. See *contraction*.

dur (dėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *dur*, < L. *durus*, hard.] In *music*, major: as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū′rą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] 1. Same as *duramen*.—2. The dura mater (which see). *Wilder and Gage.*

durability (dū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, < F. *durabilité* (OF. *dureblete*) = Pr. *durabletat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = It. *durabilità*, < LL. *durabilita(t-)s*, < L. *durabilis*, durable: see *durable*.] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability*.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

durable (dū′ra-bl), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *durabel*, < F. *durable* = Pr. Sp. *durable* = Pg. *duravel* = It. *durabile*, < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durare*, last, < *durus*, hard, lasting: see *dure, v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable; lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

The monuments of wit and learning are more *durable* than the monuments of power, or of the hands.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

They might take vp their Crosse, and follow the second Adam vnto a *durable* happinesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

For time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future.
Milton, P. L., v. 581.

The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and *durable* feeling.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=**Syn.** *Permanent*, *Stable*, etc. (see *lasting*), abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū′ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

As for the timber of the walnut-tree, it may be termed an English shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and *durableness* thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Surrey.

The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

durably (dū′ra-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's neighbour or one's self, as are deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious.
V. Knox, Essays, i.

dural (dū′ral), *a.* [< *dura* (*mater*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally.
Medical News, LII. 430.

dura mater (dū′rą mā′tėr). [NL.: L. *dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother: see *dure*, *mother*, and cf. *dura*.] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the periosteum lining the vertebræ by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some main folds, as the vertical falcate sheet or falx cerebri between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the dura mater are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meninges being so named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū-rā′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, < *durare*, harden, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] In *bot.*, the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood-cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship-carpenters the *spine*. See *alburnum*. Also *dura*.

The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart-wood."
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 369.

durance (dū′rans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *duraunce*, *duranse;* < OF. *durance* = Sp. *duranza* = It. *duranza*, < ML. as if **durantia*, < L. *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.* In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by apheresis of *endurance*, q. v.] 1. Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in *durance*, shall outweare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, gilded and coloured, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible statelinesse; and are of marvellous *durance*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

The *durance* of a granite ledge. *Emerson*, Astræa.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

What bootes it him from death to be unbownd,
To be captived in endlesse *duraunce*
Of sorrow and despeyre without aleggeaunce?
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 42.

They [the Flemmings] put their Lord in Prison, till with long *Durance* he at last consented.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance*.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep.
Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

3†. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tammy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *everlasting*.

Your mincing niceries—*durance* petticoats, and silver bodkins.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, i. 1.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.
R. Wilson, Three Ladies of London.

As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the castle. And is not a buff-jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

durancyt, *n.* [As *durance*.] Continuance; lastingness; durance.

The souls ever *durancy* I sung before,
Ystruck with mighty rage.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 1.

durangite (dū-ran′jīt), *n.* [< *Durango* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranset, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance*.

durant† (dū′rant), *n.* [< It. *durante*, a kind of strong cloth, < L. *duran(t-)s*, lasting, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.*] Same as *durance*, 3.

Duranta (dū-ran′tą), *n.* [NL., named after Castor *Durante*, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. *D. repens* is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-ran′tē bē-nē-plas′i-tō). [ML. NL.: L. *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during, ppr. of *durare*, last, dure (see *dure, v.*, and *during*); LL. *beneplacito*, abl. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pp. of *beneplacere*, *bene placere*, please well: see *beneplacit.*] During good pleasure.

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durante vita (dū-ran'tē vī'tă). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during (see *durante beneplacito*); *vitā*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] During life.

duration (dū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *duracion*. Cf. Pr. *duracio* = Sp. *duración* = Pg. *duração* = It. *durazione*, < ML. *duratio(n-)*, continuance, perseverance, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 8.

Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 158.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Macaulay*.

Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

durbar, darbar (dėr-bär'), *n.* [< Hind. *darbār*, Turk. *derbār*, < Pers. *darbār*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bār*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] 1. An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *durbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain in the court-yard.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbar* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 811.

dure† (dūr), *a.* [Sc. also *dour*; < OF. *dur*, F. *dur* = Sp. Pg. It. *duro*, < L. *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = Ir. *dur* = Gael. *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = W. *dir*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like W. *dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe
I sustaine for none offence at all.
Palace of Pleasure, I. sig. Q, 4.

dure† (dūr), *v.* [< ME. *duren*, < OF. *durer*, F. *durer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *durar* = It. *durare*, < L. *durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, inure, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure*, *a.* Hence *endure*, *perdure*, *duration*, *during*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

Whyl that the world may *dure*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 980.

Vpon a sabboth day, when the disciples were come together vnto the breakyng of the bread, Paule made a sermon *duryng* to mydnight. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 476.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.
Mat. xiii. 21.

The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which function *dured* with their liues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

Arabye *durethe* fro the endes of the Reme of Caldee unto the laste ende of Affryk, and marchethe to the Lond of Ydumee, toward the ende of Botron.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

"How fer is it hens to Camelot?" quod Seigramor. "Sir, it is vj mile vnto a plain that *dureth* wele two myle fro thens." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a strawes strong push.
Marston, Satires, i.

dureful† (dūr'fụl), *a.* [< *dure* + *-ful*.] Lasting: as, *dureful* brass.

The *durefull* oake whose sap is not yet dride.
Spenser, Sonnets, vi.

dureless† (dūr'les), *a.* [< *dure* + *-less*.] Not lasting; fading; fleeting: as, "*dureless* pleasures," *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Düreresque (dü-rėr-esk'), *a.* [< *Dürer* (see def.) + *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471–1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though



Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer.
(Reduced from the original.)

always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat profuse and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.

duress (dū'res or dū-res'), *n.* [< ME. *duresse*, *duresce*, hardship, < OF. *durece*, *duresce*, *duresse* = Pr. *duressa* = Sp. Pg. *dureza* = It. *durezza*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1†. Hardness.

Ye that bere an herte of suche *duresse*,
A faire body formed to the same.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; durance.

Whan the spaynols that a-spied spakli thei him folwed,
And deden al the *duresse* that thei do migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3632.

Yef I delyuer my moder fro this Iuge, shall eny other do her *duresse*? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 19.

Right feeble through the evill rate
Of food which in her *duresse* she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*, the busy ecclesiastic was released.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

3. In *law*, actual or apprehended physical restraint so great as to amount to coercion: a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. *Cooley*.—**Duress of goods**, the forcible seizing or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to coerce the claimant.—**Duress of imprisonment**, actual deprivation of liberty.—**Duress per minas**, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress† (dū-res'), *v. t.* [< *duress*, *n.*] To subject to duress or restraint; imprison.

If the party *duressed* do make any motion. *Bacon*.

duressor† (dū-res'ọr), *n.* [< *duress* + *-or*.] In *law*, one who subjects another to duress. *Bacon*.

duret† (dū-ret'), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, &c.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

duretta†, *n.* [As if < It. *duretto*, somewhat hard: see *duret*.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

I never durst be seen
Before my father out of *duretta* and serge;
But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs,
To make me look like one that lets out money,
Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 5.

Durga (dör'gä), *n.* [Hind. *Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see def.), prop. adj., lit. whose going is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as n. difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *dus-*, hard, bad (= Gr. *δυσ-*, bad: see *dys-*), + √ *gā*, another form of √ *gam*, go, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devi*, *Kali*, *Parvati*, *Bhavani*, *Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Doorga*.



Durga.
(From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology.")

durgan, durgen (dėr'gạn, -gen), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwarf* (ME. *dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf*.] A dwarf. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Durham (dėr'ạm), *n.* One of a breed of short-horn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection: also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū'ri-ă), *n.* See *Durio*.

durian (dū'ri-ạn), *n.* [< Malay *durian*, < *dūri*, thorn.] 1. A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus*. See *Durio*.—2. The fruit of this tree.

We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East, . . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

durillo (dö-rēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *duro*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar: otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

during†, *n.* [< ME. *during*; verbal n. of *dure*, *v.*] Duration; existence.

And that shrewes ben more unsely if they were of lenger *during* and most unsely yf they weren perdurable.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

during†, *p. a.* [< ME. *during*, ppr. of *duren*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. *Chaucer*.

Temples and statues, reared in your minds,
The fairest, and most *during* imagery.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* [< ME. *duringe*, prep., prop. ppr. of *dure*, last (see *during*, *p. a.*), like OF. and F. *durant* = Pr. *duran*, *durant* = Sp. Pg. It. *durante*, < L. *durante*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vitā*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (E. *life*), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 405.

During the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*, *Dhourra*, etc., < Malay *durian*: see *durian*.] A genus of bombacaceous trees, of which there are seven species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The durian, *D. Zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong civet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The custard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded is the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into



Durian (*Durio Zibethinus*).

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flour, and the unripe fruit is sometimes cooked as a vegetable.

durity† (dū′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *dureté* = It. *durità, duritade, duritate,* < L. *durita(t-)s,* hardness, < *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactnesse and *durity.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity,* as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton,* Elem. of Architecture.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.*

durjee (dėr′jē), *n.* [Also written *dirgee, durzee,* etc., repr. Hind. *darzi,* vernacularly *darji,* < Pers. *darzi,* a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dėr′mȧst), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora,* or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) reckoned by some botanists only a variety of *Q. Robur,* the common European oak. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn[1], **durns** (dėrn, dėrnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn,* a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn,* door-post; cf. W. *dor, drws,* door: see *door.*] 1. A door- or gate-post; the framework of a doorway.—2. A 'sett' of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made a singular and sometimes a plural.

durn[2], *v. t.* See *dern*[3].

duro (dȯ̆′rō), *n.* [Sp. (*peso*) *duro,* hard dollar.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro.

durometer (dū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *durus,* hard, + *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

durous† (dū′rus), *a.* [< L. *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 186.

duroy† (dū-roi′), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A woolen fabric formerly made in the west of England.

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys,* Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 94.

durra (dȯ̆r′ȧ), *n.* [Also written *dura, doura, dourah, dora, dhura, dhourra, dhurrq,* etc., repr. Ar. *durra,* millet; cf. Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr,* a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Andropogon Sorghum.* See *sorghum,* 2.

The always scanty crop of *doura* fails away from the Nile. *The Century,* XXIX. 651.

durst (dėrst). A preterit of *dare*[1].

durukuli, *n.* See *douroucouli.*

dusack (dū′sak), *n.* [G. *dusak,* also *duseck, tusack, disak, thiesak, tiszek,* < Bohem. *tesak,* a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough cutlas in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deuce*[1].

dush (dush), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *dusshen, duschen;* appar. orig. a var. of *dasshen, daschen,* dash: see *dash.*] I. *trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thei *dusshed* hym, thei dasshed hym,
Thei lusshed hym, thei lasshed hym,
Thei pusshed hym, thei passhed hym,
All sorowe thei saide that it semed hym.
York Plays, p. 481.

Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles
All *dusshet* into the diche, doll to be-holde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4776.

II. *intrans.* To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Such a dasande drede *dusched* to his herte
That al falewit [fallowed] his face.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1538.

dusk (dusk), *a.* and *n.* [= E. dial. *duckish* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dosk, dosc, deosk, deosc,* dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of AS. *deorc,* ME. *deorc, derk,* E. *dark,* which in its rhotacized form has no obvious connections, while *deosc, dosk, dusk* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk,* a drizzling rain, Sw. dial. *dusk,* a slight shower, Sw. *dusk,* chilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duska* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duske,* drizzle; Sw. *duskig,* misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *dusken,* slumber, is not related.] I. *a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.
Milton, P. R., i. 296.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

As rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight: as, the *dusk* of the evening; the *dusk* of a dense forest.

He quits
His door in darkness, nor till *dusk* returns.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

Prone to the lowest vale th' aerial tribes
Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce
Dares wing the dubious *dusk.* *Thomson,* Summer.

Fortunately the *dusk* had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthiness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 77.

dusk (dusk), *v.* [< ME. *dusken,* earlier *dosken,* make dark, become dark; < *dusk, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland.*

Essex, at all times his [Raleigh's] rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre *dusked* by the eminence of his inferior. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 266.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a dirkness of a forletyn and a despised elde hadde *dusked* and derked.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

The faithfulnes of a wife is not stained with deceipt, nor *dusked* with any dissembling.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and faylleth breth.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1948.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

[Rare in all uses.]

dusken (dus′kn), *v.* [< *dusk* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To grow dusk; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *duskened* into dark. *Lowell.*

II. *trans.* To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The sayd epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely *duskened,* or so rased that it myght be redde, thoughe that with some difficulty. *Nicolls,* tr. of Thucydides, fol. 163.

duskily (dus′ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight deepened, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriels [of Haddon Hall] glanced *duskily* from the foliage, the rooks wheeled and clamored in the glowing sky. *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 26.

duskiness (dus′ki-nes), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness,* as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.
Boëtius (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf., 1674).

duskish (dus′kish), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-ish*[1].] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extream to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

duskishly (dus′kish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Comet appeared again to-night, but *duskishly.*
Pepys, Diary, II. 195.

duskishness (dus′kish-nes), *n.* Duskiness; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearbe celedonia. The weasell fennell seede, for the *duskishnesse* and blearishnesse of her eyes.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The divers colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishnesse.*
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 22.

dusky (dus′ki), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-y*[1].] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim: as, a *dusky* valley.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

He [Dante] is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay,* Milton.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,
That pave with splendor the Past's *dusky* aisles.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright: as, a *dusky* brown; the *dusky* wings of some insects.

I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

A smile gleams o'er his *dusky* brow.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient—the solemn *dusky* faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 201.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley,* Sermons.

Dusky duck. See *duck.*

Dussumieria (dus-ū-mē′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumiera*); named for the traveler *Dussumier.*] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieriidæ.*

dussumieriid (dus-ū-mē′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieriidæ.*

Dussumieriidæ (dus-ū-mē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumieria* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumieria.* It is closely related to the family *Clupeidæ,* but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Etrumeus sadina*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus′ū-mē-rī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Clupeidæ,* with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the family *Dussumieriidæ.*

dust[1] (dust), *n.* [< ME. *dust, doust,* < AS. *dust* (orig. *dūst*) = OFries. *dust* = MLG. LG. *dust* (> G. *dust*), dust, = D. *duist,* meal-dust, = Icel. *dust,* dust, = Norw. *dust,* dust, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst,* fine flour or meal; allied prob. to OHG. *tunist, dunist, dunst,* breath, storm, MHG. G. *dunst,* vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst,* steam, vapor; and to Goth. *dauns,* odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvans* or √ *dhvas,* fall to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dhvas-ta* (= E. *dus-t*), bestrewn, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter: as, clouds of *dust* obscure the sky.

Than a-roos the *duste* and the powder so grete that vnnethe oon myght knowe a-nother, ne noon ne a-bode his felowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust.* Job xxxix. 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the trampling of the animals raised a great *dust;* to take the *dust* of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their *dust* shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Hence—3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a *dust* about an affront; to kick up a *dust.* See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both. *Cowper,* Task, iii. 161.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something: used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a *dust* of ground spice.—5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] hade I be ded & to *dust* roted,
Nadde it be Goddes grace & help of that best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4124.

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Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return. Gen. iii. 19.

My flesh is clothed with worms and clods of *dust*. . . . For now shall I sleep in the *dust*. Job vii. 5, 21.

Fair brows
That long ago were *dust*.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

Hence — **6†.** A dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it; remains.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone, can be denied. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 106.

Hereafter if one *Dust* of Me
Mix'd with another's Substance be,
'Twill leaven that whole Lump with love of Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, All over Love.

7. A low condition, as if prone on the ground.

He raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

8. Rubbish; ashes and other refuse. [Eng.]

But when the parish dustman came,
His rubbish to withdraw,
He found more *dust* within the heap
Than he contracted for! *Hood*, Tim Turpin.

A string of carts full of miscellaneous street and house rubbish, all called here [London] by the general name of *dust*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1879.

9. Gold-dust; hence, money; cash. See phrases below. [Slang.] — **10.** Same as *dust-brand*. — **Cosmic dust.** See *cosmic*. — **Down with the (his, your) dust,** pay or deliver the money at once.

The abbot *down with his dust*; and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merry in heart than when he came thence. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 218.

Limb. I'll settle two hundred a year upon thee. . . .
Aldo. Before George, son Limberham, you'l spoil all, if you underbid so. Come, *down with your dust*, man; what, show a base mind when a fair Lady's in question!
Dryden, Limberham, ii. 1.

Come, fifty pounds here; *down with your dust*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

Dust and ashes. See *ash*[2]. — **Founders' dust.** See *founder*[2]. — **Metallic dust,** powdered oxids or filings of metals, used for giving a metallic luster to wall-papers, lacquered ware, etc. The metal-powders are washed, treated with chemicals, and heated, to obtain a variety of colors. — **To beat the dust.** See *beat*[1]. — **To bite the dust.** See *bite*. — **To kick up a dust,** to make a row; cause tumult or uproar. [Colloq.] — **To make one take the dust,** in *driving*, to pass one on the road so as to throw the dust back toward him; beat one in a race. — **To raise a dust.** (*a*) To cause a cloud of dust to rise, as a fast-driven carriage, a gust of wind, etc. (*b*) To make confusion or disturbance; get up a dispute; create discord or angry discussion. [Colloq.]

The Bishop saw there was small reason to *raise* such a *dust* out of a few indiscreet words.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 61.

By the help of these [men], they were able to *raise a dust* and make a noise; to form a party, and set themselves at the head of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

To throw dust in or **into one's eyes,** to mislead, confuse, or dupe one.

This is certainly the *dust* of Gold which you have *thrown in* the good Man's *Eyes*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 1.

dust[1] (dust), *v. t.* [< ME. *dusten*, intr., rise as dust, = Icel. *dusta* = Norw. *dusta*, tr., dust, sprinkle with dust, = Dan. *dyste*, sprinkle; from the noun.] **1.** To free from dust; brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from: as, to *dust* a table, floor, or room.

Let me *dust* yo' a bit, William. Yo've been leaning against some whitewash, a'll be bound.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

2. To sprinkle with dust, or with something in the form of dust: as, to *dust* a cake with fine sugar; to *dust* a surface with white or yellow.

Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is *dusted* with motes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 52.

Insects in seeking the nectar would get *dusted* with pollen, and would certainly often transport it from one flower to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

To dust one, to make one take the dust (which see, under *dust*, *n.*). — **To dust one's jacket,** to give one a drubbing; beat one as if for freeing him from dust, or so as to raise a dust.

dust[2] (dust), *v.* [< ME. *dusten*, *desten*, throw, hurl, intr. rush, comp. *adusten*, throw (a different word from *dusshen*, throw down, dash: see *dush*), appar. of Scand. origin: < Icel. *dusta*, beat; cf. *dustera*, tilt, fight (Haldorsen, Cleasby), *dust*, a blow (Haldorsen), = Sw. *dust* = Dan. *dyst*, a tilt, bout, fight, = MLG. *dust* (*zdust*, *sust*), a tilt, a dance. Prob. allied to *douse*[2], beat (see *douse*[2]). Hitherto confused by a natural figure with *dust*[1], from which, in def. I., 2, and II., it cannot now be entirely separated. It is possible that the two words are ult. connected. Cf. Gr. *κονίειν*, tr. cover with dust, intr. run (as horses or men), or march (as an army), making a dust in the act, i. e., 'dust.'] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To throw; hurl.

This milde meiden . . . toc [took] him bi the ateliche [grisly] top, ant hef him up ant *duste* him adunriht [downright] to ther [the] eorthe.
St. Margherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 12.

He iss Godd self, that *duste* death under him.
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 1093.

2. To strike; beat.

An engel *duste* hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to clateren. *Legend of St. Katherine*, l. 2025.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . if . . . she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . vertue. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

II. *intrans.* To run; leave hastily; scuttle; get out: as, to get up and *dust*; come, *dust* out of here. [Colloq. or slang.]

Vrgan lepe vnfain
Ouer the bregge [bridge] he *deste*.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 9 (Minstrelsy, ed. Scott, V.).

dust-ball (dust'bâl), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball is sometimes formed in the intestinal canal, owing to over-feeding with the dust of corn or barley. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

dust-bin (dust'bin), *n.* A covered receptacle for the accumulated dust, ashes, and rubbish of a dwelling, usually placed in a cellar or in a yard. [Eng.]

Villages, with their rows of hovels sandwiched in between rows of *dustbins*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 128.

dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut. Also *dust*.

dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush made of feathers, fine bristles, tissue-paper, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, framed pictures, etc.

dust-cart (dust'kärt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust, refuse, and rubbish from the streets. [Eng.]

dust-chamber (dust'chām'bėr), *n.* An inclosed flue or chamber filled with deflectors, in which the products of combustion from an ore-roasting furnace are allowed to settle, the heavier and more valuable portions being left in the dust-chamber, and the volatile portions passing out through the chimney or other escape.

dust-collar (dust'kol'ăr), *n.* A grooved ring or flange placed between the hub of a wheel and the journal, to hold a dust-guard and keep the axle-box clean.

duster (dus'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who dusts. — **2.** That which is used in dusting or removing dust, as a piece of cloth or a brush. A kind of cloth especially for use in the form of dusters is made of cotton, or of linen and cotton, generally twilled, woven plain or with a checked pattern, and sold by the yard, and also in separate squares, like handkerchiefs.

We were taught to play the good housewife in the kitchen and the pantry, and were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the *duster*.
Watts, Education of Children and Youth, § viii.

3. A fine sieve. — **4.** A machine for sifting dry poisons upon plants, to destroy insects. *E. H. Knight.* — **5.** A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in traveling.

With February came the Carnival. . . . Hawthorne . . . accepted its liberties . . . with great good humor. He used to stroll along the streets, with a linen *duster* over his black coat.
J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne, II. v.

Set duster, a long broom, hearth-brush, or any dusting-brush.

dust-guard (dust'gärd), *n.* A thin piece of wood, leather, or fabric fitted to a journal-box to exclude dust from the axle and bearings, and to prevent the escape of the oil and waste from the box.

The *dust-guard* is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. *Engineer*, LXV. 297.

dust-hole (dust'hōl), *n.* A dust-bin.

Our *dusthole* ain't been hemptied this week, so all the stuff is running into the sile.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 80.

dustiness (dus'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

dusting-colors (dus'ting-kul'ǫrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. Ultramarine blue and gold bronzes are common dusting-colors, and by this treatment show greater depth or brilliancy of color than when mixed with the varnish as a printing-ink.

dustless (dust'les), *a.* [< *dust*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dust.

A *dustless* path led to the door.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

dust-louse (dust'lous), *n.* An insect of the genus *Psocus* or family *Psocidæ*.

dustman (dust'man), *n.*; pl. *dustmen* (-men). **1.** One whose employment is the removal of dust, rubbish, or garbage. — **2.** The genius of sleep in popular sayings and folklore: so named because the winking and eye-rubbing of a sleepy child are as if he had dust in his eyes. — **Running** or **flying dustman,** a man who removed dust from dust-holes, without leave or license, for the sake of what he could pick out of it. [Eng.]

At Marlborough Street one day early in November, 1837, two of the once celebrated fraternity known as "*flying dustmen*" were charged with having emptied a dust-hole in Frith Street, without leave or license of the contractor. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, pp. 78, 79.

dustoori (dus-tō'ri), *n.* Same as *dasturi*.

dust-pan (dust'pan), *n.* A utensil for collecting and removing dust brushed from the floor, furniture, etc.

dust-point† (dust'point), *n.* A boys' game in which stones were thrown at 'points' laid in a heap of dust.

At *dust-point* or at quoits.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

Then let him be more manly; for he looks
Like a great school-boy that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

dust-prig (dust'prig), *n.* A dust-hole thief; one who filched from dust-bins. [Eng.]

The days of "dusting on the sly" seem to be rapidly passing away. The transportation of the renowned Bob Bonner, first of *dust-prigs*, added to the great fall in breeze, have caused this consummation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-prigging (dust'prig'ing), *n.* Filching or stealing from dust-bins. [Eng.]

In the palmy days of *dust-prigging*, [men] fearlessly encountered the perils of Tothill Fields and the treadmill in pursuit of their unlawful vocation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-shot (dust'shot), *n.* The smallest size of shot. Also called *mustard-seed*.

Mustard-seed or *dust-shot*, as it is variously called.
Coues.

dust-storm (dust'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as on one of the great deserts of Africa or Asia.

dustuck, dustuk (dus'tuk), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *dastak*, a passport, permit, < Hind. *dast*, < Pers. *dast*, the hand.] In India, a pass or permit; now in northern India, a notice of the revenue demand served on a defaulter. *Yule and Burnell.*

dust-whirl (dust'hwėrl), *n.* A whirl of dust, made by an eddy of wind.

In defining this phenomenon [the whirlwind] it will be best perhaps that you should be asked to recall the occurrence, on any warm day, of the formation of a *dust-whirl* as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.

★ **dusty** (dus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *dusty*, *dusti*, < AS. *dystig*, dusty, < *dust*, dust: see *dust*[1] and *-y*[1].] **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; clouded with dust: as, a *dusty* road; *dusty* matter; *dusty* windows.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

The house thro' all the level shines,
Close-latticed to the brooding heat,
And silent in its *dusty* vines.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Nothing ever gave me such a poignant sense of death and *dusty* oblivion as those crumbling tombs overshadowing the clamorous and turbulent life on the hillside.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

2. Like dust: of the hue of dust; clouded: as, a *dusty* white or red. — **3.** Covered with minute, dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. *Westwood.*

dusty-foot (dus'ti-fůt), *n.* Same as *piepoudre*.

dusty-miller (dus'ti-mil'ėr), *n.* **1.** The auricula, *Primula Auricula*: so called from the white mealiness upon the leaves. — **2.** *Senecio maritimus*, often called *S. Cineraria*, a white tomentose foliage-plant common in cultivation.

Dutch (duch), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Dutche*, *Doutche*, *Duche*; < ME. *Dutche*, *Duche* (Hollandish or German), < MD. *duytsch* (OD. *dietisc*), D. *duitsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoogduitsch*, High Dutch, German), = MLG. *dudesch*, LG. *düdesk* = OS. *thiudisk* = OHG. *diutisk*, MHG. *diutisch*, *diutsch*, *diusch*, *tiutisch*, *tiutsch*, *tiusch*, MG. *dudesch*, *dutisch*, *tutisch*, G. *deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = Icel. *Thýthverskr*, *thýtherskr*, *thýeskr* (perverted forms), later and mod. Icel. *thýzkr* = Sw. *tysk* = Dan. *tydsk* (the Scand.

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forms after G.) (ML. *theodiscus, theotiscus*, first in the 9th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **thiudisks* (in adv. *thiudiskō*, translating Gr. *ἐθνικῶς*, adv. of *ἐθνικός*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theódisc*, n., a language, < Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *theód* = OS. *thiod, thioda, theoda* = OFries. *thiade* = OD. *diet* = OHG. *diota, diot*, MHG. *diet*, people, = Icel. *thjōdh*, nation, = Lett. *tauta*, people, nation, = Lith. *tautà*, country, = Ir. *tūath*, people, = Oscan *touto*, people (cf. *meddix tuticus* (Livy), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *meddix, medix*, a magistrate); cf. Skt. √ *tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diot*, etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Theódric*, G. *Dietrich*, D. *Dierrijk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically — **2.** Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish: formerly called specifically *Low Dutch*.

> Light pretexts drew me; sometimes a *Dutch* love
> For tulips. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction, courage, defense*, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch*. — **Dutch auction**, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction. — **Dutch bargain.** See *bargain*. — **Dutch bricks.** See *brick*[2]. — **Dutch cheese.** See *cheese*[1]. — **Dutch clover.** See II., 7. — **Dutch collar**, a horse-collar. — **Dutch concert.** See *concert*. — **Dutch courage**, artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

> Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow *Dutch courage*, since thine English is oozed away.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xi.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins german*. — **Dutch defense**, a sham defense.

> I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, ix. 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*[1]. — **Dutch gleek**, drink: a jocular allusion to the game of gleek: as if tippling were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares.*

> Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withal.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal*. — **Dutch lace**, a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants. — **Dutch leaf.** See *Dutch metal*. — **Dutch liquid** (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichlorid ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), formed by mixing ethylene or olefiant gas and chlorin. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral. — **Dutch metal**, one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf-gold*. It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding. — **Dutch myrtle, oven, pink.** See the nouns. — **Dutch pins.** See *pin*. — **Dutch roller, rush.** See the nouns. — **Dutch school**, the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school. — **Dutch syrup.** See the extract.

> A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.
> *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 217.

Dutch talent (*naut.*), any piece of nautical work which, while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style: defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity." — **Dutch tile.** See *tile*. — **Dutch white.** See *white*. — **Dutch wife**, an open frame of ratan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed. — **To talk like a Dutch uncle**, to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and unsparing frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

> Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, *talking* to them *like a Dutch uncle* (I wonder what that expression means) about their cruelty.
> *Helps*, Animals and their Masters, p. 131.

II. *n.* **1.** The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically — **2.** The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch*: used as a plural. — **3.** The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch*: used as a plural.

> Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains. *Fuller.*

4†. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6. — **5.** The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch*. — **6.** The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch*. — **7**†. The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*: an abbreviation of *Dutch clover*. — **8.** [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape. — **Pennsylvania Dutch**, a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania. — **To beat the Dutch**, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That *beats the Dutch*." [Colloq., northern U. S.]

dutch (duch), *v. t.* [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quills were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch*, *a.*] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

dutchess†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchess*.

Dutchman (duch'man), *n.*; pl. *Dutchmen* (-men). ★**1.** A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

> The *Dutch man* who sold him this Vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho they might wink at it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 111.

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint. — **Flying Dutchman.** (*a*) A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head-winds, till the day of judgment. Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes hails vessels with the request that they will take letters home for him. (*b*) The ship commanded by this captain. — **Harry Dutchman**, ★the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [Local, Eng.]

Dutchman's-breeches (duch'manz-brich'ez), *n.* The plant *Bikukulla Cucullaria*: so called from its broadly two-spurred flowers. [U. S.]

Dutchman's-laudanum (duch'manz-lâ'danum), *n.* Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (duch'manz-pīp), *n.* The plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See cut under *Aristolochia*. [U. S.]

dutchyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchy*.

duteous (dū'tē-us), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ous* (cf. *beauteous*, < *beauty* + *-ous*).] **1.** Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [Rare.]

> As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress
> As badness would desire. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind.
> *Dryden*, On a Lady who Died at Bath.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [Rare.]

> With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
> With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.
>
> My ways and wishes, looks and thoughts, she knows,
> And *duteous* care by close attention shows.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 52.

duteously (dū'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a duteous manner.

duteousness (dū'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being duteous.

> If piety goes before, whatever *duteousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

dutiable (dū'ti-a-bl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-able*.] Subject to a customs duty: as, *dutiable* goods.

dutied (dū'tid), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ed*[2].] Subjected to duties or customs. [U. S., and rare.]

> Breadstuff is *dutied* so high in the market of Great Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.
> *Ames*, Works, II. 13.

dutiful (dū'ti-fûl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ful*.] **1.** Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

> The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most *dutiful* and loving Wife that ever Prince had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.
>
> Though never exceptionally *dutiful* in his filial relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful* attentions.

> There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to live in obedience unto them.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

dutifully (dū'ti-fûl-i), *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

> I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother's ill humour. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 367.

dutifulness (dū'ti-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dutiful; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

> At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelym welcom'd him, tendering unto him all manner of *Dutifulness* and Service. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 350.
>
> Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

duty (dū'ti), *n.*; pl. *duties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *dutie, duetie, dewty, dewtie*, < ME. *duete, duetee, deute, dewtee*, etc., < *due, dewe*, due, + *-te, -ty*, formed after such words as *bewte*, beauty, etc.: see *due*[1] and *-ty*.] **1.** Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

> It doth not stand with the *duty* which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.
>
> Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other *duties*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.
>
> In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a *duty*, and the assertion of personal freedom a crime.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 265.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when *duty* calls, one must obey.

> For the parents iniurie was reuenged, and the *duetie* of nature performed or satisfied by the childe.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.
>
> I taught my wife her *duty*, made her see
> What it behoved her see and say and do,
> Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 227.
>
> O hard, when love and *duty* clash!
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of *duty* furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.
>
> *Duty* to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 69.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

> Every subject's *duty* is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

> They both attone
> Did *dewty* to their Lady, as became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 28.
>
> There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Winchelsea do their *duties* to him, in like sort.
> *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 27).
>
> I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the first [copy] for a testimony of that *duty* which I owe to your love. *Donne*, Letters xiv.
>
> He craved so ~or news of Sylvia, . . . even though it was only that she sent her *duty* to him.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business, or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on *duty*; the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

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Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole *duty* of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty*. *Hallam.*

6. In *mech.*, the number of foot-pounds of work done per hundred pounds of fuel consumed: as, the *duty* of a steam-engine in pumping water.—7†. That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses smale
And was a theef, right swiche a theef was he,
His master hadde but half his *duetee*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6934.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to pale his schoolemaister's *duetie*.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 369.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed *duty* to the Priest and Clerk *Rubric in Marriage* (1552).

Do thy duty, and have thy *duty*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost; excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp *duty* of Great Britain; the legacy *duty*; the *duties* on sugar; ad valorem and specific *duties*.

To dames discreet, the *duties* yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hyson he convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, I. 55.

The word *duties* is often used as synonymous with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandise which are exported or imported. In this sense, *duties* are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to *duties* on goods and merchandise which are imported from abroad. *Andrews*, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Ainage duties. See *ainage*.—**Breach of duty.** See *breach*.—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty* (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties†.** See *mail*[3].—**To do duty for.** See *do*[1].=**Syn. 8.** *Custom, Excise*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

duty-free (dū'ti-frē), *a.* Free from tax or duty.

duumvir (dū-um'vėr), *n.*; pl. *duumviri*, *duumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duoviri* (sing. *duovir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = E. *two*; *viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir*, *decemvir*.] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumviracy (dū-um'vi-rā-si), *n.* [< *duumvirate*: see *-acy*.] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *Duumviracy*.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 438.

duumviral (dū-um'vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *duumviral* = It. *duumvirale*, < L. *duumviralis*, < *duumvir*: see *duumvir* and *-al*.] Pertaining to Roman duumviri, or to a duumvirate.

duumvirate (dū-um'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *duumvirat* = Sp. *duunvirato* = Pg. *duumvirato* = It. *duumvirato*, < L. *duumviratus*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-ate*[3].] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *duumvir*.

duvet (dū-vā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or eider-down.

dux (duks), *n.*; pl. *duces* (dū'sēz). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*[1].] 1. A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *music*, the subject or theme of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, duykerbok (dī'kėr, -bok), *n.* [< D. *duiker*, = E. *ducker*, + *bok* = E. *buck*.] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalophus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalophus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

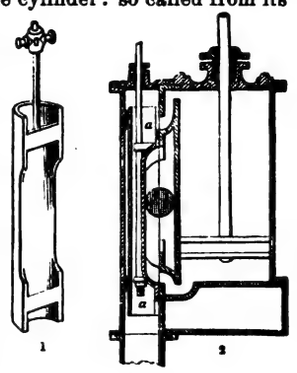
duyong, *n.* Same as *dugong*.

duzine, *n.* [< D. *dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen*.] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV. 55.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē'valv), *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its section resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at *a a*, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and passages.



D-valve.

dwale (dwāl), *n.* [< ME. *dwale*, *dwole*, error, delusion, also, in later use, *dwale*, a sleeping-potion, deadly nightshade, < AS. *dwola* (rarely *dwala*), *ge-dwola*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. D. *dwaal-* (in comp.), delusion, = OHG. *twāla*, MHG. *twāle*, delay; Icel. *dvali*, sleep, lethargy (Haldorsen), *dvala*, also *dvöl*, pl. *dvalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; Sw. *dvala*, a trance, ecstasy, = Dan. *dvale*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dvale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dvale-bær*, mandrake): words variously formed and connected with AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, *dol* (= Goth. *dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*[1]), and with the secondary verbs AS. *dwelian*, mislead, intr. err, *dwellan*, hinder, mislead, *dwelian*, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale*, *v.*, *dwalm*.] 1†. Error; delusion.

The Goddes lamb than clenge sale
This wreched werld fra sinful *duale*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 12840.

2†. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.

To bedde geth Aleyn, and also Jon,
Ther nas no more, hem needede no *dwale*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.

The frere with hus fisik this folke hath enchaunted,
And doth men drynke *dwale* that men dredeth no synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 56.

4. In *her.*, a sable of black color.—**Deadly dwale**, the *Acnistus arborescens*, a small solanaceous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwaled*, ppr. *dwaling*. [See *dwell*.] To mutter deliriously. *Dunglison.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, dwaum (dwäm, dwâm), *n.* [Sc., also written *dualm*, *dwam*; < ME. **dwolme*, < AS. *dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. OS. *dwalm*, delusion, = OHG. *twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwelan*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwell*, *dwale*, and *dull*[1].] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

Hir Majestie . . . this nicht has had sum *dwaumes* of swooning.
Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some *dwaum*." *Jamieson.*

dwang (dwang), *n.* A strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwârf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dwarf*, *dwerf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in LG. below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel ME. *dwerowe*, *dwerwe* (mod. E. as if **dwarrow*; cf. *arrow*, *barrow*, etc.), < *dwergh*, *dwerk* (whence also mod. dial. *durgan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < AS. *dweorg*, *dweorh*, a dwarf (def. 1), = D. *dwerg*, a dwarf, = MLG. *dwerch*, *dwarch*, *dwark* = LG. *dwarf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = OHG. *twerg*, MHG. *twerc*, *querch*, *zwerch*, G. *zwerg*, a dwarf, = Icel. *dvergr* = Sw. and Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in Scand., and may be the orig. sense.] **I.** *n.* 1. A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfishness is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen; and the ancient Romans practised methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Zacheus the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre, for to see oure Lord; be cause he was so litille, he myghte not seen him for the peple.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

Behind her farre away a *Dwarfe* did lag,
That lasie seemd, in being ever last.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
The Baron's *Dwarf* his courser held.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 31.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—3. In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. *a.* Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a *dwarf* palm; *dwarf* trees. Among gardeners *dwarf* is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from riders or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a *dwarf* door, leading by breakneck stairs to a pigeon-hole.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 92.

Many of the *dwarf* bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but safeties.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 28.

Similar to it [*B. Aquifolium*], but different in foliage and *dwarfer* in growth, is B. repens.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, bilberry, cherry, etc. See the nouns.—**Dwarf dove**, a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See cut under *ground-dove*.—**Dwarf lemur**, a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male**, in algæ of the group *Œdogonieæ*, a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oögonium from a peculiar zoöspore, and producing antherozoöids.—**Dwarf quail**, a small quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *E. sinensis*.—**Dwarf snake**, a serpent of the family *Calamariidæ* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-distensible jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs. There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush**, a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nanus*.—**Dwarf wall**, specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joists under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwârf), *v.* [< *dwarf*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, *dwarfed* and mutilated.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to *dwarf* the soundest mind.
Dr. Ray, in Huxley and Youmans' Physiol., § 508.

The window heads have been *dwarfed* down to mere framings for masks.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may *dwarf* a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 331.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral *dwarfs* the houses around it.

The larger love
That *dwarfs* the petty love of one to one.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and *dwarfs* an age to an hour. *Emerson*, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness
Which, only to thyself unjust,
So overprized the work of others,
And *dwarfed* thy own with self-distrust?
Whittier, A Memorial, M. A. C.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it *dwarfed*. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to *dwarf*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwâr'fish), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive: as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub.—2. Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwâr'fish-li), *adv.* Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not *dwarfishly* and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwâr'fish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this *dwarfishness* produced by great abstraction of heat; showing that, food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 247.

dwarfling (dwârf'ling), *n.* [< *dwarf* + dim. *-ling*[1].] A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

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When the *Dwarfling* did perceiue me, . . .
Skipt he soone into a corner.
Sylvester, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarfy (dwâr'fi), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-y*[1].] Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are joys.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 65.

dwaum, *n.* See *dwalm*.

dwell (dwel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelled*, more usually *dwelt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [< ME. *dwellen* (pret. *dwellede*, *dwelede*, *dwelde*, *dwalde*, *dwelte*, *dwelt*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; < AS. (*a*) *dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (*b*) *dwelian* (also in comp. *gedwelian* and *ādwelian*) (pret. *dwelede*, *dwelode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (*c*) *dwelian* (pret. *dwelode*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (*d*) *dwolian*, rarely *dwalian*, comp. *gedwolian*, intr., err, wander; = D. *dwalen*, err, = MLG. *dwelen*, *dwalen*, err, be foolish, LG. *dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = OS. *bi-dwelian*, hinder, delay, = OHG. *twaljan*, *twellan*, MHG. *twellen*, *twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = Icel. *dvelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, refl. *dveljask*, stay, make a stay, = Sw. *dväljas*, intr., dwell, = Dan. *dvæle*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan* (pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *gedwolen*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring), = OS. *for-dwelan*, neglect, = OHG. *ar-twelan*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twelan*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *dwals*, stupid, foolish, etc.: see *dull*[1]); prob. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked. See *dwale*, *dull*[1], *dolt*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng *dwelle* her,
For ihc was sent as Messager.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Sertes, ich haue wonder
Where my dougter to-day *dwelles* thus longe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1989.

Yat qwat broyer or syster be ded of yis gylde, ye aldyrman and alle ye gylde breyeryn and systers schullyn be redi to bere hym to ye chyrche, and offyrryn as it aforne seyde, and *dwelle* yer tylle ye messe be don, and be beryid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Go, and let
The old men of the city, ere they die,
Kiss thee, the matrons *dwell* about thy neck.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that Desert *duellyn* manye of Arrabyenes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem. Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to *dwell* for ever in the grove.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 135.

And Virtue cannot *dwell* with slaves, nor reign
O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.
Bryant, The Ages.

3†. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was *dwellynge* somtyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men clept him Gatholonabes; and he was fulle of Cauteles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 277.

To dwell on or **upon.** (*a*) To keep the attention fixed on; regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance *dwelling on* his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

The mind must abide and *dwell upon* things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

Do you not, for instance, *dwell on* the thought of wealth and splendour till you covet these temporal blessings?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they *dwelt*
Deep-tranced *on* hers. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness: as, to *dwell on* a note in music; to *dwell upon* a subject.

But I shall not *dwell upon* speculations so abstracted as this. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

I must not *dwell on* that defeat of fame.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home; enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 Ki. iv. 25. = **Syn. 2.** *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

II.† *trans.* 1. To inhabit.

We sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,
To town or village. *Milton*, P. R., i. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
His Spirit within them. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 487.

dwell (dwel), *n.* [< *dwell*, *v.*] In *printing*, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dweller (dwel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dwellere*, < *dwellen*, dwell: see *dwell*, *v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the *dwellers* at Jerusalem.
Acts i. 19.

Dweller in yon dungeon dark.
Burns, Ode on Mrs. Oswald.

Dweller on the threshold, in *occultism*, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Bulwer.*

dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dwelling*, *duelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] 1†. Delay. *Chaucer.*—2†. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore euery man bithinke him weel
How litil while is his *dwellynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte maie, by my clothing,
Wete with what folke is my *dwelling*.
Rom. of the Rose.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Dan. iv. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your *dwelling*, your names? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a neat white *dwelling* on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 350.

dwelling-house (dwel'ing-hous), *n.* A house occupied or intended to be occupied as a residence.

One Messuage or *Dwellinge-house*, called the Viccaredge house. *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, I. 13.

dwelling-place (dwel'ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *dwellynge place.*] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thei . . . hav not here a *dwellynge place* for evere.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 197.

There, where seynt Kateryne was buryed, is nouther Chirche ne Chapelle, ne other *duellynge place*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made, not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very *dwelling-place* of foul spirits. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we scarce stay to bait,
We call our *Dwelling-place*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 1.

dwelt (dwelt). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [Freq. (for **dwinle*) of ME. *dwinen*, waste away, dwine: see *dwine*.] 1. To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away: with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to*, *in*, or *into* before the effect or result: as, the body *dwindles by* pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles from* waste; an object *dwindles in* size as it recedes from view; *from* its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled to* a skeleton.

Weary sev'n nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

By a natural and constant transfer, the one [estate] had been extended; the other had *dwindled to* nothing.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branchiæ *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality.

Religious societies . . . are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

The flattery of his friends began to *dwindle* into simple approbation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, liii.

= **Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, etc. (see *decrease*); attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindle† (dwin'dl), *n.* [< *dwindle*, *v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity. *Johnson*, Milton.

dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* [< *dwindle* + *-ment*.] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, i.

dwine (dwīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwined*, ppr. *dwining*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *dwinen*, < AS. *dwīnan*, pine away, dwindle, = MD. *dwynen* = LG. *dwinen* = Icel. *dvīna*, *dvina*, *dvena* = Sw. *tvina*, pine away, languish; cf. Dan. *tvine*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle*.] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Duelfulli sche *dwined a-waie* bothe dayes & nigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 578.

Mi loue euere wexinge be,
So that y neuere *dwynne*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just *dwined away*, and we hadn't taken but one whale before our captain died, and first mate took th' command. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, lx.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight*, *d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight*.

dyad (dī'ad), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < Gr. *δυάς* (*δυαδ-*), the number two, < *δύο* = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 876.

2. In *chem.*, an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H_2O (water), where one atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In *morphology*, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad*.—4. In *math.*, an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—**Pythagorean dyad**, the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. *a.* Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (dī'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a triad. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

dyadic (dī-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *dyad* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a *dyadic* metal.—2. In *Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a *dyadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a *dyadic* poem.—**Dyadic arithmetic.** Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*).—**Dyadic disyntheme**, any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.—**Dyadic syntheme**, a similar combination in which each element occurs only once.

Also *dyad*, *duadic*.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a sum of dyads. See *dyad*.—2. The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two.—**Complete dyadic.** See *complete*.—**Conjugate dyadics.** See *conjugate*.—**Cyclic dyadic**, a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal idemfactor.—**Linear dyadic**, a dyadic reducible to a dyad.—**Planar dyadic**, a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads.—**Shearing dyadic**, a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear.—**Uniplanar dyadic**, a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (dī'ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dayak*, *Dayakker*.

dyakis-dodecahedron (dī'a-kis-dō'dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [< Gr. *δνάκις*, twice, + *δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodecahedron: see *dodecahedron*.] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakisdodecahedron*, bounded by twenty-four trapezoids with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 355.

dyarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *δυαρχία*, dyarchy, < *δύο*, two, + *ἀρχειν*, rule, govern.] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Dyarchy*, given by Dr. Mommsen to the Constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.
The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 128.

Dyas (dī'as), *n.* [NL. use of LL. *dyas*, the number two: see *dyad*.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (dī-as'ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύο*, = E. two, + *ἀστήρ* = E. *star*.] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from caryocinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

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dye[1] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dyed*, ppr. *dyeing*. [Formerly also *die;* < ME. *dyen, dien, deyen,* < AS. *dedgian, dēgian,* dye, color, < *deág, deáh,* a dye, color, < **deágan,* a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deóg,* dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge,* < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *deáw,* E. *dew,* and so to E. *dag*[1], dew, and *deg,* moisten, sprinkle: see *dew*[1].] 1. To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required; but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it.

2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

> I cannot rest
> Until the white rose that I wear be *dyed*
> Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

> Mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
> An' *dyit* thi grund wi theire bleid.
> *Battle of Corichie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

> Their [maidens'] cheekes were *died* with vermilion.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

> Over the front door trailed a luxuriant woodbine, now *dyed* by the frosts into a dark claret.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*[1].—**To dye scarlet**†, to drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.

dye[1] (dī), *n.* [< ME. **deye,* **deghe* (not found), < AS. *deág, deáh,* a dye, color: see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.] 1. Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor.

> A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor: a *die* of soveraign estimation. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

> And creeping shrubs of thousand *dyes*
> Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

dye[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*[1].

dye[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*[3].

> You shall no more deal with the hollow *dye*
> Or the frail card. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

dye-bath (dī'bȧth), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

> Oxalic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing *dye-baths*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 708.

dye-beck (dī'bek), *n.* Same as *dye-bath.*

> The *dye-beck* consists of alizarin and tannin.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 915.

dye-house[1] (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house[2] (dī'hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dey-house.*] A milk-house or dairy. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dye*[1], *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī'pot), *n.* A dye-vat.

> There were clothes there which were to receive different colors. All these Jesus threw into one *dye-pot*, . . . and taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
> *Stowe*, Origin of the Books of the Bible, p. 222.

dyer (dī'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyere, diere, deyer,* < *dyen,* etc., dye: see *dye*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

> Almost . . . my nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the *dyer's* hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, tin tetrachlorid, known in commerce as oxymuriate of tin ($SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$). It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī'ėrz-bröm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria,* used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed.*

dyer's-greenweed (dī'ėrz-grēn'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom.*

dyer's-moss (dī'ėrz-môs), *n.* The lichen *Roccella tinctoria.* Same as *archil,* 2.

dyer's-weed (dī'ėrz-wēd), *n.* The woad, weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola,* affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī'stėr), *n.* [< *dye*[1] + *-ster.*] A dyer. [Scotch.]

dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* The Clinton red hematite iron-ore of Tennessee, used occasionally in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestone ore,** an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *fossil, dyestone fossil, flaxseed,* and *Clinton ore.*

See *Clinton ore,* under *ore.*

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* In *com.,* any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyeware.*

dye-trial (dī'trī'al), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

> Never less than two *dye-trials* should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new colouring matter, the other with a colouring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 57.

dye-vat (dī'vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī'wār), *n.* Same as *dyestuff.*

> The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other *dye-ware*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 354.

dyeweed (dī'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom.*

dyewood (dī'wůd), *n.* Any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-works (dī'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *δύ(ναμις),* power, + *γω(νία),* angle, + *γράμμα,* anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dygogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or fixed on the ship.

dying (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *die*[1], *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

> Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. 2 Cor. iv. 10.

dying (dī'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *dyinge, diyng,* with older term. *diend, diand,* etc.; ppr. of *die*[1], *v.* In some uses, as *dying* hour, *dying* bed, etc. (defs. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] 1. Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

> The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
> . . . and *dying* men did groan. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

> I preached as never sure to preach again,
> And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
> *Baxter*, Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

> That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

> Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
> *Tennyson*, Lockaley Hall.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

> I do prophesy the election lights
> On Fortinbras; he has my *dying* voice.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> Sir, let me speak next,
> And let my *dying* words be better with you
> Than my dull living actions.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

> He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dying* day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration.*

dyingly (dī'ing-li), *adv.* In a dying or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

> Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness;* you see that picture, Foible—a swimmingness in the eyes.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike.*

dykehopper (dīk'hop'ėr), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe. Swainson.* [Local, Eng. (Stirling).]

dynactinometer (dī-nak-ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δύν(αμις),* power, + *ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-),* a ray, + *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī'na-gráf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph,* q. v.] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power (and consumption of coal and water) used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alinement, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph.*

dynam (dī'nam), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις,* power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *δύνασθαι,* be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] 1. A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—2. A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dyname.*

Dynamene (dī-nam'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυναμένη,* fem. of *δυνάμενος,* ppr. of *δύνασθαι,* be able (> *δύναμις,* power): see *dynam.*] 1. A genus of anomurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidæ.*—2. A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidæ. D. pumila* is an example.—3. A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys. Stephens.* [Not in use.]—4. A genus of isopods, of the family *Sphæromidæ.*—5. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (dī-nam'e-tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer,* which is differently applied: see *dynamometer.*] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (dī-na-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *dynameter* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to a dynameter.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δυναμικός,* powerful, efficacious, < *δύναμις,* power: see *dynam.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static.*—2. Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—3. Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

> The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. viii.

> Action is *dynamic* existence.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 482.

> They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

4. In the *Kantian philos.,* relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category,** in the *Kantian philos.,* a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity,** current electricity. See *electricity.*—**Dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent.*—**Dynamic geology,** that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology.*—**Dynamic head.** See *head.*—**Dynamic murmurs,** cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or stenosis, but by anemia or an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations,** causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis,** in the *Kantian philos.,* a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

> When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamical,* for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion,* all the predicates of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature.** (*a*) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (*b*) The doctrine that some

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other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe.—**Dynamic theory of the soul**, the metaphysical doctrine that the soul consists in an action or tendency to action, and not in an existence at rest.—**Dynamic theory of the tides**, a theory of the tides in which the general form of the formulas is determined from the solution of a problem in dynamics, the values of the coefficients of the different terms being then altered to suit the observations: opposed to the *statical theory*, which first supposes the sea to be in equilibrium under the forces to which it is subjected, and then modifies the epoch to suit the observations.—**Dynamic viscosity.** See *viscosity*.

II. *n.* 1. A moral force; an efficient incentive.

We hope and pray that it may act as a spiritual *dynamic* on the churches and upon all the benevolent in our land. *Missionary Herald*, Nov., 1879.

2. The science of motions and in particular of dependence upon their applied forces; ★dynamics.

dynamical (dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* Same as *dynamic*.

The *dynamical* theory [of the tides]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 355.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.

dynamically (dī-nam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dynamic manner; as regards dynamics.

Dynamically, the only difference between carbonate of ammonia and protoplasm which can be called fundamental, is the greater molecular complexity and consequent ★instability of the latter. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 433.

dynamics (dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dynamic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *dynamice*, dynamics, < Gr. *δυναμική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), fem. of *δυναμικός*, dynamic.] 1. The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptation), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

The science of motion is divided into two parts: the accurate description of motion, and the investigation of the circumstances under which particular motions take place. . . . That part of the science which tells us about the circumstances under which particular motions take place is called *dynamics*. . . . *Dynamics* are again divided into two branches: the study of those circumstances under which it is possible for a body to remain at rest is called statics, and the study of the circumstances of actual motion is called kinetics. *W. K. Clifford.*

[What is here called *kinetics* has until recently been called *dynamics*.]

The hope of science at the present day is to express all phenomena in symbols of *Dynamics*. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 283.

2. The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics or of Social *Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. x. § 5.

These are then appropriately followed by the *dynamics* of the subject, or the institution in action in many grave controversies and many acute crises of history. *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 418.

Dynamics of music, the science of the variation and contrast of force or loudness in musical sounds.—**Geological dynamics**, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents or forces that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.—**Rigid dynamics**, the dynamics of rigid bodies, in which only ordinary differential equations occur.

dynamism (dī'na-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(*a*) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (*b*) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (*c*) to the doctrine of Tait that mechanical energy is substance; and (*d*) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure *dynamism*? *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than Materialism as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium ★of forces. *J. M. Rigg*, Mind, XII. 557.

dynamist (dī'na-mist), *n.* [As *dynam-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in dynamism.

Thus I admit, with the pure *dynamist*, that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifestations of matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds of air. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 803.

dynamistic (dī-na-mis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of monarchianism—the *dynamistic* and the modalistic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

dynamitard (dī'na-mi-tärd'), *n.* [< F. *dynamitard*; as *dynamite* + *-ard*.] Same as *dynamiter*.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law; and even that will be no defence against the attacks of *dynamitards* by whom we may be struck at home. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 411.

The associate guild of assassins—the nihilist and the *dynamitard*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVIII. 344.

dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*[2].] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quietly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 20 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a percussion fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamited*, ppr. *dynamiting*. [< *dynamite*, *n.*] 1. To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Pretoria had caused a rumor to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were *dynamited*, and this deterred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not *dynamited* at all. *Athenæum*, No. 3016, p. 201.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been *dynamited*, and upon its ruins a socialistic republic established. *Science*, X. 92.

His [Prince Alexander's of Bulgaria] people . . . are not at all inclined to *dynamite* him, which is more than can be said for the Czar. *Times* (London), April 26, 1886.

dynamite-gun (dī'na-mīt-gun), *n.* A gun for propelling shell charged with dynamite, guncotton, or other high explosive, by means of compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (dī'na-mī-tėr), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-er*[1].] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically, a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification could absolve the *dynamiter* from the eternal consequences of his own infernal deeds. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 387.

The recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of . . . *dynamiters*. *The American*, VII. 93.

Dynamiters subventioned by Parisian fanatics were to appear in Metz. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 421.

dynamitical (dī-na-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *dynamite* + *-ical*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

Like certain *dynamitical* critics, he is satisfied with destruction, and his attitude towards constitutional formulæ is not unlike that of the *dynamitical* critic towards Constitutions—British and other. *Nature*, XXXIV. 25.

dynamitically (dī-na-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, *dynamitically* to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 17, 1887.

dynamiting (dī'na-mī-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dynamite*, *v.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is, whether the law permits *dynamiting*, or whether it will stop *dynamiting* at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 426.

dynamitism (dī'na-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

Unqualified repudiation of assassination and *dynamitism*. *The American*, VI. 36.

dynamization (dī'na-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dynamize* + *-ation*.] 1. Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny: as, *dynamization* of nerve-force.—2. In *homeopathy*, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (dī'na-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamized*, ppr. *dynamizing*. [< Gr. *δύναμ-ις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

★**dynamo** (dī'na-mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other *dynamos*. *Science*, III. 177.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*.—**Compound dynamo**, a dynamo in which the field-magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—**Series dynamo**, a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field-magnets.—**Shunt dynamo**, a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (dī'na-mō-ē-lek'trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *electric, electrical*.] Referring to the production of electric from mechanical energy and inversely: as, a *dynamo-electric* machine.—**Dynamo-electric machine.** See ★*electric*.

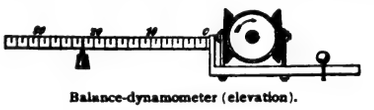
dynamogenesis (dī'na-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *dynamogeny*.] In *neurol.*, the arousal or production of muscular force by sensory stimulation: the translation of sensory into motor ★energy.

dynamogenic (dī'na-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogenesis.

dynamogeny (dī-na-moj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *dynamogenesis*.

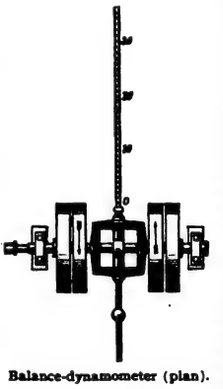
dynamograph (dī-nam'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument combining an elliptic spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted ★by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [Contr. *dynameter*, q. v.; < Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc.; a power-measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight, or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steelyard in which the force to be measured is applied to the



Balance-dynamometer (elevation).

shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring-dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis, with an index and scale, and sometimes a recording pencil, to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the Batchelder dynamometer two pairs of bevel-wheels are interposed between the receiving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balanced scale-beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale-beam about the line of the pulley-shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale-beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed; but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity, and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance-dynamometer*, *crusher-gage*, *piezometer*, and *pressure-gage*.—**Dynamometer coupling**, a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.



Balance-dynamometer (plan).

dynamometric, dynamometrical (dī'na-mō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *dynamometer* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (dī-na-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< *dynamometer* + *-y*[3].] The act or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (dī-na-mos'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1857), < Gr. *δύναμις*, power, strength.] A genus

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of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*. There is but one species, *D. audax*, of the East Indies.

dynast (dī'nast), *n.* [= F. *dynaste* = Pg. *dynasta* = Sp. It. *dinasta*, < L. *dynastes* (ML. also **dynasta*), < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler, < *δύνασθαι*, be able, strong: see *dynam.*] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, *dynasts*, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

This Thracian *dynast* is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 241.

dynasta† (dī-nas'tä), *n.* [< ML. **dynasta*, L. *dynastes*, < Gr. *δυνάστης*: see *dynast.*] Same as *dynast.*

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down *dynastas*, or proud monarchs? *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

Dynastes (dī-nas'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ* or typical of a family *Dynastidæ*. It is restricted to forms having the external maxillar lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is *D. hercules*, the Hercules-beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (dī-nas'tik), *a.* [= F. *dynastique* = Sp. *dinástico*; cf. D. G. *dynastisch* = Dan. Sw. *dynastisk*, < Gr. *δυναστικός*, < *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland *dynastic* interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 365.

The civil wars of the Roses had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely *dynastic* squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 150.

The *dynastic* traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 15.

dynasticism (dī-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dynastic* + *-ism.*] Kingly or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World *dynasticism* is plainly in a state of decadence. *Goldwin Smith*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 628.

Dynastidæ (dī-nas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dynastes* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Dynastes*, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules-beetle, elephant-beetle, and atlas-beetle are examples. The group is usually merged in *Scarabæidæ*.

dynastidan (dī-nas'ti-dan), *n.* [< *Dynastidæ* + *-an.*] One of the *Dynastidæ*.

dynasty (dī'nas-ti), *n.*; pl. *dynasties* (-tiz). [= D. G. *dynastie* = Dan. Sw. *dynasti*, < F. *dynastie* = Sp. *dinastía* = Pg. *dynastia* = It. *dinastia*, < ML. *dynastia*, *dinastia*, < Gr. *δυναστεία*, lordship, rule, < *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler: see *dynast.*] 1†. A government; a sovereignty. — 2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country: as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks *Dynasties*, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These *Dynasties* were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 49.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Abbr. of *dynam*, < Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] In *physics*, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The *dyne* is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

dyocætriacontahedron, dyokaitriakontahedron (dī'ō-sē-, dī'ō-kī-trī-ą-kon-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο καὶ τριάκοντα*, thirty-two (*δύο* = E. *two*; *καί*, and; *τριάκοντα* = L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + *ἑδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (dī'ō-fi-zit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*2 + *-ic.* Cf. *diphysite.*] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a *dyophysitic* Christ with a double consciousness and a double will. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 94.

dyotheism (dī'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism.* Cf. *ditheism*, the preferable form.] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in *dyotheism*, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

dyothelism (dī-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Also *diothelism*; < Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θέλειν*, will, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (dī-oth'e-līt), *n.* and *a.* [As *dyothelism* + *-ite*2.] **I.** *n.* A believer in dyothelism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously *dyothelite* decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 758.

dys-. [< L. *dys-*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, an inseparable prefix, opposed to *εὐ-* (see *eu-*), much like E. *mis-*2 or *un-*1, always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = Skt. *dus-* = Zend *dush-* = Ir. *do-* = Goth. *tus-*, *tuz-* = OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-*, hard, difficult.] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσαισθησία*, insensibility, < *δυσαίσθητος*, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel.] In *pathol.*, impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled *dysesthesia*.

dysæsthetic (dis-es-thet'ik), *a.* [< *dysæsthesia*, after *esthetic.*] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to dysæsthesia. Also spelled *dysesthetic*.

dysanalyte (dis-an'ą-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσανάλυτος*, hard to undo, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble: see *analytic.*] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-är'thri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-är'thrik), *a.* [< *dysarthria* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dysarthria.

Dysaster (dis-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ἀστήρ* = E. *star.*] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ* or *Collyritidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dysasteridæ*.

Dysasteridæ (dis-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysaster* + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Dysaster*, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivium and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-kē'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *χέζειν*, defecate.] In *pathol.*, difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschroia, dyschroa (dis-kroi'ą, dis'krō-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χροιά*, Attic also *χρόα*, color.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-krō-ma-top'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, feeble or perverted color-sense. Also *dyschromatopsy*, *dischromatopsis*.

dysclasite (dis'klą-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called *okenite*.

dyscophid (dis'kō-fid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Dyscophidæ*.

Dyscophidæ (dis-kof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dyscophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dyscophus*, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum, and a very large anchor-shaped cartilaginous sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascan. Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of their coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσκωφος*, stone-deaf, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *κωφός*, deaf.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Dyscophidæ*. — 2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of the orthopterous family *Œcanthidæ*, having the front deflexed and the male elytra rudimentary, typified by *D. saltator* of Brazil. *Saussure*, 1874. (*b*) A genus of South American *Lepidoptera*. *Burmeister*, 1879.

dyscrase (dis'krās), *n.* [Formerly also *discrase*; < NL. *dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*.

dyscrasia (dis-krā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκρασία*, bad temperament, < *δύσκρατος*, of bad temperament, < *δυσ-*, bad, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κεραννύναι*, mix (> *κρᾶσις*, mixture): see *crater*, *crasis.*] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper. Also *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*, and formerly *discrase*, *discrasy*.

dyscrasic (dis-kras'ik), *a.* [< *dyscrasia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyscrasia; characterized by dyscrasia: as, *dyscrasic* degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greater among *dyscrasic* children. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 645.

dyscrasite (dis'krā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixture (see *dyscrasia*), + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals, and also massive and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Also written *discrase*, *discrasite*, and also called *antimonial silver* (which see, under *silver*).

dyscrasy (dis'krā-si), *n.*; pl. *dyscrasies* (-siz). [Formerly also *discrasie*; < F. *dyscrasie*, < NL. *dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*.

Sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers, making our bodies healthless. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

A general malaise or *dyscrasy*, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength, by diarrhœa, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 6.

Dysdera (dis'dē-rą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δύσηρις*, hard to fight with, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἔρις*, fight.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Dysderidæ*.

Dysderidæ (dis-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysdera* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Dysdera*. They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one just behind the other, and distributed on each side of the belly near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Also called *Dysderides* and *Dysderoidæ*.

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-ter'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dysentérique*, *dyssentérique* = Sp. *disentérico* = Pg. *dysenterico* = It. *disenterico*, *dissenterico*, < L. *dysentericus*, < Gr. *δυσεντερικός*, < *δυσεντερία*, dysentery: see *dysentery.*] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or resulting from dysentery: as, *dysenteric* symptoms or effects. — 2. Suffering from dysentery: as, a *dysenteric* patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē'ri-us), *a.* [< *dysentery* + *-ous.*] Same as *dysenteric.* [Rare.]

dysentery (dis'ęn-ter-i), *n.* [Formerly *dysenterie*; < F. *dysenterie*, *dyssenterie*, < L. *dysenteria*, < Gr. *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, < *δυσέντερος*, suffering in the bowels, < *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ἔντερον*, pl. *ἔντερα*, the bowels: see *entero-.*] A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficult evacuations, and more or less fever. There are at least two forms of dysentery, one associated with the presence in the intestine of an animal microparasite (amœba dysenteriæ), the other with that of a vegetable micro-organism (bacillus dysenteriæ or Shiga's bacillus). Both forms occur with greater frequency in tropical countries.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-ū-lot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *epulotic*, q. v.] In *surg.*, not healing or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a *dysepulotic* wound.

dysesthesia, dysesthetic. See *dysæsthesia*, *dysæsthetic.*

dysgenesic (dis-jē-nes'ik), *a.* [< *dysgenesis* + *-ic.*] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infecund; barren. *Darwin.*

dysgenesis (dis-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infecundity.

Dysidea (di-sid'ē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *ἰδέα*, form: see *idea.*] A genus of sponges, typical of the family *Dysideidæ*. Also *Duseidea*.

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Dysideidæ (dis-i-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysidea* + *-idæ*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

dysidrosis (dis-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration, < *ἵδος* (√**σϝιδ*) = E. *sweat*.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

dysis (dī'sis), *n.* [ML., also *disis*, < Gr. *δύσις*, setting of the sun or stars (*δύσις ἡλίου*, the west), < *δύειν*, sink, dive, set.] In *astrol.*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyskinesia (dis-ki-nē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκινησία*, < *δυς-*, hard, + *κίνησις*, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

dyslalia (dis-lā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *λαλεῖν*, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

dyslexia (dis-lek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *λέξις*, a speaking, speech, word: see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

> Dr. R. Berlin . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 548.

dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *dyslogy* + *-istic* (after *eulogistic*, < *eulogy*). Cf. Gr. *δυσλόγιστος*, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

> Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most odious that can be found: desire of gain, if it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, i. 8.

> Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dislogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of eulogistic. The paternity of *dyslogistic* — no bantling, but now almost a centenarian — is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 309.

> Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 291.

dyslogistically (dis-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

> Accordingly he [Kant] is set down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him. *T. H. Green*, in Academy.

dyslogy (dis'lō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; after Gr. *εὐλογία*, E. *eulogy*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the opposite of *eulogy*.

> In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 117.

dysluite (dis'lō-it), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *λύειν*, loosen, + *-ite*[2].] A name given to a variety of gahnite, or zinc-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

dysmenorrhea, dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-ō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *μήν*, a month, + *ῥοία*, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

dysmenorrheal, dysmenorrhœal (dis-men-ō-rē'al), *a.* [< *dysmenorrhea, dysmenorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with dysmenorrhea: as, the *dysmenorrheal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

dysmerism (dis'me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of dysmerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

dysmeristic (dis-me-ris'tik), *a.* [As *dysmerism* + *-ist-ic*.] Having the character or quality of dysmerism; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; dysmerogenetic: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

dysmerogenesis (dis'me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which together form an integral whole; dysmeristic generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

> The tendency to bud formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmerogenetic (dis'me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from dysmerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting dysmerism; dysmeristic: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

dysmeromorph (dis'me-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (see *dysmerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from dysmerogenesis; a dysmeristic organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

> Synthesized eumeromorph simulates normal *dysmeromorph*; analysized *dysmeromorph* simulates normal eumeromorph. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmeromorphic (dis'me-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a dysmeromorph; dysmerogenetic or dysmeristic in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

dysnomy (dis'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσνομία*, lawlessness, a bad constitution, < *δύσνομος*, lawless, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *νόμος*, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

dysodile (dis'ō-dil), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσώδης*, ill-smelling (< *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὄζειν*, smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell), + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coal occurring in masses made up of foliaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters. It was first observed at Melili in Sicily, and has also been found at several places in Germany and France.

dysodont (dis'ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *dysodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *conch.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis-ō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dysodont*: see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and pallial line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pug-dog, called *Dysodus pravus*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

dysoötocia (dis-ō-ō-tō'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ᾠοτοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs, < *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), egg, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, bear.] In *zoöl.*, difficult ovulation.

dysopia (dis-ō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσωπία*, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), < *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysopsia (dis-op'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

dysopsy (dis-op'si), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysorexia (dis-ō-rek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσορεξία*, feebleness of appetite, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a depraved or failing appetite.

dysorexy (dis'ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *dysorexia*.

dyspareunia (dis-pa-rō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάρευνος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εὐνή*, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-ą), *n.* [Also *dyspepsy*; = F. *dyspepsie* = Sp. It. *dispepsia* = Pg. *dyspepsia*, < L. *dyspepsia*, < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, indigestion, < *δύσπεπτος*, hard to digest, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πεπτός*, verbal adj. of *πέπτειν*, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastrectasia, or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute. *Functional dyspepsia*, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic, which may involve a diminished or an excessive secretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that secretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

dyspepsy (dis-pep'si), *n.* Same as *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dyspeptique*, < Gr. as if **δυσπεπτικός*, < *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia: see *dyspepsia*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint. — **2.** Suffering from or afflicted with dyspepsia or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person. — **3.** Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

dyspeptical (dis-pep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with dyspepsia; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

> How seldom will the outward capability fit the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, bashful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 83.

dysphagia (dis-fā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δυσφαγία*, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

dysphagic (dis-faj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with dysphagia.

dysphagy (dis'fā-ji), *n.* [= F. *dysphagie*; < NL. *dysphagia*: see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

dysphonia (dis-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφωνία*, roughness of sound, < *δύσφωνος*, ill-sounding, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

dysphony (dis'fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *dysphonie*; < NL. *dysphonia*: see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

dysphoria (dis-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne, anguish, < *δύσφορος*, hard to bear, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fidgeting, or inquietude.

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is'tik), *a.* [< *dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

> Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearean verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 62.

★ **dyspnœa** (disp-nē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δύσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing, < *δύσπνοος*, scant of breath, short-breathed, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *-πνόος*; cf. *πνοή*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

dyspnœal (disp-nē'al), *a.* [< *dyspnœa* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyspnœa: connected with dyspnœa.

dyspnœic (disp-nē'ik), *a.* [< L. *dyspnoicus*, n., one short of breath, < Gr. *δυσπνοϊκός*, short of breath, < *δύσπνοια*, dyspnœa: see *dyspnœa*.] Affected with or resulting from dyspnœa; dyspnœal.

dysporomorph (dis'pō-rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dysporomorphæ (dis'pō-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysporus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodes*, *Totipalmati*, or oär-footed natatorial birds. They have all four toes webbed, the oil-gland surmounted by a circlet of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatines carinate, and no basipterygoid processes. The division includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic-birds.

dysporomorphic (dis'pō-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Dysporomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorphæ*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis'pō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), < Gr. *δύσπορος*, hard to pass, difficult, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πόρος*, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the booby, *D. fiber*, as distinguished from the white ones, as *S. bassana*.

dyssycus (di-sī'kus), *n.*; pl. *dyssyci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *σῦκον*, a fig.] Haeckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

dysteleological (dis-tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ical*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

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★**dysteleologist** (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ist.*] One who believes in dysteleology.

Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 173.

★**dysteleology** (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, bad, + τέλος (τελε-), end, purpose, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *teleology.*] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many useless or even hurtful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such are evidences of the lack of design or purpose or "final cause" which the doctrines of teleology presume.

The Doctrine of Purposelessness, or *Dysteleology*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 109.

It is no wonder that Mr. Romanes should avow his "total inability to understand why the phenomena of instinct should be more fatal to the doctrine of *Dysteleology* than any other of the phenomena of nature."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 63.

Dysteria (dis-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + τηρεῖν, watch, have an eye on, keep; cf. δυστήρητος, hard to keep.] The typical genus of *Dysteriidæ*. *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has been supposed by Gosse to be a rotifer.

Dysteriidæ (dis-tē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-idæ.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly encuirassed. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral, subequal, conjoined, or detached valves; cilia confined to the more or less narrow or constricted ventral surface; the oral aperture followed by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of corneous rods, or by otherwise differentiated corneous elements; a conspicuous tail-like style, or compact fascicle of setose cilia presenting a style-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water.

Dysterina (dis-tē-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-ina*[2].] A family of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Dysteria*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60. See *Dysteriidæ*.

dysthesia (dis-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσθεσία, a bad condition, < δύσθετος, in bad condition: see *dysthetic.*] In *pathol.*, a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels; a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dysthetic (dis-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. δύσθετος, in bad case, in bad condition, < δυσ-, bad, + θετός, verbal adj. of τι-θέ-ναι, put, place.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dysthesia.

dysthymic (dis-thim'ik), *a.* [< Gr. δυσθυμικός, melancholy, < δυσθυμία, despondency, despair, < δυσ-, bad, + θυμός, spirit, courage.] In *pathol.*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

dystocia (dis-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυστοκία, a painful delivery, < δύστοκος, bringing forth with pain, < δυσ-, hard, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia*.

dystome (dis'tōm), *a.* Same as *dystomic*.

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tom'ik, dis'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. δύστομος, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < δυσ-, hard, bad, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, cut.] In *mineral.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dystrophic (dis-trof'ik), *a.* [< *dystrophy* + *-ic.*] ★Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition.

dystrophy (dis'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, hard, ill, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, perverted nutrition.

dysuria (dis-ū'ri-ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. δυσουρία, < δυσ-, hard, + οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury*.

dysuric (dis-ū'rik), *a.* [< *dysuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria; affected with dysuria.

dysury (dis'ū-ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria*.

Dytes (dī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. δύτης, a diver, < δύειν, dive.] A genus of small grebes, of the family *Podicipedidæ*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grebe.

Dyticidæ, *n. pl.* See *Dytiscidæ*.

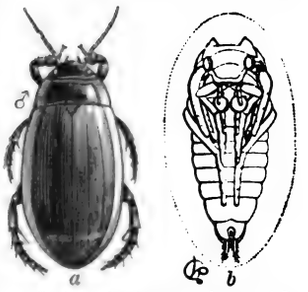
Dyticus, *n.* See *Dytiscus*.

dytiscid (dī-tis'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscidæ*.

II. *n.* A water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*.

Dytiscidæ, Dyticidæ (dī-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dytiscus, Dyticus*, + *-idæ.*] A family of two-eyed aquatic adephagous *Coleoptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennæ slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidæ* are related to the ground-beetles or *Carabidæ*, but differ in the form of the metasternum, and in the structure of the legs, which are natatorial. They are water-beetles, mostly of large size, with narrowly oval depressed bodies and oar-like hind legs, found almost everywhere in fresh water.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (dī-tis'kus, dit'i-kus), *n.* [NL., orig. and commonly *Dytiscus* (Linnæus), *Dyticus* (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. δυτικός, able to dive, < δύτης, a diver, < δύειν, dive, sink, get into, enter.] The typical genus of predaceous water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and patellate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The numerous species are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive-green above, the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually sulcate in the female. *D. marginalis* (Linnæus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water-butts*.



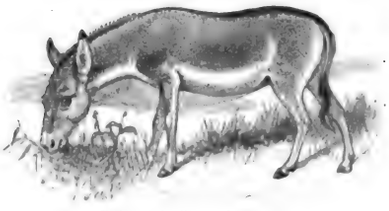
a, *Dytiscus fasciventris*; *b*, pupa of *D. marginalis*. (Natural size.

dyvour (dī'vör), *n.* [Sc., also *dyvor, diver*, < F. *devoir*, a duty, obligation, etc.: see *dever* and *devoir.*] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Louis, what reck I by thee,
Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor, beggar loons to me—
I reign in Jeanie's bosom. *Burns.*

dzeren, dzeron (dzē'ren, -ron), *n.* [Mongol. *dséren*, < *dzer*, rufous.] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet at one bound. Also called *goitered antelope* and *yellow goat*.

dziggetai (dzig'ge-tī), *n.* [Mongol. *tchikhitei*, long-eared.] The wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are fine animals, standing as high as 14 hands. It lives

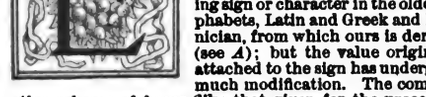

Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. The dziggetai or hemione is one of several closely related species, or more probably varieties, of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to lack the black stripe across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus onager*), a wide-ranging form, and *kiang* (*E. kiang*), of Tibet. See *onager*, *ghur*, and *khur*. Also spelled *djiggetai* and in other ways.

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★

1. The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phenician, from which ours is derived (see *A*); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Semitic alphabets was and still is that of an aspiration, a peculiar smooth *h*. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sign was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race—and later, after their example, in all the others—it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, H (see *H*), after which the E was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italican alphabets; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phenician was *he* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as 'window'); in Greek it was *ei*, and later *e ψιλόν*, 'simple *e*'—it is believed, in antithesis to the double *ai*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound; the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long *i*-sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *meet*, *mete*, *meat*, etc.). The proper *e*-sound (in *met*, *they*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pique*. In its two quantities (*met*, *they*) it constitutes about five per cent. of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*, *ae*, *ie*, *oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss then, further, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate*, *mete*, *mite*, *mote*, *mute*; but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *give*, *live*, *have*, *vineyard*, constitute one of the classes where reform in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *-e.*) E has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *c* and *g*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *peaceable*, *manageable*.

2. As a numeral, 250. *Du Cange.*—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (*b*) In *logic*, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*). (*c*) In *alg.*: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Efx = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E\frac{1}{2} = 3$. (2) [*l. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic.—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



1 2 3 4

of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *mi*: hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower line and upper space (3). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4). —**5.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) East: as, *E.* by *S.*, east by south. See *S. E.*, *E. S. E.*, etc. (*b*) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *e. g.*, *i. e.*, *E. and O. E.*, etc.—**E dur**, the key of E major.—**E moll**, the key of E minor.

e-[1]. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unfelt in *enough*. See *i-*.

e-[2]. [L. *ē-*, *ē*, reduced form of *ex-*, *ex:* see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *evade*, *elude*, *emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek *ἀ-* privative (being then conventionally called *e-* privative): as, *ecaudate*, tailless, anurous; *edentate*, toothless, etc. In *elope* the prefix is an accommodated form of Dutch *ent-*.

-e. [ME. *-e*, *-en*, < AS. *-a*, *-e*, *-o*, *-u*, *-an*, *-en*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. Silent final *e* is of various origin, being the common representative (pronounced in earlier English) of almost all the Anglo-Saxon, Old French, Latin, etc., inflection-endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel-ending of the nominative (as in *ale*, *tale*, *stake*, *rake*, etc.), or, more generally, the original oblique cases (dative, etc.), which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also, as in *lode*, *pole*, *mile*, *wile*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule*, *rude*, *spike*, *sprite*, etc. In verbs of native origin *-e* represents the original infinitive (AS. *-an*, ME. *-en*, *-e*) mixed with the present indicative, etc., as in *make*, *wake*, *write*, etc. In a great number of words the *-e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of "length"—an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long," as in *rate*, *write*, *rode*, *tube*, etc., words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat*, *writ*, *rod*, *tub*, etc. In words of recent introduction *-e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *-e* is short, as in *give*, *live*, *bade*, *have*, *javelin*, *vineyard*, etc., especially in polysyllables in *-ile*, *-ine*, *-ite*, etc., as *hostile*, *glycerine*, *opposite*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly or are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bad*, *glycerin*, *fibrin*, *deposit*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

-é. [F. *-é*, fem. *-ée*, pp. suffix, < L. *-ātus*, *-āta:* see *-ate*[1].] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé*, *négligé*, *retroussé*, *dégagé*, *écarté*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ee*[1] (which see).

ea. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of ā, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *e* or *ee* with the sound of ē. The original sound ā remained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break*, *great*, *yea*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *beast*, *please*, *mean*, etc. (which in dialect-writing are spelled so as to represent this pronunciation: see *baste*[4]); it has become ē in *bread*[1], *dread*, *head*, *meadow*, *health*, *wealth*, *leather*, *weather*, etc., and, modified by the following *r*, in *bear*[1], *bear*[2], *heart*, *hearth*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *ee*, namely, ē, as in *read*, pronounced the same as *reed* (but the preterit *read* like *red*). The modern digraph *ea* has no connection with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong or "breaking" *ed*, *ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *bread*[1] (Anglo-Saxon *bread*), *lead*[2] (Anglo-Saxon *ledd*), *ear*[1] (Anglo-Saxon *edre*).

ea. An abbreviation of *each*.

each (ēch), *a.* and *pron.* [< (1) ME. *ech*, *eche*, *æche*, *iche*, *yche*, *uche*, etc., these being prop. oblique forms, assibilated, of the proper nom. *elc*, *ēlc*, *eilc*, *ilc*, *ilk*, *ylc*, *ulc* (> Sc. *ilk*, *ilka*), each, < AS. *ælc* (= MD. *ieghelick*, *ellick*, *elck*, D. *elk* = OFries. *elk*, *ellik*, *ek*, *ik* = MLG. LG. *ellik*, *elk* = OHG. *ēogalīh*, *iogelīh*, MHG. *iegelīch*, G. *jeglich*), each, orig. **ā-ge-līc*, < *ā*, ever, in comp. indef., + *gelīc*, like, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *līc*, body, form: see *ay*[1] (= *o*[3]), *i-* (= *e-*[1] = *y-*), and *like*[1], *like*[2], *-ly*[1]. Mixed in ME. with (2) *ilc*, *ilk* (mod. Sc. *ilk*[2], *ilka*, q. v.), assibilated *ilche*, *ich*, *uch*, *uich*, contr. of earlier *iwilc* *uwilc*, *iwilch*, < AS. *gehwilc*, *gehwylc* (= OHG. *gahwelīh*), each, every one, any one, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwilc*, who, which (see *i-* and *which*); and with (3) ME. *ewilc*, < AS. *ēghwilc* (= OHG. *ēogihwelīh*), each, orig. **ā-ge-hwilc*, < *ā*, ever, + *gehwilc*, each, any one, as above. See *every*, where *-y* stands for an orig. *each*, and *such* and *which*, where *-ch* is of like origin with *-ch* in *each*.] **I.** *distributive adj.* Being either or any unit of a numerical aggregate consisting of two or more, indefinitely: used in predicating the same thing of both or all the members of the pair, aggregate, or series mentioned or taken into account, considered individually or one by one: often followed by *one*, with *of* before a noun (partitive genitive): as, *each* sex; *each* side *of* the river; *each* stone in a building; *each one of* them has taken a different course from every other.

> Thei token *ech on* by hymself a peny.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xx. 10.
>
> Betheleem is a litylle Cytee, long and narwe and well walled, and in *eche* syde enclosed with gode Dyches.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.
>
> She her weary limbes would never rest;
> But every hil and dale, *each* wood and plaine,
> Did search. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 8.
>
> And the princes of Israel, being twelve men: *each one* was for the house of his fathers. Num. i. 44.
>
> *Each* envious brier his weary legs doth scratch,
> *Each* shadow makes him stop, *each* murmur stay.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 705.

II. *pron.* **1.** Every one of any number or numerical aggregate, considered individually: equivalent to the adjectival phrase *each one:* as, *each* went his way; *each* had two; *each* of them was of a different size (that is, from all the others, or from every one else in the number).

> Than thei closed hem to-geder straite *eche* to other.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.
>
> And there appeared . . . cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon *each* of them. Acts ii. 3.
>
> You found his mote; the king your mote did see;
> But I a beam do find in *each* of three.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.
>
> Wandering *each* his several way. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 523.
>
> *Each* is strong, relying on his own, and *each* is betrayed when he seeks in himself the courage of others.
> *Emerson*, Courage.

2†. Both.

> And *each*, though enemies to either's reign,
> Do in consent shake hands to torture me.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxviii.

At each†, joined each to another; joined end to end.

> Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
> Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Each other. (*a*)† Each alternate; every other; every second.

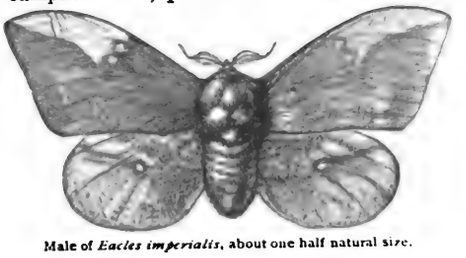
> *Each other* worde I was a knave.
> *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.
>
> Living and dying *each other* day.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, p. 2.

(*b*) Each the other; one another: now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like *one another* (which see, under *another*): as, they love *each other* (that is, *each* loves the *other*).

eachwhere† (ēch'hwār), *adv.* [< *each* + *where*.] Everywhere.

> For to entrap the careles Clarion,
> That rang'd *each where* without suspition.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 376.
>
> The mountains *eachwhere* shook, the rivers turned their streams. *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

Eacles (ē'a-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816); etym. dubious.] A genus of large, handsome ceratocampid moths, peculiar to North and South



Male of *Eacles imperialis*, about one half natural size.

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America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennæ in the female, and the antennæ of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E. (Basilona) imperialis* is one of the handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvæ feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead-. See *Ed-*2.

eadish, *n.* See *eddish*.

-eæ. [NL., etc., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *-eus:* see *-eous*, and cf. *-aceæ*.] 1. In *bot.*, a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (*a*) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (*b*) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases *-eæ* is used without implication of gender.

eager1 (ē′gėr), *a.* [< ME. *eger, egre,* < OF. *egre, aigre,* F. *aigre* = Pr. *agre* = OSp. *agre,* Sp. *agrio* = Pg. It. *agro,* < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, keen: see *acid, acerb,* etc. Cf. *vinegar, alegar.*]

1†. Sharp; sour; acid.

This seed is *eger* and hot. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Egrest fruits, and bitterest hearbs did mock
Madera Sugars, and the Apricock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

It doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A more myghty and more *egre* medicine.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with *eager* words.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The cold most *eager* and sharpe till March, little winde, nor snow, except in the end of Aprill.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy; men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth; *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal.

Manly he demeyned him to make his men *egre*,
Bad hem alle be bold & busiliche fi3t.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were *eager* to have Hampden at their head.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence, every one was *eager* to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an *eager* look or manner; *eager* words.

She sees a world stark blind to what employs
Her *eager* thought, and feeds her flowing joys.
Cowper, Charity, l. 405.

5†. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so *eager* . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

=Syn. 3. Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated.

eager1†, *v. t.* [< ME. *egren;* from the adj.] To make eager; urge; incite.

The nedy poverte of his houshold mihte rather *egren* hym to don felonyes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

He angurt hym full euyll, & *egerd* hym with,
ffor the dethe of the dere his dole was the more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7329.

eager2, **eagre** (ē′gėr), *n.* [Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. *eager;* also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) *eagre, eger, egor, egre, eygre, aigre, ager, higre, hygre,* and with alteration of *g* to *k, aker, acker,* etc., < ME. *aker, akyr,* a word rare in early record, AS. **eágor,* in gen. plural *eágora, eágra,* a flood, = Icel. *ægir,* the ocean, the sea, in myth. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran, answering to both Oceanus and Poseidon in Greek mythology.] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and certain arms of the Bay of Fundy: used chiefly with reference to the Severn.

His manly heart . . .
Its mere than common transport could not hide;
But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 134.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir; . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager;* they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming." *Carlyle.*

A mighty *eygre* raised his crest.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (ē′gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *egerly, egurly, egreliche,* etc.; < *eager*1 + *-ly*2.] 1†. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 376.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. In an eager manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full *egerly*, and smote hym with all his myght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

And *egrelich* he loked on me and ther-fore I spared
To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full fayre
To discreue the fruit that so faire hangeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 64.

How *eagerly* ye follow my disgraces,
As if it fed ye! *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go!
South, Sermons.

eagerness (ē′gėr-nes), *n.* 1†. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with *eagerness; eagerness* of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it.
Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful *eagerness* of unfed hope. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii. 81.

=Syn. 2. *Earnestness, Avidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm,* ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field *eagerness* has either a physical or a moral application; with *avidity* the physical application is primary; *earnestness, zeal,* and *enthusiasm* have only the moral sense. *Avidity* represents a desire for food, primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with *avidity;* it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. *Eagerness* emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. *Earnestness* denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the laudableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with *eagerness* in that it affects the whole character. *Zeal* is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. *Enthusiasm* is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than *eagerness* or *zeal,* more lively than *earnestness,* a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from *zeal,* which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great *earnestness* are going
All to the senate-house. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

I lent her some modern works: all these she read with *avidity.* *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,
Forbore, but in his heat and *eagerness*
Trembled and quivered.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Ælfred and Dunstan alike with their *zeal* for teaching.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with *enthusiasm;* for they judge all actions, and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one. *Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain *enthusiasm* in liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 116.

★**eagle** (ē′gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *egle;* < ME. *egle,* < OF. *egle, aigle,* F. *aigle* = Pr. *aigla* = Sp. *águila* = Pg. *aguia* = It. *aquila,* < L. *aquila,* an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of *aquilus,* dark-colored, brown (cf. Lith. *aklas,* blind): see *Aquila, aquiline,* etc. The native E. name is *earn:* see *earn*3.] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family *Falconidæ* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus,* which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is 3 feet or more in length, of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca;* the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik;* the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *nævia*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armor.



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*).

There myghte men the ryal *egle* fynde,
That with his sharpe lok persith the sunne;
And othere *eglis* of a lowere kynde,
Of whiche that clerkis wel devyse cunne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 330.

So the struck *eagle*, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaëtus*, which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla;* the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a subfamily *Aquilinæ* (which see).

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babylonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinoüs shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 13° south of the equator. See *Aquila*, 2.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

This utter'd, overboard he leaps, and with his *Eagle* feircly advanc'd runs upon the Enemy.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,
And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?
See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;
Spurn his vain *eagles* and his power defy?
Langhorne, Cæsar's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the *eagle*. *Thackeray.*

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

—8. In *arch.*, a name for a pediment.—9. In an American roulette-wheel, one of the 3 divisions which form the percentage of the banker, the others being the O and the O—O. Sometimes called *eagle-bird.* See *roulette.*—**American eagle.** See *bald eagle.*—**Bald eagle,** a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.* This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins, being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc. It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* Also called *white-* or *bald-headed eagle.* See cut on following page.—**Black eagle.** (*a*) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* (*b*) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.*—**Calumet eagle.** See

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Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*).

calumet.—**Fishing-eagle.** Same as *osprey.*—**Golden eagle.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram FR (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts, and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth;* also called *Order of Sincerity*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an 8-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white. —**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendent to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments: as, a *spread-eagle* speech. See *spread, p. a.,* and *spread-eagleism.*

eagle-bird (ē′gl-bėrd), *n.* Same as *eagle,* 9.

eagle-eyed (ē′gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

> I know the frailty of my fleshly will:
> My passion's *eagle-ey'd.* *Quarles,* Emblems, iv. 1.

> To be curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind and ignorant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth with it more of Affectation than any thing else.
> *Howell,* Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fin†, *n.* [ME. *egrefyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin,* also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle,* > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

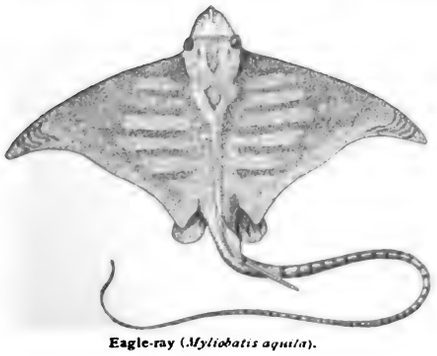
> Belonius states that *Egrefin* or *Eagle-fin* was formerly its [the haddock's] English name. *Day.*

eagle-flighted (ē′gl-flī′ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē′gl-hâk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphnus,* as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis.* *G. Cuvier.*

eagle-owl (ē′gl-oul), *n.* 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus,* and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus,* the great horned owl of North America. See cut under *Bubo.*—2. A name of sundry other large owls. *Swainson.*

eagle-ray (ē′gl-rā), *n.* 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila,* a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidæ,* found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Myliobatidæ.* These rays are immensely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated spines. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.



Eagle-ray (*Myliobatis aquila*).

eagle-sighted (ē′gl-sī′ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

> What peremptory *eagle-sighted* eye
> Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
> That is not blinded by her majesty?
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 3.

eagless (ē′gles), *n.* [< *eagle* + *-ess.*] A female or hen eagle. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

eaglestone (ē′gl-stōn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *ἀετίτης*: see *aëtites.*] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones,* from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aetites.*

> Whether the aetites or *eaglestone* hath that eminent property to promote delivery or restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 5.

eaglet (ē′glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eglet;* < F. *aiglette,* dim. of *aigle,* eagle: see *eagle.*] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called eaglets, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

> When like an *eglet* I first found my love,
> For that the virtue I thereof would know,
> Upon the nest I set it forth, to prove
> If it were of that kingly kind, or no. *Drayton.*

> My dark tall pines, that . . .
> Foster'd the callow *eaglet.*
> *Tennyson,* Œnone.

eagle-vulture (ē′gl-vul′tūr), *n.* A book-name of the *Gypohierax angolensis* of western Africa.

eagle-winged (ē′gl-wingd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

> The *eagle-winged* pride
> Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
> *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3.

eaglewood (ē′gl-wûd), *n.* [< *eagle* + *wood*[1]; like F. *bois d'aigle,* G. *adlerholz,* a translation of NL. *lignum aquilæ,* or *aquilaria,* which is an accom. (to L. *aquila,* eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghil,* Hind. *agar,* < Skt. *agaru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru,* not heavy, < *a-* priv. + *guru* = Gr. *βαρύς* = L. *gravis,* heavy), > prob. Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον,* NL. *agallochum:* see *agallochum* and *Aloë.*] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agallochum.*

eagrass (ē′gràs), *n.* Same as *eddish,* 1.

eagre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

ealdt, *n.* A dialectal variant of *eld.* *Grose.*

ealdert, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*[2].

ealdorman, *n.* [AS.: see *alderman.*] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman,* used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

> The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people age implies command and command implies age; hence, in a somewhat later stage of language, the elders are simply the rulers.
> *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, I. 51.

> The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *ealdorman* did the secular.
> *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

eamt, *n.* [Formerly *came;* < ME. *eme, eem, eam, em,* < AS. *ēam,* contr. of **ēahām,* = OFries. *em* = D. *oom,* uncle, = OHG. MHG. *ōheim,* uncle (mother's brother), also nephew (sister's son), G. *oheim, ohm,* uncle. The first syllable, AS. *ea-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo,* grandmother, Icel. *afi,* grandfather, *āi,* great-grandfather, and to L. *av-un-culus,* uncle, *av-us,* grandfather; the second syllable is obscure. *Eam* remains in the surnames *Eames* and *Ames.*] Uncle.

> Sone to hem of the cite a-sembled he thanne,
> & fauȝt than so ferschell for his *emes* sake.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3426.

> Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*
> The earl of Wor'ster.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xxii.

eant (ēn), *v. i.* [< ME. *enen,* bring forth young, < AS. *ēánian,* contr. of *ēácnian,* be pregnant, < *ēácen,* pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **ēácan,* pret. **ēóc* (= Icel. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *ēácen:* see *eke.* Cf. the equiv. *yean,* which differs from *ean* only in the prefix.] To bring forth young; yean. See *yean.*

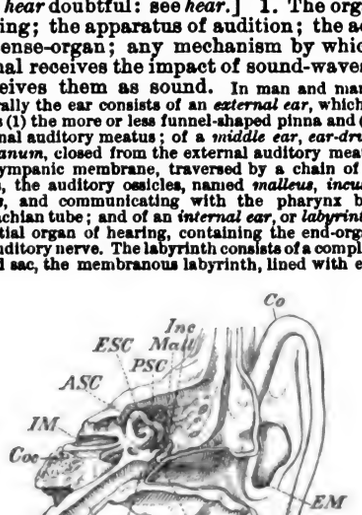
> Both do feed,
> As either promised to increase your breed
> At *eaning*-time, and bring you lusty twins.
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted,* frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanlingt (ēn′ling), *n.* [< *ean* + dim. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *yeanling.*] A lamb just brought forth.

> All the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied
> Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3.

★ **ear**[1] (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eare;* < ME. *ere, ire, eare,* < AS. *ēare* = OS. *ōrā* = OFries. *āre, ār* = D. *oor* = MLG. LG. *ōr* = OHG. *ōrā,* MHG. *ōre, ōr,* G. *ohr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *öra* = Dan. *öre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula,* ML. *oricula,* > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aurelha* = F. *oreille,* ear, = E. *auricle:* see *auricle, auricular,* etc.) = Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), also *οὖας* (*οὐατ-*), for **οὐσος* (*οὐσατ-*) = OBulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = OPruss. *ausins* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to Gr. *ἀίειν,* hear, perceive, L. *audire,* hear: see *audience, audit,* etc., *auscultate,* etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear.*] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammals generally the ear consists of an *external ear,* which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a *middle ear, ear-drum,* or *tympanum,* closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus, incus,* and *stapes,* and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an *internal ear,* or *labyrinth,* the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithelium and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a limpid fluid, the *endolymph,* and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph.* The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestræ or openings, closed by membranes, in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the foot of the stapes is applied to one of them. Sound-waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles, and thence into the labyrinth. In vertebrates below mammals the ear at once becomes simplified, as by lack of an external ear and reduction of the ossicles and of the labyrinth, the latter being simply ligulate or strap-shaped; and, as in fishes, the inner ear may contain one or more concretions, sometimes of great size, called *otoliths* or *ear-stones.* An ear of some kind is recognizable in the great majority of invertebrates. In its simplest recognizable expression it is a mere capsule or vesicle, containing some hard body answering to an otolith, and so supposed to have an auditory function. See *cochlea, labyrinth,* and cut under *tympanic.*



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.

Co, concha or external ear, or pinna; *EM,* external auditory meatus; *Ty-M,* tympanic membrane; *Inc,* incus; *Mall,* malleus; *ASC, PSC, ESC,* anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; *Coc,* cochlea; *Eu,* Eustachian tube; *IM,* internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.



External Ear, or Pinna.

1, helix; 2, fossa of antihelix, or fossa triangularis; 3, fossa of helix, or fossa scaphoidea; 4, antihelix; 5, 5, concha; 6, antitragus; 7, lobule; 8, tragus.

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2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his *ears* back.

In another Yle ben folk, that han gret *Eres* and longe, that hangen doun to here Knees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

Hollowing one hand against his *ear*,
To list a foot-fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (*b*) A plumicorn or corniplume; one of the "horns" of an owl.— **4.** The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose *eare* he maketh his rime, and accommodate himselfe thereto, and not giue such musicke to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate *eare*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in *music*, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds: as, a correct *ear*. Sometimes called a *musical ear*.

Sneer. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.
Dangle. So I am — but I have a bad *ear*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no *ear*, you will understand me to mean — for music.
Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by *ear* are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 328.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave *ear* unto me. Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I gaue as good *eare*, and do consider as well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But the bigots and flatterers who had his *ear* gave him advice which he was but too willing to take.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (*a*) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the *ears* of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling *ear*,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their *ears*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

(*b*) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the cannon. See first cut under *bell*. (*c*) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpipe of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (*d*) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile-driver is raised. (*e*) In *printing*, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket or of the composing-rule. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.

9. In *arch.*, same as *crosset*, 1 (*a*). — **A flea in the ear.** See *flea*. — **All ear** or **ears**, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was *all ear*,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 560.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, *all ear*; she kept her heart fixed and intent on its holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea-ear, *Haliotis asininus*, a fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Haliotis*, *ormer*. — **At first ear†**, at first hearing; immediately. *Davies.*

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easie assent to what is obtruded, or a believing *at first ear* what is delivered by others.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as *tympanum*. — **By the ears**, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is *by the Ears* together,
Since first that little Rogue came hither.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Cheeks and ears†. See *cheek*. — **Dionysius's ear.** (*a*) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 367 B. C.), with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (*b*) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a swivel to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozle to be held to the ear. *E. H. Knight.* — **Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*. — **Over head and ears.** See *up to the ears*, below. — **To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears**, to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peaceably, *fall together by the ears*, each single one impatient to have all to itself.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 7.

To give ear to. See *give*. — **To meet the ear.** See *meet*. — **To set by the ears**, to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs? — no — no — it is your lean, hungry men who are continually worrying society, and *setting* the whole community *by the ears*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may *sleep* securely *upon both ears*.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 518.

Touching the ears, in the *early church*, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Ephphatha" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding. — **Up to the ears, over the ears†, over head and ears**, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed: as, *over head and ears* in debt, or in business.

This Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilfull in musicke, and fell in love with her *over the eares*. *Terence* (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself *up to the ears* in a contested election. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 353.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Haliotis*, as the ormer, *H. tuberculata*: with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite. — **Wine of one ear†**, good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicestershire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, *ale of one ear*; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffatas wine; hin, hin, it is *of one ear* (il est à une oreille). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ear[1]† (ēr), *v. t.* [< *ear*[1], *n.*] To listen to; hear with attention.

I *eared* her language, lived in her eye.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

ear[2] (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *ere*, *ear*, < AS. *ēar*, contr. of orig. **eahor* = ONorth. *eher*, *æhher* = MD. *aere*, D. *aar* = MLG. *ār*, *are*, LG. *ār* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *eher*, G. *ähre* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *ax* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer-*, orig. **acis-*), chaff (see *acerose*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*[1]; AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; L. *acies* = AS. *ecge*, E. *edge*, etc.: see *awn*[1], *ail*[2], *acus*, *aculeate*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*[2].] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the *ear*, and the flax was bolled.
Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep-red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn-huskings in the United States.

For each *red ear* a gen'ral kiss he gains.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the *red ear* [of corn], for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6

ear[2] (ēr), *v. i.* [< *ear*[2], *n.*] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalke was first set, began to *eare* ere it came to halfe growth, and the last not like to yeeld any thing at all. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 236.

ear[3]† (ēr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *eren*, *erien*, < AS. *erian* = OFries. *era* = MD. *eren*, *eeren*, *errien*, *aeren* = MLG. *eren* = OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, G. dial. *ären*, *eren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. *ἀρόειν*, *ἀροῦν* = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *oratĭ* = Lith. *arti* = Lett. *art*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sowe and *eree* upp feeldes fatte and weet,
And weedes tender yette oute of hem geet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown.
Deut. xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and *eare* the Ground, whilst the Danes sate idle, and eat the Fruit of their Labours. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this daie men that doo *eare* the ground there doo oft plow up bones of a large size, and great store of armour. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. 11.

ear[4] (ār), *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *er*, *ær*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.

ear[5] (ēr), *n.* [E. dial., by misdivision of *a near*, a kidney, as *an ear*: see *near*[2] and *kidney*.] A kidney. *Brockett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earable† (ēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *ear*[3] + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.
Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

earal† (ēr'al), *a.* [Improp. < *ear*[1] + *-al*. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 34.

earbob (ēr'bob), *n.* An ear-ring or ear-drop. [New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' *ear-bobs* and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 35.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), *n.* **1.** A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing. — **2.** One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under *ear*. — **3.** A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).

ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), *a.* Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

He [the colt] was an *ear-brisk* and high-necked critter.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), *n.* A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an aurilave.

ear-cap (ēr'kap), *n.* A cover for the ear against cold.

ear-cockle (ēr'kok'l), *n.* [< *ear*[2] + *cockle*[1].] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tylenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.

ear-conch (ēr'konk), *n.* The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.

ear-confession† (ēr'kon-fesh'ọn), *n.* Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as *ear-confession*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, *ear-confession*, and other popish matters. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 57.

ear-cornet (ēr'kôr'net), *n.* A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.

ear-cough (ēr'kôf), *n.* A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.

eard (ārd), *n.* [< ME. *erd*, *ærd*, *eard*, home, < AS. *eard*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *erian*, E. *ear*[3], plow (see *ear*[3]); prob. not connected with *earth*.] **1†.** Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,
An *erd* al ful of swete blis.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 209.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*[1].] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He somnede ferd [gathered an army] swulc næs næure eær on *erde*. *Layamon*, I. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), *n.* An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant. — **Lady's ear-drops**, the common garden fuchsia: so called from the formation and pendency of its flowers.

ear-dropper (ēr'drop'ėr), *n.* **1†.** An eavesdropper. *Davies.*

It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 81.

2. Same as *ear-drop*. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be — there's nothing awanting to frighten the crows, now I've got my *ear-droppers* in.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

eardrop-tree (ēr'drop-trē), *n.* A lofty leguminous tree of the West Indies, Central America, and Venezuela, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, with a pod curved in a complete circle.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), *n.* **1.** The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under *ear*. — **2.** More especially, the tympanic membrane: as, to burst or puncture the *ear-drum*. See cuts under *ear* and *tympanic*.

ear-dust (ēr'dust), *n.* The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otostea by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.

eared[1] (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armor with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color.

2. In *ornith.*, having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls. — **3.** In *Mammalia*, auriculate; having large or pe-

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culiar outer ears, as certain bats; having outer ears in a group of animals others of which have them not: as, the *eared* seals.—4. In *bot.*, same as *auriculate*, 2.—**Eared eggs**, of insects, those eggs which have, just before the apex, two short oblique appendages serving to prevent them from sinking in the semi-liquid substances on which they are deposited.

eared[2] (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having ears or awns, as grain. In heraldry, grain with the ear differing in tincture from the stalk or blade is blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color: as, a stalk of wheat vert, *eared* or.

earer†, *n.* [ME. *erer, eerer, ererе*, < *eren*, plow: see *ear*[3].] A plower; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe.
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (ēr'flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (ēr'gland), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (ēr'hōl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eeriness*.

earing[1] (ēr'ing), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A small rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-cringle for bending, it is called a *head-earing;* when attached to the reef-cringle, a *reef-earing.*

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of these posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the bunt and *earings* from him.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

From clue to earing. See *clue*.

earing[2] (ēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ear*[2], *v.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Their winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapeuk, the sommer Cohattayough, the *earing* of their Corne Nepinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitock.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

earing[3]† (ēr'ing), *n.* [< ME. **ering*, < AS. *ering, eriung*, verbal n. of *erian*, plow, ear: see *ear*[3].] A plowing of land. See *ear*[3].

Yf rishes, gresse, or fern in with this walle is,
With *ereyng* ofte her lyves wol be spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. Gen. xlv. 6.

earing-cringle (ēr'ing-kring'gl), *n.* See *cringle*.

earish† (ēr'ish), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Auricular. *Davies.*

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his housel in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pedlary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.
Becon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (ēr'kis'ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispered ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

earl (èrl), *n.* [< ME. *erl*, earlier *eorl*, earl, as a designation of rank, < AS. *eorl*, an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to *ealdorman* (see *alderman*); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. Dan. *jarl*, Icel. orig. *earl*, in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'carl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, *eorl*, a man, esp. a warrior (pl. *earlas*, men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. *erl*, a man, = OHG. *erl*, only in proper names; cf. *Heruli, Eruli*, the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. *erlos*, AS. *eorlas*, etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive *eorl* from *ealdor*, a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1337, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1386, on the creation of the title of *marquis*. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts*, and from them shires took the name of *counties;* the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Earl Russell*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spire higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See cut under *coronet*.

A Dukes Eldest sonnes be *Earles*, and all the rest of his sonns are Lords, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

My thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls;* the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of Ealdorman, or its Danish equivalent *Earl*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 52.

The ancient dignity of the *earl* has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a simple town or castle.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Heralds' College*, under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal*.) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marischal*.

The list
Of those that claim their offices this day,
By custom of the coronation. . . .
Next, the duke of Norfolk,
He to be *earl marshal*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine*.

ear-lap (ēr'lap), *n.* [< ME. *erelappe*, < AS. *earlæppa* (= OFries. *ārleppa, ārlippa* = MD. dim. *oorlapken* = Norw. *ørelap, ørelæp* = Sw. *örlapp* = Dan. *ørelæp* (Sw. usually *örflik* or *örtipp*, Dan. *øreflip*) = G. *ohrläpp-chen*), ear-lap, < *ear*, ear, + *læppa*, lap: see *ear*[1] and *lap*[1].] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (ēr'lap'et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe*.

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white *ear-lappets* are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 263.

2. Same as *ear-lap*, 2. [Rare.]

earldom (èrl'dum), *n.* [< ME. *erldom, eorldom*, < AS. *eorldōm* (= Icel. *jarldōmr* = Norw. Dan. *jarledömme* = Sw. *jarldöme*), < *eorl*, earl, + *-dōm*, -dom.] The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven *earldoms*, three were now [1300] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *ealdorman*, due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *eorl*. See *alderman*.

earl-duck (èrl'duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. *Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny† (èrlz'pen'i), *n.* [ME.: see *arles, arle-penny*.] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (ēr'les), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; exauriculate: as, the *earless* seals.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, having no plumicorns: as, the *earless* owls.—4†. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. *Sir T. Browne.*

Earless marmot. See *marmot*.

earlet (ēr'let), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + dim. *-let*.] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you: Give me the *earlets* of your spoils. For the Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden *earlets*.
Judges viii. 24 (Douay version).

3. In *bot.*, an auricle, as in certain foliose *Hepaticæ*.

earlid (ēr'lid), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *lid*. Cf. *eyelid*.] In *zoöl.*, a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membranes [of the crocodile] are exposed, but a cutaneous valve, or *earlid*, lies above each and can be shut down over it. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 214.

ear-lifter (ēr'lif'tėr), *n.* [< *ear*[2], *n.*, + *lifter*.] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (ėr'li-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd by some distemp'rature.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive tomorrow with the sun's *earliness* to wake a stag from his lair. *Scott*, Monastery, xx.

earl-marshal (èrl'mär'shal), *n.* See *earl marshal*, under *earl*.

ear-lobe (ēr'lōb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *lobule*, and cut under *ear*.—2. The auricular caruncle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [< ME. **erelokke*, < AS. *earlocc*, < *ēare*, ear, + *locc*, lock: see *ear*[1] and *lock*[2].] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity. *Prynne.*

early (èr'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly, erley;* < ME. *erly, erli, ereli*, north. *arly, arely, ayrly*, etc., < AS. **ārlice*, ONorth. *ārlice*, early (rare, the common form being *ār*, E. *ere*) (= Icel. *ārliga*, also contr. *ārla*, adv., = Dan. *aarle*, adj. and adv.), < *ār*, ere, early, + *-lice*, E. *-ly*[2]: see *ere*[1].] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early;* *early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewein that gladly roos euer *erly* more than eny other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. Prov. viii. 17.

Satirday, *erley* in the mornyng, we toke our Jorneyne towardys Jherusalem.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *early*, and while thy treasures call thee master. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 5.

As the city of Thebes was so antient, sciences flourished in it very *early*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 109.

=**Syn.** *Early, Soon, Betimes.* *Early* is relative, and notes occurrence before some fixed or usual time, or before the course of time had far advanced beyond that point: as, he rose *early* (that is, he rose before the usual time of rising, or before the day had advanced far); he came *early* in the evening (that is, before the evening was far advanced); while in "come *early*" the meaning may be only "do not be late in your coming, or do not delay your coming beyond the set or accustomed time." *Soon* means shortly, or in a short time after the present or some fixed point of time: as, come *soon;* he left *soon* after my arrival. *Betimes* (by time) means in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes: as, he rose *betimes*.

early (èr'li), *a.*; compar. *earlier*, superl. *earliest*. [< ME. **erlich, earlich*, found only once as adj., and prob. due to the adv.: see *early, adv.*] 1. Pertaining to the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course in time; being at or near the beginning of the portion of time indicated or concerned: as, an *early* hour; *early* manhood; the *early* times of the church.

In their *early* days they had wings.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The delinquencies of the *early* part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Unfortunately blighted at an *early* stage of their growth.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

2. Appearing or occurring in advance of, or at or near the beginning of, some appointed, usual, or well-understood date, epoch, season, or event; being before the usual time: as, an *early* riser; *early* fruit; *early* (that is, premature) decay; *early* marriage.

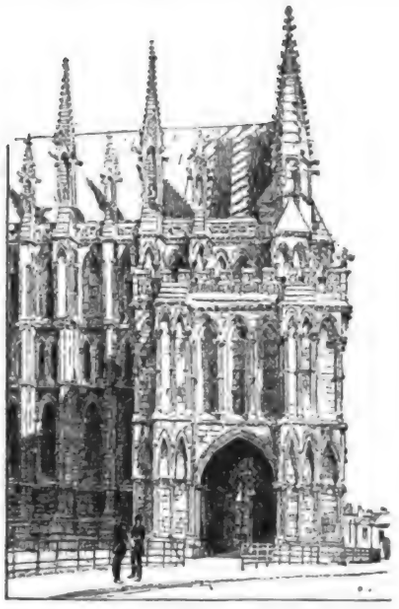
The *early* bird catches the worm. *Proverb.*

The *early* lark, that erst was mute,
Carols to the rising day
Many a note and many a lay.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

3. Occurring in the near future: as, I shall take an *early* opportunity of calling on you; the petitioners asked that a meeting be called at an *early* date.—4. In *embryol.*, very young; very recently formed: as, an *early* embryo.—**Early English.** See *English*.—**Early English architecture**, the Pointed style of medieval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the twelfth and in the early part of the thirteenth century. It is characterized in general by purity and simplicity of lines, combined with delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts are more slender than those of the preceding style, and foliage in some instances sprouts out from the central pillar between the shafts; the moldings are more delicately curved, and are alternated with hollows so as to give beautiful effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently have the form of an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-molding and swelling outward beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and are often crowned by spires; the buttresses project boldly; the vaults are groined, and the graceful wall-arcades often have their spandrels filled with sculpture. The most distinctive features of the Early English style, however, are the pointed arches

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and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows be-



Early English Architecture.—Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

came grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed* or *Lancet style*.

earmark (ēr′märk), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *mark*.] 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—2. Figuratively, in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—3. Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows.*

An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouvères].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 243.

earmark (ēr′märk), *v. t.* [< *earmark*, *n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

For feare least we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *eare-marked* beasts abroad be bruted.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

earn[1] (èrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ernen*, *ernien*, *earnien*, < AS. *earnian*, earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the E. dial. sense 'glean,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = MLG. *arnen*, *ernen*, OHG. *arnōn*, MHG. *arnen*, reap; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by OFries. *arn* = MLG. *arn*, *aren*, *arne*, *erne*, OHG. *aran*, *arn*, MHG. *erne* (< OHG. pl. *ernī*), harvest (whence OHG. *arnōt*, pl. *arnōdi*, MHG. *ernede*, *ernde*, G. *ernde*, *ärnde*, *erndte*, *ärndte*, usually *ernte*, harvest), = Icel. *önn* for **asnu*, work, a working season, = Goth. *asans*, harvest, harvest-time (cf. Russ. *osenĭ*, harvest, autumn); whence Goth. *asneis* = OHG. *asni* = AS. *esne*, a hired laborer.] 1. To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.

Grant that your stubbornness
Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
Extremities of vengeance.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 119.

Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned*, those only know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball*, to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—3. To glean. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earn[2] (èrn), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *ernen*, *eornen*, *urnen*, etc., < AS. *irnan*, *yrnan*, *eornan*, transposed form of *rinnan*, etc., run (ME. also coagulate): see *run* (of which *earn*[2] is a doublet), *runnet*, *rennet*.] To curdle, as milk.

earn[3], **ern**[3], **erne**[3] (èrn), *n.* [< ME. *ern*, *erne*, *earn*, *ærn*, earn, < AS. *earn*, ONorth. *arn* = D. *arend* = MLG. *arn*, *arne*, *erne*, *arnt*, *arent*, LG. *arend* = OHG. MHG. *arn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *örn*, an eagle; also without the formative *-n*, OHG. *aro*, MHG. *ar*, G. *aar* = Icel. *ari* = Goth. *ara*, an eagle (in comp. MHG. *adel-arn*, also *adel-ar*, G. *adler* = D. *adelaar*, eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to OBulg. *orlŭ* = Bulg. Slov. *orel* = Serv. *orao* = Bohem. *orel* = Pol. *orzel*, *orel* (barred *l*) = Russ. *orelŭ* = OPruss. *arelie* = Lith. *arelis*, *erelis* = Lett. *ērglis*, an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = Gr. ὄρνις (stem ὀρνιθ-, dial. ὄρνιχ-, orig. ὀρνι-), also ὄρνεον, a bird, so called from its soaring, < ὀρνίναι (√*ὀρ) = L. *oriri*, rise, soar (> ult. E. *orient*), = Skt. √*ar*, move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoölogy, in special designations like *bald earn*.

That him ne hauede grip [gripe vulture] or *ern*.
Havelok, l. 572.

An *ern*, in stede of his baner, he set vp of golde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle*, under *eagle*.

earn[4]† (èrn), *v. i.* [A corruption of *yearn*[1], by confusion with *earn*[5], equiv. to *yearn*[2].] To yearn.

And ever as he rode his hart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 8.

earn[5]† (èrn), *v. i.* Same as *yearn*[2].

earnest[1] (èr′nest), *n.* [< ME. *ernest*, *eornest*, < AS. *eornest*, *eornost*, *eornust*, zeal, serious purpose, = OFries. *ernst*, Fries. *ernste* = MD. *aernst*, D. *ernst* = MLG. *ernest*, *ernst*, LG. *ernst* = OHG. *ernust*, MHG. *ernest*, G. *ernst*, zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. Icel. *ern*, brisk, vigorous. The OHG. and MHG. word has, rarely, the sense of 'fighting,' but there is no authority in AS. or ME. for this sense, on which a comparison with Icel. *orrosta*, mod. *orosta*, *orusta*, a battle, is founded.] 1†. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.

The hoote *ernest* is al overblowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1287.

Therewith she laught, and did her *earnest* end in jest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*.
Sir P. Sidney.

But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Epil.

In earnest, or **in good earnest**, with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work *in earnest*.

What ever he be he shall repente the daye
That he was bold, *in earnest* or in game,
To do to you this villany and shame.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 510.

He acted *in good earnest* what Rehoboam did but threat'n.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

earnest[1] (èr′nest), *a.* [< ME. **erneste*, adj., not found (only *ernestful*), < AS. *eornoste*, adj. and adv., = MLG. *ernest*, *ernst*, G. *ernst*, adj.; from the noun.] 1. Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.

He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapanecans.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 792.

With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Some of the magistrates were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 553.

3. Strenuous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—4. Serious; weighty; of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 244.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

earnest[1]† (èr′nest), *v. t.* [= G. *ernsten*, be severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use.
Pastor Fido (1602), sig. E 1.

earnest[2] (èr′nest), *n.* [With excrescent *-t*, < ME. *ernes*, *eernes*, a pledge, < W. *ernes*, a pledge, *ern*, a pledge, *erno*, give a pledge. Cf. L. *arrha*, *arra*, earnest: see *arles* and *arrha*.] 1. A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law*, a part of the price of goods or service bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.

Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest. *Ludlow*, Memoirs.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

Poul tellith in this epistle of fredom of Cristene men, how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully fredom in hevene.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

He who from such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of suitable deeds, can be perswaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Ev'ry moment's calm that soothes the breast
Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest.
Cowper, An Epistle.

=**Syn.** *Earnest*, *Pledge*. *Earnest*, like *pledge*, is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. i. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest*." Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," i. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," i. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which seems promised or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine.
Vaughan, The Rainbow.

earnest[2]† (èr′nest), *v. t.* [< *earnest*[2], *n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful† (èr′nest-fûl), *a.* [< *earnest*[1] + *-ful*.] Serious; earnest.

Lat us stinte of *ernestful* matere.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1176.

earnestly (èr′nest-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ernestly*, < AS. *eornostlīce*, earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of L. *ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= D. *ernstelijk* = OHG. *ernustlīhho*, MHG. *ernestlīche*, G. *ernstlich*), < *eornost*, earnest, + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.

Thenne euelez on erthe *ernestly* grewen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 2227.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*.
Luke xxii. 44.

There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
Looked on the lessening ship.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 309.

earnest-money (èr′nest-mun′i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money*.

earnestness (èr′nest-nes), *n.* 1. Intentness or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness*, and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 140.

They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness*; the charge was maintained with much *earnestness*.

I learn that there is truth and firmness and an *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Zeal*, *Enthusiasm*, etc. See *eagerness*.

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earnest-penny† (ėr′nest-pen′i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
The *earnest-penny* of a love so fervent.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

An argument of greater good hereafter, and an *earnest-penny* of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

ear-net (ēr′net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful† (ėrn′fûl), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful*.] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v.

earning[1] (ėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *erning, ernung,* < AS. *earnung, earning* (= OHG. *arnunc, arnunga*), desert, reward, verbal n. of *earnian*, earn: see *earn*[1].] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke*.

A tax on that part of profits known as *earnings* of management. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

earning[2] (ėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *earn*[2], *v.*] Rennet. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

earning-grass (ėr′ning-gràs), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called from its property of curdling milk. [Prov. Eng.]

ear-pick (ēr′pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ēr′pēs), *n.* [Tr. of F. *oreillère*.] A name given to the side-piece of the burganet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chin-band to which they are riveted. Compare *cheek-piece*. Also called *oreillère*.

ear-piercer (ēr′pēr′sėr), *n.* [Tr. of F. *perce-oreille*.] The earwig.

ear-piercing (ēr′pēr′sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

O, farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the *ear-piercing* fife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

ear-pocket (ēr′pok′et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ēr′rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; earshot. [Rare.]

The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in *ear-reach* of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

Some invisible eare might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words. *Fuller*, Holy State.

ear-rent† (ēr′rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,
For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson*.

ear-ring (ēr′ring), *n.* [< ME. *erering, eerryng,* < AS. *ēdrhring* (= D. *oorring* = OHG. *ōrring*, MHG. *ōrringe*, G. *ohrring* = Sw. *örring* = Dan. *örenring*), < *ēare*, ear, + *hring*, ring: see *ear*[1] and *ring*[1].] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and seafaring men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible chatons, set close to the lobe of the ear.

Without *earings* of siluer or some other metal . . . you shall see no Russe woman, be she wife or maide.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 497.

ear-rivet (ēr′riv′et), *n.* One of the otoporpæ of a hydrozoan. See *otoporpa*.

Earse, *n.* See *Erse*.

earsh, ersh (ėrsh), *n.* [E. dial., also *errish, erige, arish*, and by contraction *ash*, < ME. *asche*, stubble, appar. corrupted, by association with *asche*, ashes, from reg. **ersch*, < AS. **ersc*, **ærsc*, found only in comp. *ersc-hen, ærsc-hen*, equiv. to *edisc-hen*, a quail (see *eddish-hen*), *edisc*, and presumably **ersc*, **ærsc*, meaning a pasture, a park for game: see *eddish*. The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ēr′shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Haliotidæ*; a sea-ear: so called from the shape.—**Guernsey ear-shell**, *Haliotis tuberculata*: same as *ormer*.

ear-shot (ēr′shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within *earshot* of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

ear-shrift† (ēr′shrift), *n.* Auricular confession.

The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days' *earshrift*. *Cartwright*, Admonition.

Your *eareshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no purpose. *Calfhill*, Answer to Martiall, p. 243.

ear-snail (ēr′snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Otinidæ*.

ear-sore† (ēr′sōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear.

The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 306.

earst†, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst*.

ear-stone (ēr′stōn), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ēr′string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth[1] (ėrth), *n.* [Early mod E. also *erth;* < ME. *erthe, eorthe,* < AS. *eorthe* = OS. *ertha, erdha* = OFries. *erthe, irthe, erde*, NFries. *yerd* = MD. *erde, aerde*, D. *aarde* = MLG. *erde* = OHG. *erda, erdha*, MHG. G. *erde* = Icel. *jörd* = Sw. *jord* = Dan. *jord* = Goth. *airtha*, earth (OTeut. **ertha*, in L. as *Hertha*, as the name of a goddess); allied to OHG. *ero*, earth, Icel. *jörfi*, gravel, Gr. ἔρα-ζε, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the √ **ar*, plow, whence *ear*[3], *earth*[2], *eard, arable*, etc.] **1.** The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,506 meters and 12,713,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1,041 yards, and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293: but these dimensions have a *probable* error of at least 200 yards, and a much greater possible error. The purely astronomical methods, as distinguished from geodetic, indicate a slightly smaller compression of about $\frac{1}{310}$. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,963 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.5, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is perhaps metallic. The earth rotates upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27′ 12″.68 mean obliquity for January 0, 1890, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

A nobill tree, thou secomoure;
I blisse hym that the on the *erthe* brought.
York Plays, p. 214.

One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word *earth* in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—

"He stretched out the north over empty space;
He hanged the *earth* upon nothing."
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

It appears, . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the *earth* as a whole is more rigid than glass and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 21.

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the *earth*.

God called the dry land *earth*. Gen. i. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

Withinne a litil tyme ȝe schal se al the gold withinne the Mercurie turned into *erthe* as sotile as flour.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Two mules' burden of *earth*. 2 Ki. v. 17.

The majority of the cities and towns [of Greece] complied with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king *earth* and water.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 165.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

What ho! slave! Caliban!
Thou *earth*, thou! speak. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,
But live like an old badger in his *earth*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances which are metallic oxids, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have more the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (*a*) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (*b*) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth.—**Adamic earth**. See *Adamic*.—**Axis of the earth**. See *axis*[1].—**Bad earth**, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current.—**Black earth**, a kind of coal which is pounded fine and used by painters in fresco.—**Chian earth**. See *Chian*.—**Cologne earth**, a kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.—**Compression of the earth**. See *compression*.—**Dead earth**, or **total earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph-wire falls upon a railroad-track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water.—**Earth of alum**, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints.—**Earth of bone**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—**Ends of the earth**. See *end*.—**Figure of the earth**, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea-level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

If Lactantius affirm that the *figure of the earth* is plane, or Austin deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth.—**Heavy earth**. Same as *baryta*.—**Intermittent earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth.—**Magnetic poles of the earth**. See *magnetic*.—**Partial earth**, in *elect.*, a poor earth-connection, such as exists when a telegraph-wire rests upon the ground, when its insulators are defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance.—**To bring to the earth**†, to bury. *Eng. Gilds*.—**To put to earth**, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth.—**To run to earth**, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow.—**Syn. 1.** *Earth, World, Globe*. *Earth* is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, *Earth*, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the home of the human race. (See Job i. 7; Ps. lviii. 11.) *World* has especial application to the earth as inhabited; hence we say, he is gone to a better *world*; are there other *worlds* besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the *world*, but not the *earth*. *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth: as, to circumnavigate the *globe*.

The first man is of the *earth*, earthy. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark *Earth* follows wheel'd in her ellipse.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the *world*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

In the four quarters of the *globe*, who reads an American book?
Sydney Smith, Rev. of Seybart's Annals of United States.

On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the *globe*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

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earth[1] (ėrth), *v.* [= LG. *erden* = Icel. *jarđha* = Sw. *jorda* = Dan. *jorde*, trans., earth, bury; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hide in or as in the earth.

An you once *earth* yourself, John, in the barn,
I have no daughter vor you.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

2. To put underground; bury; inter.

Upon your grannam's grave, that very night
We *earthed* her in the shades.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

Here silver swans with nightingales set spells,
Which sweetly charm the traveller, and raise
Earth's *earthed* monarchs from their hidden cells.
John Rogers, To Anne Bradstreet.

But now he hath served the sentence out, . . .
Why not *earth* him and no more words?
T. B. Aldrich, The Jew's Gift.

3. To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth..

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is *earth'd* and gravel'd up with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

4. In *elect.*, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

In dry weather they [conductors] are not *earthed* at all well, and a strong charge may then surge up and down them, and light somebody else's gas in the most surprising way. *Science*, XII. 18.

II. *intrans.* To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

Huntsmen tell us that a fox when escaped from the dogs, after a hard chase, always walks himself cool before he *earths*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays and Thoughts.

Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churles ensnared the nightly prey.
Tickell, Hunting.

earth[2] (ėrth), *n.* [E. dial., < *ear*[3], plow, + *-th*, noun-formative; early record is wanting, but *eard*, q. v., in the same sense of 'plowing' (OHG. *art*), is nearly the same word.] 1†. The act of plowing; a plowing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A day's plowing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earth-auger (ėrth'â'gėr), *n.* Same as *earth-borer*.

earth-ball (ėrth'bâl), *n.* The truffle, *Tuber cibarium*, which grows in the soil, and produces its spores within tuber-like bodies.

earth-bath (ėrth'bȧth), *n.* A remedy occasionally used, consisting of a bath of earth or mud.

earth-board (ėrth'bōrd), *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

earth-borer (ėrth'bōr'ėr), *n.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, in which the twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical box with a valve, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. Also called *earth-auger*, *earth-boring auger*. See cut under *auger*.

earth-born (ėrth'bôrn), *a.* 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth: as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born* perhaps,
Not spirits. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 360.

2. Arising from or occasioned by earthly considerations.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Earth-born Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

earth-bound (ėrth'bound), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of earth; firmly fixed in the earth; hence, figuratively, bound by earthly ties or interests.

Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
Unfix his *earth-bound* root?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

earth-bred (ėrth'bred), *a.* Low; groveling.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars,
Ye *earthbred* worms. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 6.

earth-chestnut (ėrth'ches'nut), *n.* The earth-nut.

earth-closet (ėrth'kloz'et), *n.* A night-stool, or some convenience of that kind, in which the feces are received and covered by dry earth.

earth-crab (ėrth'krab), *n.* An occasional name of the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

earth-created (ėrth'krē-ā'ted), *a.* Formed of earth.

And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-current (ėrth'kur'ent), *n.* See *current*.

earth-din† (ėrth'din), *n.* [ME. *erthedine, -dyn, -dene*, < AS. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake, < *eorthe*, earth, + *dyne*, a loud sound, din.] An earthquake.

Pestilences and hungers sal be,
And *erthedyns* in many contre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 4035.

earth-drake (ėrth'drāk), *n.* [< ME. **erthedrake*, < AS. *eorth-draca*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *draca*, drake, dragon.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.*, a mythical monster resembling the dragon of chivalry.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake*, or dragon. *W. Spalding.*

earth-eater (ėrth'ē'tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats earth.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically, *Nyctibius grandis*, the ibigau (which see).

earthen (ėr'thn), *a.* [< ME. *erthen, eorthen* (AS. not recorded) = D. *aarden* = OHG. *erdīn, irdīn*, MHG. *erdīn, erden*, G. *erden*, now *irden* = Goth. *airtheins*, earthen; as *earth*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of earth; made of clay or other earthy substance: as, an *earthen* vessel.

Go, and tac the *erthene* litil wynvessel of the crockere.
Wyclif, Jer. xix. 1.

A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot.
Herbert.

earthenware (ėr'thn-wâr), *n.* Vessels or other objects of clay (whether alone or mixed with other mineral substances) baked or fired in a kiln, or more rarely sun-dried or otherwise prepared without firing. The term is often restricted to the coarser qualities, as distinguished from *porcelain* and *stoneware* and from *terra-cotta*. In this sense earthenware may be known from porcelain by its opacity, and from stoneware by its porosity, which latter quality may be recognized by touching a fracture with the tongue, when the tongue will adhere to the porous earthenware, but not to stoneware. Earthenware may be either unglazed, as bricks, ordinary flower-pots, etc., or enameled. See *delf*[2], *faience*, *majolica*.

Earthenware is described as a soft, opaque material formed of an earthy mixture, refractory, or hard to fuse, in the kiln.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 1.

earth-fall (ėrth'fâl), *n.* [= OFries. *irthfal, erthfel, erdfal* = G. *erdfall*, a sinking of the earth, = Icel. *jarđhfall* = Dan. *jordfald* = Sw. *jordfall*, an earth-fall.] Same as *land-slide*.

earth-fast (ėrth'fȧst), *a.* [< ME. **erthfeste*, < AS. **eorthfæst, eorthfest*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *fæst*, fast.] Firm in the earth, and difficult to be removed.

earth-fed (ėrth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; groveling.

Such *earthfed* minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love.
B. Jonson.

earth-flax (ėrth'flaks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, with long, flexible, parallel filaments resembling flax.

earth-flea (ėrth'flē), *n.* A name of the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*: so called from its living in the earth. See cut under *chigoe*.

earth-fly (ėrth'flī), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth-foam (ėrth'fōm), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

earth-gall (ėrth'gâl), *n.* [< ME. **erthe-galle*, < AS. *eorth-gealla*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *gealla*, gall.] 1. A plant of the gentian family, especially the lesser centaury, *Centaurion Centaurium*: so called from its bitterness.—2. In the United States, the green hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

earth-hog (ėrth'hog), *n.* The aardvark. Also called *earth-pig*. See *Orycteropus*.

earth-holet, *n.* [ME. *eorthehole.*] A cave.

earth-house (ėrth'hous), *n.* [Sc. *eird-, eard-, yird-house* (see *eard*, 2); < ME. *erthhus, eorthhus*, < AS. *eorth-hūs* (= Icel. *jarđh-hūs* = Dan. *jordhus* = G. *erdhaus*), a cave, den, < *eorthe*, earth, + *hūs*, house.] The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground structures known as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the side walls gradually converging toward the top until they can be roofed by stones 4 or 5 feet in width, the whole covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The more advanced form has two or three chambers. Earth-houses are frequent in the northeast of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, etc., are occasionally unearthed in or near them. Similar structures are found in Ireland. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

earth-inductor (ėrth'in-duk'tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of rotation in a magnetic field, and connected with a galvanometer by means of which the induced current of electricity can be measured. It is used for measuring the strength of magnetic fields as compared with that of the earth.

earthiness (ėr'thi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth.

[He] freed rain-water . . . from its accidental, and as it were feculent *earthiness*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 103.

2. Intellectual or spiritual coarseness; grossness.

The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy. *Hammond.*

earthliness (ėrth'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthly; grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—3†. Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. *Fuller.*

earthling (ėrth'ling), *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. AS. *eorthling, yrthling*, a farmer, a tiller of the earth) (= G. *erdling*); < *earth*[1] + *-ling*[1].] 1†. An inhabitant of the earth; a creature of this world; a mortal.

Humorous *earthlings* will control the stars.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.
Drummond.

2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

earthly (ėrth'li), *a.* [< ME. *erthly, ertheli, eorthely, -liche, -lic*, < AS. *eorthlīc* (= OHG. *erdlīh* = Icel. *jarđhligr*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the mundane state of existence: as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

Eorthliche honeste thynges was offred thus at ones,
Thorgh thre kynde kynges kneolyng to Iesu.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 94.

Whan the bretheren of Gawein com thider ther be-gan the doell and sorowe so grete that noon *erthly* man myght devise noon gretter. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Belonging to the earth or world; worldly; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; vile.

How is he born in whom we did knowe non *erthely* delyte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. Phil. iii. 19.

This *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton*, Sonnets, ix.

Myself
Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3†. Made of earth; earthy: as, "*earthly* substance," *Holland.*—4. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. Being or originating on earth; of all things in the world; possible; conceivable: used chiefly as an expletive.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

It is passing strange that, during the long period of their education, the rising generation should never hear an *earthly* syllable about the constitution and administration of their nation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 29.

=**Syn.** 1. Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary, etc. See *worldly*.

earthly-minded (ėrth'li-mīn'ded), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness (ėrth'li-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; devotion to earthly objects; earthliness.

earth-mad† (ėrth'mad), *n.* [< *earth*[1] + *mad*[2], a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes. *Holland.*

earth-moss (ėrth'môs), *n.* A book-name for a moss of the genus *Phascum*.

earthnut (ėrth'nut), *n.* [< ME. **erthnote*, < AS. *eorth-nutu* for **eorth-hnutu* (= D. *aardnoot* = G. *erdnuss* = Dan. *jordnød* = Sw. *jordnöt*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. The root of *Bunium Bulbocastanum* and *Conopodium majus*, common umbelliferous plants of Europe. See *Bunium*.—2. The groundnut, *Arachis hypogæa*.—3. The tuber of *Cyperus esculentus* and some other species of the same genus.

earth-oil (ėrth'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

earth-pea (ėrth'pē), *n.* See *pea*.

earth-pig (ėrth'pig), *n.* Same as *earth-hog*.

earth-pit (ėrth'pit), *n.* A trench or pit, covered with glass, for protecting plants from frost.

earth-plate (ėrth'plāt), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

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earthpuff† (ėrth′puf), *n.* A species of *Lycoperdon;* the puffball.

Tuberes, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earthpuffes.* *Nomenclator* (1585).

earth-pulsation (ėrth′pul-sā′shọn), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

★**earthquake** (ėrth′kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *ertheqwake,* < *erthe,* earth, + *quake,* quake. The AS. words were *eorth-bifung, -beofung* (*bifung,* trembling), *eorth-dyne* (*dyne,* din), *eorth-styrung* (*styrung,* stirring), *eorthstyrennis.* Cf. *earth-din.*] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain-ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to strong seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, eastern South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake-shock is a wave-like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that which destroyed Messina in Sicily and Reggio in Calabria, and surrounding villages, on December 28, 1908, causing the death of over 100,000 people. Minor shocks were felt for a considerable period thereafter. That of Lisbon, which killed about 60,000 people, began November 1, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador in Morocco on the south, Töplitz in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 28, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31, 1886. A destructive earthquake visited San Francisco on April 18, 1906, causing a conflagration which destroyed a large part of the city. See *seismic, seismometer,* and *volcanism.*

And all the yle ya sor trobled with the seyd *erthe qwake* Dyvse tymes. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an *earthquake* which occurred in Chili in 1822 added to the South-American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 187.

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain-range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (ėrth′shīn), *n.* [< *earth*[1] + *shine.* Cf. *moonshine, sunshine, starshine.*] In *astron.,* the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (ėrth′smōk), *n.* [A translation of L. *fumus terræ: fumus,* smoke; *terræ,* gen. of *terra,* earth: see *fumitory* and *terrestrial.*] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.*

earth-star (ėrth′stär), *n.* [A translation of *Geaster.*] A fungus of the genus *Geaster;* a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (ėrth′stop′ėr), *n.* In *hunting,* one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 395.

earth-table (ėrth′tā′bl), *n.* In *arch.,* a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table.* See *ledgment-table.*

earth-tilting (ėrth′til′ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake. *Earth-tiltings* show themselves by a slow bending and unbending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 626.

earth-tongue (ėrth′tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum,* found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (ėrth′trēt′ment), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

earth-tremor (ėrth′trem′or), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (ėrth′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *earth*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (ėrth′wīr), *n.* In *elect.,* a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (ėrth′wůlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles.*

earthwork (ėrth′wėrk), *n.* [< ME. **erthewerc,* < AS. *eorthweorc* (= D. *aardwerk* = G. *erdwerk* = Dan. *jordværk*), < *eorthe,* earth, + *weorc,* work: see *earth*[1] and *work.*] 1. In *engin.,* any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—2. In *fort.,* any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence —3. Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes inclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Mercians herself need not have been ashamed of. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 30.

earthworm (ėrth′wėrm), *n.* [= D. *aardworm* = G. *erdwurm;* < *earth*[1] + *worm.*] 1. The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus,* of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris.* They belong to the order of oligochætous annelids. The earthworm has a cylindric vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation, when the two are jointed in two places by their respective clitella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the soil, and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food for many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *angleworms* or *fishworms.* These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic *earthworm* fifty yards or more in length, five in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat-of-mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine-trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This redoubtable monster is known as the "Minhocao." *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 508.

2. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm,* cease. *Norris.*

earthworm-oil (ėrth′wėrm-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for earache.

★**earthy** (ėr′thi), *a.* [< *earth*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy* matter.—2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

And catch the heavy *earthy* scents
That blow from summer shores.
T. B. Aldrich, Piscataqua River.

3†. Inhabiting the earth; earthly.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Sir J. Denham.*

5. In *mineral.,* without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan.*—**Earthy fracture,** a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—**Earthy manganese.** See *wad.*

ear-trumpet (ēr′trum′pet), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ēr′waks), *n.* Cerumen.

earwig (ēr′wig), *n.* [= E. dial. *earwike, earwrig, yerriwig, errwiggle,* etc., < ME. *erwygge, erewygge, yerwygge,* < AS. *ēarwicga,* also once improp. *eórwicga,* earwig (translating L. *blatta*), < *ēare,* ear, + *wicga,* a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, ii. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wicg,* a horse, *wiht,* a creature, a wight, < *wegan,* tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > E. *weigh:* see *weigh, wight*[1].—Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: D. *oorworm* = G. *ohrwurm,* earwig; G. *ohrbohrer,* 'ear-borer'; Sw. *örmask,* ear-worm; Dan. *örentvist,* 'ear-twister'; F. *perce-oreille,* Pg. *furaorelhas,* 'pierce-ear'; Sp. *gusano del oído,* It. *verme auricolare,* ear-worm, etc.] 1. The popular English name of all the curiously formed insects of the family *Forficulidæ,* representing the order *Euplexoptera,* which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have filiform, many-jointed antennæ, short, veinless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forceps, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularia;* the great earwig is *Labidura gigantea;* the little earwig is *Labia minor.* Another species is *Spongophora brunneipennis.*



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipeds, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—3†. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.

That gaudy *earwig,* or my lord your patron,
Whose pensioner you are.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

Ear-wiggs that buzz what they think fit in the retir'd closet. *Bp. Hacket,* Life of Abp. Williams, I. 85.

earwig (ēr′wig), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *earwigged,* ppr. *earwigging.* [< *earwig, n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. *Marryat,* Snarleyyow.

Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a sluggard; daily *ear-wigging* influential men, for he was a master of ingratiation. *R. L. Stevenson,* A College Magazine, ii.

ear-witness (ēr′wit′nes), *n.* 1. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller.*

Dante is the eye-witness and *ear-witness* of that which he relates. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton.*

ear-worm (ēr′wėrm), *n.* 1. Same as *boll-worm.* —2†. Same as *earwig,* 3.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm,* but he may be appeached. *Bp. Hacket,* Life of Abp. Williams, II. 152.

earwort (ēr′wėrt), *n.* The *Rachicallis rupestris,* a low rubiaceous shrub of the West Indies.

ease (ēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eaze, ese;* < ME. *ese, eise, eyse,* < AF. *eise,* OF. *aise, ayse, aize,* F. *aise,* f., = Pr. *aise, ais* (> prob. Basque *aisia*) = OCat. *aise,* ease, = Pg. *azo,* aid, motive, occasion, = OIt. *asio, agio, aggio,* m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: *agio,* ease; *aggio* (> F. *agio,*

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> E. *agio*, q. v.), exchange, premium. Hence the adj., OF. *aise, ayse, aize* = Pr. *ais*, easy (mod. F. *aisé*, p. a., easy); the adv. phrase, OF. *a aise*, F. *à l'aise* = Pr. *ad ais* = It. *ad agio, adagio* (> E. *adagio*), at ease, at leisure, > OF. *aaise, ahaise* = OPg. *aaso* = It. *adagio*, ease; and the compound, F. *malaise* (> E. *malaise*), uneasiness. The Rom. forms are somewhat irregular, and are perhaps of external origin. Similar words are (1) Bret. *eaz, ez*, easy; Gael. *adhais*, leisure, ease. There is nothing to prove a connection with (2) AS. *eáthe*, obs. E. *eath* (see *eath*); or with (3) Goth. *azets*, easy (in compar. *azetizo*), *azeti*, ease, *azetaba*, easily; or with (4) L. *otium*, ease (see *otiose*); or with (5) OHG. *essa*, MHG. G. *esse* (> Dan. *esse*), a forge, furnace, chimney, orig. a fireplace (akin to AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, *āst*, a furnace, kiln, > E. *oast*, q. v.), whence, as some conjecture, 'to be at one's ease' (F. *être à son aise*), orig. 'to be at one's hearth, feel at home'; or with (6) MLG. *esse* = G. *esse* = ODan. *esse*, Dan. *es* = Sw. *esse*, well-being, comfort, ease (appar. < L. *esse*, be, used as a noun): unless indeed these last Teut. forms are, like the E. word, from the F. *aise*.] 1. An undisturbed state of the body; freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance of any kind; tranquil rest; physical comfort: as, he sits at his *ease*; to take one's *ease*.

Be comfortable to thy friends, and to thyselfe wish *ease*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Soul, . . . take thine *ease*, eat, drink, and be merry.
Luke xii. 19.

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of *ease!*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 99.

Better the toil . . .
Than waking dream and slothful *ease*.
Whittier, Seed-time and Harvest.

2. A quiet state of the mind; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity.

And Gonnore hym praide soone to come a-geln, "ffor neuer," quod [she], "shall I be in *ese* of herte vn-to the tyme that I yow se a-gein." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Oh, did he light upon you? what, he would have had you seek for *ease* at the hands of Mr. Legality?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 100.

Like a coy maiden, *Ease*, when courted most,
Farthest retires — an idol, at whose shrine
Who oft'nest sacrifice are favor'd least.
Cowper, Task, i. 409.

Hence — 3†. Comfort afforded or provided; satisfaction; relief; entertainment; accommodation.

But for the love of God they him bisoght
Of herberwe [harborage] and of *ese* as for hir peny.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 199.

It is an *ease* to your friends abroad that you are more a man of business than heretofore; for now it were an injury to trouble you with a busy letter.
Donne, Letters, xxxi.

A principal fruit of friendship is the *ease* and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

It is an *ease*, Malfato, to disburthen
Our souls of secret clogs.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor: as, it can be done with great *ease*.

When you please, 'tis done with *ease*.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 337).

Lamenting is altogether contrary to reioysing, euery man saith so, and yet is it a peece of ioy to be able to lament with *ease*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with *ease*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 108.

5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: as, *ease* of style; *ease* of manner.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 362.

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety: used also with a qualification of emphasis (*well at ease*) or of negation (*ill at ease*, formerly sometimes *evil on ease*, ME. *evele an eyse*).

His soul shall dwell *at ease*. Ps. xxv. 13.

Ther I was *well at ese*, ffor ther was no thyng that I Desyred to have but I had it shortly.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

I am very *ill at ease*,
Unfit for mine own purposes.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

At one's ease, comfortable; free from stiffness or formality. — **Chapel of ease.** See *chapel*. — **Little ease**, a cell much too small for a prisoner, used as a torture in the reign of Elizabeth. = **Syn. 1.** *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*. — **4.** *Ease, Easiness, Facility.* (See *readiness*.) In connection with tasks of any sort, *ease* is subjective, and denotes freedom from labor, or the power of doing things without seeming effort: as, he reads with *ease*. *Easiness* is in this connection generally objective, characterizing the nature of the task: as, the *easiness* of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* in the objective sense of easiness of performance or accomplishment is nearly obsolete; properly it is subjective, being sometimes equivalent to *readiness*. Like other powers, *facility* is partly the result of some special endowment or adaptation, but also is developed by practice.

Whate'er he did was done with so much *ease*,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 27.

Refrain to-night;
And that shall lend a kind of *easiness*
To the next abstinence. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

He changed his faith and his allegiance two or three times, with a *facility* that evinced the looseness of his principles. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 362.

ease (ēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eased*, ppr. *easing*. [< ME. *esen, eisen*, < OF. **eiser, aiser, aisier* = Pr. *aisar* = Pg. *azar* = It. *agiare*, ease; from the noun.] 1. To relieve or free from pain or bodily disquiet or annoyance; give rest or relief to; make comfortable.

Ther thei rested and *esed* hem [themselves] in the town as thei that ther-to hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

Heaven, I hope, will *ease* me: I am sick.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

The longer they live the worse they are, and death alone must *ease* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

Thou mayest rejoice in the mansion of rest, because, by thy means, many living persons are *eased* or advantaged.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or mental disturbance: as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

Now first I find
Mine eyes true opening, and my heart much *eased*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 274.

3. To release from pressure or tension; lessen or moderate the tension, tightness, weight, closeness, speed, etc., of, as by slacking, lifting slightly, shifting a little, etc.: sometimes with *off*: as, to *ease* a ship in a seaway by putting down the helm, or by throwing some cargo overboard; to *ease* a bar or a nut in machinery.

O *ease* your hand! treat not so hard your slave!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 546).

There may be times no doubt when the pressure by Russia upon ourselves in India may be *eased off* by a dexterous diplomatic use of European alliances and complications. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

4. To relieve, as by the removal of a burden or an encumbrance; remove from, as a burden: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *ease* a porter *of* his load.

The childeren hem vn-armed and wente to theire loggyngis, and hem *esed of* all thinge that to mannys body belongeth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 271.

Will no man *ease* me *of* this fool?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

I'll *ease* you *of* that care, and please myself in 't.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

He was not gone far, after his arrival, but the cavaliers met him and *eased* him *of* his money.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 119.

Sir Thomas Smythe, having reluctantly professed a wish to be *eased of* his office, was dismissed.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 118.

5. To mitigate; alleviate; assuage; allay; abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Sound advice might *ease* hir wearie thoughtes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 52.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.
2 Chron. x. 4.

Strong fevers are not *eas'd*
With counsel, but with best receipts and means.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

There . . . may sweet music *ease* thy pain
Amidst our feast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

6. To render less difficult; facilitate.

My lords, to *ease* all this, but hear me speak.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 2.

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 428.

Ease her! the command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command to "stop her," or "turn astern." — **To ease away** (*naut.*), to slack gradually, as the fall of a tackle. — **To ease the helm.** See *helm*[1]. = **Syn. 2.** To quiet, calm, tranquillize, still, pacify. — **4.** To disburden, disencumber.

easeful (ēz'fûl), *a.* [< *ease* + *-ful*.] Attended by or affording ease; promoting rest or comfort; quiet; peaceful; restful.

To himself, he doth your gifts apply;
As his main force, choice sport, and *easeful* stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 524).

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

A high-bred, courtly, chivalrous song; . . . a song for royal parks and groves, and *easeful* but impassioned life.
The Century, XXVII. 783.

easefully (ēz'fûl-i), *adv.* With ease or quiet.

easefulness (ēz'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being easeful, or the quality of promoting ease and tranquillity.

easel[1] (ē'zl), *n.* [< D. *ezel* = G. *esel*, an easel, lit. an ass, = AS. *esol*, an ass: see *ass*[1]. For the particular meaning, 'a support,' cf. *clothes-horse, saw-horse, saw-buck*, F. *chevalet*, Sp. *caballete*, Pg. *cavallete de pintor*, It. *cavalletto*, an easel, clothes-horse, etc.] A frame in the form of a tripod for supporting a blackboard, paper, or canvas in drawing and painting; also, a similar frame used as a rest for portfolios, large books, etc. — **Easel-picture, easel-piece.** (*a*) A movable picture painted on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. (*b*) A picture small enough to be placed on an easel for exhibition after completion.

easel[2] (ē'sl), *adv.* [Sc., also written *eassel, eastle, eastilt*, appar. variations of *eastlin*, **eastling*, adv., easterly: see *eastling*. For the form, cf. *deasil*.] Eastward.

Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *eassel* to Kippeltringan.
Scott, Guy Mannering, i.

easeless (ēz'les), *a.* [< *ease* + *-less*.] Wanting ease; lacking in ease. [Rare.]

Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.
Donne, The Token.

I ceaseleese, *easelesse* pri'd about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

easement (ēz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *esement, eysement*, < OF. *aisement* (= Pr. *aizimen*), < *aiser*, ease: see *ease* and *-ment*.] 1. That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation.

Thei ben fulle grete Schipppes, and faire, and wel ordeyned, and made with Halles and Chambres, and other *eysementes* as thoughe it were on the Lond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Here they of force (as fortune now did fall)
Compelled were themselves awhile to rest,
Glad of that *easement*, though it were but small.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 15.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. In *law*, a right of accommodation in another's land; such a right in respect to lands — as that of passage, or of having free access of light and air — which does not involve taking anything from the land; more specifically, such a right when held in respect to one piece of land by the owner of a neighboring piece by virtue of his ownership of the latter. In reference to this latter piece, the right is termed an *easement*; in reference to the former it is termed a *servitude*: but by some writers these terms are used indiscriminately. *Easement*, as distinguished from *license*, implies an interest in the servient tenement itself.

3. In *carp.*, same as *ease-off*. — **Apparent easement**, an easement "of such a nature that it may be seen or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily conversant with the subject" (*L. A. Goodeve*).

ease-off (ēz'ôf), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a curve or easy transition formed at the junction of two pieces, moldings, etc., which would otherwise meet at an angle, as at the junction of the wall-string of a flight of stairs with the base-board of the wall, either above or below.

easily (ē'zi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *esily, esely, esiliche*; < *easy* + *-ly*[2].] In an easy manner; with ease; without difficulty, pain, labor, anxiety, etc.; smoothly; quietly; tranquilly: as, a task *easily* performed; an event *easily* foreseen; to pass life *easily*; the carriage moves *easily*.

Than meveth on monday two houres be-fore day, and goth all *esely* oon after a-nother with-oute sore travelle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It is but a little abuse, say they, and it may be *easily* amended. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Coming to Norwich, he [Prince Lewis] takes that City *easily*, but Dover cost him a longer Siege.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

easiness (ē'zi-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being easy; the act of imparting or the state of enjoying ease; restfulness: as, the *easiness* of a vehicle; the *easiness* of a seat.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease of performance or accomplishment: as, the *easiness* of an undertaking.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance: as, *easiness* of temper.

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Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*.
South.

This *easiness* and credulity destroy all the other merit he has; and he has all his life been a sacrifice to others, without ever receiving thanks, or doing one good action.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or style.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

That which cannot without injury be denied to you, is the *easiness* of your conversation, far from affectation or pride; not denying even to enemies their just praises.
Dryden, Ded. of Third Misc.

She had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their *easiness*, or esteemed for their good sense. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

=**Syn. 2.** *Facility*, etc. See *ease*.

easing[1]† (ē′zing), *n.* [< *ease* + *-ing*[1].] An easement; an allowance; a special privilege.

This led unfortunately in later times to many *easings* to the sons of Gild-brothers in learning the trade and acquiring the freedom of the Gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxii.

easing[2] (ē′zing), *n.* [A dialectal contr. of *eavesing*, q. v.] The eaves of a house, collectively. *Brockett.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

easing-sparrow (ē′zing-spar′ō), *n.* The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, which nests under the easing or eaves of houses. [Prov. Eng.]

easing-swallow (ē′zing-swol′ō), *n.* Same as *eaves-swallow*, 2.

east (ēst), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, n., east (acc. *est*, etc., as adv.), < AS. *ēast*, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the forms so given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*ēast* or *eastan*), alone or in comp.), to the east, in the east, east; in comp. *ēast-* (*est-*, *eest-*, etc.), a quasi-adj., as in *ēast-dæl*, the eastern region, the east, etc. (> E. *east*, *a.*); = D. *oost* = Fries. *east*, *aest* = LG. *oost*, G. *ost* = Sw. *ost* = Dan. *ost*, *öst*, east (as a noun, in other than adverbial use; all modern, and developed from the older adverbial uses) (cf. OF. *est*, *hest*, F. *est* = Sp. Pg. *este*, Sp. Pg. also with the def. art., *leste* = It. *est*, from the E.): (1) AS. *ēast* = D. *oost* = Dan. *öst*, adv., to the east, in the east, east; (2) AS. *ēastan*, *ēasten*, *ēsten* = OS. *ōstan*, *ōstana* = OFries. *aesta*, *āsta*, Fries. *āsta* = MLG. *ostene*, *osten* = OHG. *ōstana*, MHG. *ōstene*, *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Icel. *austan*, adv., prop. 'from the east (hither),' but in MHG. and G. also 'in the east, east'; hence the noun, D. *oosten* = MLG. *osten* = OHG. *ōstan*, MHG. *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Sw. *östan* = Dan. *östen*, the east; (3) AS. **ēastor* (not found, but perhaps the orig. form of *ēast*), ME. *ester-*, E. *easter-* (in comp.) = OS. *ōstar* = OFries. *āster* = D. *ooster* = OHG. *ōstar*, MHG. *ōster*, G. *oster* (in comp.) = Sw. *öster* = Dan. *öster* = Icel. *austr*, adv., to the east, east, Sw. Dan. Icel. also as noun, the east; (4) AS. *ēasterne*, adj., E. *eastern*, q. v.; (5) AS. *ēastweard*, *ēasteweard*, E. *eastward*, q. v. These are all formed from an orig. Teut. **aus-t-a-* or **aus-t-os-*, the dawn, = L. *aurōra* for **ausōsa*, the dawn (see *aurora*), = Gr. *ἠώς*, Attic *ἕως*, Doric *ἀώς*, Laconian *ἀβῶρ*, Æolic *αὔως* for **αὐσως* (see *Eos*, *Eocene*), = Skt. *ushas*, the dawn, the personified Dawn, Aurora, = Lith. *auszra*, dawn (cf. *auszta*, the morning star, *auszti*, v., dawn, = Lett. *aust*, dawn); cf. Skt. *usra*, bright, pertaining to the dawn, as noun the dawn, = AS. **Ēástra*, dial. *Eóstra*, the goddess of dawn or rather of spring (the dawn of the year), > E. *Easter*[1], q. v.; < √ **us*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn, = L. *urere*, orig. **usere* (perf. *ussi*, pp. *ustus*), burn (see *adust*[2], *combust*, etc.), = Gr. *αὐειν*, *εὐειν*, singe, etc., a reduced form of √ *vas*, grow bright, light up, dawn, whence also ult. Gr. *ἡμαρ*, orig. **ϝεσμαρ*, day, *ἔαρ*, orig. **ϝεσαρ*, = L. *vēr*, orig. **veser*, spring (> ult. E. *vernal*, etc.), L. *aurum*, gold (> ult. E. *auric*[1], *aurous*, *or*[4], etc.). Cf. *west*, *north*, *south*, and *northeast*, *southeast*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the west, and lying on the right hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth. Strictly, the term applies to the one point where the sun rises at the equinox; but originally and in general use it refers to the general direction. Specifically (*eccles.*), the point of the compass toward which one is turned when facing the altar or high altar from the direction of the nave. As early as the second century it was the established custom for Christians to pray facing the east. From this resulted the custom of building churches with the altar and sanctuary at the east end and the main entrance at the west end, and of using the terms in this way even with respect to churches not so built.

In comynge doun fro the Mount of Olyvete, toward the *Est*, is a Castelle, that is cleped Bethanye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

Here lies the *east*: Doth not the day break here?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunrise; an eastward situation or trend; the eastern part or side: as, a town or country in the *east* of Europe, or on the *east* of a range of mountains; to travel to the *east* (that is, in an eastern direction).—**3.** A territory or region situated eastward of the person speaking, or of the people using the term. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The parts of Asia collectively (as lying east of Europe) where civilization has existed from early times, including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.: as, the riches of the *East*; the spices and perfumes of the *East*; the kings of the *East*. Also called the *Orient*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L., ii. 3.

(*b*) In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the *east*. Gen. xxix. 1.

The Midianites came up, and the Amalekites, and the children of the *east*. Judges vi. 3.

(*c*) [*cap.*] In the United States, in a restricted sense, New England; in a more general sense, the whole eastern or Atlantic portion of the country, as distinguished from the *West*.

4. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire: as, the great schism between *East* and West.

It is idle to keep (as controversialists, and especially Anglo-Roman controversialists, love to keep) the *East* in the background. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 16.

5. The east wind.

The dreaded *East* is all the wind that blows.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 20.

As when a field of corn
Bows all its ears before the roaring *East*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Empire of the East. See *empire*.

II. *a.* [< ME. *est-*, *eest-*, *æst-*, *east-*, < AS. *east-*, only in comp., being the adv. (orig. noun) so used: see *east*, *n.*] **1.** Situated in the direction of the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial: as, the *east* side; an *east* window.

This evening, on the *east* side of the grove.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Coming from the direction of the east: only in the phrase *the* or *an east wind*.

Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with *an east wind*.
Ps. xlviii. 7.

3. *Eccles.*, situated beyond or in the direction of the altar or high altar of a church as seen from the nave: as, the *east* end of the choir-stalls.

Abbreviated *E*.

East dial. See *dial.*—**East Indies**, a name given to the countries included in the two great peninsulas of southern Asia and the adjacent islands, from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine islands, comprising India, Burma, Siam, etc.

They shall be my *East* and West *Indies*, and I will trade to them both. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

east (ēst), *adv.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, < AS. *ēast*, adv.: see *east*, *n.* and *a.*] **1.** In an easterly direction; eastward: as, he went *east*.

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

One gate there only was, and that look'd *east*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 178.

2. *Eccles.*, toward the point conventionally regarded as the east; in the direction of or beyond the altar as seen from the nave: as, the chapel *east* of the choir is commonly called the Lady Chapel.—**About east**, about right; in a proper manner. *Bartlett.* [Slang, New Eng.]—**Down east.** See *down*[2], *adv.*

east (ēst), *v. i.* [< *east*, *n.* and *adv.*] To move toward the east; turn or veer toward the east. [Scarcely used except in the verbal noun *easting*.]

east-about (ēst′a-bout′), *adv.* Around toward the east; in an easterly direction.

The cause, whatever it was, gradually spread, moving *east-about*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 7.

Easter[1] (ēs′tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ester*, earlier *æster*, *æstere*, also *esterne*, *eesterne* (orig. pl.), < AS. *ēastre*, generally pl., nom. *ēastro*, gen. *ēastrena*, dat. *ēastron*, *ēastran*, also *ēastor-*, *ēaster-* (only in comp. and in ONorth. gen. *ēastres*), Easter, = OHG. *ōstarā*, pl. *ōstarūn*, MHG. *ōster*, generally pl. *ōstern*, G. *ostern* (in comp. *oster-*), Easter; orig. a festival in honor of the goddess of Spring, = AS. **Ēástra*, whose name as such is given by Beda in the dial. form *Éóstra* = OHG. **Ostarā*, etc.: see *east*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which in the King James version of the Bible is called once by the name of *Easter* (Acts xii. 4). The name appears several times in earlier versions. Easter is observed by the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches, and by many among the non-liturgical churches who do not generally regard the church year. The esteem in which it is held is indicated by its ancient title, "the great day." Easter is the Sunday which follows that 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. This is true both of old style and new, and the rule has been used, though not universally, from a very early day.

The northern Irish and Scottish, together with the Picts, observed the custom of the Britons, keeping their *Easter* upon the Sunday that fell between the xiv. and the xx. day of the Moon.
Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ix., in Words-[worth's Church of Ireland, p. 54.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. First, take *x* and *y* out of the following table:

	x	*y*
Old style	15	6
New style, A. D. 1583–1699	22	2
" " 1700–1799	23	3
" " 1800–1899	23	4
" " 1900–2099	24	5.

Second, calculate the five numbers *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, by the following rules, where N is the number of the year:

a is the remainder after the division of N by 19.
b is the remainder after the division of N by 4.
c is the remainder after the division of N by 7.
d is the remainder after the division of $19a + x$ by 30.
e is the remainder after the division of $2b + 4c + 6d + y$ by 7.

Third, then $d + e + 22$ is the day of March, or $d + e - 9$ is the day of April on which Easter falls, except that when this rule gives April 26th the true day is April 19th, and when the rule gives April 25th, if $d = 28$ and $a > 10$, then the true date is April 18th.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Easter.

It were much to be wished . . . that their *easter* devotions would, in some measure, come up to their *easter* dress. *South*, Works, II. viii.

At Easter price†, at a cheap rate, flesh being formerly then at a discount. *Wright.*—**Easter day**, the day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

But O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an *Easter-day*
Is half so fine a sight.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Easter dues or **offerings**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or as the tithe for personal labor.—**Easter eggs**, eggs, real or artificial, ornamented by dyeing, painting, or otherwise, and used at Easter as decorations or gifts.

Easter eggs, or Pasch eggs, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian. . . . Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they color the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption. *Brewer.*

Easter eve (sometimes *Easter even*), the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Saturday; the end of Lent and the prelude to the festival of Easter. In the early church Good Friday and Easter eve were observed as a strict and continuous fast till after midnight of the latter, the whole night before Easter day being passed in continual worship and in listening to lections and sermons. During this vigil the churches, and frequently the streets, were brilliantly lighted, the worshipers also bringing lamps and tapers with them. Two ancient ceremonies of Easter eve, still retained in the Roman Catholic Church, are the benediction of the paschal taper (see *paschal* and *exultet*), a custom which is said to have originated in the fifth century, and the benediction of the font. Easter eve was the chief time for baptism in the early church.

And soo to Roane the same nyght, where we abode *Ester euyn* and Ester daye all daye, and on Ester Monday that was the .xij. daye of Apryll we departed from Roane to Cuys to dyner, and to Myny ye same nyght.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

It is not Easter yet; but it is *Easter eve*; all Lent is but the vigil, the eve of Easter. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

Easter gift, a gift presented at Easter.—**Easter term.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a term of court beginning on the 15th of April and continuing till about the 8th of May. (*b*) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.—**Easter week**, the week following Easter, the days of which are called *Easter Monday*, *Easter Tuesday*, etc.

easter[2]† (ēs′tėr), *a.* [< ME. *ester-* (in comp.), < AS. **eastor* = OS. *ostar*, etc., adv., east: see *east*, *n.*, and cf. *eastern*, *easterly*, *easterling*, from which *easter*, *a.*, is in part developed.] Eastern; easterly.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxiii. 6.

Easter-flower (ēs′tėr-flou′ėr), *n.* The *flor de pascua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Eu-*

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phorbia (or *Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.

easterling (ēs'tėr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *esterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Esterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the *East*, i. e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name: see *sterling*) (after MLG. *osterlink* = G. *osterling*); < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*[2]) + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental: formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.

Having oft in batteill vanquished
Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easterlings*. *Holinshed*, Ireland, an. 430.

The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxiv.

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling*.—3†. The common widgeon, *Mareca penelope*. *Latham*.—4. The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

II. *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See *sterling*.

easterly (ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [= OHG. *ōstarlīh*, MHG. *ōsterlīch*, G. *osterlich* = Icel. *austarligr*, adj., easterly; < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*[2], *eastern*) + *-ly*[1].] 1. Moving or directed eastward: as, an *easterly* current; an *easterly* course.—2. Situated toward the east: as, the *easterly* side of a lake.

In whiche Lapland he [Arthur] placed the *easterly* bounds of his Brittish empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 2.

3. Looking toward the east: as, an *easterly* exposure.—4. Coming from the east: as, an *easterly* wind; an *easterly* rain.

The winter winds still *easterly* do keep,
And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
Drayton, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *easterly*, *a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.

There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving *easterly* about sixty miles an hour.
Science, III. 801.

easter-mackerel (ēs'tėr-mak'e-rel), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel*.

eastern (ēs'tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *esterne*, *æsterne*, < AS. *ēdsterne* (= OS. *ōstrōni* = OHG. *ōstrōni* = Icel. *austrœnn*, eastern), < **ēdstor*, *ēdst* = OS. *ōstar*, etc., east: see *east*, *n.* and *a.* Cf. *western*, *northern*, *southern*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* shore of a bay.

Right against the *eastern* gate,
Where the great sun begins his state.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 59.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an *eastern* route.—3. Coming from the east; easterly. [Rare.]

I woo'd a woman once,
But she was sharper than an *eastern* wind.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, *eastern* countries; *eastern* manners; an *eastern* tour.

The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Ninth Houre.

Eastern Kings, who to secure their reign
Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown**, in *her.*, same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire*.—**Eastern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Eastern question**, the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

II. *n.* 1. A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [Rare.]

The *easterns* themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

The instinct of *Easterns* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 154.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church: in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western*.

The *Easterns* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
C. E. Hammond, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., [p. xxxv.

A large number of Christians, Protestants and *Easterns* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 325.

easterner (ēs'tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *eastern* + *-er*[1].] A person from the eastern United States. [Colloq., U. S.]

The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

easternmost (ēs'tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *eastern* + *-most*.] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.

Eastertide (ēs'tėr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.

East-Indiaman (ēst-in'di̇ä-man), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.

East-Indian (ēst-in'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

II. *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies.

easting (ēs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *east*, *v.*] *Naut.* and *surv.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.

We had run down our *easting* and were well up for the Strait. *Macmillan's Mag.*

At noon we were in lat. 54° 27′ S., and long. 85° 5′ W., having made a good deal of *easting*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *eestlond*, *estlond*, *eastlond*, < AS. *ēdstland*, < *ēdst*, adv., east, + *land*, land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [Rare.]

II.† *a.* Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.

Our own eight East India ships . . . and our *eastland* fleet, to the number of twenty. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 192.

eastling (ēst'ling), *a.* [Sc. *eastlin*; < *east* + *-ling*[2]. Cf. *backling*, *headling*, etc. See *easel*[2].] Easterly.

How do you, this blae *eastlin* wind,
That's like to blaw a body blind?
Burns, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *estward*, < AS. *ēdstweard*, *ēdsteweard*, adv., < *ēdst*, adv., east, + *-weard*, -ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel *eastward*; the Dead Sea lies *eastward* of Jerusalem.

Haste hither, Eve, and with thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 309.

While more *eastward* they direct the prow,
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

eastward (ēst'wärd), *a.* [< *eastward*, *adv.*] 1. Having a direction toward the east.

The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.
Marsden, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the *eastward* trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (*eccles.*), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion office, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.

eastwards (ēst'wärdz), *adv.* [< *eastward* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*. *Marsden*, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [Early mod. E. also *easie*; < ME. *esy*, *eesy*, < *ese*, ease: see *ease*, *n.*] 1. Having ease. (*a*) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is *easy*. (*b*) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an *easy* mind.

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.
Locke.

(*c*) Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 261.

The members of an Egyptian family in *easy* circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 187.

2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an *easy* task; an *easy* question; an *easy* road.

This sikenes is righte *easy* to endure;
But fewe puple it cauaith for to dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 30.

'Tis as *easy* as lying. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

At last, with *easy* roads, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

It is much *easier* to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; an *easy* trot.

Mr. Bailey, wiping his face on the jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freshened up a man so much as an *easy* shave."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under *easy* sail; an *easy* master.

He was an *easy* man to yeve penance.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 223.

Stert nat rudely; komme inne an *esy* pace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have several small wares that I would part with at *easy* rates. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 106.

We made *easy* journeys, of not above seven or eight score miles a day. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 2.

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of *easy* virtue.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts.
Dryden.

So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

I am a Fellow of the most *easy* indolent Disposition in the World. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; an *easy* style of writing.

There is no man more hospitably *easy* to be withall than my Lord Arlington. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom we converse. *Swift*, Good Manners.

His version is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Macaulay, Milton.

Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly *easy* prose, and he owed his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 340.

7. Easeful; self-indulgent.

Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable this young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easie* at Home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

The *easy*, Epicurean life which he [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8†. Light; sparing; frugal.

And zit he was but *esy* of dispence;
He kepte that he wan in pestilence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 441.

9†. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.

The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easie* and so-so.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 348.

10. In *com.*, not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage: opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is *easy* (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance*.—**Free and easy.** See *free*.—**Honors are easy**, in *whist-playing*, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—5. Pliant, complaisant, accommodating.—6. Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē'zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [< *easy*, *a.*] Easily.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move *easiest* that have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 363.

easy-chair (ē'zi-chār), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

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I set the Child an *easy Chair*
Against the Fire, and dry'd his Hair.
Prior, Cupid Turn'd Stroller.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 19.

easy-going (ē'zi-gō'ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

After the *easy-going* fashion of his day, he [Gray] was more likely to consider his salary as another form of pension. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

The flavor of Old Virginia is unmistakable, and life drops into an *easy-going* pace under this influence. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

eat (ēt), *v.*; pret. *ate* (āt) or *eat* (et), pp. *eaten* (sometimes *eat*), ppr. *eating*. [Early mod. E. also *eate, ete;* < ME. *eten* (pret. *et, eet, æt*, pl. *ete, eten*, pp. *eten*), < AS. *etan* (pret. *æt*, pl. *ǣton*, pp. *eten*) = OS. *etan* = OFries. *ita, eta*, NFries. *yten* = MLG. LG. *eten* = D. *eten* = OHG. *ezan, ezzan*, MHG. *ezzen*, G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Sw. *äta* = Dan. *æde* = Goth. *itan* = L. *edere* = Gr. *ἔδειν* = Gael. and Ir. *ith* = Slav. √ **jad*, **ēd* = Skt. √ *ad*, eat. Cf. *etch*[1], *fret*[1], *edible*, etc.; all from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; partake of or devour as food: said especially of solids: as, to *eat* bread.

But he toke him three Greynes of the same Tree that his Fadre *eet* the Appelle offe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. Dan. iv. 25.

Venator. On my word, master, this is a gallant Trout; what shall we do with him?
Piscator. Marry, e'en *eat* him to supper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 77.

2. To corrode; wear away; gnaw into; consume; waste: generally with *away, out, up*, or *into:* as, rust has *eaten away* the surface; lines *eaten out* by aqua fortis; these cares *eat up* all my time.

A great admirer he is of the rust of old Monuments, and reades onely those Characters where time hath *eaten out* the letters.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

Who *eat up* my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

Which I, in capital letters,
Will *eat into* thy flesh with aquafortis,
And burning corsives. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

As I scaled the Alps, my Thoughts reflected upon Hannibal, who, with Vinegar and Strong Waters, did *eat out* a Passage thro' those Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 43.

The taxes were so intollerable that they *eate up* the rents. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1655.

The great business of the sea is . . . confined to *eating away* the margin of the coast, and planing it down to a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 183.

To eat crow. See *crow*[2].—**To eat dirt.** See *dirt*.—**To eat humble-pie.** See *humble-pie*.—**To eat one out of house and home,** to ruin one by the cost of supporting or entertaining others.

Thy wife's friends will *eat thee out of house and home*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 544.

To eat one's head off, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal, particularly a horse.

My mare has *eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury. *Country Farmer's Catechism.*

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

He could not rest; but did *his* stout *heart eat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

I will not *eat my heart* alone,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

To eat one's terms, in the English inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.

Together, save for college times,
Or Temple-*eaten terms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has uttered; retract one's assertions.

I'll *eat* no *words* for you, nor no men.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Would I were a man,
I'd make him *eat his* knave's *words!*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

If you find such a man in close and cordial influence with the masses, write me, and these *words* will be *eaten* with pleasure! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 21.

To eat sour grapes. See *grape*[1].—**Syn.** *Eat, Bite, Chew, Gnaw, Devour, Gobble, Consume.* *Eat* is the general word. To *bite* is to set the teeth into. To *chew* is to grind with the teeth. To *gnaw* is to bite off little by little, to work at with the teeth, where the substance is hard or managed with difficulty and there is little or nothing to be got: as, to *gnaw* a bone. To *devour* is to eat up, to eat eagerly or voraciously. To *gobble* is to eat hurriedly or offensively, as in large pieces. To *consume* is to eat up, to eat completely. *Bite, chew*, and *gnaw* do not imply swallowing; the others do.

One cannot *eat* one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff, Thomas and Sally.

Truth has rough flavours if we *bite* it through.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested.
Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

The miserable soldiers, after *devouring* all the horses in the city, are reduced to the degradation of feeding on dogs, cats, rats, etc. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 28.

And supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift*, Ladies' Journal.

Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last *consume*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 778.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take food; feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 Sam. ix. 13.

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.

Their daunces ended, they denoure the meate, for they had not *eate* in three dayes before.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 773.

2. To make way by corrosion; gnaw; penetrate or excavate by disorganization or destruction of substance: as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

The ulcer, *eating* thro' my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach. [Colloq.]

The Chub, though he *eat* well thus dressed, yet as he is usually dressed, he does not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

While the tender Wood-pigeon's cooing cry
Has made me say to myself, with a sigh,
"How nice you would *eat* with a steak in a pie!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 114.

Soup and potatoes *eat* better hot than cold. *Russell.*

Eating days. See *day*[1].—**To eat up into the wind** (*naut.*), to gain to windward to an unusual degree.

There are craft that from their model and balance of sail . . . seem to *eat up into the wind*.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 9.

eatable (ē'ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *eat* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible; proper for food; esculent.

What fish can any shore, or British sea-town show,
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon? *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 158.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

Eatables we brought away, but the earthen vessels we had no occasion for. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1685.

eatage (ē'tāj), *n.* [A corruption (as if < *eat* + *-age*) of *edige, eddish:* see *eddish*.] Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See *eddish*.

The immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled.
Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.

eat-bee†, *n.* [< *eat, v.*, + obj. *bee*[1].] A merope or bee-eater (which see). *Florio.*

eaten (ē'tn). Past participle of *eat*.

eater (ē'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *etere*, < AS. *etere* (= D. *eter* = G. *esser* = Dan. *æder* = Sw. *ätare*), eater, < *etan*, eat.] 1. One who eats; specifically, a menial; a servant. Compare *beef-eater*.

Ase byeth the mochele drinkeres and *eteres*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 47.

Be not among winebibbers, among riotous *eaters* of flesh. Prov. xxiii. 20.

Where are all my *eaters?* my mouths, now?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

Menials appear to have been treated formerly with very little ceremony; they were stripped and beaten at their master's pleasure; and cormorants, *eaters*, and feeders were among the civilest names bestowed upon them.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

2. That which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eath† (ēᵺ), *a.* [< ME. *eth, æth, eath*, < AS. *edthe* = OS. *ōdhi* = OHG. *ōdi*, easy. Connection of this word with OHG. *ōdi*, MHG. *œde*, G. *öde*, empty, desolate, = Dan. Sw. *öde* = Icel. *audhr* = Goth. *auths*, desolate, barren, is doubtful. There is no connection with *ease:* see *ease*.] Easy.

That kud knizt is *eth* to know by his kene dedes.
William of Palerne, l. 3571.

More *eath* it were for mortall wight
To tell the sands, or count the starres on hye.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 53.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 46.

eath† (ēᵺ), *adv.* [< ME. *ethe, eathe, ythe*, < AS. *edthe, ēthe, eáth, ēth*, easily, < *eáthe*, easy: see *eath, a.*] Easily.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 42.

eathly† (ēᵺ'li), *adv.* Easily. *Halliwell.*

eating (ē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *etynge;* verbal n. of *eat, v.*] 1. The act of consuming food, especially solid food.

Wat turneth a man to beestis kinde
But *etynge* & drynking out of seasoun?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. That which may be eaten; food: as, the birds were delicious *eating*.

The French love good *eating*—they are all gourmands.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

And she and I the banquet-scene completing
With dreamy words—and very pleasant *eating*.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

eating (ē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *eat, v.*] Corroding; caustic.

The *eating* force of flames, and wings of winds.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 135.

eating-house (ē'ting-hous), *n.* A house where food is served to customers; a place of resort for meals; a restaurant.

Eaton code. See *code*.

eau (ō), *n.*; pl. *eaux* (ōz). [F., < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water: a word designating various spirituous waters, particularly perfumes and cordials; it also enters into several French heraldic phrases.—**Eau Créole,** a highly esteemed cordial made in Martinique, West Indies, by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple (*Mammea Americana*) with spirit of wine.—**Eau de Cologne,** Cologne water. See *cologne*.—**Eau de Javelle,** in *phar.*, a solution prepared by mixing, in suitable proportions, potassium carbonate, bleaching-powder, and water. The solution after filtration contains salt, potassium carbonate, and potassium hypochlorite. It is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent. Also *Javelle's water*.—**Eau de Luce** [from *Luce*, the name of the inventor], a compound of mastic, alcohol, oil of lavender, oil of amber, and aqua ammoniæ. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Also called *spiritus ammoniæ succinatus* and *aqua Lucinæ*.—**Eau de Paris,** a substitute for eau de Cologne and similar cosmetics. It is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant.

eau-de-vie (ō'dè-vē'), *n.* [F., lit. water of life: *eau*, water (see *eau*); *de*, of; *vie*, < L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy: specifically applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being generally applied to fine grades.—**Eau-de-vie de Dantzig,** a white liqueur or cordial, sweet and strong, in which are introduced for ornament small particles of gold-leaf.—**Eau-de-vie d'Hendaye,** a sweet cordial of which there are three varieties—white, which contains the least alcohol; green, which is the strongest; and yellow.

eaux, *n.* Plural of *eau*.

eave†, *v. t.* [< *eaves.*] To shelter, as beneath eaves. *Davies.* [Rare.]

His hat shap't almost like a cone, . . .
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To *eave* from rain the staring ruff.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 102.

eavedrop†, *v.* See *eavesdrop*.

eaver (ē'vèr), *n.* [E. dial.] Rye-grass. *Halliwell.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasturage, clover, *eaver*, and trefoil-grass.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 362.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *eves;* < ME. *evese, eovese*, pl. *eveses*, eaves of a house, edge (of a hill, a wood, etc.), < AS. *efese, yfese*, eaves, edge, = OFries. *ose* = MLG. *ovese*, LG. *oese, ese* = OHG. *obasa, obosa, obisa, opasa, oposa, opesa, obsa*, MHG. *obse*, G. dial. *obesen, obsen*, a porch (G. dial. *ousch, uesch*, a gutter along the eaves), = Icel. *ups* = Sw. dial. *uffs*, eaves, = Goth. *ubizwa*, a porch, prob. < Goth. *uf*, under, = OHG. *oba, opa*, MHG. *obe*, G. *oben*, above (cf. G. *ob-dach*, a shelter), etc.: see *over*, from the same ult. source. This word is prop. singular, but, like *riches*, etc., it is treated as plural, the formative suffix *-es* being mistaken for the plural suffix.] 1†. Edge; border; margin.

Anne forsothe sat beside the wele eche dai in the *euese* of the hil. *Wyclif*, Tobit xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Thus laykez this lorde by lynde wodez [lind-wood's] *euez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1178.

Specifically—2. The lower edge of a roof; that part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and sheds the water that falls on the roof; hence, figuratively, any projecting rim.

His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Shrowded under an obscure cloke, and the *eves* of an old hat. *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

Sombre streets of palaces with overhanging *eaves*, that, almost meeting, form a shelter from the fiercest sun.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 283.

eaves-board, eaves-catch (ēvz'bōrd, -kach), *n.* An arris-fillet, or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Also called *eaves-lath*.

eaves-drip (ēvz'drip), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *efes-, yfes-drypa, yfes-dropa* (= Icel. *upsar-*

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dropi = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *osedropta* = MD. *osendrup*, *oosdrup* (also *osenloop*), D. *oosdruip*, eaves-drip, stillicide), < *efese*, eaves, + *dryppan*, drip, *dropa*, a drop: see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drop*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drop from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drop (ēvz′drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drop*; < *eaves* + *drop*: see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (ēvz′drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eavesdropped*, ppr. *eavesdropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drop*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

> But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood *eves-dropping* under their window, and would not come up. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, v. 3.
>
> Telling some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguises. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

> Strozza hath *eavesdropp'd* here, and overheard us. *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

> The jealous eare of night *eave-drops* our talke. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.
>
> It is not civil to *eavesdrop* him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

eavesdropper (ēvz′drop′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *esen-dropper*; < *eavesdrop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

> Under our tents I'll play the *eaves-dropper*,
> To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiii.

eavesdropping (ēvz′drop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eavesdrops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

> Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt Honesty itself into *eavesdropping*. *Carlyle*, Schiller.

eavesing† (ēv′zing), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, *easings*; < ME. *evesynge*, eaves (also, earlier, *evesunge*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing (around the edges), verbal n. of *efesian*, *efsian*, shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut), < *evese*, edge, eaves: see *eaves*.] 1. A shearing; what is shorn off.

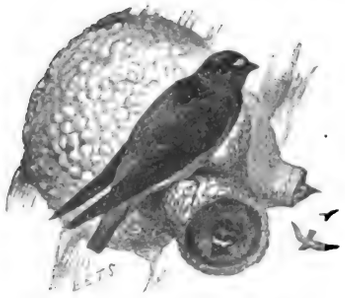
> Me sold his *euesunge*, theo her the me kerf of. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 398.

2. Eaves.

> As we may seo a wynter
> Isekles in [on] *euesynges* thorgh hete of the sonne
> Melteth . . . to myst and to water.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 193.

eaves-lath (ēvz′lăth), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*.

eaves-swallow (ēvz′swol′ō), *n.* 1. Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1825, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern United States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting-places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eave-swallow*.



Eaves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. Also *easing-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (ēvz′trôf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip. It is made of wood, sheet-tin, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.

eavings (ē′vingz), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavesings*: see *eavesing*.] Eaves. *Cotgrave*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwor′), *n.* [F., < *ébaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew: see *bosh*[1], and cf. *debauch*.] 1. A large chisel used by statuaries to rough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

★**ebb** (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = LG. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*. See *tide*.

> As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder,
> On *ebbe*, on flood, on gossomer, and on mist.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 251.
>
> His mother was a witch, and one so strong
> That could control the moon, make flows and *ebbs*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.
>
> Sometimes at a low *ebbe* they [quicksands] are all uncovered with water. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 2.
>
> [Æschylus] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead *ebb* and lowest water-mark of the scene. *Dryden*, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution: as, the *ebb* of prosperity; crime is on the *ebb*.

> There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower *ebbs*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 63.
>
> I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
> From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 24.
>
> Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

3†. A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. *Montagu*.

II.† *a.* Not deep; shallow.

> The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.
>
> The *ebber* shore. *Bp. Hall*, Works (1648), p. 20. (*Halliwell*.)
>
> O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love! *Rutherford*, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = MLG. LG. *ebben* (> MHG. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside: opposed to *flow*: as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*.

> This Watre rennethe, flowynge and *ebbynge*, be sayde of the Mountayne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.
>
> But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep *ebbing* for two Days together, without any flood, till the Creek where we lived was almost dry. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline.

> Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd,
> All virtues *ebb'd* out to a dead low tide.
> *Donne*, Countess of Salisbury.
>
> I lay
> And felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. *trans.* To cause to subside. [Rare.]

> That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and *ebb'd* my rage to penitence and sorrow. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb′ang′kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the ebb-tide.

ebb-tide (eb′tīd), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

ebent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. *Johnson*.

Ebenaceæ (eb-ē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A name often given to the *Diospyraceæ*, a family of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this family are the ebony, calamander-wood, marblewood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See *Diospyraceæ* in the supplement.

ebenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (ē-bē′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *ebeneus*, of ebony, < L. *ebenus*, ebony: see *ebony*.] Of or ★pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-colored.

Ebenezer (eb-en-ē′zėr), *n.* [Heb., 'the stone of help.'] A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines; hence, any memorial of divine assistance.

Ebionism (ē′bi-on-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*.

Ebionite (ē′bi-on-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionitæ*, pl., Gr. Ἐβιωναῖοι, < Heb. *'ebjōnīm* (pl. of *'ebjōn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Ebionitic (ē′bi-on-it′ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism.

Ebionitism (ē′bi-on-īt-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

> The principal monument of the Essenian *Ebionitism* is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 499.

eblanin (eb′la-nin), *n.* [< *Eblana*, ancient name of Dublin.] Same as *pyroxanthine*.

Eblis, Iblees (eb′lis, ib′lēs), *n.* [Ar. *Iblīs*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis. —**Hall of Eblis**, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

eboe-light (ē′bō-līt), *n.* [See *eboe-tree*.] *Erythroxylum brevipes*, a West Indian shrub.

eboe-torchwood (ē′bō-tôrch′wůd), *n.* Same as *eboe-light*.

eboe-tree (ē′bō-trē), *n.* [< *eboe*, in the W. Ind. a Benin negro, + E. *tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Coumarouna oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the allied tonka-bean, but are without fragrance.

ebon (eb′on), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebene*, etc. (cf. D. *ebbenhout* = G. *ebenholz* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholts*), 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *benus*, *ebene*, F. *ébène* = Pr. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. ἔβενος, ἐβένη, the ebony-tree, ebony, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīm*, pl., ebony: so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical: see *ebony*.] **I.** *n.* Ebony (which see).

> To write those plagues that then were coming on
> Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.
>
> Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting or made of ebony.

> A gentle youth, his dearely loved Squire,
> His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. Like ebony in color; dark; black.

> Heaven's *ebon* vault,
> Studded with stars unutterably bright,
> Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.
>
> Sappho, with that gloriole
> Of *ebon* hair on calmëd brows.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb′on-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ebonite (eb′on-īt), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*[2].] A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of *vulcanite* (which see).

ebonize (eb′on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, ppr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] 1. To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural ebony: as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—2. To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of ebony: as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

★**ebony** (eb′on-i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonie*, *ibonie*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros Ebenum*, which is distributed from India and Ceylon to New Caledonia, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of southern India and Ceylon. The most usual color is black, but the ebonies from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green ebony of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian ebony, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya Ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making flutes, etc. The brown ebony of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown, often with lighter

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streaks, very hard, and one of the handsomest woods of that country. The green or yellow ebony of French Guiana, the wood of *Tecoma Leucoxylon*, and the red ebony from the same region, are also very hard and heavy. Mountain ebony, of the East Indies, is the wood of *Bauhinia variegata*.

Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory.
Fuller, Good Sea-Captain.

Sparkl'd his [the swan's] jetty eyes; his feet did show
Beneath the waves like Afric's *ebony*.
Keats, Imit. of Spenser.

II. *a.* Of ebony; made of ebony, or like ebony: as, an *ebony* cane; an *ebony* finish.

éboulement (F. pron. ā-böl′mon), *n.* [F., ⟨ *ébouler*, tumble down, ⟨ *é-* (⟨ L. *ex-*), out of, down, + **bouler*, ⟨ *boule*, bowl, ball: see *bowl*².] 1. In *fort.*, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—2. In *geol.*, a land-slide, or land-slip; an avalanche of rock; the giving way and sudden fall of a mass of rock, earth, or loose material of any kind. Sometimes, though rarely, used by writers in English, as, for instance, in describing the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes.

ebracteate, ebracteated (ē-brak′tē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteate*.] In *bot.*, without bracts.

When bracts are absent altogether, as is usually the case in the plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, . . . such plants are said to be *ebracteated*.
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 181.

ebracteolate (ē-brak′tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteolate*.] In *bot.*, without bractlets.

Ebraiket, *a.* A Middle English form of *Hebraic*.

Ebrewt, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hebrew*.

ebriety (ē-brī′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebrietie*; ⟨ F. *ébriété* = Pr. *ebrietat* = Sp. *ebriedad* = Pg. *ebriedade* = It. *ebrietà*, *ebbrietà*, ⟨ L. *ebrietā(t-)s*, drunkenness, ⟨ *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; derangement of the mental functions caused by drink. [Now rare.]

Bitter almonds, . . . [as an] antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of *ebriety*, that "he is as drunk as a beast," or that "he is beastly drunk." *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 32.

ébrillade (F. pron. ā-brē-lyäd′), *n.* [F., ⟨ It. *sbrigliata*, a pull of the bridle, check, reproof, ⟨ *sbrigliare*, unbridle, undo, loosen, ⟨ *s-* (⟨ L. *ex-*), out, + *briglia*, bridle.] In the *manège*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

ebriosity (ē-bri-os′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebriositie*; = F. *ébriosité*, ⟨ L. *ebriosita(t-)s*, ⟨ *ebriosus*, given to drink, ⟨ *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which excuseth . . . Noah in the aged surprizal of six hundred years . . . will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their known and intended perversions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Of all *ebriosity*, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 234.

ebrious (ē′bri-us), *a.* [= F. *ébrieux* = Sp. Pg. *ebrioso* = It. *ebrioso*, *ebbrioso*, ⟨ L. *ebrius*, drunken.] Given to indulgence in drink; drunken; drunk; intoxicated. [Rare.]

ebuccinatort (ē-buk′si-nā-tor), *n.* [⟨ L. *e*, out, + *buccinator*, prop. *bucinator*, a trumpeter: see *buccinator*.] A trumpeter. [Rare.]

The *ebuccinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God.
Bacon, Works, I. 43.

ebulliatet (ē-bul′yāt), *v. i.* [Improp. for **ebullate*, ⟨ LL. *ebullatus*, pp. of *ebullare*, for the more correct L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] To boil or bubble up; effervesce.

Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate*.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. iv. 3.

ebullience, ebulliency (ē-bul′yens, -yen-si), *n.* [⟨ *ebullient*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

The natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebulliency* of their fancy. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 93.

The absence of restraints—of severe conditions—in fine art allows a flush and *ebullience*, an opulence of production, that is often called the highest genius.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces.

ebullient (ē-bul′yent), *a.* [⟨ L. *ebullien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, ⟨ *e*, out, + *bullire*, boil: see *boil*², *v.*] Boiling over, as a liquid; overflowing; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

The *ebullient* choler of his refractory and pertinacious disciple. *Landor*.

That the so *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say. *Carlyle*.

Those *ebullient* years of my adolescence.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 511.

Mr. Brookfield presents an amusing type of a prolix and *ebullient* old actor. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

ebullioscope (ē-bul′yō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *ébullioscope*, irreg. ⟨ L. *ebullire*, boil up, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling-point.

ebullition (eb-u-lish′on), *n.* [= OF. *ebullicion*, F. *ébullition* = Pr. *ebullicio* = Sp. *ebulición*, *ebullición* = Pg. *ebulliçāo* = It. *ebullizione*, ⟨ LL. *ebullitio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] 1. The bubbling up or agitation which results from the action of heat on a liquid, owing to the lowest portions becoming gaseous and escaping; a boiling up or over. The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the liquid, and with the pressure to which the liquid is subjected, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. See *boiling-point*.

It is possible to heat water 20° F. above its boiling-point without *ebullition*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 25.

2. Any similar agitation, bubbling up, or disturbed or seething condition or appearance, produced by causes other than heat, as when rapidly flowing water encounters numerous obstacles or contrary currents.

The chafing of the water against these huge obstacles [rocks of granite], the meeting of the contrary currents one with another, creates such a violent *ebullition*, . . . that it fills the mind with confusion.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 156.

3. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the evolution of an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [In this sense formerly *bullition*.]

We cannot find it to hold neither in iron or copper, which is dissolved with less *ebullition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

4. Figuratively, an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing: as, an *ebullition* of passion.

The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination. *Johnson*.

Disposed to refer this to inexperience, or the *ebullition* of youthful spirit. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

It was not an extravagant *ebullition* of feeling, but might have been calculated on by any one acquainted with the spirits of our community.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=**Syn.** *Ebullition*, *Effervescence*, *Fermentation*. *Ebullition* is a boiling out or up; the word may be applied figuratively to that which suggests heated or intense activity. *Effervescence* is not the result of heat or of the escape of steam, but of the escape of gas from a liquid. *Fermentation* is a process often invisible, often taking place in solids, and sometimes producing *effervescence* in liquids.

ebulumt, ebulust (eb′ū-lum, -lus), *n.* [L., the herb dwarf elder.] A name for elderberry wine.

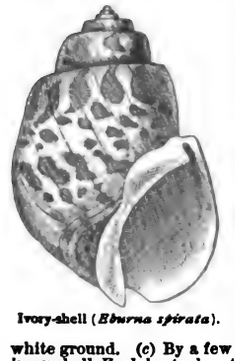

Eburia quadrigeminata, natural size.

Eburia (ē-bū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), ⟨ L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, comprising many species, mostly of Central and South America and the West Indies. Ten, however, are found in North America, as the common *E. quadrigeminata*.

eburine (eb′ū-rin), *n.* [⟨ L. *ebur*, ivory (see *ivory*), + *-ine*².] An artificial ivory composed of bone-dust, gum tragacanth, and some coloring substance.

eburite (eb′ū-rīt), *n.* [⟨ L. *ebur*, ivory, + *-ite*².] Same as *eburine*.

Eburna (ē-bėr′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus*, of ivory, ⟨ *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of gastropods, variously limited. (*a*) By Lamarck it was made to include the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, as well as turreted species of the family *Buccinidæ*. (*b*) By most later writers the typical species has been referred to the *Olividæ* and the genus restricted to buccinids, like *E. spirata*, which are by others designated as the genus *Latruncula*. As thus limited, it is remarkable for the oblong-ovate form, turreted spire, and flattish upper or sutural surface of the whorls, deep umbilicus, and thick porcellanous texture. The color is also characteristic, reddish spots being distributed on a white ground. (*c*) By a few the genus is restricted to the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, by others called *Dipsacus*. There are about 14 species, found in China, etc.; some are used for food.


Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).

eburnated (ē-bėr′nā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Made hard and dense, like ivory: said of bone.

eburnation (eb-ėr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éburnation*; ⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone by which it becomes very hard and dense, like ivory, as in arthritis deformans.

eburnean (ē-bėr′nē-an), *a.* [= F. *éburnéen*, ⟨ L. *eburneus*, of ivory: see *eburneous*.] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburneous (ē-bėr′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ebúrneo* = Pg. *eburneo* = It. *eburneo*, *eburno*, ⟨ L. *eburneus*, of ivory, ⟨ *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Resembling ivory in color; of ivory-like whiteness: as, the *eburneous* gull, *Larus eburneus*.

eburnification (ē-bėr′ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [⟨ **eburnify*, ⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ficare*, E. *-fy*, make: see *-ation*.] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or density of ivory.

Eburninæ (eb-ėr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), ⟨ *Eburna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Eburna*, and to which have been also referred genera now known to be little related to it. See cut under *Eburna*.

eburnine (eb′ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [= F. *éburnin*, ⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, ⟨ *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Made of ivory. [Rare.]

All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

ec-. [L., etc., *ec-*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐκ-*, *ἐκ*, reg. form before a consonant of *ἐξ-*, *ἐξ*, out, etc.: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ex-* before a consonant, as in *ec-lipse*, *ec-logue*, *ec-stasy*, etc. It is sometimes used in scientific terms as equivalent to *ecto-* or *exo-*, as opposed to *en-*, *endo-*, or *ento-*.

écaille-work (ā-kaly′wėrk), *n.* [⟨ F. *écaille*, = It. *scaglia* (⟨ G. *schale*, scale) (see *scale*¹), + E. *work*.] Decorative work made by sewing scales cut from quills upon a foundation, as of velvet or silk, forming patterns in relief. When skilfully done it resembles mother-of-pearl work.

ecalcarate (ē-kal′kạ-rāt), *a.* [⟨ NL. **ecalcaratus*, ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur: see *calcarate*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having no spur or calcar, in any technical sense of the latter word.

Ecaninat (ē-ka-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *caninus*, canine (tooth).] In Blyth's classification of *Mammalia*, a term proposed as a substitute for the *Insectivora* of Cuvier.

ecardinal (ē-kär′di-nal), *a.* [⟨ NL. **ecardinalis*, ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] Hingeless, inarticulate, or lyopomatous, as a brachiopod; of or pertaining to the *Ecardines*.

Ecardines (ē-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] One of the two orders of the class *Brachiopoda*. It includes those brachiopods the bivalve shell of which has no hinge and little if any difference between the dorsal and ventral valves, and contains the families *Lingulidæ*, *Discinidæ*, and *Craniidæ*, which are thus collectively distinguished from the *Testicardines*. The term is synonymous with *Lyopomata*, *Inarticulata*, *Pleuropygia*, and *Sarcobrachiata*, all of which are names of this division of brachiopods.

Ecardinia (ē-kär-din′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ecardines*.

ecarinate (ē-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [⟨ NL. **ecarinatus*, ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *carina*, keel: see *carinate*.] In *ornith.* and *bot.*, without a carina or keel.

écarté (ā-kär-tā′), *n.* [F., lit. discarded, pp. of *écarter*, discard, set aside, ⟨ *é-*, ⟨ L. *ex*, out, + *carte*, card: see *card*¹, and cf. *discard*.] A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six inclusive being excluded. The players having cut for the deal, which is decided by the highest card, the dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one; and if the king of trumps occurs in the hand of either player, the holder may score one by announcing it before playing. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, etc. A player having a higher card of the suit led must take the trick with such a card; if he cannot follow suit, he may play a trump or not, as he chooses. Three tricks count one point, five tricks (called a *vole*) two points, and five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may propose—that is, claim the right to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. Should he do so, both can discard as many cards as they choose.

Ecaudata (ē-kâ-dā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ecaudatus*: see *ecaudate*.] In *herpet.*, the *Anura* or tailless batrachians: opposed to *Caudata* or *Urodela*.

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ecaudate (ē-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecaudatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, without a tail or tail-like appendage. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, tailless; anurous; not caudate. Specifically, in entomology, said of the posterior wings of butterflies, etc., when they are destitute of tail-like marginal processes.

Ecballium (ek-bal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to *Momordica*. The only species, *E. Elaterium*, is the squirting cucumber, a native of southern Europe: so



Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium Elaterium*).

named because the fruit when ripe separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same moment forcibly expels the seeds and juice from the aperture left at the base. A precipitate obtained from the juice is the elaterium of medicine, a very powerful hydragogue cathartic. See *elaterium.*

ecbasis (ek'bā-sis), *n.* [= F. *ecbase*, < L. *ecbasis*, < Gr. *ἔκβασις*, a going out, issue, event, < *ἐκβαίνειν*, go out, come out, happen, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*: see *base*[2], *basis.*] An argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect; especially, an argument for or against a certain course of action, such as the passage of a proposed bill or law, from a consideration of probable consequences.

ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἐκβατικός*, < *ἐκβαίνειν*, happen: see *ecbasis.*] Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention. Thus, the sentence "Events fell out *so that* the prophecy *was* fulfilled" is *ecbatic*; but the sentence "Events were arranged *in order that* the prophecy *might be* fulfilled" is *telic.*

ecblastesis (ek-blas-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβλάστησις*, a shooting or budding forth, < *ἐκβλαστάνειν*, shoot or sprout out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βλαστάνειν*, sprout.] In *bot.*, axillary prolification in the flower: a term applied by Engelmann to the occurrence of adventitious buds in the axils of one or more parts of the flower.

ecbole (ek'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out (*ἐκβολὴ λόγου*, a digression), < *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *Ecballium.*] **I.** In *rhet.*, a digression.—**2.** In *Gr. music*, the raising or sharping of a tone: opposed to *eclysis.*

ecbolic (ek-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ecbolique*, < Gr. *ἐκβόλιον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, a drug for expelling the fetus, < *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *ecbole.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting parturition; producing abortion.

II. *n.* A drug promoting parturition.

ecce homo (ek'sē hō'mō). [L.: *ecce*, a demonstrative adv. or interj., here (he or it is)! lo! behold! prob. orig. **ece*, < **e*, locative of pron. *i-s*, *e-a*, *i-d*, this, he, she, it, + demonstrative suffix *-ce*; *homo*: see *Homo.*] Behold, the man: a phrase commonly used to denote Christ crowned with thorns, considered as a subject for a work of painting or sculpture, from the words with which he was presented by Pilate to the Jews (John xix. 5). This subject has been frequently chosen by artists since the fifteenth century, among its most celebrated examples being paintings by Correggio, Titian, H. Caracci, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, and Guercino.

ecceity (ek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ecceitas* (occurring in the 16th century as a modification of the earlier *hæcceitas*, due to the fact that the formation of the latter word was not understood), < L. *ecce*, lo! in LL. and ML. an assistant pron. or adv., this, here: see *ecce homo.*] Same as ★*hæcceity.*

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *eccentrick*; = F. *excentrique* = Pr. *excentric* = Sp. *excéntrico* = Pg. *excentrico* = It. *eccentrico* = D. *excentriek* (cf. D. *excentrisch* = G. *excentrisch* = Dan. Sw. *excentrisk*), < NL. *eccentricus*, < LL. *eccentros*, < Gr. *ἐκκεντρος*, out of the center, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be *eccentric.*

The astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an *eccentric* speck.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 16.

A complete neural circulation, however, is by no means the necessary condition of a sensibility independently located in *eccentric* portions of the human body such as Mr. Lewes supposes. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, *eccentric* irritation; *eccentric* convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation).—**3.** Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in *geom.*, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to *concentric*, having a common center. Hence—**4.** Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master or State.
Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Women's Affections are *eccentrick* to common Apprehension; whereof the two poles are Passion and Inconstansy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 226.

5. Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, *eccentric* conduct; an *eccentric* person.

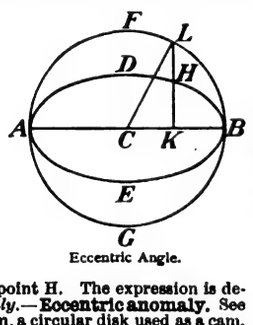
Still he preserves the character of a humourist, and finds most pleasure in *eccentric* virtues.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

So would I bridle thy *eccentric* soul,
In reason's sober orbit bid it roll.
Whitehead, On Churchill.

6. Of or pertaining to an eccentric: as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.

In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written *excentric.*

Eccentric angle, in *geom.*, an angle connected with an ellipse and defined as follows: Let ABDE be an ellipse. Upon the transverse axis AB as a diameter erect the circle ABFG. Then, taking any point on the ellipse, as H, let fall the perpendicular HK upon the transverse axis AB, and continue this perpendicular until it cuts the circle at the point L on the same side of the transverse axis AB. Join L with the common center, C, of the ellipse and circle. Then, the angle BCL, reckoned from one determinate end, B, of the transverse axis, is called the *eccentric angle* of the point H. The expression is derived from *eccentric anomaly.*—**Eccentric anomaly.** See *anomaly.*—**Eccentric cam**, a circular disk used as a cam, in which the center of rotation is outside the center of figure.—**Eccentric chuck.** See *chuck*[4].—**Eccentric circle.** Same as II., 1.—**Eccentric cutter.** See *cutter*[1].—**Eccentric equation.** Same as *equation of the eccentric* (which see, under *equation*).—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant.*—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart.** See *hypertrophy.*—**Eccentric place** of a planet, its place as seen from the center of its orbit.—**Eccentric theory**, a theory of the sun's motion which uses an eccentric in place of an epicycle.—**Eccentric wheel**, a wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the center. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See II., 2.



Eccentric Angle.

=**Syn. 5.** *Eccentric*, *Singular*, *Strange*, *Odd*, *Queer*, *Whimsical*, peculiar, erratic. *Eccentric* is applied to acts which are the effects of tastes, prejudices, judgments, etc., not merely different from those of ordinary people, but largely unaccountable and often irregular, or to the person who thus acts. *Singular* implies that a thing stands alone in its kind or approximately so; practically, the word expresses some disapprobation: as, a *singular* fellow or performance; while *eccentric* people are generally the objects of good-humored interest. *Strange* implies that the thing or its cause is unknown: as, a very *strange* proceeding; a *strange* insect; but what is *strange* to one man may not be so to another; what is *strange* to most or all is *singular.* *Odd*, unmated, starts from the same idea as *singular*; when applied to personal appearance, it implies singularity and grotesqueness: as, an *odd* figure; when applied to the mind or habits, it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger: as, he is very *odd*; he has *odd* ways; when applied to actions or conditions, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is then nearly the same as *surprising*: as, it is *odd* that he does not write. *Queer* often expresses a singularity that is droll. *Whimsical* is nearer to *eccentric*, applying to one who often acts upon capricious and irregular fancies of a rather amusing kind. For connection with *quaint*, see *ancient.* See also *wonderful*, *irregular*, *fanciful.*

Yet in all these scores [of Shakspere's characters] hardly one . . . is to be found which deviates widely from the common standard, and which we should call very *eccentric* if we met it in real life. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

The vulgar thus through imitation err;
As oft the learn'd by being *singular.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 425.

Strange graces still, and *stranger* flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 49.

What can be *odder*, for example, than the mixture of sensibility and sausages in some of Goethe's earlier notes to Frau von Stein, unless, to be sure, the publishing of them? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so *queer.*
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Birds frequently perish from sudden changes in our *whimsical* spring weather, of which they have no foreboding. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 6.

II. *n.* **1.** (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

Or if they list to try
Conjecture, he his fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes; perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centric and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 83.

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.—**2.** In *mech.*, a device for converting a circular motion into a reciprocating rectilinear motion. It acts upon the body moved by it through its perimeter like a cam, with which it is sometimes classed; but all its peculiarities of motion are essentially those of a crank-motion, and it may be considered as a crank having a pin of larger diameter than the throw. In the steam-engine it is a disk fitted to the shaft, with its center placed at one side of the center of the shaft, and it acts to convert the rotary motion of the shaft into the reciprocating motion of the valve-gear of the cylinder, and thus to make the engine self-acting. (See *link-motion*, *reversing-gear*, and *cut-off.*) In this sense sometimes written *excentric.*

3. One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of eccentric habits.

Mr. Farquhar added another to his gallery of middle-aged *eccentrics.* *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

Angular advance of an eccentric. See *angular.*—**Eccentric of the eccentric**, a circle whose center is remote from the earth (in the Ptolemaic theory) or from the sun (in the Copernican), and which carries round its circumference a second circle, called the *eccentric*, and this again a third, called the *epicycle*, which carries a planet. An *eccentric of an eccentric* was supposed by Ptolemy to explain the motion of Mercury, and by Copernicus to explain the motions of Mercury and Venus. Tycho suggested such an explanation for the motions of Mars.—**Equation of the eccentric.** See *equation.*

eccentrical (ek-sen'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *eccentric.*

eccentrically (ek-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner or position. Also *excentrically.*

Swift, Rabelais, and that favourite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild,
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

eccentric-gear (ek-sen'trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

eccentric-hoop (ek-sen'trik-höp), *n.* Same as *eccentric-strap.*

eccentricity (ek-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eccentricities* (-tiz). [= F. *excentricité* = Sp. *excentricidad* = Pg. *excentricidade* = It. *eccentricità* = D. *excentriciteit* = G. *excentricität* = Dan. Sw. *excentricitet*, < NL. *eccentricita(t-)s*, < *eccentricus*, eccentric: see *eccentric.*] **1.** Deviation from a center; the state of a circle with reference to its center not coinciding with that of another circle.—**2.** In *geom.* and *astron.*, the distance between the foci of a conic divided by the transverse diameter. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is .01677, or about $\frac{1}{60}$.—**3.** In *anc. astron.*, the distance of the center of the equant from the earth.—**4.** Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness: as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

Akenside was a young man warm with every notion . . . connected with the sound of liberty, and by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to anything established.
Johnson, Akenside.

5. An eccentric action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

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Whose [Frederic William's] *eccentricities* were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Also *excentricity* in the literal uses.

Angle of eccentricity, in *geom.*, the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse.—**Bisection of the eccentricity**. See *bisection*.—**Temporal eccentricity**, in *anc. astron.*, the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentric of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), *n.* In *mech.*, the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), *n.* In *mech.*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-hoop*.

eccentrometer (ek-sen-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

eccephalosis (ek-sef-a-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic* and *-osis*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; excerebration.

ecce signum (ek'sē sig'num). [L., behold, the sign: *ecce*, behold (see *ecce homo*); *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

ecchondroma (ek-on-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *ecchondromata* (-ma-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out of, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

ecchondrosis (ek-on-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out of, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage (cf. *ἐκχονδρίζειν*, make into cartilage), + *-osis*.] Same as *ecchondroma*. Also *ekchondrosis*.

ecchymoma (ek-i-mō'mä), *n.*; pl. *ecchymomata* (-ma-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out of, + *χυμός*, juice, + *-oma*.] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

ecchymosed (ek'i-mōst), *a.* [< *ecchymos-is* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of ecchymosis.

The changes which take place in the colour of an *ecchymosed* spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 192.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecchymoses* (-sēz). [= F. *ecchymose*, < NL. *ecchymosis*, < Gr. *ἐκχύμωσις*, < *ἐκχυμόεσθαι*, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < *ἐκ*, out, + *χυμός*, juice, animal juice, < *χέειν*, pour: see *chyme*[1].] In *med.*, a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechiæ*.

M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subpleural *ecchymoses* in the body of an infant ten months after death! *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 360.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot'ik), *a.* [= F. *ecchymotique*; as *ecchymosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ecchymosis: as, *ecchymotic* collections.

In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *ecchymotic* in character.
Duhring, Skin Diseases, plate K.

★**Eccl.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical*.

eccle, *n.* See *eckle*[1].

Eccles. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical*.

ecclesia (e-klē'zi-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *ecclesiæ*, *ecclesias* (-ē, -ä̤z). [= F. *église* = Pr. *gleiza*, *glieyza*, *glicia* = Sp. *iglesia* = Pg. *igreja* = It. *chiesa* (also *ecclesia*), church, < L. *ecclesia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, LL. (also, as in ML., sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = Ar. *kelise*, *kenīse* = Turk. *kilise* = Pers. *kalisa*, *kanīsa*, a church, < Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, an assembly of the people, LGr. an assembly of Christians, a church, < *ἐκκλητος*, summoned, < *ἐκκαλεῖν*, summon, call out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *καλεῖν*, call: see *calends*.] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

The people in the United States, . . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to those tumultuous commotions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclesia* at Athens.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 491.

In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the shire, but it developed into the comitia or *ecclesia* of the city. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation: the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesial† (e-klē'zi-ạl), *a.* [< ML. *ecclesialis*, < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia*.] Ecclesiastical.

Our *ecclesial* and political choices.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with *Ecclesial* Government. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

ecclesian (e-klē'zi-ạn), *n.* [< ML. *ecclesianus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as adj., < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia*.] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-klē'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *ecclésiarque*, < LGr. *ἐκκλησιάρχης*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, an assembly, + *ἀρχός*, a leader.] 1. A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magnate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a sacrist or sacristan; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshipers by semantron or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

★**ecclesiast** (e-klē'zi-ast), *n.* [< ME. *ecclesiaste*; = F. *ecclésiaste*, < LL. *ecclesiastes*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, in classical Gr. a member of the assembly (ecclesia), < *ἐκκλησιάζειν*, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, LGr. summon to church, come into the church, < *ἐκκλησία*, an assembly of the people, LGr. a church: see *ecclesia*. The word *ἐκκλησιαστής* is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb *ἐκκλησιάζειν* in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the Heb. word of similar import.] 1. An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, Coheleth, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

He was in chirche a noble *ecclesiaste*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 708.

Though thrice a thousand years are past
Since David's son, the sad and splendid,
The weary King *Ecclesiast*,
Upon his awful tablets penned it.
Thackeray, Vanitas Vanitatum.

2†. [*cap.*] Ecclesiasticus.

Redeth *Ecclesiaste* of flaterie
Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire trecherie.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-klē-zi-as'tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *Ἐκκλησιαστής*: the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in Heb. *Qōhēleth*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part. < *qāhal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together'). See *ecclesiast*.] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called *the Preacher*. *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the etymology.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Eccl.*, *Eccles.*

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastick*; < F. *ecclésiastique* = Sp. *eclesiástico* = Pg. *ecclesiastico* = It. *ecclesiastico*, *ecchiesiastico*, *eccresiastico* = Sw. *ecklesiastik* (cf. G. *ecclesiastisch* = Dan. *ekklesiastisk* = Sw. *ecklesiastisk*), < L. *ecclesiasticus*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, of or for the assembly, LGr. and LL. of or for the church (as a noun, a church officer, an ecclesiastic) (cf. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, a member of the assembly, etc.), < *ἐκκλησιάζειν*, sit in the assembly, LGr. summon to church, etc.: see *ecclesia*, *ecclesiast*.] **I.** *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

And pulpit, drum *ecclesiastick*,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 11.

An *ecclesiastic* person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 7.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.
Swift.

II. *n.* 1†. A Christian as distinguished from a Jew, pagan, infidel, or heretic. [From a rare use of ML. *ecclesiasticus*.]

I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastics* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.
Bentham.

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church; a clergyman or person in orders; a churchman as distinguished from a layman.

Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the Church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics*.
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 369.

From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church. *Prescott*.

★**ecclesiastical** (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly: not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles.*

There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally *ecclesiastical*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

A Bishop, as a Bishop, had never any *Ecclesiastical* Jurisdiction. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made *ecclesiastical* laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 298.

Ecclesiastical books, in the *early church*, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha."—**Ecclesiastical calendar**. See *calendar*.—**Ecclesiastical colors**. See *color*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. (*a*) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (*b*) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.—**Ecclesiastical councils**. See *council*, 7.—**Ecclesiastical courts**, church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community; in other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese; from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort; in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference; in both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries.—**Ecclesiastical epistles**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dimissory epistles (see *dimissory*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclic*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.—**Ecclesiastical fast**. See *fast*[3].—**Ecclesiastical history**, the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrinal beliefs.—**Ecclesiastical law**, the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts.—**Ecclesiastical mode**. See *mode*.—**Ecclesiastical moon**, or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover.—**Ecclesiastical notary**. See *notary*.—**Ecclesiastical polity**, the principles and laws of church government.—**Ecclesiastical state**†, the body of the clergy.

A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the *state ecclesiastical*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

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ecclesiastically (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

It is both naturally and *ecclesiastically* good.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zi-as'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-ism.*] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism*. *Westminster Rev.*

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce *ecclesiasticism*, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print, as well as archaic ornaments.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by *ecclesiasticism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 246.

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church: see *ecclesiastic.*] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramean about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclus.*

ecclesiography (e-klē-zi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist*, July 2, 1879.

ecclesiological (e-klē'zi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; treating of ecclesiology.

Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true pleroma or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is *ecclesiological*, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected pleroma of Christ, "the fulness of Him who filleth all in all." *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

Mr. Butler candidly admits that in *ecclesiological* and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 27.

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ist.*] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

For the *ecclesiologist* proper there is a prodigious baldacchino, and a grand display of metal-work behind the high altar. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 282.

ecclesiology (e-klē-zi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

Christology naturally precedes *ecclesiology* in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

It will furnish future writers in the history and *ecclesiology* of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

Eastern *Ecclesiology* may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 169.

eccles-tree (ek'lz-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *axletree.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus.*

eccopet (ek'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκοπή*, a cutting out, an incision, < *ἐκκόπτειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

eccoprotic† (ek-ō-prot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *eccoproticus*, < Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός*, < *ἐκκοπροῦν* (only in pass.), clear of dung, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπρος*, dung.] I. *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

II. *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Eccremocarpus (ek're-mō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρεμής*, hanging from or upon (< *ἐκκρέμασθαι*, hang from), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. longiflorus* is cultivated as an ornamental.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐκκρίνειν*, separate (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisis† (ek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρισις*, separation, < *ἐκκριτος*, separated, < *ἐκκρίνειν*, choose out, separate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate: see *crisis.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (*b*) The excreted products themselves.

★**eccritic** (e-krit'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκκριτικός*, secretive, < *ἐκκριτος*, secreted, separated: see *eccrisis.*] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐκκύησις*, < *ἐκκυεῖν*, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < *ἐκ*, forth, + *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκυλίεσθαι*, be unrolled (develop) (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κυλίειν*, roll up: see *cylinder*), + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *δέρος*, skin.] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron'ik), *a.* [< *ecderon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

Teeth in Mollusca and Annulosa are always *ecderonic*, cuticular, or epithelial structures.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκδυσις*, a getting out, < *ἐκδύειν*, get out of, strip off, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δύειν*, get into, enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *endysis.*

ecgonine (ek'gō-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκγονος*, born (as a noun, a child) (< *ἐκ*, out of, + *-γονός*, born: see *-gony*), + *-ine*2.] In *chem.*, a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shoṅ-krür'), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, < *échancrer*, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *chancre*, < L. *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a mere depression, and less than a furcation or forfication.

échauguette (F. pron. ā-shō-get'), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, < OF. *eschauguette, eschalguette*, oldest form *eschargaite* (ML. reflex. *scaraguayta*), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon *scarwaiter*, be on the watch), < OHG. **skarwahta*, MHG. *scharwate* (G. *scharwache*), < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + **wahta*, MHG. *wachte*, G. *wacht*, a watch, > OF. *waite, guaite*, E. *wait:* see *wait.*] A bartizan.

eche1†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each.*

eche2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eche3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ache*1.

eche4†, *a.* [ME., earlier *ece*, < AS. *ēce*, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. *ēwig* = OFries. *ēwich, ēwig* = D. *eeuwig* = OHG. *ēwic*, MHG. *ēwic, ewec*, G. *ewig* = Dan. Sw. *evig*, everlasting, eternal, < OHG. *ēwa*, etc., = Goth. *aws*, an age, eternity: see *ay*1, *age, etern.*] Everlasting; eternal.

Than like song that ever is *eche*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 742.

In helle heo schulle forberne
On *eche* sorynesse.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 72.

★**échelon** (esh'e-lon), *n.* [< F. *échelon* (= Sp. *escalón*), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, < *échelle*, OF. *eschelle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*3.] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regiment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alinement with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all aline. Troops so disposed are said to be *in echelon.* A fleet is said to be *in echelon* when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

The beaters moved *in echelon* by the hill-top as well as they could. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 166.

The friends were standing where the Catskill hills lay before them *in echelon* towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *v. t.* [< *echelon, n.*] To form in echelon.

The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was *echeloned* along the road to Rustchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.

echelon-lens (esh'e-lon-lenz), *n.* A compound lens used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē'i-dan), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ. Sir J. Richardson.*

echeneidid (ek-e-nē'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

Echeneididæ (ek'e-nē-id'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, representing the suborder *Discocephali*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis.* The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 27) transverse bars, pectinated behind, and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes.* About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora.* Also *Echenidæ, Echeneidini.* See *pilot-fish, remora.*

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē-i-di'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-ini.*] Same as *Echeneididæ. Bonaparte*, 1837.

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneididæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

Echeneis (ek-e-nē'is), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐχενηίς* (*-ιδ-*), the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding, < *ἐχειν*, hold, + *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship.] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a large, flat, lami-



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

nated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. naucrates.* By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. naucrates.*

echeum (ē-kē'um), *n.*; pl. *echea* (-ä). [L. *ēchēa*, < Gr. *ἠχεῖα*, pl. of *ἠχεῖον*, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < *ἦχος*, *ἠχή*, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, *ἠχεῖν*, sound, ring: see *echo.*] In *arch.*, one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic.*

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Echeveri*, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, of the family *Crassulaceæ*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It contains about 25 species.

echiaster (ek-i-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application: see *Echinaster*), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson.*

Echidna (e-kid'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *echidna*, < Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, an adder, viper, < *ἐχις*, an adder, viper: see *Echis.*] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of morayeels, with blunt teeth, found in coral reefs.

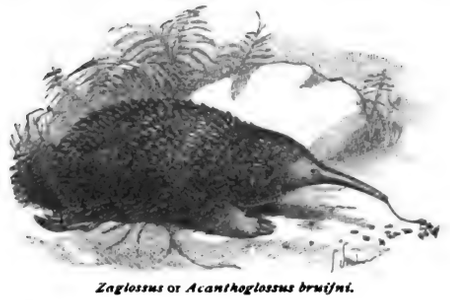
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Forster, 1778.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of reptiles: used by Wagler and others for the genus of vipers (*Viperidæ*) called *Bitis* by Gray and Cope. *Merrem*, 1820. [Not in use.] —3. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidæ*, containing the aculeated ant-eater or spiny ant-eater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. lawesi* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oweni*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoölogical rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Acanthoglossus*, *ant-eater*. *Cuvier*, 1797. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidæ*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.

4. A genus of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echidnæ (e-kid′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *echidna*, < L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bombycid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Echidnidæ (e-kid′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-idæ*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodelphian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal charac-



Zaglossus or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*.

ters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidæ*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular rami, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidæ*.

Echidnina (ek-id-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-ina*[2].] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

echidnine (e-kid′nin), *n.* [< L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*[2].] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorids. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison-bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidæ (ek-i-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echimys*. Also *Echinomyidæ*.

Echimyinæ (e-kī-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground-pig, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacodus*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *coypou*.) The most representative genera are *Echimys* and *Loncheres*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Cercomys*, *Dactylomys*, and *Mesomys* are other examples without spines. The genus *Carterodon* is a fossil found in the bone-caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyna*, *Echimydina*, and, more correctly, *Echinomyinæ*.

Echimyna (ek-i-mī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-(i)na*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echimys (e-kī′mis), *n.* [NL., contr. of *Echinomys*, lit. 'hedge-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. cayennensis* is the best-known. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echinomys*.



Spiny Rat (*Echimys cayennensis*).

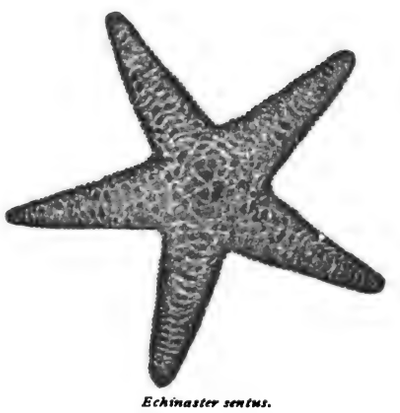
echint, *n.* [ME., < L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

> Men . . . knowen whiche strondes habounden most of tendre fisshes or of sharpe fisshes that hyzten *echynnys*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 82.

Echinacea (ek-i-nā′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the long spinescent bracts of the columnar receptacle), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] Moench's name (1794) for *Brauneria*, a North American genus of coarse composite plants, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with usually rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are three species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste.

Echinarachnius (e-kī-na-rak′ni-us), *n.* [NL. (Leske, 1778), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ* (or *Scutellidæ*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parma*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand-dollar* or *cake-urchin*. *E. excentricus* is the common cake-urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastridæ*.



Echinaster sentus.

E. sepositus is an example. *E. sentus* is a West Indian species, extending northward on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.

Echinasteridæ (e-kī-nas-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface: a synonym of *Solastridæ*.

echinate (ek′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, < *echinus*, a hedgehog: see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate surface* is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate surface*, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *echinate* + *-ed*[2].] Rendered prickly or bristly.

> Fibre *echinated* by laterally projecting spicules.
> *Lendenfeld*.

Echini (e-kī′nī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin: see *echinus*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinoidea*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek′i-nid), *n.* One of the *Echinidæ*.

Echinida (e-kin′i-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Echinidæ*.

Echinidæ (e-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* and class *Echinoidea*, having a thin round shell with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchiæ; the typical sea-urchins or sea-eggs. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinus*, *Echinothrix*, *Toxopneustes*, etc.

echinidan (e-kin′i-dan), *n.* A sea-urchin; one of the *Echinidæ*.

echiniform (e-kī′ni-fôrm), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *echinoid*.

Echiniscus (ek-i-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *-ισκος*, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidæ*: a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. bellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin′i-tal), *a.* [< *echinite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-kī′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + E. *-ite*[2].] A fossil sea-urchin. Echinites are found in various fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is indefinite, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocidaris*, *Echinothuria*, etc. The Paleozoic echinites form an order *Palæchinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Palæchinus*, *Eocidaris*, etc. See cut under *Echinothuriidæ*.



Echinobothrium typus.

Echinobothria (e-kī-nō-both′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rudolphi), pl. of *Echinobothrium*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobothrium (e-kī-nō-both′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Diphyllidæ*, having on the head two fossettes with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minimum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echinebothrium*.

Echinobrissidæ (e-kī-nō-bris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinobrissus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobrissus*.

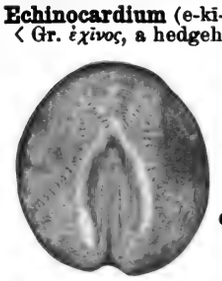
Echinobrissus (e-kī-nō-bris′us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Echinobryssus*, < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *βρύσσος*, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobrissidæ*.

Echinocactus (e-kī-nō-kak′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κάκτος*, cactus.] A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. About 140 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.



Echinocactus viridescens.

Echinocardium (e-kī-nō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. *Leske*, 1778. Also called *Amphidotus*.



Echinocardium cordatum.

echinochrome (e-kī′nō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] See the extract.

> Dr. C. A. MacMunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and molluska. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of Strongylocentrotus lividus.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 48.

echinococci, *n.* Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococcifer (e-kī-nō-kok′si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < *echinococcus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the tænia-heads bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the echinococcus of *Tænia echinococcus*. *Claus*.

echinococcus (e-kī-nō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *echinococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tænia echinococcus* in its larval (scolex) stage, which forms

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the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Tænia echinococcus*, having deutoscolices or daughter-cysts formed by gemmation. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tænia-heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Tænia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Tænia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is . . . complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, inclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong laminated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Echinoconidæ (e-kī-nō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoconus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinoconus (e-kī-nō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The typical genus of *Echinoconidæ*. *Breyn.*

Echinocoridæ (e-kī-nō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocorys* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorys (ek-i-nok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κόρυς*, a helmet.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridæ*. *Schröter.*

Echinocrepis (e-kī-nō-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boot.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea ★form of southern seas. *Agassiz*, 1879.

Echinocystis (e-kī-nō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κίστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A name given by Torrey and Gray in 1840 to *Micrampelis*, a genus of cucurbitaceous American plants, of about 25 species. *M. lobata*, of the eastern United States, is an annual with clusters of white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladdery. It is known as the *wild balsam-apple*.

Echinoderes (ek-i-nod'e-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *δέρη*, neck.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks, and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated;



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

the segments bear paired setæ; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye-spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidæ*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setæ, and ten rings of setæ along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.

Echinoderidæ (e-kī-nō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoderes* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidæ, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Vermes and Arthropoda. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 404.

echinoderm (e-kī'nō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinoderma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water-vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharnyx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off cæcal appendages (Polian vesicles), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube-feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 40.

Echinoderma (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen.*

echinodermal (e-kī-nō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *echinoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine-clad or *echinodermal* species perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen*, Anat., x.

Echinodermaria (e-kī'nō-dėr-mā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinoderma* + *-aria*.] A group of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echinodermata (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*: see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with cœlenterates in having a radiate or actinomeric arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a deuterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a pluteus, in some cases as an echinopædium (see cut under *echinopædium*); the adult form is usually assumed by a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Cœlenterata*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidea*, *Echinoidea*, *Asteroidea*, and *Holothurioidea*, or the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins), *Asteroidea* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (sand-stars and brittle-stars), *Crinoidea* (feather-stars), *Cystoidea* (extinct), *Blastoidea* (extinct), and *Holothurioidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinoderma*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the cœlenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as Radiata is inadmissible, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the Cœlenterata by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 267.

echinodermatous (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinodermatus*, < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermal*.

Echinodes (ek-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), < Gr. *ἐχινώδης*, like a hedgehog, prickly, < *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—2. A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemicentetes*.

Echinoglossa (e-kī-nō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Lipoglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca*, the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-kī-nō-glos'ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinoglossa* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *Echinodes*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinus, and covered with crowded deep pits.—2. Pertaining to the *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

Echinoidea (ek-i-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-oidea*.] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, subspherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water-vascular system, a blood-vascular system, and sometimes respiratory as well as ambulatory appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radiate or actinomeric, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterality is recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmosticha*, or *Endocyclica*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinometra*; and the *Irregularia*, *Petalosticha*, or *Exocyclica*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the clypeastroids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes erected into the orders *Clypeastrida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic echinoids, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Palæchinoidea*. Also *Echinoida*.

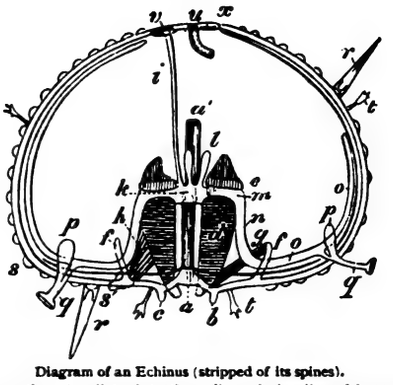


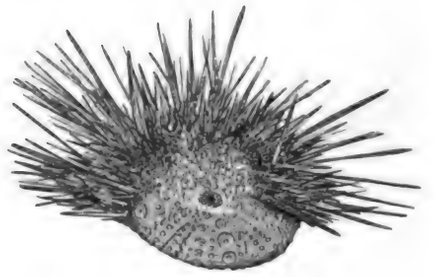
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *a'*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, falces; *f*, *f*, auricularia; *g*, retractor, and *h*, protractor, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *i*, madreporic canal; *k*, circular ambulacral vessel; *l*, Polian vesicle; *m*, *n*, *o*, *o*, ambulacral vessels; *p*, *p*, pedal vesicles; *q*, *q*, pedicels; *r*, *r*, spines; *s*, tubercle; *t*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *t*, *t*, pedicellariæ; *u*, anus; *v*, madreporic tubercle; *x*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidæ (e-kī'nō-lam-pad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinolampas* (*-pad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidæ*[1]. Also *Echinolampidæ*.

Echinolampas (e-kī-nō-lam'pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampus*; < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λάμπη*, *λαμπάς* (*-παδ-*), a torch: see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidæ*.

Echinometra (e-kī-nō-met'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινομήτρα*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, < *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μήτρα*, womb.]



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridæ*. *E. oblongata* is an example.

Echinometridæ (e-kī-nō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclical sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiæ, and ambulacral areas in arcs of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Podophora* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-kī-nō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscidæ* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomya*.

Echinomyidæ (e-kī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomys* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Echimyidæ*.

Echinomyinæ (e-kī'nō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomys* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echinomys (e-kī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] Same as *Echimys*. *Wagner*, 1840.

Echinoneidæ (e-kī-nō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoneus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidæ* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonemata (e-kī-nō-nē'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *νῆμα*, pl. *νήματα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratosilicious sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly exposed.

Echinoneus (ek-i-nō'nē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νέος* = E. *new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidæ*.

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echinopædia, *n.* Plural of *echinopædium*.

echinopædic (e-kī-nō-pē′dik), *a.* [< *echinopædium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the echinopædium of an echinoderm; auricularian. See *Holothurioidea*.

echinopædium (e-kī-nō-pē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *echinopædia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + παιδίον, dim. of παῖς (παιδ-), a child.] The early larval stage of an echinoderm: a name

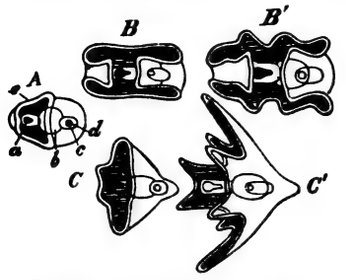


Diagram of Echinopædia, much enlarged.

A, common primitive form of *Echinodermata*, whence *B*, *B′*, a vermiform holothurid, and *C*, *C*, a pluteiform ophiurid or echinid (pluteus) larva are derived: *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine; *d*, anus; *e*, ciliated band.

given by Huxley to the primitive generalized type-form of the *Echinodermata*, illustrated by the bilaterally symmetrical embryonic stage of nearly all members of that class. See the extract.

In many Echinoderms, the radial symmetry, even in the adult, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a median plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane. With a few exceptions, the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva, provided with ciliated bands, and otherwise similar to a worm-larva, which may be termed an *Echinopædium*. The conversion of the *Echinopædium* into an Echinoderm is effected by the development of an enterocœle, and its conversion into the peritoneal cavity and the ambulacral system of veins and nerves, and by the metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially-disposed antimeres, the result of which is the more or less complete obliteration of the primitive bilateral symmetry of the animal.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 466.

=Syn. *Echinopædium*, *Pluteus*. *Echinopædium* is the more general term, used by its proposer to cover any embryonic or larval stage of any echinoderm from the gastrula stage to the assumption of its specific characters. A *pluteus* is a special pluteiform larva of some echinoderms, as the holothurians, ophiurians, and echinids proper.

echinoplacid (e-kī-nō-plas′id), *a.* [< Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πλάξ (πλακ-), anything flat, a plate, etc., + *-id*².] Having a circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *anechinoplacid*.



Echinopora rosetta.

Echinopora (ek-i-nop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πόρος, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of stone-corals of the family *Echinoporidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Echinoporidæ (e-kī-nō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, typified by the genus *Echinopora*.

Echinoprocta (e-kī-nō-prok′tä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *echinoproctus*: see *echinoproctous*.] A genus of porcupines: same as *Erethizon*. *J. E. Gray*, 1865.

echinoproctous (e-kī-nō-prok′-tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinoproctus*, < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πρωκτός, the rump.] Having a spiny or prickly rump: specifically applied to porcupines of the genus *Echinoprocta* or *Erethizon*.

Echinops (e-kī′-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ὤψ, face.] 1. A genus of cynaroid *Asteraceæ* with a thistle-like habit, remarkable for having its one-flowered heads crowded in dense terminal clusters resembling the ordinary flower-head of the family. There are about 75 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward, mostly perennials. A few species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, and are known as *globe-thistles*.



Echinops Ritro.

2. A genus of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, of the family *Centetidæ*, containing the sokinah, *E. telfairi*. *Martin*, 1838.

Echinoptilidæ (e-kī-nop-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoptilum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatulid polyps, of the section *Junciformes*, typified by the genus *Echinoptilum*, having no axis.

Echinoptilum (ek-i-nop′ti-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πτίλον, a feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Echinoptilidæ*. The type is *E. macintoshii* of Japan.

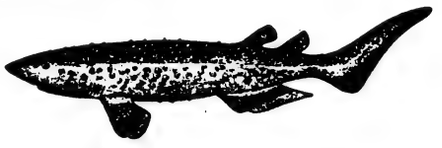
echinorhinid (e-kī-nō-rin′id), *n.* A shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ*.

Echinorhinidæ (e-kī-nō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, represented by the genus *Echinorhinus*. The body is very stout and surmounted by scattered thorn-like tubercles, the anal fin wanting, and the first dorsal rather nearer the pectoral than the ventral fins. Also called *Echinorhinoidæ*.

echinorhinoid (e-kī-nō-rī′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinorhinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Echinorhinidæ*.

II. *n.* An echinorhinid.

Echinorhinus (e-kī-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ῥίνη, rough shark.] A genus of selachians, or sharks, typical of the



Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*).

family *Echinorhinidæ:* so called because the tubercles which stud the skin bear spines; these, when detached, leave a scar. *E. spinosus* is the spinous shark of European and African waters.

Echinorhynchidæ (e-kī-nō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] The typical and only family of nematelminth parasitic worms of the order *Acanthocephala* (which see), having the sexes distinct, no oral orifice or alimentary canal, and the head consisting of a protrusile proboscis armed with hooks, whence the name. They are formidable, worm-like internal parasites, with gregarina-like embryos, becoming encysted like cestoid worms. Besides *Echinorhynchus*, the family contains the genus *Coleops*. The species are numerous.

Echinorhynchus (e-kī-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ῥύγχος, snout.] The typical genus of the family *Echinorhynchidæ*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The numerous species of the genus *Echinorhynchus* live principally in the alimentary canal of different vertebrata; the gut-wall may be as it were sown with these animals.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 362.

In their sexual state, the parasites which constitute the genus *Echinorhynchus* inhabit the various classes of the Vertebrata, while they are found in the Invertebrata only in a sexless condition. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Echinosoma (e-kī-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + σῶμα, body.] 1. A genus of apneumonous holothurians, of the family *Molpadiidæ*, having filiform tentacles and no tube-feet. Same as *Eupyrgus*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of earwigs, of the family *Forficulidæ*. *Serville*, 1838. (*b*) A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, containing one Madeiran species, *E. porcellus*.

Echinostomata (e-kī-nō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A group of *Vermes*. *Rudolphi*.

Echinostrobus (ek-i-nos′trō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + στρόβος, a twisting, < στρέφειν, turn.] A genus of fossil conifers, instituted by Schimper, closely allied to *Brachyphyllum*, and also resembling *Athrotaxis* in its foliation. They occur in the lithographic slates (Jurassic) of Solenhofen in Bavaria, in the Oölite of England, and in the Mesozoic beds of India.

Echinothuria (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + θύριον, dim. of θύρα = E. *door*.] A fossil genus of regular sea-urchins, giving name to a family *Echinothuriidæ*.

Echinothuriidæ (e-kī′nō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the plates of the shell overlapping or movably connected by soft parts, as in the genera *Asthenosoma* and *Phormosoma*. Also written *Echinothuridæ*.

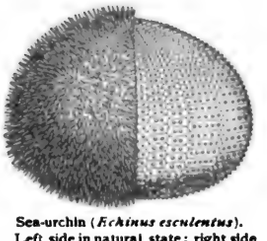


Fragment of a Fossil Echinus (*Echinothuria floris*).

Echinozoa (e-kī-nō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ζῷον, pl. ζῷα, an animal.] Allman's name of the series of animals which Huxley called *Annuloida*.

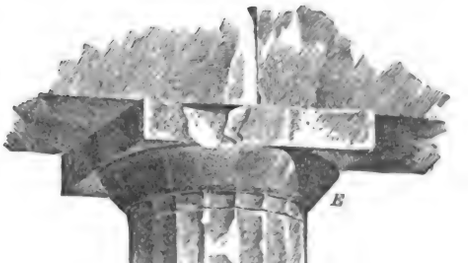
echinulate (e-kin′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **echinulus*, dim. of L. *echinus*, a hedgehog, + *-ate*¹.] Having small prickles; minutely prickly or spiny.

echinus (e-kī′nus), *n.*; pl. *echini* (-nī). [L., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, urchin, prop. ἐχῖνος χερσαῖος, land-urchin, as distinguished from ἐχῖνος πελάγιος, the sea-urchin; = Lith. *ezys* = OBulg. *jezĭ* = AS. *igil*, and contr. *īl* = D. *egel* = OHG. *igil*, MHG. G. *igel* = MLG. LG. *egel* = Icel. *īgull*, a hedgehog.] 1. A hedgehog.—2. A sea-urchin.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus (1735), formerly used with great latitude, now the typical genus of the family *Echinidæ*, containing such sea-urchins or sea-eggs as *E. sphæra*, the common British species, or the Mediterranean *E. esculentus*, which is extensively used for food, the ovaries being eaten. The genus may be taken to exemplify not only the family to which it pertains, but the whole order of regular sea-eggs, and the class of sea-urchins itself. The shape is depressed-globose, with centric mouth and anus; the shell or test is hard, immovable, meridionally divided into five pairs of imperforate alternating with five pairs of perforate plates, the plates studded with tubercles, and in life bearing movable spines. The perforate plates are the ambulacra, emitting the tube-feet. The mouth has a complicated system of plates, constituting the object known, when detached, as *Aristotle's lantern* (which see, under *lantern*). A sea-urchin is comparable to a starfish with the five arms bent upward and their ends brought together in the center over the back of the animal, and then soldered together throughout, with the modification of internal structure which such an arrangement of the parts would necessarily entail.



Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*). Left side in natural state; right side with the spines removed, showing the bare plates.

4. In *arch.*, the convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital; hence, the



A Capital of the Parthenon.—*E*, Echinus.

corresponding feature in capitals of other orders, or any molding of similar profile to the Doric echinus. Such moldings are often sculptured or painted with the egg-and-dart ornament.

In this instance the abacus is separated from the shaft; there is a bold *echinus* and a beaded necking; in fact, all the members of the Grecian order, only wanting the elegance which the Greeks added to it.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 342, note.

échiqueté (ā-shē-kē-tā′), *a.* [F., formerly *eschiqueté*, formed (with prefix *es-*, *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out, off, instead of *des-*, *de-*, *dé-* (< L. *de-*), of, off) from *échiqueté*, pp. of *échiqueter*, divide into checks, under influence of *échiquier*, a checkerboard: see *check*¹. The regular OF. form is

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escheque: see *checky*.] In *her.*, same as *checky*. Also written *échiquetté*.

Echis (ek'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔχις*, an adder, viper, akin to L. *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *anger*[1].] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidæ*, including venomous solenoglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. *Merrem*, 1820. Called *Toxicoa* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *echite*, a kind of clematis; or < L. *echitis*, Gr. *ἐχίτης*, a kind of stone; < Gr. *ἔχις*, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, supposed to belong to the *Asclepiadaceæ*. Large pods, plumose seeds, and narrow, linear leaves have been found associated. The fruits have been compared with the boraginaceous genus *Echites*, and the seeds resemble the achenia and pappus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. These forms occur chiefly in the Miocene of Europe.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔχιον*, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < *ἔχις*, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 30 species, of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and adjacent islands of the Atlantic. Viper's-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, has become extensively naturalized in North America.

Echiuridæ (ek-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setæ anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setæ posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echiurus*, *Bonellia*, and *Thalassema*. The *Echiuridæ* are made by Lankester a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

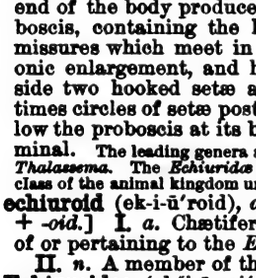
echiuroid (ek-i-ū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echiurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Chætiferous, as a gephyrean; of or pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek'i-ū-roi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chætiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chætifera*.

The *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyrea present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 15 metameres. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 389.

Echiurus (ek-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (for **Echidurus*), < Gr. *ἔχις* (*ἐχιδ-*), an adder, viper, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of chætophorous gephyreans (one of the group *Chætiferi* of Gegenbaur), armed with two strong setæ on the ventral side (whence the name). The cuticle develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Echiuridæ*. *E. pallasi* of the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echiurus*.



Echiurus Gaertneri, about natural size.

chlorophyllose (ē-klō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [< NL. **echlorophyllosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl: see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] Without chlorophyl. *Braithwaite*.

★**echo** (ek'ō), *n.*; pl. *echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after L.) from earlier spelling; early mod. E. also *echoe*, *eccho*; < ME. *ecco*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *eqo*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *ecco*, *echo* = It. *eco*, < L. *echo* (ML. also *ecco*), < Gr. *ἠχώ*, a sound, an echo; cf. *ἠχος*, *ἠχή*, a sound, noise, *ἠχεῖν*, sound, ring, etc.] **1.** A sound repeated by reflection from some obstructing surface so that a person in the path of both the original and the reflected waves will hear the sound twice. Sound being produced by waves of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*); the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an echo. The echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{9}$ of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological echoes*.

Folweth *Ekko*, that holdeth no silence,
But ever answereth at the countretaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his *echo*, a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables and accents of the same voice. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild *echoes* flying,
And answer, *echoes*, answer, dying, dying, dying.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. (song).

2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy aery shell. *Milton*, Comus, l. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

It is the folly of too many to mistake the *echo* of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In *music*, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an echo-organ is sometimes provided for echo-like effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo-stop*.

5. In *arch.*, a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sounds or of producing an echo. —**6.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of neuropterous insects. *Selys*, 1853.—**7.** In *whist-playing*, a response to a partner's signal for trumps.—**To the echo**, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

I would *applaud* thee *to the* very *echo*,
That would applaud again.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

★**echo** (ek'ō), *v.* [< *echo*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit an echo; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by echo.

And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did *echo*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Lord, as I am, I have no pow'r at all,
To hear thy voice, or *echo* to thy call.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

How often from the steep
Of *echoing* hill or thicket have we heard
Celestial voices. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by echo; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sounds which *echo* further west
Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

In the midst of *echoing* and re-*echoing* voices of thanksgiving. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
Wave the crimson banners proudly.
Longfellow, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit an echo of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London *echoes* very faint sounds.

Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
Echo her stormy scream as she sails by.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of echo; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

Then gan triumphant Trompets sownd on hye,
That sent to heven the *ecchoed* report
Of their new joy, and happie victory.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 4.

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Æneid.

The whole nation was *echoing* his verse, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 159.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them. *Macaulay.*

3. To imitate as an echo; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird *echoes* nearly all other creatures; to *echo* a popular author.

And the true art for . . . popular display is—to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but *echoing* yourself.
De Quincey, Style, i.

echoer (ek'ō-ėr), *n.* One who echoes.

Followers and *echoers* of other men.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1842), [p. 131.

echoic (ek'ō-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecoico* = Pg. *echoico*, < LL. *echoicus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < L. *echo*, echo: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by echoism; onomatopoetic. See extract under *echoism*.

echoical† (e-kō'i-kạl), *a.* [< *echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an echo. *Nares.* [Rare.]

An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an echo.
Nomenclator.

echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ism*.] In *philol.*, the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopœia. [Recent.]

Onomatopœia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruisme* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoetic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoetic or word-creating, not the echoic words which they create.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek'ō-ist), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek'ō-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *echoized*, ppr. *echoizing*. [< *echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

★**echolalia** (ek-ō-lā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠχώ*, an echo, + *λαλιά*, babbling, < *λαλεῖν*, babble.] In *pathol.*, the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek'ō-les), *a.* [< *echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no echo; calling forth no response.

Its voice is *echoless*. *Byron*, Prometheus.

echometer (e-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *échomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *echometro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. *ἠχώ*, echo, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

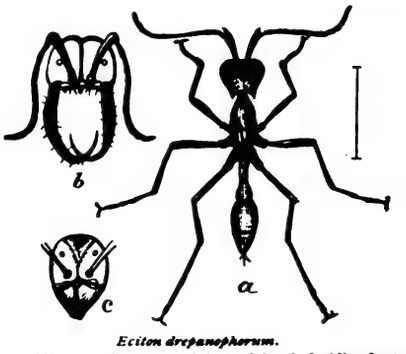
echometry (e-kom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *échométrie* = Sp. *ecometría* = Pg. *echometria* = It. *ecometria*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] **1.** The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.—**2.** In *arch.*, the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠχώ*, sound, echo, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek'ō-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimys*. *Wiegmann*, 1838.

Eciton (es'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton drepanophorum.
a, soldier (line shows natural size); *b*, head of soldier, front view; *c*, head of male, front view.

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foraging or *army ants*, usually placed in the family *Myrmicidæ*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Labidus*, of the family *Dorylidæ*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and 3 species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Labidus* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of neuters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

eckle[1], **eccle** (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial., also *eecle*, var. of *ickle*, ult. < AS. *gicel*, an icicle: see *ickle*, *icicle*.] 1. An icicle.—2. *pl.* The crest of a cock.—**To build eccles in the air**, to build castles in the air. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

eckle[2] (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *eckle*[1].] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

eckle[3], *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eckled*, ppr. *eckling*. [A dial. var. of *ettle*.] To aim; intend; design. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

éclair (ā-klār'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < L. *exclarare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

eclaircise, *v. t.* See *eclaircize*.

éclaircissement (ā-klār-sēs'moṅ), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *esclarzirment* = Sp. *esclarecimiento* = Pg. *esclarecimento*), < *éclaircir*, clear up: see *eclaircize*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you.
Wycherley, Country Wife.

Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. W[alpole]; when we had all the *eclaircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto.
Gray, Letters, I. 124.

eclaircize (e-klār'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eclaircized*, ppr. *eclaircizing*. [< F. *éclairciss-*, stem of certain parts of *éclaircir* (= Pr. *esclarzir*, *esclarzezir* = Sp. Pg. *esclarecer*), clear up; with suffix, ult. < L. *-escere* (see *-esce*, *-ish*[2]), < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine: see *éclair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *eclaircise*. [Rare.]

eclampsia (ek-lamp'si-ä), *n.* [= F. *éclampsie* = It. *eclamsia*, < NL. *eclampsia*, < Gr. ἐκλαμψις, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < ἐκλάμπειν, shine forth, < ἐκ, forth, + λάμπειν, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *eclampsia* of childbirth. Also *eclampsy*.

eclampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *eclamptic*.

eclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *eclampsia*.

eclamptic (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *éclamptique*; as *eclampsia* (*eclampt-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of eclampsia: as, *eclamptic* convulsions; *eclamptic* idiocy.—2. Suffering from eclampsia: as, an *eclamptic* patient.

éclat (ā-klä'), *n.* [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *esclater*, shine, *s'esclater*, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, split, burst, G. *schleissen* = AS. *slītan*, E. *slit*, q. v.] 1. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—2. Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *éclat* of a great achievement.

Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *éclat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

3. Renown; glory.

Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. *Prescott.*

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éclectique* = Sp. *ecléctico* = Pg. *eclectico* = It. *eclettico* (cf. G. *eklektisch* = Dan. *eklektisk*), < NL. *eclecticus*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, picking out, selecting, < ἐκλεκτός, picked out, < ἐκλέγειν, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, q. v.), < ἐκ, out, + λέγειν, pick, choose: see *legend*.] I. *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

The American mind, in the largest sense *eclectic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 464.

When not creative, their genius has been *eclectic* and refining. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 23.

Eclectic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical system of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical.—**Eclectic physician**. (*a*) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (*b*) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

II. *n.* One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of eclectics have been—(1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophers; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

Even the *eclectics*, who arose about the age of Augustus, . . . were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools.
Hume, Rise of Arts and Sciences.

My notion of an *eclectic* is a man who, without foregone conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hortus siccus" of definitive convictions.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 331.

Specifically—(*a*) A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. (*b*) In the *early church*, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (*c*) In *med.*, a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers or physicians; as an eclectic.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *éclecticisme*; as *eclectic* + *-ism*.] The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *eclecticism*—a system which shall comprehend them all.
Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., L. 201.

eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [< F. *éclectisme* = Pg. *eclectismo*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out: see *eclectic* and *-ism*.] Same as *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

The classicists, indeed, argue for that *eclectism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iv.

Eclectus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out, select: see *eclectic*.] 1. A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lories, containing several species of the Philippine, Malaccan, and Papuan islands, as *E. linnæi*, *E. polychlorus*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A parrot of the genus *Eclectus*.

eclegm† (ek-lem'), *n.* [Prop. **ecligm*; = F. *éclegme*, *écligme*, < L. *ecligma*, < Gr. ἔκλειγμα, an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

eclimeter (ek-lim'e-tèr), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse (ē-klips'), *n.* [< ME. *eclips* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clyppes*, *clyppus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclipse*, F. *éclipse* = Pr. *eclipsis*, *eclipses*, *elipse* = Sp. Pg. *eclipse* = It. *eclisse*, *ecclisse*, *ecclissi*, < L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. ἔκλειψις, an eclipse, lit. a failing, forsaking, < ἐκλείπειν, leave out, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < ἐκ, out, + λείπειν, leave.] 1. In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun, the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
And take *eclips* right as the moone,
Whanne he is from us i-lett
Thurgh erthe, that bitwixe is sett
The sonne and hir, as it may falle,
Be it in partie or in alle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5337.

But in ye first watche of ye night, the moone suffred *eclips*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.

The sun . . . from behind the moon,
In dim *eclipse*, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, or with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 597.

As when the sun, a crescent of *eclipse*,
Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capes.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, i.

2. Figuratively, any state of obscuration; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Gayety without *eclipse*
Wearieth me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.

How like the starless night of death
Our being's brief *eclipse*,
When faltering heart and failing breath
Have bleached the fading lips!
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

He [Earl Hakon] was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true fold.
Edinburgh Rev.

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipse. See the adjectives.—**Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary.—**Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place 585 B. C., May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus.—**Quantity of an eclipse**, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, 3.

eclipse (ē-klips'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eclipsed*, ppr. *eclipsing*. [< ME. *eclipsen*, < OF. *eclipser*, F. *éclipser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclipsar* = It. *eclissare*, *ecclissare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

Within these two hundred yeares found out it was . . . that the moone sometime was *eclipsed* twice in five moneths space, and the sunne likewise in seven.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 9.

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities
That do *eclipse* your virtues.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All power, and us *eclipsed*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 776.

When he [Christ] was lifted up [to his cross], he did there crucify the world, and the things of it, *eclipse* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its empty vanities.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xviii.

I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ.
Ruskin.

II. *intrans.* To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

The labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

ecliptic (ē-klip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecliptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *ecliptico* = It. *eclittico*, < LL. *ecliptícus*, < LGr. ἐκλειπτικός, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *ecliptica* = Pg. *ecliptica* = It. *eclittica*, < LL. *ecliptica* (sc. *linea*, line), < Gr. ἐκλειπτικός (sc. *κύκλος*, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < ἔκλειψις, an eclipse: see *eclipse*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an eclipse.—2. Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *ecliptic* constellations.

Thy full face in his oblique designe
Confronting Phoebus in th' *Ecliptick* line,
And th' Earth between.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Ecliptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its ecliptic limits.—**Ecliptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses.—**Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the ecliptic), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. *n.* 1. In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed ecliptic* is the position of the ecliptic at any given date. The *mean ecliptic* is the position of the fixed ecliptic relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47″ per century. The *true* or *apparent ecliptic* is the mean ecliptic as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the ecliptic* is the inclination of the

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ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27′ 8″.

Satan . . .
Took leave; and toward the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the *ecliptic* sped. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 740.

My lady's Indian kinsman, unannounced,
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Sear'd by the close *ecliptic*, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclog, *n.* An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.

eclogite (ek′lō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκλογος*, picked out (< *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (disthene) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrites. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syra in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or disthene, the name *cyanite rock* or *disthene rock* has been given. Also spelled *eklogite*.

eclogue (ek′log), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eglogue*, *æglogue*; = F. *eglogue*, *eclogue*, now *églogue*, *éclogue* = Sp. *écloga* = Pg. *egloga* = It. *egloga*, *ecloga* = G. *ekloge* = Dan. Sw. *eklog*, < L. *ecloga*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. *ἔκλογος*, picked out), < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, select, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγειν*, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*. The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, 'selections'), whence the false spellings *eglogue*, *æglogue* (F. *églogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat.] In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic: as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chiefe of those who haue written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastorall Poesie which we commonly call by the name of *Eglogue* and Bucolick, a tearme brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

eclosion (ē-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< F. *éclosion*, < *éclos-*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, < L. *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*, *exclusion*, and cf. *close*[1], *close*[2].] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in *entom.*, the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek′li-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκλυσις*, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, < *ἐκλύειν*, release, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λύειν*, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ē-kod′), *interj.* [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath *by God*.] By God; egad: a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

ecology, *n.* See *œcology*.

econome (ek′ō-nōm), *n.* [= F. *économe* = Sp. *ecónomo* = Pg. It. *economo*, steward, financial manager, = D. *econoom* = G. *ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = Dan. *ökonom* = Sw. *ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), < LL. *œconomus*, < Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] **1.** In the *early church*, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues.—**2.** In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *œconome* and *œconomus*.

★**economic** (ē-kō- or ek-ọ-nom′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *economick*, *œconomic*, *œconomick*, *œconomique*; = F. *économique* = Sp. *económico* = Pg. It. *economico* (cf. D. *economisch* = G. *ökonomisch* = Dan. *ökonomisk* = Sw. *ekonomisk*), < L. *œconomicus*, < Gr. *οἰκονομικός*, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, < *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household: see *economy*.] **1†.** Relating or pertaining to the household; domestic.—**2.** Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government.—**4.** Of or pertaining to economics, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The *economic* ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscoes.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 245.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.
Harte, Eulogius.

=**Syn. 5.** Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.

economical (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *economic* + *-al*.] Same as *economic*. The form *economical* is more common than *economic* in sense 5.

This *economical* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony].
Milton, Divorce.

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. *Palfrey*.

But the *economical* and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 284.

The life of the well-off people is graceful, pretty, daintily-ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively *economical*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied.—**2.** With economy; with frugality or moderation.

★**economics** (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom′iks), *n.* [Formerly also *economicks*; pl. of *economic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. *ἡ οἰκονομική*, sc. *τέχνη*, art), the art of household management.] **1.** The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.]—**2.** The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.; political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politicks than in their *œconomicks*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politicks and *economics*, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the single convenient term *Economics*. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economization*, etc.

economist (ē-kon′ọ-mist), *n.* [Formerly also *œconomist*; = F. *économiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who manages pecuniary or other resources; a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *œconomists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time. *Chesterfield*, Letters, ccxvi.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *economist* of his own.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *economist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Specifically—**2.** A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure: as, he has the reputation of being an *economist*; he is a rigid *economist*.—**3.** One who is versed in economics, or the science of political economy. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.—**4.** A member of a school of French writers on economics and politics, also known as the 'physiocrats' (which see).—**5.** An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc.—**Economist mouse**, *Arvicola œconomus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ē-kon′ọ-mīt), *n.* [As *economy* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economization (ē-kon′ọ-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *economize* + *-ation*.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 47.

economize (ē-kon′ọ-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= F. *économiser* = Sp. *economizar* = Pg. *economisar* = It. *economizzare* = D. *economiseren* = G. *ökonomisiren* = Dan. *ökonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat savingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh*.

II. *intrans.* To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of energy.

He does not know how to *economize*. *Smart*.

★Also spelled *economise*.

★**economizer** (ē-kon′ọ-mi-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly.—**2.** In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

★Also spelled *economiser*.

★**economy** (ē-kon′ọ-mi), *n.*; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *economie*, *œconomy*, *œconomie*; = F. *économie* = Sp. *economía* = Pg. It. *economia* = D. *economie* = G. *ökonomie* = Dan. *ökonomi* = Sw. *ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), < L. *œconomia*, < Gr. *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, < *οἰκονόμος*, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, < *οἶκος*, a house, household (= L. *vicus*, a village, > ult. E. *wick*, *wich*, a village, etc.: see *wick*[3]), + *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nome*[1].] **1.** The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Fain. He keeps open house for all comers.
Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *œconomy* is so profuse. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iv.

Hence—**2.** A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift*, To Lord Bolingbroke.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, turns all forces to account. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 388.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Specifically—(*a*) The provisions of nature for the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed: as, the animal *economy*; the vegetable *economy*.

He who hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 577.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase inordinately, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 303.

(*b*) The functional organization of a living body: as, his internal *economy* is badly deranged.

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It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow putrefaction on the mucous tract of our *economies*.
Science, III. 520.

(*c*) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the *economy* of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 323.

4†. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompose my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any *Œconomy* of Face.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Domestic economy. See *domestic.*—**Economy of grace.** See *grace.*—**Political economy.** See *political.*
=Syn. 2. *Frugality, Economy, Thrift. Frugality* saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. *Economy* goes further, and includes prudent management: as, *economy* of time. *Thrift* is a stronger word for *economy;* it is a smart, ambitious, and successful economy.

Lucullus, when *frugality* could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 218.

Strict *economy* enabled him [Frederic William] to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

e converso (ē kon-vėr'sō). [L., lit. from the converse: *e, ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *conversus*, converse: see *converse*[2], *a.*] On the contrary; on the other hand.

écorché (ā-kôr-shā'), *n.* [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *écorcher*, OF. *escorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch:* see *scorch.*] In *painting* and *sculp.*, a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ecorticate (ē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecorticatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *corticate.*] In *bot.*, without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-ko-sāz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*[1].] **1.** A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—**2.** Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—**3.** In *therapeutics*, the douche Écossaise or Scotch douche, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of *Ecossaise*, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, not costate; without ribs.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having no costæ, in general; ribless. (*b*) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-köt'), *n.* [F., < *écouter*, OF. *escouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*[1].] In *fort.*, a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecpantheria (ek-pan-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. *ἐκ*, out (here intensive), + *πάνθηρ*, panther or leopard: see *panther.*] A genus of arctiid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. deflorata* is a well-known North American form.

ecphasis† (ek'fā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφασις*, a declaration, < *ἐκφάναι*, speak out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, an explicit declaration.

Ecphimotes, *n.* See *Ecphymotes.*

ecphlysis (ek'fli-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐκφλύσις*, < *ἐκφλύζειν*, spurt out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φλύζειν*, *φλύειν*, bubble up, burst out.] In *pathol.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ecphonema† (ek-fō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*, a thing called out, a sermon, < *ἐκφωνεῖν*, cry out, pronounce, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φωνεῖν*, utter a sound, < *φωνή*, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *ecphonesis.*

ecphoneme (ek'fō-nēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*: see *ecphonema.*] The mark of exclamation (!). *Goold Brown.*

ecphonesis (ek-fō-nē'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecphoneses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνησις*, pronunciation, an exclamation, < *ἐκφωνεῖν*, pronounce, cry out: see *ecphonema.*] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation.*—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly—that is, in a low or inaudible tone (*μυστικῶς*, an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The ecphoneses, on the other hand, are said aloud (*ἐκφώνως*, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce, clara voce*, of the Roman Missal, *with an audible voice, with a loud voice*, in the English Prayer-Book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation.*

ecphora (ek'fō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφορά*, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < *ἐκφέρειν*, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Fusus. Conrad*, 1843.

ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός*, fit for clearing obstructions (*ἐκφρακτικά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, pl., ecphractic medicines), < *ἐκφράσσειν*, clear obstructions, open up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φράσσειν*, inclose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

II. *n.* An ecphractic drug.

ecphronia† (ek-frō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφρων*, out of one's mind, crazy, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *φρήν*, mind.] In *pathol.*, insanity.

ecphyma (ek-fī'mä), *n.*; pl. *ecphymata* (ek-fim'a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφυμα*, an eruption of pimples, < *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ecphymotes (ek-fi-mō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφυμα*, an eruption of pimples: see *ecphyma.*] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychrus. Fitzinger*, 1826. Also spelled *Ecphimotes.*

ecphysesis (ek-fi-zē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφύσησις*, emission of the breath, < *ἐκφυσᾶν*, blow out, breathe out, snort, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φυσᾶν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a quick breathing.

Ecpleopodidæ (ek-plē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ecpleopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ptychopleural or cyclosaurian lizards. Also *Ecpleopoda.*

Ecpleopus (ek-plē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπλεος*, complete, entire (< *ἐκ*, out, + *πλίος*, full), + *ποίς* = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Ecpleopodidæ. Duméril and Bibron.*

ecptoma† (ek-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπτωμα*, a dislocation, < *ἐκπίπτειν*, fall out of, be dislocated, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, scrotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpyesis (ek-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπύησις*, suppuration, < *ἐκπυέειν*, suppurate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πυεῖν*, suppurate, < *πύον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-krăz-moṅ'), *n.* [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *craze.*] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-krä-zėr'). *n.* [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *craze.*] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through.—**Galvanic écraseur**, an écraseur so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-krē-vēs'), *n.* [F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, a cuirass: see *crawfish, crayfish.*] In *armor*, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crawfish. See *garde-reine, great braguette* (under *braguette*), and *splint.*

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκρυθμος*, out of tune, < *ἐκ*, out, + *ῥυθμός*, tune, rhythm: see *rhythm.*] In *med.*, an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (e-krö'; F. pron. ā-krü'), *a.* [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *escru*, < *es-*, here unmeaning, + *cru*, raw, crude, < L. *crudus:* see *crude.*] **1.** Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—**2.** Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen; hence, by extension, having any similar shade of neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—**Écru lace**, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or brides of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of écru color.

ecrustaceous (ē-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous.*] In *bot.*, without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ek'stā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἔκστασις*: see *ecstasy.*] In *pathol.*, same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ek'stā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing.* [< *ecstasy* + *-ize.*] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Butler.* [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting; which he, bemazed and *ecstacized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si), *n.*; pl. *ecstasies* (-siz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie, ecstacy, extasy, extasie*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *éxtasi, éxtasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *estasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.), < LL. *ecstasis*, ML. also *extasis*, < Gr. *ἔκστασις*, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, later a trance, < *ἐξιστάναι*, 2d. aor. *ἐκστῆναι*, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, out, + *ἱστάναι*, place, set, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis.*] **1.** A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degrees of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 350.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically—(*a*) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight: as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy.*

He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy.*
Milton, Comus, l. 625.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill
With utter *ecstasy* of bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of larks.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasies* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him [Garrick] quite as much as the applause of mature critics. *Macaulay*, Madame d'Arblay.

(*b*) Grievous, fearful, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstacy.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Come, let us leave him in his ireful mood,
Our words will but increase his *ecstasy.*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

And last, the cannons' voice that shook the skies,
And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasies*,
At once bereft us both of ears and eyes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 228.

3. In *med.*, a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to catalepsy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *ecstasis.*—**4†.** Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstacy.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasied*, ppr. *ecstasying.* [< *ecstasy*, *n.*] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetical and inspired must needs have discoursed like seraphims and the most *ecstasied* order of intelligences.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecstatick, extatick*; = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extatico* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, < *ἔκστασις*, ecstasy: see *ecstasy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; entrancing; overpowering.

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In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit.
Milton, The Passion, l. 42.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams.
Pope, To Addison.

The Sonnets [Mrs. Browning's] reveal to us that Love which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth all other gifts in life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 138.

2. Affected by ecstasy; enraptured; entranced.

By making no responses to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic* subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 77.

II. *n.* **1.** One subject to ecstasies or raptures; an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old Hereticks and idle *Ecstaticks*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely peatred withal.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 201.

2. *pl.* Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly *extatical*; < *ecstatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ecstatic*.

With other *extaticall* furies, and religious frencies, with ornaments of gold and iewels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ecstatic manner; rapturously; ravishingly.

ectad (ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, outside, + *-ad*[3], < L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, to or toward the outside or exterior; outward; outwardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain, but entad of the cranium.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectal (ek'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; peripheral: opposed to *ental*.

The suggestion to employ ental and *ectal* was welcomed, and they were published [by Wilder in 1881].
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectasia (ek-tā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *ectasis*.] **1.** Ectasis. — **2.** Aneurism. — **Alveolar ectasia.** Same as *vesicular emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* (= L. *exten-d-ere*), extend, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *extend*, *tend*[1].] **1.** In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) The pronunciation of a vowel as long. (*b*) The lengthening or protraction of a vowel usually short. See *diastole*. — **2.** In *anc. rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a long vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or sentence where it will produce a special rhythmical effect. (*b*) The use of a form of a word longer than that commonly employed. This is generally called *paragoge*.

ectaster (ek-tas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτατός*, capable of extension, < *ἐκτείνειν*, extend: see *ectasis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to ectasis.

ectene, ectenes (ek'te-nē, -nēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτενής* (LGr. also *ἐκτενή*, n.), prop. adj., extended, continued (sc. *ἱκεσία*, *αἴτησις*, *εὐχή*, or *προσευχή*, supplication, prayer), < *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch out, prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the litanies recited by the deacon and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with *Kyrie Eleison*, once after this invitation and the first petition, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany*.

ectental (ek-ten'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐντός*, within, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the outer and the inner layer of a gastrula: specifically said of the line of primitive juncture of the ectoderm and endoderm circumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also *ecto-ental*.

ecteron (ek'tę-ron), *n.* An erroneous form of *ecderon*. *Mivart*.

ecteronic (ek-tę-ron'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *ecderonic*. *Mivart*.

ecthesis (ek'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκθεσις*, a setting forth, an exposition, < *ἔκθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτιθέναι*, put out, set forth, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τιθέναι*, put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith. In church history *the Ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor Heraclius, about A. D. 638, declaring that the controversy as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a twofold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Monothelites) was to be left an open question.

The [first] Lateran synod, by which not only the Monothelite doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Heraclius and typus of Constans II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐκθλιψις*, ecthlipsis, lit. a squeezing out, < *ἐκθλίβειν*, squeeze out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *θλίβειν*, squeeze. Cf. *elision*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat. gram.*, elision or suppression in utterance of a final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending in *m*, as in the line

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Virgil, Æneid, III. 658.

ecthorsa, *n.* Plural of *ecthoræum*.

ecthorsal, ecthoreal (ek-thō-rē'al), *a.* [< *ecthoræum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an ecthoræum: as, an *ecthoræal* protrusion.

ecthorsæum (ek-thō-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *ecthoræa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, out of, + *θοραῖος*, containing the seed, < *θορός*, seed, semen.] In *zoöl.*, the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ecthoreum*. See cut under *cnida*.

The inner wall of the sac [cnida] is produced into a sheath terminating in a long thread (*ecthoreum*); this is usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

ecthyma (ek-thī'mạ), *n.*; pl. *ecthymata* (ek-thim'a-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἔκθυμα*, a pustule, papula, < *ἐκθύειν*, break out, as heat or humors, < *ἐκ*, out, + *θύειν*, rage, boil, rush.] An eruption of one or more large pustules intermediate between a boil and an ordinary pustule.

ecthymiform (ek-thī'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔκθυμα* (*ἐκθυματ-*), a pustule, papula (see *ecthyma*), + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ecthyma.

ecto-. [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, adv. and prep., without, outside (opposed to *ἐντός*, within: see *ento-*), < *ἐκ*, out, + quasi-superl. suffix *-το-ς*.] A prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, external, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin; *Ectozoa*, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*, *ento-*.

ectobasidium (ek'tō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ectobasidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *basidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is externally placed, as in *Hymenomycetes*. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 954.

Ectobia (ek-tō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches, containing a number of small species, as *E. germanica*, the croton-bug (which see): sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a restricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] **1.** In *biol.*, the outermost recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast or other more interior structures. The ectoblast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more complex organism. — **2.** In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut under *blastocœle*.

ectoblastic (ek-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *ectoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *ectobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, the obliquus abdominis externus. Also called *extrobliquus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectocardia (ek-tō-kär'di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *καρδία*, heart.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

ectocarotid (ek'tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *carotid*.] In *anat.*, the external carotid artery; the outer branch of the common carotid.

Ectocarpaceæ (ek'tō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phæosporic marine algæ having filamentous branching fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little or no cortex.

Ectocarpeæ (ek-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-eæ*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpaceæ*. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those hydrozoans whose genitalia are developed from the ectoderm: opposed to *Endocarpeæ*. The group is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ*.

ectocarpous (ek-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *ectocarpus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having external genitals, or developing sexual products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedusan; of or pertaining to the *Ectocarpeæ*.

Ectocarpus (ek-tō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL.: see *ectocarpous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ectocarpaceæ*, including a large number of olive-brown filamentous species, many of which grow attached to larger algæ.

ectochona (ek-tō-kō'nạ), *n.*; pl. *ectochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *ectochona*, q. v.] The outer division of a chone.

In many sponges (Geodia, Stelletta) the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone* from an inner or endochone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tō-klī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κλίνειν*, lean: see *clinic*, *clinode*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) and spores exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 958.

ectocœlian (ek-tō-sē'li-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κοιλίον*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraventricular; situated outside of the cavities of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder*.

ectocœlic (ek-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [As *ectocœl-ian* + *-ic*.] Situated on the outside of the common cavity of a cœlenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocœlic* septa is produced by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a very short course.
G. H. Fowler, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 5.

ectocondyle (ek-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *condyle*.] The outer or external condyle of a bone, on the side away from the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and of the femur respectively: opposed to *entocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

ectocoracoid (ek-tō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *coracoideus*, the coracoid.] In the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that with which the pectoral limb articulates. Also called *clavicle*.

ectocranial (ek-tō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*.] Of or pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordinary *ectocranial* bones.
W. K. Parker, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectocuneiforme*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone; ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the *ectocuneiform* bone, of the tarsus.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 430.

II. *n.* The outermost one of the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphenoid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot*.

ectocuneiforme (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-fôr'mē), *n.*; pl. *ectocuneiformia* (-mi-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *cuneiforme*, the cuneiform bone.] Same as *ectocuneiform*.

ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa*, the external tegumentary layer of the cœnœcium, forming the common cell or cyst in which each individual zoöid is contained. See the extract, and cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.

As a rule the colonies [of polyzoans] possess a horny or parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton, which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the individual zoöids. Each zoöid is accordingly surrounded by a very regular and symmetrical case — the *ectocyst* or cell; through the opening of which the anterior part of the soft body of the contained zoöid with its tentacular crown can be protruded. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] The completed outer layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane, in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the epiblast, and primitively constituting the outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ectoblast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher animals. See cut under *gastrula*.

ectodermal (ek-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a cœlenterate.

The ovary bursts its *ectodermal* covering.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 515.

ectodermic (ek-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *ectodermal*.

ecto-entad (ek'tō-en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*[3]. Cf. *ectad*, *entad*.] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

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A part may be divided by cutting either *ecto-entad*, from without inward, or ento-ectad, from within outward.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ecto-ental (ek'tō-en'tal), *a.* Same as *ectental*.

The mesoderm grows out from the *ectoental* line.
C. S. Minot, Medical News, XLIX. 249.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *ectogastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *κνήμη*, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogenous (ek-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to *endogenous*.

Some of the pathogenous bacteria are accustomed to develope and multiply without the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as *ectogenous*, the latter as endogenous.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 203.

ectoglutæus (ek-tō-glō'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus, gluteal*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great gluteal muscle; the glutæus maximus. Also *ectogluteus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glō'tē-al), *a.* [< *ectoglutæus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ectoglutæus. Also *ectoglutæal*.

ectolecithal (ek-tō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See *centrolecithal, telolecithal*.

The first processes of segmentation in these at first *ectolecithal* ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food-yelk.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external silicious skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from *Endolithia*.

Only a few [radiolarians] remain naked and without firm deposits; as a rule, the soft body possesses a silicious skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (*Ectolithia*), or is partially within it (Endolithia).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Ectolithia* + *-ic*.] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Ectolithia*; not endolithic.

ectomere (ek'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides: also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See *blastomere, entomere*.

ectomeric (ek-tō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *ectomere* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ectomere.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *παράσιτος*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an endoparasite. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are ectoparasites. The term has no classificatory significance in zoölogy or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *ectoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an ectoparasite or of ectoparasites; epizoic.

In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visual organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the *ectoparasitic* forms.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 154.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *ectopectorales* (-lēz). [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *pectoralis*, pectoral: see *pectoral*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great pectoral muscle; the pectoralis major (which see, under *pectoralis*).

ectopia (ek-tō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτόπιος*, *ἔκτοπος*, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, *ectopia* of the heart or of the bladder. Also *ectopy*.

ectopic (ek-top'ik), *a.* [< *ectopia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by ectopia.

The gestation is *ectopic*, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 370.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτοπίζειν*, wander, migrate, < *ἔκτοπος*, away from a place, < *ἐκ* + *τόπος*, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family *Columbidæ*. They have short tarsi feathered part way down in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, party-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. migratorius* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

ectoplasm (ek'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; the ectosarc: applied to the denser exterior substance of infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoöspore.

In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcode (endoplasm) which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcode (*ectoplasm*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 54.

2. In *bot.*, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *ectoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ectoplasm.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas'tik), *a.* Same as *ectoplasmic*.

The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue-cells) may be regarded as an *ectoplastic* (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the entoplastic (central) modification which produces a nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

ectopopliteal (ek'tō-pop-lit'ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock, knee: see *popliteal*.] In *anat.*, situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the *ectopopliteal* nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ectoproctus*.] A division of the *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *Endoprocta*. See the extract.

In the *Ectoprocta*, . . . the endocyst consists of two layers, an outer and inner; of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *ectoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, posteriors.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ectoprocta*: specifically applied to those polyzoans, as the *Gymnolæmata*, which have the anus situated outside the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *endoproctous*.

It has been pointed out that the characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous* Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

ectopterygoid (ek-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectopterygoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

II. *n.* 1. An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See *Crocodilia*.—2. In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called *pterygoid*. See cut under *palato-quadrate*.—3. In *anat.*, the ectopterygoid muscle.

ectopterygoideus (ek-top-ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *pterygoideus*: see *pterygoid*.] In *anat.*, the external pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

ectopy (ek'tō-pi), *n.* Same as *ectopia*.

ectosarc (ek'tō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amœba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an endosarc; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amœbas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell-wall, the outer sarcode is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or endosarc.

ectosarcode (ek-tō-sär'kōd), *n.* Same as *ectosarc*.

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sär'kō-dus), *a.* [< *ectosarcode* + *-ous*.] Consisting of external sarcode; constituting an ectosarc; ectoplasmic.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sär'kus), *a.* [< *ectosarc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosarc.

ectosomal (ek'tō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *ectosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosome; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

★**ectosome** (ek'tō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σῶμα*, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from *choanosome* and *endosome*.

The choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of *ectosome* on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] Same as *ectocuneiform*. [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Forming spores externally; exosporous.

ectosteal (ek-tos'tē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-al*.] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tos'tē-al-i), *adv.* In an ectosteal manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having thecæ or asci exposed, as in discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; discomycetous; gymnocarpous.

ectotriceps (ek-tot'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *ectotricepites* (ek-tot-ri-sep'i-tēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *triceps*.] In *anat.*, the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also *extratriceps*.

Ectozoa (ek-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ectozoön*, q. v.] External parasites in general, as distinguished from *Entozoa*, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish-lice, or *Epizoa*, are *Ectozoa*, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called *ectoparasites*.

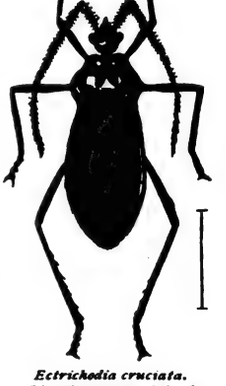
ectozoan (ek-tō-zō'an), *n.* [< *Ectozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Ectozoa*; an epizoan; an ectoparasite.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Ectozoa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Ectozoa*; epizoic; ectoparasitic.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the *Ectozoa*; an ectozoan.

Ectrephes (ek'tre-fēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1866), < Gr. *ἐκτρέφειν*, bring up, breed, produce, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, containing a few Australian species. Also *Anapestus*.

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τριχώδης*, like hair, hairy, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ* and subfamily *Ectrichodiinæ*. *E. cruciata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennæ of a dusky color, and thick, piceous rostrum.



Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kod'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus *Ectrichodia*. Same as *Ectrichodiinæ*.

Ectrichodiinæ (ek-tri-kod-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectrichodia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Ectrichodia*.

ectrodactylia (ek'trō-dak-til'i-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἐκτρωσις*, miscarriage, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek-trō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [As *ectrodactyl-ia* + *-ism*.] Same as *ectrodactylia*.

ectropic (ek-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτροπος*, turning out of the way, < *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in ectropion.

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ectropical (ek-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τροπικός*, tropic (see *tropic*), + *-al*.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [Rare.]

ectropion, ectropium (ek-trō′pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, everted eyelid, < *ἐκτροπος*, turning out: see *ectropic*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (*b*) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trō-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτροπή*, a turning off, turning aside (< *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn off: see *ectropic*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects.

The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stanchion fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an alidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the alidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ektropometer*.

ectrotic (ek-trot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός*, of or for abortion, < *ἐκτρωσις*, abortion, < **ἐκτρωτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτιτρώσκειν*, abort, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τιτρώσκειν*, *τρώειν*, wound, injure.] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek′ti-pal), *a.* [< *ectype* + *-al*.] Taken from the original; imitated. [Rare.]

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in *Platonic philos.*, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

ectype (ek′tīp), *n.* [= F. *ectype* = Sp. *ectipo* = Pg. *ectypo*, < L. *ectypus*, engraved in relief, embossed, < Gr. *ἔκτυπος*, engraved in relief, formed in outline, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τύπος*, figure: see *type*.] 1. A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype*.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes* or "copies."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 13.

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

Specifically — 2. In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτυπος*, engraved in relief (see *ectype*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, engrave.] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.



Écu.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

écu (ā-kü′ or ā′kū), *n.* [F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), < OF. *escu*, *escut*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *escutcheon*, *scutum*.] 1. The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the guige, so as to cover the left arm and left side.— 2. The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: in English usually rendered *crown*. Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (écu with the crown),



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu d'Or of Charles VI., King of France.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the *écu au soleil* (écu with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380-1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu of James V. of Scotland.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of issue 20 shillings English.— 4. In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs.— 5. A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond*.

Ecuadoran (ek-wä-dō′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* + *-an*.] Same as *Ecuadorian*.

Ecuadorian (ek-wä-dō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* (Sp. *Ecuador*, so called because crossed by the equator, < Sp. *ecuador* = E. *equator*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the *Ecuadorian* fauna.

The *Ecuadorian* section [of the Andes].
Encyc. Brit., VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, œcumenic (ek-ū-men′ik), *a.* [= F. *œcuménique* = Sp. *ecuménico* = Pg. It. *ecumenico* (cf. G. *ökumenisch* = Dan. Sw. *ökumenisk*), < LL. *œcumenicus*, < Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*, general, universal, of or from the whole world, < *οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (sc. *γῆ*, earth) of *οἰκούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, < *οἶκος*, a house: see *economy*.] Same as *ecumenical* (which is the usual form).

ecumenical, œcumenical (ek-ū-men′i-kal), *a.* [< *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*, + *-al*.] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

No other literature [than the French] exhibits so expansive and *œcumenical* a genius, or expounds so skilfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 160.

The assumption of the title of *Œcumenical* Patriarch was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 29.

Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an *œcumenical* council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

The ancient Greek Church is the mother of *œcumenical* orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.

Ecumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590–604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right.— **Ecumenical council.** See *council*, 7.— **Ecumenical divines**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

ecumenically, œcumenically (ek-ū-men′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a general or ecumenical manner.

ecumenicity, œcumenicity (ek′ū-me-nis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *œcuménicité* = Pg. *ecumenicidade*; as *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*, + *-ity*.] The character of being ecumenical.

Some Catholics have protested against the *œcumenicity* of the synod in 1311 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th œcumenical [council]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 511.

écusson (ā-kü-sôṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecyphellate (ē-sī-fel′āt), *a.* [< NL. **ecyphellatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *cyphella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without cyphellæ: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek′ze-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, a cutaneous eruption, < *ἐκζειν*, boil up or out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *ζειν*, boil.] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrusted, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting.— **Eczema papulosum**, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillæ of the skin.— **Eczema rubrum.** (*a*) Pityriasis rubra. (*b*) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red.— **Eczema squamosum.** (*a*) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (*b*) Pityriasis rubra.— **Erythematous eczema**, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema).— **Vesicular eczema**, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-zem′a-tus), *a.* [= F. *eczémateux*; < *eczema*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or produced by eczema: as, *eczematous* eruptions. — 2. Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (*a*) of *editor*; (*b*) of *edition*.

ed-[1]. [ME. *ed-*, < AS. *ed-* = OS. *idug* = OFries. *et-* = OHG. *it-*, *ita-*, MHG. *ite-* = Icel. *idh-* = Goth. *id-*, a prefix equiv. to L. *re-*, again, back: see *re-*.] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re-,' as in *edgrow*, *edgrowth*, *ednew*. See *eddish*, *eddy*.

Ed-[2]. [ME. *Ed-*, < AS. *Eád-*, a common element in proper names, being *eád*, happiness, prosperity, = OS. *ōd*, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. *ōt*, estate, = Icel. *audhr*, riches, wealth: see *allodium*.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edward*, Anglo-Saxon *Eádweard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Eádwine*, gainer or friend of property.

-ed[1], **-ed**[2]. [(1) *-ed*[1], pret. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, rarely *-ad*, earlier reg. *-e-de* (*-a-de*), *-de*, pl. *-e-den* (*-a-den*), *-den* (usually spelled *-t*, *-te*, *-ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-de*, *-o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or, without the preceding vowel, *-de*, pl. *-e-don*, *-o-don*, *-don* (spelled *-te*, *-ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste*, *cyste*, *drypte*, etc., E. *mist*, *kist*, *dript*, now usually by conformation *missed*, *kissed*, *dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. **-ja*, **-jo*, formative of weak verbs; = OS. *-a-da*, *-o-da*, *-da* = OFries. *-e-de*, *-a-de*, *-de*, *-te* = D. *-de* = MLG. *-e-de*, *-de*, *-te* = OHG. *-o-ta*, *-e-ta*, *-i-ta*, MHG. *-e-te*, *-te*, G. *-te* = Icel. *-adha*, *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-a-de*, *-de* = Dan. *-de*, *-te* = Goth. (with persons indicated) 1 *-da* (*-i-da*, *-o-da*, *-ai-da*), 2 *-des*, 3 *-da*, dual 2 *-dēdu*, 3 *-dēduts*, pl. 1 *-dēdum*, 2 *-dēduth*, 3 *-dēdun*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of AS. *dōn*, E. *do*[1], etc., namely, AS. *dide*, E. *did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do*[1]. (2) *-ed*[2], pp. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, *-d*, also *-t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-d*, *-o-d*, rarely *-ad*, often in the pl. *-e-d-e*, etc., with syncope of the preceding vowel *-d-e*, *-t-e*; = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *-d* = OHG. MHG. G. *-t* = Icel. *-dhr*, *-dr*, *-tr*, m., *-dh*, *-d*, *-t*, f., *-t*, neut., = Sw. *-t* = Dan. *-t* = Goth. *-th-s* = L. *-tu-s* = Gr. *-το-ς* = Skt. *-ta-s*; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *-ed*[1], though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in L. *-a-tu-s* (E. *-ate*[1], *-ade*[1], *-ada*, *-ado*, *-ee*[1], etc.; disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-i-tus*, *-ī-tus* (E. *-ite*[1], *-it*[1]), *-ē-tus*, *-u-tus* (E. *-ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (E. *-t*, as in *fea-t*, *fac-t*, etc.).] The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *-e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced *-ed* after *t*, *d*, as in *heated*, *loaded*, etc., and archaically in other positions, as in *hallowed*, *raised*, etc., and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *blessed*, *crooked*, *winged*, etc., parallel to *blest*, *crookt* (pronounced krŭkt), *winged* (pronounced wingd), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel) d, after a sonant, namely, *b*, *g* "hard," *g* "soft" (*-ge* = *dzh* or *zh*), *j* (written *-ge*, as preceding), *s* (*-se* = *z*), *th* (= *dh*), *v*, *z*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*, as in *robed*, *robbed*, *lagged*, *raged*, *engaged*, *rouged*, *hedged*, *raised*, *posed*, *smoothed*, *breathed*, *lived*, *buzzed*, *boiled*, *felled*, *beamed*, *dreamed*, *stoned*, *leaned*, *hanged*, *barred*, *abhorred*, etc. (but after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *w*, as in *hoed*, *rued*, *brayed*, *towed*, *awed*, *hurrahed*, etc.— most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came to be indicated, pedantically, by an apostrophe, as in *rais'd*, *breath'd*, *liv'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verbs, though it is the rule in the analogous instance of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's*, *boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced d (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid*, *paid*, *staid*, *shod*, *heard*, *sold*, *told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad*, *had*, and *made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in preterit only, *could*, *should*, *would*— these forms being "irregular" in spelling only (*laid*, *paid*, *staid*), or in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual

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-ed. (4) *-ed*, pronounced t (the vowel being suppressed and the *d* assimilated to the preceding consonant) after a surd, namely, *c* "soft" (= *s*), *ch* (= *tsh*), *f*, *k*, *p*, *qu* (= *k*), *s* surd, *sh*, *th* surd, *x* (= *ks*), as in *faced*, *enticed*, *matched*, *cuffed*, *coughed* (pronounced kôft), *looked*, *lacked*, *tipped*, *piqued*, *pressed*, *classed*, *clashed*, *toothed*, *earthed*, *mixed*, etc., such words being formerly, as a rule, and still optionally (in verse, as preferred by Tennyson and other modern poets, or in restored or reformed spelling), spelled as pronounced, with *t*, as *lookt*, *lackt*, *tipt*, *prest*, *mixt*, *fixt*, etc.; in some words, where *-ed* after a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or a vowel, is pronounced t instead of, as regularly, d, and in some words after *p*, the spelling *-t* prevails, either exclusively (and then accompanied by a change of the radical vowel), as in *dealt*, *felt*, *bought*, *caught*, *thought*, *wrought*, *brought*, *sought*, *taught*, *slept*, *swept*, *wept*, etc., or with a parallel form in *-ed* pronounced d, as in *spelt*, *spilt*, *spoilt*, *dreamt*, *leant*, *pent*, *burnt*, etc. (the *t* in some cases absorbing the final *-d* of the infinitive, as in *bent*, *blent*, *built*, *girt*, etc.), with parallel forms *spelled*, *spilled*, etc. (*bended*, *girded*, etc.). (5) In some monosyllables the suffix *-ed*, reduced to *-d* or *-t*, as above, has blended with the final *-d* or *-t* of the infinitive, forming, in earlier spelling, a double consonant, *dd* or *tt*, which has since been simplified, as in *shed*, *shred*, *hit*, *split*, etc., all trace of the suffix being thus effaced, and such preterits and past participles being assimilated to the infinitive; an original long vowel in the infinitive becoming short in the preterit and past participle, as in *read*, preterit and past participle *read* (red), *lead*, preterit and past participle *led* (where the change is recognized in the spelling), and hence, rarely, in the infinitive, as in *spread*, preterit and past participle *spread*. Some words ending in *-ed*[2] (participles used as adjectives) may, with the definite article, or other definitive word, preceding, come to be used as nouns, having as such a possessive case (in *'s*) and a plural (in *-s*): as, the police took charge of *the deceased's* effects; at this *the accused's* countenance changed. This is found chiefly in newspaper language; but the plural, as *"their beloveds,"* is not uncommon in recent poetry. See *-d*[1], *-d*[2], *-t*[1], *-t*[2].

edacious (ē-dā'shus), *a.* [= It. *edace*, < L. *edax* (*edac-*), given to eating, < *edere* = E. *eat:* see *eat.*] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 236.

Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the *edacious* tooth of Time. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 37.

edaciously (ē-dā'shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

edaciousness (ē-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Edacity.

edacity (ē-das'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *edacità*, < L. *edacita(t-)s*, < *edax*, giving to eating: see *edacious.*] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

It is true that the wolf is a beast of great *edacitie* and digestion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 972.

If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but *edacity* and loquacity, come. *Carlyle.*

Edaphodon (ē-daf'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *edaphodont.*] A fossil genus of chimæroid fishes, of the order *Holocephali*, found in the Greensand, Chalk, and Tertiary strata. *Buckland.*

edaphodont (ē-daf'ō-dont), *n.* [< NL. *edaphodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *ἔδαφος*, bottom, foundation, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A fossil chimæroid fish of the genus *Edaphodon.*

Edda (ed'ä), *n.* [Prob. < ON. *odhr*, poetry.] A book written (in prose) by Snorri Sturluson (born about 1178, died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythological lore of Scandinavia and the old artificial rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name *Edda*, by whom given is not known, occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the manuscripts of the work, written fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Snorri's Edda (*Edda Snorra Sturlusonar*) consists of five parts: *Formáli* (Preface), the *Gylfaginning* (Delusion of Gylfi), *Braga-radhur* (Sayings of Bragi), *Skáldskapar-mál* (Art of Poetry), and *Háttatal* (Number of Meters), to which are added in some manuscripts *Thulur*, or a rhymed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. As the *Skáldskapar-mál*, or Art of Poetry, forms the chief part of the Edda (including several long poems), the work became a sort of handbook of poets, and so *Edda* came gradually to mean the old artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems. About the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of the old mythological poems, which is erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfussen (born about 1055, died 1133), and hence called after him *Sæmundar Edda hins Fróðha*, the Edda of Sæmund the Learned. The poems that compose this Edda are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the thirteenth century, but were composed probably in the eighth and ninth centuries. Hence the name now given to the collection, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, in distinction from the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* of Snorri, to which alone the name *Edda* previously belonged. The most ancient of the poems in the Elder Edda is the *Völuspa*, the Prophecy of the *Völva* or sibyl.

Eddaic (e-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic.*] Same as *Eddic.*

The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the Ynglingasaga.
E. W. Gosse.

eddas (ed'äz), *n.* Same as *eddoes.*

edder[1] (ed'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ether;* < ME. **eder*, < AS. *edor*, *eder*, *eodor*, a hedge, an inclosure, = OS. *edor* = OHG. *etar*, MHG. *eter*, G. dial. *etter* = Icel. *jadharr* = Norw. *jadar*, *jar*, *jaar*, *jair*, *jær*, edge, border.] 1. A hedge. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. An interlacing line of osiers, hazel-rods, etc., along the top of a hedge and of the stakes used in repairing it.

In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make.
Tusser, One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

3. In Scotland, straw ropes used in thatching corn-ricks.

edder[1] (ed'ėr), *v. t.* [< *edder*[1], *n.*, 3.] To bind or make tight with edder; fasten, as the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *Mortimer.*

edder[2] (ed'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *adder*[1], q. v.] 1. An adder; a serpent. [Now only Scotch.]

Ye *eddris* and *eddris* briddis, hou schulen ye fle fro the doom of helle? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii.

For *eddres*, spirites, monstres, thyng of drede,
To make a smoke and stynke is goode in dede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2†. A fish like a mackerel.

edders, *n.* See *eddoes.*

Eddic (ed'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the Völva. Also *Eddaic.*

eddish (ed'ish), *n.* [E. dial., also *edish*, *eadish*, *eddige;* contr. *etch*, stubble; corrupted *eatage*, q. v.; < ME. **edish*, not found (except as in the comp. *eddish-hen*, q. v.), < AS. *edisc*, a pasture, a park for game; origin unknown, but perhaps orig. 'aftermath,' second growth, < *ed-* (again, back) (see *ed-*[1]), + *-isc*, adj. term.; the formation if real is irreg. Grein refers to ONorth. *ēdo*, *ēde*, a contr. of *eowod*, a flock. It is doubtful whether *eddish* has any connection with AS. *yddisc*, *in-eddisc* (only in glosses), household goods or furniture. See *earsh.*] 1. The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. [Local, Eng.]

Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures.
Times (London), April 30, 1857.

2. See the extract.

The word *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edish*, occurs in Tusser, and means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 376.

eddish-hen†, *n.* [ME. *edisse-henne*, and corruptly *ediscine* (in a gloss), < AS. *edisc-hen*, *edesc-hen*, *-henn*, a quail, lit. a pasture-hen (cf. mod. 'prairie-hen'), < *edisc*, a pasture, park for game, + *henn*, hen.] A quail.

Thai asked, and come the *edisschenne*.
Pa. civ. [cv.], 40 (ME. version).

★**eddoes, edders** (ed'ōz, ed'ėrz), *n.* [Also *eddas:* < Fantee *edwo:* cf. Ashantee *ode*, *odee.*] On the Gold Coast and in the West Indies, the roots of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum.*

★**eddy** (ed'i), *n.*; pl. *eddies* (-iz). [The ME. form (and the AS., if any) not recorded; the word is either cognate with or derived from Icel. *idha*, an eddy, whirlpool, = Norw. *ida*, also *ide* (and in various other forms, *ia*, *ie*, *ea*, *eaa*, *udu*, *uddu*, *vudu*, *odo*, *evju*, *ivju*, the last forms prob. of other origin; often with prefix *bak-*, back, *upp-*, up, *kring*, circle), = Sw. dial. *idha*, *idå* = Dan. dial. *ide*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. Icel. *idha* = Norw. *ida*, whirl about; Icel. *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion, = Sw. *id*, industry, = Dan. *id*, pursuit, intention; Icel. *idhinn* = Sw. *idog*, assiduous, diligent; prob. connected with AS. *ed-*, etc., back (equiv. to L. *re-*): see *ed-*[1]. Cf. *eddish.*] A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid. Eddies are due to the viscosity of fluids, and to the very small degree to which they slip over the surfaces of solids. A portion of fluid to which a rotatory motion has once been communicated loses this motion only by the gradual effect of viscosity, so that eddies subsist for some time. They are always found between counter-currents.

Avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a stream, or the *eddies* betwixt two streams, which also are the most likely places wherein to kill a fish in a stream, either at the top or bottom.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 269.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

The charmed *eddies* of autumnal winds
Built o'er his mouldering bones a pyramid.
Shelley, Alastor.

Alas! we are but *eddies* of dust,
Uplifted by the blast, and whirled
Along the highway of the world.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Common observation seems to shew that, when a solid moves rapidly through a liquid at some distance below the surface, it leaves behind it a succession of *eddies* in the fluid. *Stokes*, On some Cases of Fluid Motion.

=**Syn.** See *stream.*

eddy (ed'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eddied*, ppr. *eddying.* [< *eddy*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

Time must be given for the intellect to *eddy* about a truth, and to appropriate its bearings.
De Quincey, Style, i.

As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and *eddying* in the wide square, . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning — "Christ shall come." *Ruskin.*

With *eddying* whirl the waters lock
Yon treeless mound forlorn,
The sharp-winged sea-fowl's breeding rock,
That fronts the Spouting Horn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *trans.* To cause to move in an eddy; collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl. [Rare.]

The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

eddy-water (ed'i-wâ'tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *dead-water.*

eddy-wind (ed'i-wind), *n.* The wind moving in an eddy near a sail, a mountain, or any other object.

edelforsite (ed'el-fôr-sīt), *n.* [< *Ædelfors* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a compact calcium silicate from Ædelfors in Sweden, probably the same as wollastonite.

edelite (ed'e-līt), *n.* Same as *prehnite.*

edelweiss (ed'el-wis; G. pron. ā'dl-vīs), *n.* ★[G., < *edel*, noble, precious (= E. obs. *athel*, q. v.), + *weiss* = E. *white.*] *Leontopodium*, a composite plant of the Alps and Pyrenees, much sought for by travelers in Switzerland, where it grows at a great altitude in situations difficult of access. It is remarkable for its dense clusters of flower-heads surrounded by a radiating involucre of floral leaves, all densely clothed with a close, white, cottony pubescence.


Edelweiss (*Leontopodium Leontopodium*).

★**edema, œdema,** (ē-dē'mä), *n.*; pl. *edemata, œdemata* (-ma-tä). [NL. *œdema*, < Gr. *οἴδημα*, a swelling, a tumor, < *οἰδεῖν*, swell, become swollen, < *οἶδος*, a swelling.] 1. In *pathol.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from accumulation of serous fluid in interstices of the areolar tissue: as, *edema* of the eyelids. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of notodontid moths, founded by Walker in 1855, having the palpi pilose, rather long, ascending in the male and porrect in the female, with the third joint lanceolate. The larva of *E. albifrons*, which feeds on the oak, is a handsome caterpillar striped with yellow and black dorsally. Synonymous with *Symmerista.*


Edema (*Symmerista*) *albifrons*, natural size.

edematose, œdematose (ē-dem'a-tōs), *a.* Same as *edematous.*

edematous, œdematous (ē-dem'a-tus), *a.* [< *edema(t-)*, *œdema(t-)*, + *-ous.*] Relating to edema; swelling with a serous effusion.

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* [= F. *Éden* = Sp. *Edén* = Pg. *Eden* = G. *Eden*, etc., < LL. *Eden* (in Vulgate), < Heb. and Chal. *ēden*, Eden, lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight.'] 1. In the Bible, the name of the garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve: often, though not in the English version of the Bible, called *Paradise.* — 2. A region mentioned in the Bible, the people of which were subdued by the Assyrians. It is supposed to have been in northwestern Mesopotamia (2 Ki. xix. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 12). — 3. Figuratively, any delightful region or place of residence. Also *Aden.*

Summer isles of *Eden* lying in dark-purple spheres of sea. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Edenic (ē-den'ik), *a.* [< *Eden* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Eden; characteristic of Eden.

By the memory of *Edenic* joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

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Will he admit that the *Edenic* man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē′dn-īt), *n.* [< *Eden(ville)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē′dn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *Edenize* + *-ation.*] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and *Edenization* of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē′dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing*. [< *Eden* + *-ize.*] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] —2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit. *Davies*, Wit's Pilgrimage.

edental (ē-den′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Edentate; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Edentata*.

edentalous (ē-den′tạ-lus), *a.* [Appar. < *edental* + *-ous;* but prob. intended for *edentulous*, q. v.] Same as *edentate*. [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *edentate.*] 1. In *mammal.*, a Cuvierian order of mammals; the edentates. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless; and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are these: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusiinæ*) monophyodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

The *Edentata* are ineducabilian placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversiform in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise widely different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the fodient ant-eaters and scaly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Vermilinguia* (American ant-eaters), *Squamata* (scaly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Fodientia* (digging ant-eaters or aardvarks). The tardigrades, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboricole. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Monotremata*, now long since eliminated.

★2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1826.

edentate (ē-den′tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *édenté* = Sp. *edentado*, < L. *edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, < *e*, out, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth;* cf. *dentate:* see *Edentata.*] I. *a.* 1. Edentulous; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. *n.* 1. One of the *Edentata;* an ineducabilian placental mammal without incisors.—2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor *edentate* like myself articulate a word? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den′tā-ted), *a.* [< *edentate* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]

Edentati (ē-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *Edentata.*] A group of edentate mammals. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

edentation (ē-den-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **edentatio(n-)*, < *edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless: see *edentate.*] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

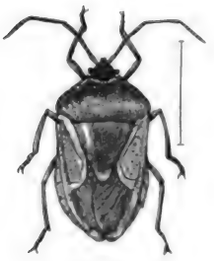
edentulate (ē-den′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **edentulatus*, < L. *edentulus*, toothless: see *edentulous.*] In *entom.*, without teeth; edentate: said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kirby.*

edentulous (ē-den′tū-lus), *a.* [< L. *edentulus*, toothless, < *e-* priv. + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dent*[2]. Cf. *edentate.*] Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen*, Anat., Int.

edert, *n.* See *edder*[2].

Edessa (ē-des′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Edessa*, Gr. Ἔδεσσα, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinæ*. Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.



Edessa bifida.
(Line shows natural size.)

Edessan (ē-des′an), *a.* [< L. *Edessa*, Gr. Ἔδεσσα, a city of Mesopotamia, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia.—**Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adæus and Maris). See *liturgy.*

Edessene (ē-des′ēn), *a.* [< LL. *Edessenus*, < *Edessa*, Edessa: see *Edessan.*] Same as *Edessan.*

Edessinæ (ed-e-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edessa* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protracted into a horn. Also *Edessides.*

★**edge** (ej), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, < AS. *ecg*, an edge, poet. a sword, = OS. *eggia* = OFries. *eg*, *ig*, Fries. *ig* = D. *egge* = MLG. *egge* = OHG. *ekka*, edge, point, MHG. *ecke*, *egge*, G. *eck*, *ecke*, edge, corner, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = Goth. **agja* (not found) = L. *acies*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (> ult. E. *eager*[1]), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. ἀκίς, ἀκή, a point, to Skt. *açri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to E. *awn*[1], *ail*[2], *ear*[2], q. v.] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the *edge* of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynge Pignores thourgh the helme that nother coyf ne helme myght hym warant till that the suerdes *egge* touched hys brayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Who [Tubal] first sweated at the forge
And forc'd the blunt and yet unbloodied steel
To a keen *edge*, and made it bright for war.
Cowper, Task, v. 216.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink: as, the *edge* of a table; the *edge* of a precipice.

Than draw streight thy clothe, & ley the bouȝt [fold] on the vttur *egge* of the table. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an *edge*,
More likely to fall in than to get o'er.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In entomology it is often distinguished from the *margin*, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a deflexed margin called the *epipleura.*

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt: as, the *edge* of the evening; the outer and inner *edges* of a field; the horizon's *edge.*

For the sayde temple stondeth vpon the est *egge* of Mounte Morrea, and the Mounte Olyuete is right est from it. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the *edge* of winter, would not hastily oppose them. *Milton.*

It [Watling Street] ran closely along the *edge* of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Just at the foot of one of the long straight hills, called *Edges* in that country [England, on the borders of Wales], we came upon my friend's house. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Fie, fie! your wit hath too much *edge.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

The remark had a biting *edge* to it.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

I did but chide in jest; the best loves use it
Sometimes; it sets an *edge* upon affection.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life,
And more; for my friends die;
My mirth and *edge* was lost; a blunted knife
Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert.*

'Tis true, there is an *edge* in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 10.

Back and edge!. See *back*[1].—**Basset edges.** See *basset*[2].—**Convanescible edge.** See *convanescible.*—**Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of regression.** See *cuspidal.*—**To set on edge.** (*a*) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge: as, to *set* a large flat stone *on edge.* (*b*) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate: as, his curiosity or expectation was *set on edge.*—**To set the teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as of tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your Mouth, and t'other *set* your *Teeth on Edge.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Verge, skirt, brim. See *rim.*—**6.** Intensity.

edge (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging.* [< ME. *eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. a. *egged*, < AS. *ecged*, p. a., only in comp. *twi-ecged*, two-edged, *scearp-ecged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, egg, incite (in this sense from Scand.) (= OFries. *eggja*, fight, = Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga* = Dan. *egge*, incite), < AS. *ecg*, edge: see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.]

The wrongs
Of this poor country *edge* your sword! oh, may it
Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Those who labour
The sweaty Forge, who *edge* the crooked Scythe,
Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleening Armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

That is best blood that hath most iron in 't
To *edge* resolve with. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique.

Let me a little *edge* your resolution: you see nothing is unready to this great work, but a great mind in you.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious *edged.* *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border: as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim
Of sailing pines that *edge* yon mountain in.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edged.* *Dryden.*

A voice of many tones—sent up from streams, . . .
And sands that *edge* the ocean. *Bryant*, Earth.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to *edge* a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to *edge* one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; egg. See *egg*[2]. [Now rare.]

This . . . will encourage and *edge* industrious and profitable improvements. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

Edg'd-on by some thank-picking parasite.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

Ardour or passion will *edge* a man forward when arguments fail. *Ogilvie.*

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench.*—**To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *edge in* some business of your own. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

Do, Sir Lucius, *edge in* a word or two every now and then about my honour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, *edge* along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off.
Colman, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

To edge away, to move away slowly or cautiously; *naut.*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course.—**To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction.—**To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

edge-bolt (ej′bōlt), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

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edgebone (ej'bōn), *n.* [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *nache-bone:* see *aitchbone.*] The haunch-bone, aitchbone, or natch-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kōlz), *n. pl.* In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams*, and more rarely *edge-metals.*

edge-cutting (ej'kut'ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ejd or ej'ed), *a.* [< ME. *egged*, < AS. *ecged*, < *ecg*, edge: see *edge*, *v.*] 1. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White cannopies and curtains made of needle work . . . *edged* with . . . bone-lace. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 106.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death
Beside him. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated.*—**To play with edged tools.** See *tool*, and compare *edge-tool.*

edge-key (ej'kē), *n.* Same as *edger*, 2.

edgeless (ej'les), *a.* [< *edge* + *-less.*] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Till clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill
The dictates of its vengeful master's will;
Edgeless it falls. *Rowe*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

edgelong† (ej'lông), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*, etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground. *B. Jonson.*

edge-mail (ej'māl), *n.* A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on mediæval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *broigne.* Also called *edgewise mail.*

edge-plane (ej'plān), *n.* 1. A carpenters' plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—2. Same as *edger*, 2.

edger (ej'ėr), *n.* 1. A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger.* See *saw*[1].—2. In *leather-working*, a tool for trimming the edges of shoe-soles, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter, the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gage and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct placing of the work. Also called *edge-key*, *edge-plane*, *edge-tool.*

edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (*b*) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *v. t.* 1. In *bookbinding*, to use an edge-roll.—2. In *minting*, to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set'ėr), *n.* A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), *a.* Planed on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stich), *n.* In *netting*, *knitting*, etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework.*

edge-tool (ej'tōl'), *n.* [< ME. *eggetol*, < *egge*, edge, + *tol*, tool.] 1. Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

3if any *egge tol* wol entre in-to his bodi,
I wol do him to the deth and more despit ouere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3755.

2. Same as *edger*, 2.—3. Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

There's no jesting with *edge-tools.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools!*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

edge-trimmer (ej'trim'ėr), *n.* A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically, and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgeways (ej'wāz), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *edgewise.*

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgeways.*
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edge-ways.*
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgeways.*
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilian mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wīz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *edge* + *-wise.*] I. *a.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar-leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

Edgewise mail. Same as *edge-mail.*

II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge; by edging.

At the last pushed in his word
Edgewise, as 'twere.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 189.

edging (ej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *edge*, *v.*] 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
Of parsley, with a wreath of ivy bound,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, Amaryllis, l. 52.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.
Addison, Lady Orators.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.*, a row of plants set along the border of a flower-bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Pines
On the steep's lofty verge.
Wordsworth, In the Simplon Pass.

3. In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (*b*) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—4. In *carp.*, the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* In *gardening*, a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing-li), *adv.* Carefully; gingerly. [Rare.]

The new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly*, as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 220.

edging-machine (ej'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine.*—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templets and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine.*

edging-saw (ej'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tīl), *n.* A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrew (ed'grō), *n.* Same as *edgrow.*

edgrow (ed'grō), *n.* [Also *edgrowth*; < ME. *edgrow*, *edgraw* (cf. AS. *edgrōwung*, a growing again), < AS. *ed-*, back, again, + *grōwan*, grow: see *ed-*[1] and *grow.*] Aftermath: aftergrass. [Prov. Eng.]

Edgrow [var. *edgraw*, *ete growe*], greese, [L.] bigermen, regermen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.

edgrowth (ed'grōth), *n.* [Formerly also *eddgrouth*; < *ed-*[1] + *growth.* Cf. *edgrow.*] Same as *edgrow.*

edgy (ej'i), *a.* [< *edge* + *-y*[1].] 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and *edgy.*
R. P. Knight, Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [Rare in both senses.]

edit, *a.* See *edy.*

edibilatory (ed-i-bil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < LL. *edibilis*, edible, + *-atory.*] Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. [Rare.]

Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.
Bulwer, Pelham, lviii.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *edible:* see *-bility.*] The character of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *edibilis*, eatable, < L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] I. *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent: specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds'-nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible;* some, except it be in famine, not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 859.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food: an article of food; an eatable; a constituent of a meal: generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles.*

edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being edible.

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* [In mod. form after the L.; < ME. *edit*, < OF. *edit*, *edict*, F. *édit* = Sp. *edicto* = Pg. *edito* = It. *editto* = D. *edikt* = G. *edict* = Dan. Sw. *edikt*, < L. *edictum*, a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus*, pp. of *edicere*, proclaim, < *e*, out, forth, + *dicere*, speak: see *diction.*] 1. A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign. *Ogilvie.*

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 354.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a decree or ordinance of a pretor.—3. In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained.—**Edict of Nantes**, an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685.—**Edict of Theodoric**, a code of laws, issued about A. D. 506, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—**General edict**, in *Rom. antiq.*, an edict made by the pretor as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator.—**Special edict**, an edict made by the pretor for a particular case, in his capacity as judge.=**Syn.** *Decree*, *Ordinance*, etc. (see *law*[1]); mandate, rescript, manifesto, command, pronunciamiento.

edictal (ē'dik-tal), *a.* [= F. *édictal*, < LL. *edictalis*, < L. *edictum*, a proclamation: see *edict.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Praetor in framing an *Edictal* jurisprudence on the principles of the Jus Gentium was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 56.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the rigorous formality of the archaic customs. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law*, a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kūl), *n.* [= It. *edicola*, < L. *ædicula*, a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *ædes*, a building: see *edify.*] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [Rare.]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzneh at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars, and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side. *The Century*, XXXI. 17.

edificant† (ē-dif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *édifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificante*, < L. *ædifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *ædificare*, build: see *edify.*] Building.

And as his pen was often militant
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.
Dugard, On Gataker (1655), p. 75.

edification (ed'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *édification* = Pr. *edificatio* = Sp. *edificación* = Pg. *edificação* = It. *edificazione*, < L. *ædificatio(n-)*, act of building, a building (structure), LL. instruction, < *ædificare*, pp. *ædificatus*, build: see *edify.*] 1. The act or process of building; construction. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The castle or fortresse of Corfu . . . is not onely of situation the strongest I haue seene, but also of *edification.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 111.

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Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church *edification*.
The Churchman, LIV. 469.

2†. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullokar*.—**3.** The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment: most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to *edification*.
1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison*, Guardian.

'Tis *edification* to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

edificator (ed'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder, < *ædificare*, pp. *ædificatus*, build: see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

Language is the grand *edificator* of the race.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 209.

edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < LL. *ædificatorius*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder: see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, x.

edifice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [< F. *édifice* = Pr. *edifici* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *ædificium*, a building of any kind, < *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric: applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy *edifice* of stone,
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish'al), *a.* [< *edifice* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

Mansions . . . without any striking *edificial* attraction.
British Critic, III. 653.

edifier (ed'i-fī-ėr), *n.* **1†.** One who builds; a builder. *Huloet*.—**2.** One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

They scorn their *edifiers* t' own,
Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,
Their tones and sanctify'd expressions.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 624.

edify (ed'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edified*, ppr. *edifying*. [< ME. *edifien*, *edefien*, < OF. *edifier*, F. *édifier* = Pr. *edificar*, *edifiar* = Sp. Pg. *edificar* = It. *edificare*, < L. *ædificare*, build, erect, establish, LL. instruct, < *ædes*, more commonly *ædis*, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. *ædes*, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. *aidhe*, a house, *aodh*, fire, AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, and see *oast*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, build.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And seide, "This is an hous of orisouns and of holynesse, And whenne that my wil is ich wol hit ouerthrowe, And er thre dayes after *edefye* hit newe."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 162.

Munday, the xxvij Day of Aprill, to fferare, and ther I lay all nyght. it ys a good Cite, and well and substancially *Edifyed*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

Wherein were written down
The names of all who had died
In the convent, since it was *edified*.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2†. To build in or upon; cover with buildings.

Long they thus travelled in friendly wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissaunce. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the *edifying* of their brethren.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Comfort yourselves together and *edify* one another.
1 Thes. v. 11.

Your help here, to *edify* and raise us up in a scruple.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be *edified* by so much good conversation.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

4†. To convince or persuade.

You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, Holy War.

5†. To benefit; favor.

My love with words and errors still she feeds,
But *edifies* another with her deeds.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*. *Oldham*.

2†. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

I have not *edified* more, truly, by man.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify*, *edify*. *Massinger*.

Alith. There's Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt.
Harc. I *edify*, Madam, so much, that I am impatient till I am one. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed'i-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, ædile (ē'dīl), *n.* [< L. *ædilis*, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a building, a temple: see *edify*.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, ædileship (ē'dīl-ship), *n.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ship*.] The office of an edile.

The *ædileship* was an introduction to the highest offices.
L. Schmitz, Hist. Rome, p. 236.

edilian, ædilian (ē-dil'i-an), *a.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ian*.] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Edington*, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium.

edit (ed'it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < *e*, out, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] **1†.** To put forth; issue; publish.

He [Plato] wrote and ordeyned lawes moste eqal and iust. He *edityed* unto the Grekes [the plan of] a comon welthe stable, quyet and commendable.
J. Locher, Prol. to Barclay's tr. of Ship of Fools (ed. Jamieson), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield*.

There are at least four Viharas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been *edited* with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (ē-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edición* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio(n-)*, a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish: see *edit*.] **1.** The act of editing.—**2.** An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction: as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon's "Rome"; the Globe *edition* of Shakspere.—**3.** A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works: as, a large *edition* of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth *edition*; the folio *editions* of Shakspere's plays. See *impression*.

The which I also have more at large set oute in the seconde *edition* of my booke. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 49.

As to the larger additions and alterations, . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the former *edition* may not be wholly lost to those who have it.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears at different times; a copy; an exemplar.

The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition*. *South*, Sermons.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*[1].—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** [F.], an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. Éditions de luxe are generally sold by subscription.—**Elzevir editions.** See *Elzevir*.

editiont (ē-dish'on), *v. t.* [< *edition*, *n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies*.

editionert (ē-dish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *edition* + *-er*[1].] An editor.

Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *Editioner*. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 321.

editio princeps (ē-dish'i-ō prin'seps). [L.: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first: see *edition*, *n.*, and *principal*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth: see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *editor* + *-ial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor: as, *editorial* labors; an *editorial* article, note, or remark.

The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

The opening article on the first page [of "Figaro"] is what we should call the chief *editorial*, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ed-i-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed'i-tor-ship), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ship*.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ess*.] A female editor.

edituatet (ē-dit'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ædituatus*, pp. of *ædituare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *ædituus* (> It. *edituo*), a keeper of a temple, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tueri*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

The devotion whereof could not but move the city to *edituate* such a piece of divine office.
J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 49.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edoctrinatet (ē-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*, and cf. *indoctrinate*.] To instruct.

In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be *edoctrinated*? *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Edoliansæt (e-dō-li-ā'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Edoliidæ*.

Edoliidæ (ed-ō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of dronggos, named from the genus *Edolius*: same as *Dicruridæ*. Also formerly *Edolianæ*.

-edral (-ē'dral). [< NL. *-edralis*, < *-edron*, *-hedron*, in comp. *decahedron*, *dodecahedron*, etc., < Gr. ἕδρα, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1]: see *settle*[1].] In *geom.*, the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (*x*, *y*, etc., 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, *x-edral* means 'having *x* faces'; 1,234-*edral* means 'having 1,234 faces,' and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of fossil cystic echinoderms, of the class *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasteridæ*. Also *Edrioaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as'te-rid), *n.* One of the *Edriasterida*. Also *edrioasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed'ri-as-ter'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-ida*.] A group formerly construed as an order of fossil echinoderms or *Cystoidea*, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic. An anal pyramid is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. Now embraced in the family *Agelacrinitidæ*.

Edriasteridæ (ed'ri-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil echinoderms, of the class *Cystoidea*, type genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Equivalent to *Agelacrinitidæ*.

Edriophthalma (ed'ri-of-thal'mą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *edriophthalmus*: see *edriophthalmous*.] **1.** The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of

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the two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) *Crustacea*, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalma* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptation the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In *conch.*, a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed′ri-of-thal′ma-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma*.

edriophthalmatous (ed′ri-of-thal′ma-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmic (ed′ri-of-thal′mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmous (ed′ri-of-thal′mus), *a.* [< NL. *edriophthalmus*, prop. *hedriophthalmus*, < Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma*.

Educabilia (ed′ū-kā-bil′i-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **educabilis*, educable: see *educable*.] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the higher set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Ferœ*, *Ungulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala* of Owen, and to the *megasthenes* and *archonts* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed′ū-kā-bil′i-ȧn), *a.* [< *Educabilia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia:* opposed to *ineducabilian*.

educability (ed′ū-kā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *éducabilité;* as *educable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 313.

educable (ed′ū-kā-bl), *a.* [= F. *éducable;* < NL. **educabilis*, < L. *educare*, educate: see *educate.*] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 423.

educatable (ed′ū-kā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *educate* + *-able.*] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable*. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 105.

educate (ed′ū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating.* [< L. *educatus*, pp. of *educāre* (> It. *educare* = Sp. Pg. *educar* = F. *éduquer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *educĕre*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educāre* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit* obstetrix, *educat* nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33 — but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away,' < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educe*. There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.'] To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

That philosopher [Epicurus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was cotemporary with Menander the comedian. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squireens. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 381.

=Syn. To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed-ū-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éducation* = Sp. *educación* = Pg. *educação* = It. *educazione*, < L. *educatio(n-)*, a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate.*] 1. The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one or all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Esthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in grammar and high schools or in academies; *higher*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study; and *special* or *professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

By wardeship the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and voide of good *educasions*.
Quoted in *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

To love her was a liberal *education*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 49.

Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their *education?* *Hume*, Dial. concerning Natural Religion, i.

But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 36.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

If they [silkworm-moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 59.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education.* = **Syn.** *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educationable (ed-ū-kā′shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *education* + *-able.*] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor.* [Rare.]

educational (ed-ū-kā′shon-al), *a.* [< *education* + *-al.*] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational* institutions; *educational* habits.

How would birchen bark, as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 304.

educationalist (ed-ū-kā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *educational* + *-ist.*] Same as *educationist.*

In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the results. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally† (ed-ū-kā′shon-al-i), *adv.* As regards education.

Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order. *Earle*, Eng. Plant Names, p. iii.

educationary (ed-ū-kā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *education* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educationary* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 107.

educationist (ed-ū-kā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *education* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

Indeed, judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 700.

The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 489.

educative (ed′ū-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *educate* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 51.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative* class.

educator (ed′ū-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *éducateur* = Sp. Pg. *educador* = It. *educatore*, < L. *educator*, a rearer, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate.*] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South*, Works, V. i.

Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

educe (ē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educed*, ppr. *educing.* [= Sp. *educir* = Pg. *eduzir* = It. *educere*, < L. *educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] 1†. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

Cy. Why pluck you not the arrow from his side?
Be. We cannot, lady. . . .
St. No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educe* it?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 175.

Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educe*
From emptiness itself a real use.
Cowper, Hope, l. 155.

In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educe*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 347.

educible (ē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *educe* + *-ible.*] Capable of being educed.

educt (ē′dukt), *n.* [= F. *éducte;* < L. *eductum*, neut. of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educe.*] 1. That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts;* while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product. *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference. [Rare.]

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

eduction (ē-duk′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *educción* = Pg. *educção*, < L. *eductio(n-)*, < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educe.*] The act of educing; a leading or drawing out.

eduction-pipe (ē-duk′shon-pīp), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

eduction-port (ē-duk′shon-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

eduction-valve (ē-duk′shon-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *eduction-valve* of the steam-engine.

eductive (ē-duk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educe*), + *-ive.*] Tending to educe or draw out. *Boyle.*

eductor (ē-duk′tor), *n.* [< LL. *eductor* (only as equiv. to L. *educator*), < L. *educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

edulcorant (ē-dul′kō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **edulcoran(t-)s*, ppr. of **edulcorare*, sweeten: see *edulcorate.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acrid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acrid.

edulcorate (ē-dul′kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating.* [< L. as if **edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> F. *édulcorer* = Pg. *edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate.*] 1. To remove acidity from; sweeten.

Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

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The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have *edulcorated* it with water, they prescribe the calcining of it in a crucible for five or six hours.
Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ē-dul-kō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *édulcoration* = Pg. *edulcoração;* as *edulcorate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In *chem.*, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

edulcorative (ē-dul′kō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *edulcorate* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul′kō-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in *chem.*, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

eduliousᵗ (ē-dū′li-us), *a.* [< L. *edulia*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulium*, > It. *edulio*), prop. pl. of *edule* (> Pg. *edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulis*, eatable, < *edere* = E. *eat.*] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses.
Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-wärd′zi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1842), named after Henri Milne-*Edwards*, a French naturalist.] A genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidæ*. They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis*. *E. beautempsi* is an example.


Edwardsia beautempsi, about natural size.

Edwardsiidæ (ed-wärd-zī′-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edwardsia* + *-idæ.*] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being impaired. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body-wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invections.

edwiteᵗ, *v. t.* [ME. *edwiten, edwyten*, < AS. *edwītan* (= OHG. *itawizian, itawizōn*, MHG. *itewīzen* = Goth. *idweitjan*), reproach, < *ed-*, back, + *wītan*, blame: see *wite*, and cf. *twit*, < AS. *ætwītan.*] To reproach; rebuke.

The fyrste worde that he warpe was, "where is the bolle?" His wif gan *edwite* hym tho how wikkedlich he lyued.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwiteᵗ, *n.* [ME. *edwite, edwyte, edwit, edwyt*, < AS. *edwīt* (= OHG. *itawīz, itwīz*, MHG. *itewīze, itwīz* = Goth. *idweit*), reproach, < *edwītan*, reproach: see *edwite, v.*] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte
So offte to make me *edwyte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

edyᵗ, editᵗ, *a.* [ME., also *eadi, ædi*, < AS. *ēadig* (= OS. *ōdag* = OHG. *ōtag* = Icel. *audhigr* = Goth. *audags*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *ēad*, wealth, riches, happiness: see *Ed-.*] 1. Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstondeth vn to me, *edye* men and arme [poor].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

2. Costly; expensive. *Layamon*, I. 100.—3. Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

4. Fortunate; favorable.

Me wore leuere . . .
Of *eddi* dremes rechen swep.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 2085.

5. Famous; distinguished.

Most doughty of dedis, dreghist in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode,
Ercules, that honerable, *edist* of my knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5324.

ee (ē), *n.* [A dial. form of *eye:* see *eye.*] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my *ee*.
Burns, Wandering Willie.

ee. A common English digraph, of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" *e*, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" *e*—that is, the long sound ā corresponding to the short sound e, representing an Anglo-Saxon long *e* (*ē*), as in *beet, greet, meet, breed, feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon *æ*, as in *seed, eel, sleep, weed*[2], etc., or *ea*, as in *cheek, steep, leek*, etc., or *eó*, as in *bee, deer, deep, creep, weed*[1], etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long *e*, written either *e* or *ee*, and in early modern English spelled *ee* or *ea*, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin *ee* has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinee*. Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel *i* (pronounced ē) are often spelled with *ee* when turned into English form, as *elchee, suttee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee[1]. [Late ME. *-e* or *-ee*, < OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, mod. F. (with a diacritical accent) *-é*, fem. *-ée* (pron. alike), < L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, pp. of verbs in *-are*, F. *-er*. Early ME. *-e, -ee*, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as *-y*, or *-ey;* cf. *arm-y, jur-y, jell-y, chimn-ey, journ-ey*, etc. See *-ate*[1], *-ade*[1], *-y.*] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate*[1] and *-ed*[2], forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-ee, draw-ee, assign-ee, employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in *-or*[1] or *-er*[1] (in legal use generally *-or*[1]), as *pay-er* or *pay-or, draw-er, assign-or, employ-er*, etc.

-ee[2]. [Cf. dim. *-ie, -y*, and see *-ee*[1].] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee, goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *sett-le.*

eef, *a.* A dialectal form of *eath.*

Howbeit to this daie, the dregs of the old ancient Chaucer English are kept as well there [in Ireland] as in Fingall, as they terme . . . easie, éeth, or *éafe.*
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 11, in Holinshed.

eegrass (ē′grȧs), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.

eek[1]ᵗ, *v., adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eek[2] (ēk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck:* see *itch, yuck.*] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eekᵗ, *v., adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eel (ēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eele;* < ME. *el, ele*, ★< AS. *æl* = MD. *ael*, D. *aal* = Fries. *iel* = MLG. *āl, ēl*, LG. *al* = OHG. MHG. *āl*, G. *aal* = Icel. *āll* = Sw. *ål* = Norw. Dan. *aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. Teut. **agla* (cf. L. *anguilla* = Gr. *ἐγχελυς*, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = L. *anguis* = Gr. *ἐχις* = Skt. *ahi*, a snake, < √ **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle: see *anguish, anger*[1], etc., *Echis, Echidna.*] 1. An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidæ* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen; and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anguilla anguilla* or *A. vulgaris;* the American is *A. rostrata*. See *Anguilla, Anguillidæ.*

In that Flome men fynden *Eles* of 30 Fote long and more.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

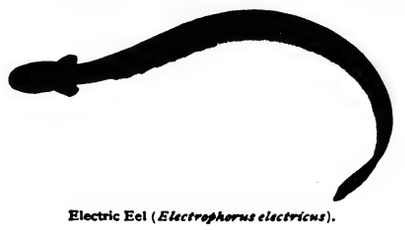
It is agreed by most men that the *eel* is a most dainty fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 23.

2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchii*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—3. Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—4. Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *vinegar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoidea.*—**Blind eel**, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. [Colloq., Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Electric eel**, a remarkable fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnotus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridæ*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded, finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving strong electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 200 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Pug-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Simenchelys* (which see): so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parasiticus.*—**Salt eel.** (*a*) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.

Up betimes, and with my *salt eele* went down in the parler, and there got my boy and did beat him til I was faine to take breath two or three times.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1663.

Hence—(*b*) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,
Lest from Bridport they get such another *salt eel*
As brave Duncan prepared for Mynheer.
Dibdin, A Salt Eel for Mynheer.


Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

eel-basket (ēl′bȧs′ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl′buk), *n.* An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel-bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eeleator, *n.* [E. dial.] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eele! *Eeleator!* cast your tail intiv a knot, and aw'l throw you into the waater. Quoted in *Brockett's* Glossary.

eelfare (ēl′fâr), *n.* [< *eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, q. v.] 1. The migration of young eels up a river.—2. A fry or brood of eels. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl′flī), *n.* A shad-fly. *C. Hallock.* [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl′fôrk), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl′gig), *n.* Same as *eel-spear.*

eel-grass (ēl′grȧs), *n.* 1. A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina.* [U. S.]

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and *eel-grass* left by higher floods. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 45.

2. The wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis.*

eel-mother (ēl′muᵺ′ėr), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl′oil), *n.* An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl′pot), *n.* 1. A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck.*

2. The homelyn ray, *Raia maculata.* [Local, Eng.]

eel-pout (ēl′pout), *n.* [< ME. **elepoute* (not recorded), < AS. *ǣlepūte* (= OD. *aelpuyt*, also *puytael*, D. *puitaal*) (L. *capito*), < *ǣl*, eel, + *pūte* (only in this comp.), pout: see *pout*[1].] 1. The conger-eel or lamper-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamper-eel.*—2. A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus.*—3. A local English name of the burbot, *Lota lota.*

eel-punt (ēl′punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl′set), *n.* A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by *eel-sets*, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eel-shaped (ēl′shāpt), *a.* Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl′shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ.*

eel-shear (ēl′shēr), *n.* An eel-spear.

eelskin (ēl′skin), *n.* The skin of an eel. Eel-★skins are used—(*a*) to cover a squid or artificial bait for

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catching bluefish, bonitos, etc.; (*b*) by negroes as a remedy for rheumatism; (*c*) by sailors as a whip, and in this case called *salt eel*. (*d*) Formerly used as a casing for the cue or pigtail of the hair or the wig, especially by sailors.

eel-spear (ēl′spēr), *n.* A forked spear used for catching eels. There are many sizes and styles of the instrument. Special forms of eel-spears are known as *prick* and *dart*.

een (ēn), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch plural of *eye*. See *ee*.

e'en[1] (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of *even*[1]. Formerly often written *ene*.

I have *e'en* done with you. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

e'en[2] (ēn), *n.* [Sc.] A contraction of *even*[2]. Formerly often written *ene*.

-een. [Cf. *-ene, -ine, -in*, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, representing ultimately Latin *-enus, -inus*, etc., adjective terminations, as in *damaskeen, tureen, canteen, sateen, velveteen*, etc. See these words.

e'er (ãr), *adv.* A contraction of *ever*.

This is as strange thing as *e'er* I look'd on. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

-eer. [< F. *-ier*, < L. *-ārius*, etc.: see *-er*[1] and *-ier*.] A suffix of nouns of agent, being a more English spelling of *-ier*, equivalent to the older *-er*[2], as in *prisoner*, etc. (see *-er*[2]), as in *engineer* (formerly *enginer*), *pamphleteer, gazetteer, buccaneer, cannoneer*, etc., and, with reference to place of residence, *mountaineer, garreteer*, etc.

eerie, *a.* See *eery*.

eerily (ē′ri-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner.

It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

eeriness (ē′ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being eery. Also spelled *eariness*.

eery, eerie (ē′ri), *a.* [Also *hery, eiry, eirie, ery, erie*, etc.; ME. *ery, èri, erge, erewe*, etc., inflected forms of *arg, ark*, AS. *earh*, sluggish, timid, cowardly, = OHG. G. *arg*, cowardly, base, etc.] 1. Such as to inspire awe or fear; mysterious; strange; weird.

Dark, dark, grew his *eerie* looks. *The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 308).

2. Affected by superstitious fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove, and ne'er be *eerie*. *Burns*, My ain kind Dearie, O.

As we sat and talked, it was with an *eerie* feeling that I felt the very foundations of the land thrill under my feet at every dull boom of the surf on the outward barrier. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 13.

eet†. An obsolete preterit of *eat*. *Chaucer.*

ef-. An assimilated form of *ex-* before *f*.

efags† (ē-fagz′), *interj.* [Another form of *ifacks, ifecks*, etc.: see *i'fecks*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

"*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor," says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

eff (ef), *n.* Same as *eft*[1].

effable† (ef′a-bl), *a.* [= It. *effabile*, < L. *effabilis*, utterable, < *effari*, utter, speak out, < *ex*, out, + *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fable, fame*.] Utterable; capable of being explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*. *Wallis*, Defence of the Royal Society (1678), p. 16.

efface (e-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effaced*, ppr. *effacing*. [< F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), efface, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *face*, face.] 1. To erase or obliterate, as something inscribed or cut on a surface; destroy or render illegible; hence, to remove or destroy as if by erasing: as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a false impression from a person's mind.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

Tho' brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are *effaced* by time, and the imagery moulders away. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

From which even the icy touch of death had not *effaced* all the living beauty. *Sumner*, Joseph Story.

2. To keep out of view or unobserved; make inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable: used reflexively: as, to *efface one's self* in the midst of gaiety.

That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it *effaces itself*, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 175.

=Syn. 1. *Deface, Erase, Cancel, Expunge, Efface, Obliterate.* To *deface* is to injure, impair, or mar to the eye, and so generally upon the surface: as, to *deface* a building. The other words agree in representing a blotting out or removal. To *erase* is to rub out or scratch out, so that the thing is destroyed, although the signs of it may remain: as, to *erase* a word in a letter. To *cancel* is to cross out, to deprive of force or validity. To *expunge* is to strike out; the word is now rarely used, except of the striking out of some record: as, to *expunge* from the journal a resolution of censure. To *efface* is to make a complete removal: as, his kindness *effaced* all memory of past neglect. *Obliterate* is more emphatic than *efface*, meaning to remove all sign or trace of.

Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 236.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be *erased* nor written o'er again.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus, l. 168.

The experiences in dreams continually contradict the experiences received during the day; and go far towards *cancelling* the conclusions drawn from day experiences. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 72.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and rased.
Milton, P. L., iii. 49.

These are the records, half *effaced*,
Which, with the hand of youth, he traced.
Longfellow, Coplas de Manrique.

The Arabians came like a torrent, sweeping down and *obliterating* even the landmarks of former civilization. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

effaceable (e-fā′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *effaçable;* as *efface* + *-able*.] Capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fās′ment), *n.* [= F. *effacement;* as *efface* + *-ment*.] The act of effacing, or the state of being effaced.

effaré (e-fa-rā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *effarer*, startle, frighten, = Pr. *esferar*, frighten, < L. *efferare*, make wild, < *efferus*, wild: see *eferous*.] In *her.*, same as *salient:* said of a beast, especially a beast of prey. Also *effearé*.

effascinate† (e-fas′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *effascinatus*, pp. of *effascinare*, fascinate, < *ex-* (intensive) + *fascinare*, charm: see *fascinate*.] To charm; bewitch; delude; fascinate. *Heywood.*

effascination† (e-fas-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *effascinatio(n-)*, < *effascinare*, pp. *effascinatus*, charm: see *effascinate*.] The act of bewitching, deluding, or fascinating, or the state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Anti-christ, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion. *Shelford*, Learned Discourses (Camb., 1635), p. 317.

effearé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *effaré*.

effect (e-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere, ecfacere*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, do, effect, < *ex*, out, + *facere*, do: see *fact*, and cf. *affect, infect*.] 1. To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about; make actual; achieve: as, to *effect* a political revolution, or a change of government.

What he [the Almighty] decreed,
He *effected;* man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 152.

Insects constantly carry pollen from neighboring plants to the stigmas of each flower, and with some species this is *effected* by the wind. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 248.

Almost anything that ordinary fire can *effect* may be accomplished at the focus of invisible rays. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 7.

2. To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to *effect* a purpose, or one's desires.

If it be in man, besides the king, to *effect* your suits,
here is man shall do it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

E'en his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body such exploits t' *effect*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

Being consul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

=Syn. 1. To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; *Affect, Effect.* See *affect*[2]. — **2.** *Execute, Accomplish*, etc. See *perform*.

effect (e-fekt′), *n.* [< ME. *effect* = D. *effect, effekt*, = G. *effect* = Dan. Sw. *effekt*, < OF. *effect, effet*, F. *effet* = Pr. *effeit* = Sp. *efecto* = Pg. *effeito* = It. *effetto*, < L. *effectus*, an effect, tendency, purpose, < *efficere, ecfacere*, pp. *effectus*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, effect: see *effect, v.*] 1. That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the *effect* of heat.

Every argument is either derived from the *effects* of the matter, of the fourme, or of the efficient cause. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

Causes are as parents to *effects*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Divers attempts had been made at former courts, and the matter referred to some of the magistrates and some of the elders; but still it came to no *effect*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 388.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the *effect* of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

The Turks in the work stood their ground, and fired with terrible *effect* into the whirlwind that was rushing upon them. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 96.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. Gal. v. 4.

3. Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that *effect;* his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.

The *effect* of which seith thus in wordes fewe. *Chaucer*, Pity, l. 56.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 22.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,
And knewe therof all the hole *effecte*. *Hawes.*

We quietly and quickly answered him, both what wee were, and whither bound, relating the *effect* of our Commission. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 42.

4. A state or course of accomplishment or fulfilment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into *effect;* the medicine soon took *effect*.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by *in*.

And thise images, wel thou mayst espye,
To the ne to hem-self mowe nought profyte,
For *in effect* they been nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale (ed. Skeat), G, 511.

No other *in effect* than what it seems. *Sir J. Denham*, Cooper's Hill.

6. Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the *effect* of a view, or of a picture.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

He carries his love of *effect* far beyond the limits of moderation. *Macaulay*, On History.

I was noting the good *effect* of the cinnamon-colored lateen-sails against the dazzling white masonry. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

In the best age of Greek art the jeweller obtained varied *effects* by his perfect mastery over the gold itself, and made comparatively little use of such precious stones as were then known, except in rings. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 396.

7. *pl.* [After F. *effets*, effects, chattels, *effets mobiliers*, movable property; cf. *effet*, a bill, bill of exchange, *effets publics*, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate. In *law:* (*a*) Property; whatever can be turned into money. (*b*) Personal property.

A few words sufficed to explain everything, and in ten minutes our *effects* were deposited in the guest's room of the Lansman's house. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 127.

8†. The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

Now to the *effect*, now to the fruyt of al,
Why I have told this storye, and tellen shal.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1160.

Effect of a machine, in *mech.*, the useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length. — **For effect,** with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously. — **Hall effect,** the deflection, within its conductor, of an electric current passing through a magnetic field. — **Peltier effect,** the heating or cooling of a junction of dissimilar metals by the passage of an electric current. — **Thomson effect,** the evolution or absorption of heat by an electric current in flowing from one point in a conductor to another at a different temperature. — **To give effect to,** to make valid; carry out in practice; push to its legitimate or natural result. — **To take effect,** to operate or begin to operate. **=Syn. 1.** *Effect, Consequence, Result;* event, issue. *Effect* is the closest and strictest of these words, both philosophically and popularly representing the immediate product of a cause: as, every *effect* must have an adequate cause; the *effect* of a flash of lightning. A *consequence* is, in the common use of the word, more remote, and not so closely linked to a cause as *effect;* it is that which follows. *Result* may be near or remote; it is often used in the singular to express the sum of the *effects* or *consequences*, viewed as making an end.

Find out the cause of this *effect*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Consequences are unpitying. Our deeds carry their terrible *consequences*, quite apart from any fluctuations that went before — *consequences* that are hardly ever confined to ourselves. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xvi.

Of what mighty endeavour begun
What *results* insufficient remain.
Owen Meredith, Epilogue.

7. *Goods, Chattels*, etc. See *property*.

effecter (e-fek′tèr), *n.* One who or that which effects, produces, or causes. Also *effector*.

The commemoration of that great work of the creation, and paying homage and worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, xi. 6.

effectible (e-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *effect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Whatsoever . . . is *effectible* by the most congruous and efficacious application of actives to passives, is *effectible* by them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 338.

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effection (e-fek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *effection*, < L. *effectio(n-)*, a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] 1. The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, [Plato] falls into conjectures, attributing the *effection* of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Dii ex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.]—**Geometrical effection**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *effectief* = G. *effectiv* = Dan. Sw. *effektiv*, < F. *effectif* = Pr. *effectiu* = Sp. *efectivo* = Pg. *effectivo* = It. *effettivo*, < LL. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious: as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though [theaters were] forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end: as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for?
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful: as, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kieff, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebenico is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

4. Actual; real. [A Gallicism.]

The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor-worship.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 191.

Effective component of a force. See *component*.—**Effective force.** See *force*[1].—**Effective money**, coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money.—**Effective scale of intercalations**, in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of x written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately. =**Syn.** *Effective*, *Efficient*, *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning; all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect: as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words: a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less often. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*: as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pisum Sativum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!
Milton, S. A., l. 1437.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace.
Washington, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n. Milit.*: (*a*) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace-*effective* was increased by about 42,000 men. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 17.

(*b*) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*.
The Century, XXIX. 618.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thyng which maketh a man loue the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and iustifieth him *effectiuely* and actually. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 335.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally, and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio.
Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

effectiveness (e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective. =**Syn.** *Effectiveness*, *Efficiency*, *Efficacy*, *Effectualness*. The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective*, *efficient*, *efficacious*, and *effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectualness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fekt'les), *a.* [< *effect* + *-less*.] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tọr), *n.* [= It. *effettore*, < L. *effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] See *effecter*.

effectress† (e-fek'tres), *n.* [< *effecter* + *-ess*.] A woman who effects or does. [Rare.]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effectresse* of miracles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'tụ-al), *a.* [= Sp. *efectual* (obs.) = It. *effettuale*, < ML. **effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), an effect: see *effect*, *n.*] 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assecure the right they have given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

2†. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** 1. *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'tụ-al-i), *adv.* 1. In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly: as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same hand of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* then any other Arte dooth.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'tụ-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being effectual. =**Syn.** See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'tụ-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effectuated*, ppr. *effectuating*. [< ML. **effectuatus*, pp. of **effectuare* (> It. *effettuare* = Sp. *efectuar* = Pg. *effectuar* = F. *effectuer*, > D. *effectueren* = G. *effectuiren* = Dan. *effektuere* = Sw. *effektuera*), give effect to, < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeming that it fears
The thing it went about t' *effectuate*).
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 123.

effectuation (e-fek-tụ-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *effectuação* = It. *effettuazione*; as *effectuate* + *-ion*.] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking.
Mind, IX. 368.

First of all, we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simply, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

effectuose† (e-fek'tụ-ōs), *a.* [< L. as if **effectuosus*: see *effectuous*.] Same as *effectuous*.

effectuous† (e-fek'tụ-us), *a.* [< OF. *effectueux*, < L. as if **effectuosus*, < *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Jonson.*

For the contempt of the Gospell, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turke and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuouse* errors to destroye many soulls and bodys.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Effectuous wordes and pithie in sense. Expressa et sensu tincta verba. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

effectuously† (e-fek'tụ-us-li), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master L[atimer], that I could do anything whereby I might *effectuously* utter my poor heart towards you!
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, *affer*, < OF. *afferer*, *aferer* (= Pr. *afferir*; ML. reflex *affirere*), be suitable, convenient, < L. *afferre*, *adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *afferent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing. *Bell.*

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodin [furnished] in all that *effeirs* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, etc.; < *effeir*, *v.*] 1. That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Quhy sould they not have honest weidis [proper clothes] To thair estait doand *effeir*? *Maitland*, Poems, p. 328.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discryving all thair fassiouns and *effeirs*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nạ-si), *n.* [< *effeminate*: see *-cy*.] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness: commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 168.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave. *Milton*, S. A., l. 410.

effeminate† (e-fem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effeminated*, ppr. *effeminating*. [< L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare* (> It. *effemminare*, *effeminare* = Sp. *efeminar* (obs.) = Pg. *effeminar* = Pr. *efeminar* = F. *efféminer*), make womanish, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, a woman: see *feminine*.] I. *trans.* To make womanish; unman; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 399.

And thou dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girle, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle.
Evelyn, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *efféminé* = Pg. *effeminado* = It. *effemminato*, *effeminato*, < L. *effeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish: applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against critics. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., III. i.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy: as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers
Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

3†. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

=**Syn.** *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, lxix.

Effeminately vanquish'd: by which means,
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be useful? *Milton*, S. A., l. 562.

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effeminateness (e-fem'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is apt, at best, to give young persons a most unhappy *effeminateness*. *Secker*, Works, I. i.

effemination† (e-fem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *effémination* = Pg. *effeminação* = It. *effeminazione*, < LL. *effeminatio(n-)*, < L. *effeminare*, pp. *effeminatus*, make womanish: see *effeminate, v.*] The state of being or the act of making effeminate.

But from this mixture of sexes . . . degenerous *effemination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., viii. 17.

effeminize† (e-fem'i-nīz), *v. t.* [As *effemin-ate* + *-ize.*] To make effeminate.

Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

effendi (e-fen'di), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, a gentleman, a master (of servants), a patron, protector, a prince of the blood (*efendim*, 'my master,' in address equiv. to E. *sir*), < NGr. *ἀφέντης* (pron. äfen'dēs), a lord, master, a vernacular form of Gr. (also NGr.) *αὐθέντης* (in NGr. pron. äfthen'dēs), an absolute master: see *authentic.*] A title of respect given to gentlemen in Turkey, equivalent to *Mr.* or *sir*, following the name when used with one.

I assumed the polite and pliant manners of an Indian physician, and the dress of a small *Effendi*, still, however, representing myself to be a Dervish. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 52.

efferation†, *n.* [< LL. *efferatio(n-)*, a making wild or savage, < L. *efferare*, pp. *efferatus*, make wild or savage, < *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage: see *efferous.*] Irritating action.

efferent (ef'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efférent*, < L. *efferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efferre*, *ecferre*, bring or carry out, < *ex*, out, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *a.* Conveying outward or away; deferent: as, the *efferent* nerves, which convey a nervous impulse from the ganglionic center outward to the muscles or other active tissue. In the system of blood-vessels the arteries are the *efferent* vessels, conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body, while the veins are the *afferent* vessels, bringing blood to the heart. In any gland or glandular system the vessel which takes up and carries off a secretion is *efferent*.—**Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel or nerve which conveys outward.—2. A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

efferous† (ef'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage, < *ex* (intensive) + *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *fierce.*] Very wild or savage; fierce; ferocious: as, an *efferous* beast.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 34.

effervesce (ef-ėr-ves'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effervesced*, ppr. *effervescing.* [< L. *effervescere*, boil up, foam up, < *ex*, out, + *fervescere*, begin to boil, < *fervēre*, boil: see *fervent.*] 1. To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; work, as new wine.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce*, even to a flame. *Mead*, Poisons.

2. Figuratively, to show signs of excitement; exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed: as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Have I proved . . .
That Revelation old and new admits
The natural man may *effervesce* in ire,
O'erflood earth, o'erfroth heaven with foamy rage,
At the first puncture to his self-respect?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 85.

Effervescing draught. See *draft*[1].

effervescence, effervescency (ef-ėr-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *effervescence* = Sp. *efervescencia* = Pg. *effervescencia* = It. *effervescenza*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effervescent.*] 1. Natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing small bubbles: as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition producing carbon dioxid or carbonic-acid gas.—2. Figuratively, strong excitement; manifestation of feeling.

The wild gas, the fixed air, is plainly broke loose: but we ought to suspend our judgment until the first *effervescence* is a little subsided. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

We postpone our literary work until we have more ripeness and skill to write, and we one day discover that our literary talent was a youthful *effervescence* which we have now lost. *Emerson*, Old Age.

=**Syn.** See *ebullition.*

effervescent (ef-ėr-ves'ent), *a.* [= F. *effervescent* = Sp. *efervescente* = Pg. It. *effervescente*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effervescere*, boil up: see *effervesce.*] Effervescing; having the property of effervescence; of a nature to effervesce.

effervescible (ef-ėr-ves'i-bl), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of effervescing.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

effervescive (ef-ėr-ves'iv), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ive.*] Producing or tending to produce effervescence: as, an *effervescive* force. *Hickok.* [Rare.]

effet (ef'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *eft*[1].

effete (e-fēt'), *a.* [Formerly also *effæte*; < L. *effetus*, improp. *effœtus*, that has brought forth, exhausted by bearing, worn out, effete, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, that has brought forth: see *fetus.*] 1. Past bearing; functionless, as a result of age or exhaustion.

It is . . . probable that the females as well of beasts as birds have in them . . . the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, . . . all spent and exhausted, . . . the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

Hence—2. Having the energies worn out or exhausted; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results.

All that can be allowed him now is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South*, Sermons.

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*

Islamism . . . as a proselyting religion . . . has long been practically *effete*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 141.

=**Syn.** 1. Unproductive, unfruitful, unprolific.—2. Spent, worn out.

effeteness (e-fēt'nes), *n.* The state of being effete; exhaustion; barrenness.

What would have been the result to mankind . . . if the hope of the world's rejuvenescence had been met solely by that *effeteness* of corruption [the old Roman empire]? *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 221.

efficacious (ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* [< OF. *efficacieux*, equiv. to *efficace*, F. *efficace* = Pr. *eficaci* = Sp. *eficaz* = Pg. *efficaz* = It. *efficace*, < L. *efficax* (*efficac-*), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect, v.*] Producing the desired effect; having power adequate to the purpose intended; effectual in operation or result.

The mode which he adopted was at once prudent and *efficacious*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 82.

He knew his Rome, what wheels we set to work;
Plied influential folk, pressed to the ear
Of the *efficacious* purple.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 144.

=**Syn.** *Efficient*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); active, operative, energetic.

efficaciously (ef-i-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually.

It [torture] does so *efficaciously* convince
That . . . out of each hundred cases, by my count,
Never I knew of patients beyond four
Withstand its taste. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being efficacious; efficacy.

The *efficaciousness* of these means is sufficiently known and acknowledged. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

efficacy (ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [= F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficacia* = Sp. *eficacia* = Pg. It. *efficacia*, < L. *efficacia*, efficacy, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious.*] The quality of being efficacious or effectual; production of, or the capacity of producing, the effect intended or desired; effectiveness.

This hath ever made me suspect the *efficacy* of relics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 28.

Planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious *efficacy*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 660.

Even were Gray's claims to being a great poet rejected, he can hardly be classed with the many, so great and uniform are the *efficacy* of his phrase and the music to which he sets it. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

=**Syn.** *Efficiency*, etc. (see *effectiveness*); virtue, force, energy.

efficence† (e-fish'ens), *n.* Same as *efficiency.*

efficiency (e-fish'en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *eficiencia* = ★Pg. *efficiencia* = It. *efficienza*, < L. *efficientia*, efficiency, < *efficien(t-)s*, efficient: see *efficient.*] The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Truth is properly no more than Contemplation; and her utmost *efficiency* is but teaching. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. v. 9.

Specifically—(*a*) The state of being able or competent; the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession, or duty: as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of *efficiency*. (*b*) In *mech.*, the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended.=**Syn.** *Efficacy*, etc. See *effectiveness.*

efficient (e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efficient* = Pr. *efficient* = Sp. *eficiente* = Pg. It. *efficiente*, < L. *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficere*, effect, accomplish, etc.: see *effect, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

If one flower is fertilised with pollen which is more *efficient* than that applied to the other flowers on the same peduncle, the latter often drop off. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 399.

2. Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an *efficient* workman, director, or commander.

Every healthy and *efficient* mind passes a large part of life in the company most easy to him. *Emerson*, Clubs.

Efficient cause, a cause which brings about something external to itself: distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the *end* or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done. The conception of *efficient cause* antedates that of physical force in the scientific sense; and the latter finds no place in the Aristotelian division of causes. But many writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries extend the meaning of *efficient cause* to include forces. Other and inferior writers, since the Aristotelian philosophy has ceased to form an essential part of a liberal education, use the phrase *efficient cause* in imitation of older writers, but without any distinct apprehension of its meaning, probably in the sense of *effectual cause.* (See the citation from Lecky, below.) *Efficient causes* are traditionally divided into various classes: 1st, into *active* and *emanative:* thus, fire is said to be the emanative cause of its own heat and the active cause of heat in other bodies; 2d, into *immanent* and *transient:* an immanent cause brings about some modification of itself (it is, nevertheless, regarded as external, because it does not produce itself); 3d, into *free* and *necessary;* 4th, into *cause by itself* and *cause by accident:* thus, if a man in digging a well finds a treasure, he is the cause per se of the well being dug, and the cause by accident of the discovery of the treasure; 5th, into *absolute* and *adjuvant*, the latter being again divided into *principal* and *secondary*, and *secondary* into *procatarctical*, *proegumenal*, and *instrumental* (the procatarctical extrinsically excites the principal cause to action, the proegumenal internally disposes the principal cause to action); 6th, into *first* and *second;* 7th, into *universal* and *particular;* 8th, into *proximate* and *remote.* Medical men follow Galen in dividing the efficient causes of disease into *predisposing*, *exciting*, and *determining.*

Every politician knew that the interference of the sovereign during the debate in the House of Lords was the *efficient cause* of the change of ministry. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

=**Syn.** *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

II. *n.* 1. An efficient cause (see above).

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

Excepting God, nothing was before it: and therefore it could have no *efficient* in nature. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

O, but, say such, had not a woman been the tempter and *efficient* to our fall, we had not needed a redemption. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

Some are without *efficient*, as God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 14.

2. One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitation grant paid by government.—3. In *math.*, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an *efficient;* a factor.—**Extra efficient,** a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers in the British army who has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficients earn an extra grant for their company.

efficiently (e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an efficient manner; effectively.

God, when He is stiled Father, must always be understood to be a true and proper cause, really and *efficiently* giving life. *Clarke*, The Trinity, ii. § 13, note.

effiction†, *n.* [< L. *effictio(n-)*, a representation (in rhet.) of corporal peculiarities, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy.*] A fashioning; a representation. *Bailey*, 1727.

effierce† (e-fērs'), *v. t.* [< *ef-* + *fierce*, after L. *efferare*, make fierce, < *efferus*, very fierce: see *efferous.*] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

effigial (e-fij'i-al), *a.* [< F. *effigial;* as *effigy* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions. *Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.*

effigiate (e-fij'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, ppr. *effigiating.* [< LL. *effigiatus*, pp. of *effigiare* (> It. *effigiare* = Pr. *efigiar* = F. *effigier*), form, fashion, < *effigies*, an image, likeness: see

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effigy.] To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *effigiate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]—2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 53.

effigies (e-fij'i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *effigy*.] An effigy.

This same Dagoberts monument I saw there, and under his *Effigies* this Epitaph. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

effigurate (e-fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure, < *figura*, a figure: see *figurate*.] In *bot.*, having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse*.

effigy (ef'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as L., *effigies*; = F. *effigie* = Sp. *efigie* = Pg. It. *effigie*, < L. *effigies*, *effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent, < *ex*, out, + *fingere* (*fig-*), form: see *feign*, *fiction*.] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.



Effigy.—Brass in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England.

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our late men of polite literature.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1644.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th-century monumental *effigies*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563.

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

To burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang an image or a picture of (a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the Citty *burnt* the Pope *in effigie*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.

efflagitate† (e-flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *efflagitatus*, pp. of *efflagitare*, demand urgently, < *ex* (intensive) + *flagitare*, demand.] To demand earnestly; desire eagerly.

efflate (e-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *efflated*, ppr. *efflating*. [< L. *efflatus*, pp. of *efflare*, blow or breathe out, < *ex*, out, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] To puff up or out; inflate.

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 179.

efflation (e-flā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *efflation*, < L. as if **efflatio(n-)*, < *efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *efflate*.] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *effation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (e-flė-räzh'), *n.* [F., grazing, touching, < *effleurer*, graze, touch: see *efflower*.] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lō-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, ppr. *efflorescing*. [= Sp. *eflorecer*, < L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, LL. *efflorere*), blossom, < *ex* (intensive) + *florere*, blossom, flower, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian [Gothic architecture] *efflorescd* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como. *Ruskin*.

2. To present an appearance of flowering or bursting into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrusted with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. *Dana*.

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, generally by loss of crystal water, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust, in the form of short threads or spiculæ, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces*.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 307.

efflorescence (ef-lō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *efflorescence* = Sp. *eflorescencia* = Pg. *efflorescencia* = It. *efflorescenza*, < L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effloresce*.] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

The dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 299.

2. In *bot.*, the time or state of flowering; anthesis.—3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.—4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spiculæ, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.—5. The deposition of alkalis or salts in the surface soil by evaporation of the water brought up from below by capillary action in regions where the rainfall is not sufficient to carry the salts back again.

efflorescency (ef-lō-res'en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent.—2†. An efflorescence.

efflorescent (ef-lō-res'ent), *a.* [= F. *efflorescent* = Sp. *eflorescente* = Pg. It. *efflorescente*, < L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efflorescere*, blossom: see *effloresce*.] 1. Blooming; being in flower.—2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.—3. Covered or incrusted with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.
Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou'ėr), *v. t.* [An erroneous accom. (as if < *ef-* + *flower*) of F. *effleurer*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *fleur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), < G. *flur*, plain, = E. *floor*.] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [chamois-leather] are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*—that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part—upon the convex horsebeam.
Ure, Dict., III. 87.

effluence (ef'lö̤-ens), *n.* [= F. *effluence* = Sp. *efluencia* = Pg. *effluencia*, < NL. **effluentia*, < L. *effluen(t-)s*, flowing out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation.—2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed
They borrow that reflected Light
With which the lasting Lamp they feed.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 35.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.

effluency (ef'lö̤-en-si), *n.* Same as *effluence*.

effluent (ef'lö̤-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *effluent* = Sp. *efluente* = Pg. *effluente*, < L. *effluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *affluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] I. *a.* Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright,
'Twas here the pure substantial fount of light;
Shot from his hand and side in golden streams,
Came forward *effluent* horny-pointed beams.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited.
Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river.—3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantic of degree *mn* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvester*, 1853.

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium*.

effluviable (e-flö̤'vi-a-bl), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-able*.] Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidness with which the wheels that serve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat . . . in the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluviable* matter, if I may call it so.
Boyle, Works, IV. 354.

effluvial (e-flö̤'vi-al), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluviate (e-flö̤'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, ppr. *effluviating*. [< *effluvium* + *-ate*[2].] To throw off effluvium. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durableness of an *effluviating* power. *Boyle*, Works, V. 47.

effluvium (e-flö̤'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ä). [= F. *effluve* = Sp. *efluvio* = Pg. It. *effluvio*, < L. *effluvium*, a flowing out, an outlet, < *effluere*, flow out: see *effluent*.] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electrick attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluvium*, it will strike fire upon percussion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

efflux (ef'luks), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *eflujo* = It. *efflusso*, < L. as if **effluxus*, n., < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson*, Summer, l. 92.

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the Deity is not his; cinders and smoke there may be, but not yet flame. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine essence, so that He had no reasonable human soul.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 291.

efflux† (e-fluks'), *v. i.* [< L. *effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *efluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 496.

effluxion (e-fluk'shon), *n.* [= F. *effluxion* = Sp. (obs.) *eflujion*, < L. as if **effluxio(n-)* (ML. also sometimes spelled *effluctio*), < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux*.] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon*.

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action.
Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Loadstone.

effodient (e-fō'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *effodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *effodere*, *ecfodere*, dig out, dig up, < *ex*, out, + *fodere*, dig: see *fossil*.] In *zoöl.*, habitually digging; fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *effodien(t-)s*, digging: see *effodient*.] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, anteaters, aardvarks, and pangolins: a term now restricted to the aardvarks, *Orycteropodidæ*, and pangolins, *Manidæ*, of the old world.

effœte†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effete*.

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effoliation (e-fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [Var. of *exfoliation.*] In *bot.*, the removal or fall of the foliage of a plant.

efforce† (e-fōrs′), *v. t.* [< F. *efforcer*, endeavor, strive, = Pr. *esforsar* = Sp. *esforzar* = Pg. *esforçar*, force, also endeavor, = It. *sforzare*, force, refl. endeavor, < ML. *effortiare, efforciare, exforciare*, force, compel, *efforciari*, endeavor, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *fortis*, strong: see *force*[1]. Cf. *afforce, deforce.*] To force; violate.

Burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.
Spenser, F. Q.

efforced†, *a.* [< *efforce* + *-ed*[2].] Uttered with effort; imperative.

Againe he heard a more *efforced* voyce,
That bad him come in haste.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

efform† (e-fôrm′), *v. t.* [= It. *efformare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *formare*, form.] To fashion; shape; form.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raised us from nothing, . . . *efforming* us after thy own image.
Jer. Taylor.

efformation† (ef-ôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *efform* + *-ation.*] The act of giving shape or form; formation.

Pretending to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

★**effort** (ef′ȯrt or -ėrt), *n.* [< F. *effort*, OF. *esfort, esfort* = Pr. *esfort* = Sp. *esfuerzo* = Pg. *esforço* = It. *sforzo*, an effort; verbal n. of the verb (ML. *effortiare*) represented by *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce*: see *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce.*] 1. Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of "gathering the strength" or coördination of the powers. A voluntary action, not requiring such preparation, is, both in the terminology of psychology and in ordinary language, said to be performed without *effort*.

It is more even by the *effort* and tension of mind required, than by the mere loss of time, that most readers are repelled from the habit of careful reading.
De Quincey, Style, i.

We could never listen for a quarter of an hour to the speaking of Sir James, without feeling that there was a constant *effort*, a tug up hill.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

In your more serious *efforts*, he says, your bombast would be less intolerable if the thoughts were ever suited to the expression. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. In *mech.*, a force upon a body due to a definite cause. Thus, a heavy body on an inclined plane is said to have an *effort* to fall vertically. Also, the effective component of a force.—**Center of effort.** See *center*[1].—**Effort of nature** (a phrase introduced by Sydenham), the concurrence of physiological processes tending toward the expulsion of morbific matter from the system.—**Mean effort**, a constant force which applied to a particle tangentially to its trajectory would produce the same total work as a given variable force.—**Sense of effort**, the feeling which accompanies an exertion of the will, by which we are made aware of having put forth force. It is held by some psychologists to accompany all sensations, since, as they say, all sensation produces an immediate reaction of the will. =**Syn.** Attempt, trial, essay, struggle.

effort† (ef′ȯrt or -ėrt), *v. t.* [< ML. *effortiare*, strengthen (cf. *confortiare*, strengthen: see *comfort, v.*), also compel, force: see *effort, n.*, to which the verb conforms. Cf. *efforce.*] To strengthen; reinforce.

He *efforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been and what he had done.
Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire.

effortless (ef′ȯrt-les or -ėrt-les), *a.* [< *effort* + *-less.*] Making no effort.

But idly to remain
Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
Southey, Thalaba, iv.

effossion (e-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *effossio(n-)*, a digging out, < L. *effodire*, pp. *effossus*, dig out: see *effodient.*] The act of digging out of the earth; exfodiation. [Rare.]

He . . . set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossions* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i.

effracture (e-frak′tūr), *n.* [< LL. *effractura*, a breaking (only in ref. to housebreaking), < *effringere*, pp. *effractus*, break, break open, < *ex*, out, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction, fracture.*] In *surg.*, a fracture of the cranium with depression of the broken bone.

effranchise (e-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effranchised*, ppr. *effranchising.* [< OF. *effranchiss-, esfranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *effrancher, esfrancher*, affranchise, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + *franchir*, free: see *franchise.* Cf. *affranchise.*] To invest with franchises or privileges. [Rare.]

effray† (e-frā′), *v. t.* [< F. *effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* (of which *effray* is a doublet) and *afraid.*] Same as *affray.*

Their dam upstart, out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 16.

effrayable† (e-frā′a-bl), *a.* [< *effray* + *-able.*] Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*

effrayant (e-frā′ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray* and *-ant*[1].] Frightful; alarming.

The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eyebrows, is largely developed [in the microcephalous idiot], and the jaws are prognathous to an *effrayant* degree.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 117.

effrayé (e-frā-yā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray.*] In *her.*, same as *rampant.*

effrenation† (ef-rẹ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *effrenatio(n-)*, < *effrenare*, pp. *effrenatus*, unbridle, < *ex*, out, + *frenare*, bridle, < *frenum*, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. *Glossographia Aug.*, 1707.

effront† (e-frunt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless, < L. *ex*, out, + *fron(t-)s*, front, forehead: see *front* and *affront.*] To treat with effrontery. *Sir T. Browne.*

effronted† (e-frun′ted), *a.* [Also *effrontit* (prop. Sc.); = F. *effronté* = Pr. *esfrontat* = It. *sfrontato*, < L. as if **effrontatus*), < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless: see *effront.*] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; brazen-faced.

Th' *effronted* whore prophetically showne
By Holy John in his mysterious scrouls.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Second Houre.

effrontery (e-frun′tėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *effronterie* (F. *effronterie*), < *effronte*, shameless, < LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless: see *effront.*] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness in transgressing the bounds of modesty, propriety, duty, etc.: as, the *effrontery* of vice; their corrupt practices were pursued with bold *effrontery.*

A touch of audacity, altogether short of *effrontery*, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did. *Scott*, The Abbot, iv.

I am not a little surprised at the easy *effrontery* with which political gentlemen, in and out of Congress, take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.
Emerson, John Brown.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence*, etc. (see *impudence*); hardihood, audacity. See list under *impertinence.*

effrontuously† (e-frun′tū-us-li), *adv.* [< **effrontuous* (cf. OF. *effronteux*) (irreg. < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless, + *-u-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] With effrontery; impudently.

He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander.
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

effulcrate (e-ful′krāt), *a.* [< NL. **effulcratus*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fulcrum*, a support.] In *bot.*, not subtended by a leaf or bract: said of a bud from below which the leaf has fallen.

effulge (e-fulj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effulged*, ppr. *effulging.* [< L. *effulgere*, shine forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to shine forth; radiate; beam. [Rare.]

Firm as his cause
His bolder heart; . . .
His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.
Thomson, Britannia.

II. *intrans.* To send forth a flood of light; shine with splendor.

effulgence (e-ful′jens), *n.* [= Sp. *efulgencia*, < L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effulgent.*] A shining forth, as of light; great luster or brightness; splendor: as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

So breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn.
Beattie, The Hermit.

To glow with the *effulgence* of Christian truth.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

=**Syn.** *Brilliance, Luster*, etc. See *radiance.*

effulgent (e-ful′jent), *a.* [< L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effulgere*, shine forth: see *effulge.*] Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent* from amid the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson*, Spring.

effulgently (e-ful′jent-li), *adv.* In an effulgent or splendid manner.

effumability† (e-fū-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *effumable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of flying off in fumes of vapor, or of being volatile.

Paracelsus . . . seems to define mercury by volatility, or (if I may coin such a word) *effumability.*
Boyle, Works, I. 539.

effumable† (e-fū′ma-bl), *a.* [< *effume* + *-able.*] Capable of flying off in fumes or vapor; volatile.

effume† (e-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *effumer*, < L. *effumare*, emit smoke or vapor, < *ex*, out, + *fumare*, smoke, steam, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume.*] To breathe or puff out; emit, as steam or vapor.

I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them, at my pleasure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

effund† (e-fund′), *v. t.* [< L. *effundere*, pour out: see *effuse.*] To pour out.

Olyves nowe that oute of helthes dwelle
Oyldregges salt *efunde* uppon the roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

If he his life *efund*
To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 146.

★**effuse** (e-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effused*, ppr. *effusing.* [< L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere, ecfundere*, pour forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse.*] To pour out, as a fluid; spill; shed.

Smooke of encense *effuse* in drie oxe dounge
Doo under hem, to hele hem and socoure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously *effus'd*,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Why to a man enamour'd,
That at her feet *effuses* all his soul,
Must woman cold appear, false to herself and him?
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

effuse (e-fūs′), *a.* [= OF. *effus* = Sp. *efuso* = It. *effuso*, < L. *effusus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1**†. Poured out freely; profuse.

'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Very loosely spreading, as a panicle, etc. (*b*) In *lichenology*, spread out without definite form or figure: opposed to *effigurate.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *conch.*, applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove. (*b*) In *entom.*, loosely joined; composed of parts which are almost separated from one another: opposed to *compact* or *coarctate.*

effuse† (e-fūs′), *n.* [< *effuse, v.*] Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste.

And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

★**effusion** (e-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *effusion* = Sp. *efusión* = Pg. *effusão* = It. *effusione*, < L. *effusio(n-)*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] 1. The act of pouring out, literally or figuratively; a shedding forth; an outpour: as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, etc.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

The . . . most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, I have often perused not without *effusion* of tears.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 64.

The *effusion* of the Spirit under the times of the Gospel: by which we mean those extraordinary gifts and abilities which the Apostles had after the Holy Ghost is said to descend upon them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

2. That which is poured out; a fluid, or figuratively an influence of any kind, shed abroad.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *Eikon Basilike.*

Specifically—**3.** An outpour of thought in writing or speech; a literary effort, especially in verse: as, a poetical *effusion*: commonly used in disparagement.

Two or three of his shorter *effusions*, indeed, . . . have a spirit that would make them amusing anywhere.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 345.

4. In *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it into a cavity, into the surrounding tissues, or on a free surface: as, the *effusion* of lymph.—**5.** [ML. *effusio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. *ῥυσις.*] That part of the constellation Aquarius (which see) included within the stream of water. It contains the star Fomalhaut, now located in the Southern Fish.—**Effusion of gases**, in *chem.*, the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures .086 millimeter or .003 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

★**effusive** (e-fū′siv), *a.* [< L. as if **effusivus*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** Pouring out; flowing forth profusely: as, *effusive* speech.

Th' *effusive* south
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
Thomson, Spring, l. 144.

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Hence—2. Making an extravagant or undue exhibition of feeling.

He [Dante] is too sternly touched to be *effusive* and tearful. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 121.

3. Poured abroad; spread or poured freely.

With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er
(The swains unite the toil); the walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' *effusive* wave, are purg'd of gore.
Pope, Odyssey, xxii.

effusively (e-fū'siv-li), *adv.* In an effusive manner.

effusiveness (e-fū'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being effusive.

effected (ē-flek'ted), *a.* In *cntom.*, bent outward suddenly.

efreet (e-frēt'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

"Wadna ye prefer a meeracle or twa?" asked Sandy. . . . "Or a few *efreets?*" added I.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

eft[1] (eft), *n.* [< ME. *efte, eefte*, more commonly *evete, euete*, later *ewte*, and with the *n* of the indef. art. *an* adhering, *nefte, newte*, now usually *newt*, q. v. *Eft*, though now only provincial, is strictly the correct form.] A newt; any small lizard.

Efts, and foul-wing'd serpents, bore
The altar's base obscene.
Mickle, Wolfwold and Ulla.

eft[2]† (eft), *adv.* [ME. *eft, æft, efte*, < AS. *eft, æft* = OS. *eft* = OFries. *eft*, afterward, again: see *after*.] After; again; afterward; soon.

Til that Kynde cam Clergie to helpen,
And in the myrour of Myddel-erde made hym *eft* to loke.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 132.

Let him take the bread and *eft* the wine in the sight of the people.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 267.

efter (ef'tèr), *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete and dialectal form of *after*.

eftest†. A form occurring only in the following passage, where it is apparently either an intentional blunder put into the mouth of Dogberry, or an original misprint for *easiest* (in early print *eafiest* or *efiest*). The alleged *eft*, 'convenient, handy, commodious,' assumed from this superlative, is otherwise unknown.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

eftsoon†, **eftsoons**† (eft-sön', -sönz'), *adv.* [< ME. *eftsone, eftsones*, again, soon after, also, besides, < *eft*, again, + *sone*, soon: see *eft*[2] and *soon*.] 1. Soon after; soon again; again; anew; a second time; after a while.

Shal al the world be lost *eftsones* now?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 303.

Pharaoh dreamed to have seen seven fair fat oxen, and *eftsoons* seven poor lean oxen.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 249.

2. At once; speedily; forthwith.

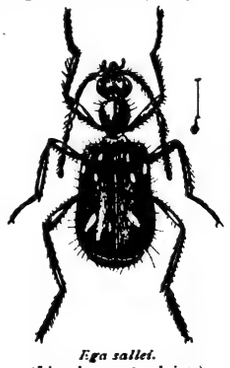
Ye may *eftsones* hem telle,
We usen here no wommen for to selle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 181.

Sir, your ignorance
Shall *eftsoon* be confuted.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

e. g. An abbreviation of the Latin *exempli gratia:* for the sake of an example; for example.

Ega (ē'gä), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834); a geographical name.] A genus of adephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 12 species, nearly all from tropical countries, but two of them North American, *E. sallei* and *E. lætula*. Also called *Chalybe, Selina*, and *Steleodera*.



Ega sallei.
(Line shows natural size.)

egad (ē-gad'), *interj.* [A minced form of the oath *by God*. Cf. *ecod, gad*[3], etc.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egad, that's true. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

egal† (ē'gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *egal*, < OF. *egal, esgal, igal, egual*, F. *égal*, < L. *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*, the present E. form.] I. *a.* Equal.

Egal to myn offence. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 137.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the extent
Of *egal* justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

II. *n.* An equal.

égalité (ā-gal-ē-tā'), *n.* [F.] Equality. This word is familiar in the French revolutionary phrase *liberté, égalité, fraternité* (liberty, equality, fraternity), and as the surname taken by Philip, Duke of Orleans (Philippe Égalité), as a token of his adherence to the revolution; he was nevertheless guillotined by the revolutionists in 1793.

egality (ē-gal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *egalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *egalite, egalitee*, < OF. *egalite, egaute*, F. *égalité*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equality: see *equality*, the present E. form.] Equality. [A rare Gallicism.]

She is as these martires in *egalite*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

That cursed France with her *egalities*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

egally†, *adv.* Equally.

egalness†, *n.* Equalness; equality. *Nares.*

Egean, *a.* See *Ægean*.

egence (ē'jens), *n.* [< L. *egen(t-)s*, ppr. of *egere*, be in want, be needy. Cf. *indigent, indigence*.] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a strong desire for something; exigence. *Grote.*

eger[1]†, *a.* See *eager*[1].

eger[2], *n.* See *eager*[2].

eger[3] (ē'gèr), *n.* [Prob. errou. form.] A spring or first blown tulip. *Phillips* (1706).

egeran (eg'e-ran), *n.* [< *Eger*, in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.

Egeria (ē-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [L. *Egeria, Ægeria*, Gr. Ἐγερία.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, a prophetic nymph or divinity, the instructress of Numa Pompilius, and invoked as the giver of life.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Maiidæ*, or spider-crabs. *E. indica* is an Indian species. *Leach*, 1815. (*b*) A genus of bivalve shells, of the family *Donacidæ*, generally considered to be the same as *Galatea*. *Roissy*, 1805.—3. [NL.] See *Ægeria*.—4. The 13th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.

egerian, *a.* See *ægerian*.

Egeriidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Ægeriidæ*.

egerminate (ē-jèr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egerminated*, ppr. *egerminating*. [< L. *egerminatus*, pp. of *egerminare*, put forth, sprout, < *e*, out, + *germinare*, sprout: see *germinate*.] To put forth buds; germinate.

egest (ē-jest'), *v.* [< L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, bring out, discharge, void, vomit, < *e*, out, + *gerere*, carry.] I. *trans.* To discharge or void, as excrement: opposed to *ingest*.

II.† *intrans.* To defecate; pass dejecta of any kind.

There be divers creatures that sleep all winter, as the bear, . . . the bee, etc. These all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 899.

egesta (ē-jes'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] That which is thrown out; specifically, excrementitious matters voided as the refuse of digestion; excrement, feces, or dejecta of any kind: opposed to *ingesta*.

During this time she vomited everything, the *egesta* being mixed with bile. *Med. News*, XLI. 340.

egestion (ē-jes'chon), *n.* [< L. *egestio(n-)*, < *egerere*, pp. *egestus*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] The act of voiding the refuse of digestion, or that which is voided; defecation; dejection: opposed to *ingestion*.

It is confounded with the intestinal excretions and *egestions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

egestive (ē-jes'tiv), *a.* [< *egest* + *-ive*.] Of or for egestion: opposed to *ingestive*.

egg[1] (eg), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, pl. *egges, eggis* (of Scand. origin, < Icel. *egg*, etc., below), parallel with ME. *ey, eye, ay, ai*, pl. *eyren, eiren, ayren, eren*, etc. (this form, which disappeared in the first half of the 16th century, would have given mod. E. **ay*, riming with *day*, etc.), of native origin: namely, < AS. *æg*, rarely *æig* (in comp. also *æger-*), pl. *ægru*, = D. *ei* = MLG. *ei, eig*, LG. *ei* = OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigir*, MHG. *ei*, G. *ei*, pl. *eier*, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *ägg* = Dan. *æg* = Goth. **addjis* (?), Crimean Goth. *ada* = Olr. *og*, Ir. *ugh* = Gael. *ubh* = W. *wy* = L. *ōvum*, later *ŏvum* (> It. *uovo* = Sp. *huevo* = Pg. *ovo* = Pr. *ov, uov, ueu* = OF. *oef*, F. *œuf*), = Gr. *ᾠόν*, in older forms *ὤιον, ὤεον*, dial. *ὠβεον*, orig. **ὠϝόν* (NGr. *αὐγον*, also *ὠόν*), = OBulg. *jaje* (orig. **āvje*?) = Bulg. *jajce* = Serv. Pol. *jaje* = Bohem. *vejce* = Russ. (dim.) *yaitse*, an egg. The orig. form of the word is uncertain; not found in Skt., etc.] 1. The body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place; an ovum, ovule, or egg-cell; the procreative product of the female, corresponding to the sperm, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön of the male. In biology the term is used in the widest possible sense, synonymously with *ovum* (which see). In its simplest expression, an egg is a mass or speck of protoplasm capable of producing an organism like the parent, sometimes by itself, oftener only by impregnation with the corresponding substance of the opposite sex; and in low sexless organisms the generative body is indistinguishable as an egg-cell from a sperm-cell. In higher animals which have opposite sexes the egg is usually distinguished from the spermatozoön by its greater relative size and its sphericity. Regarded morphologically, an egg has throughout the animal kingdom one single and simple character, or morphic valence, that of the cell, in which a cell-wall, cell-substance, a nucleus, and a nucleolus are, as a rule, distinguishable. Such an egg is usually of microscopic or minute size; and, however comparatively enormous an egg may become by the addition of other structures, its morphological character as a cell is not altered. Thus, an egg, in its primitive undifferentiated and unimpregnated condition, does not differ morphologically from any other cell of an animal organism, or from the whole of a single-celled animal, nor can the egg of a sponge, for example, be distinguished from that of a woman. Physiologically, however, the egg differs enormously from other cells, in that under proper conditions it may germinate or build up an entire organism like that of the parent. This is usually possible only after impregnation; but the eggs of parthenogenetic insects, as aphids, germinate for several generations without the male element. The parts of an egg may be named in general terms, the same as those used for other cells; but special names are usually applied. Thus, the nucleolus or smallest and inmost recognizable constituent is called the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner;* the nucleus is called the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje* (in both cases wrongly, because these parts are not specially concerned in germination, and may even disappear after impregnation, the germinal vesicle proper being quite another structure). The common cell-substance or protoplasm is the *vitellus* or *yolk;* the cell-wall is the *vitelline membrane*, sometimes called in human anatomy the *zona pellucida*. To these regular constituents of an egg may be added others, namely: (1) a large, sometimes enormous, mass of granular colored albumen or food-yolk, as distinguished from the proper formative yolk, as that constituting nearly all the ball of yellow of a hen's egg; (2) a great quantity of colorless albumen, the "white" of an egg. Both the white and the "yellow," however large in mass, are included in what corresponds to the original cell-wall. But the latter may acquire with its great increase in size a special thickness and toughness, then becoming (3) the *egg-pod, putamen*, or *membrana putaminis;* which may be still further thickened and hardened, as (4) the *egg-shell*, either white or variously pigmented. Thus it is seen that the great size of some eggs, as those of all birds, most reptiles, many batrachians, and some fishes, is due to extraneous substances deposited upon the true egg or egg-cell. This process of inclusion may go still further, the egg, or a mass of eggs together, being enveloped in a glairy substance, *egg-glue* or *ooglæa*, as that of frogs' eggs, or encased in variously and often curiously constructed egg-cases. A trace of this is seen in the human egg, where a little granular matter, derived from a Graafian follicle and known as the *discus proligerus*, surrounds the egg-cell. Eggs the whole of whose yolk is formative, or makes up into the body of the embryo after segmentation of the whole vitellus, are called *holoblastic;* others, with a quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation, are *meroblastic*. All large eggs, as birds', are meroblastic. In these the egg proper is known as the *cicatricula* or *tread;* and the tough, stringy albumen which steadies or buoys the yellow in the white forms the *chalazæ*. The germ-yolk and the food-yolk may occupy different relative positions. (See *centrolecithal, ectolecithal*, etc.) The organ in which an egg is produced, whatever its size, shape, or position in the body of the female, is the *ovary;* the passage by which it is conveyed to another part of the body, or to the exterior, is an *oviduct*. In the former all the essential parts of the egg appear; in the latter various accessory structures, as the white and the shell, are deposited. All sexed animals "lay" eggs; those in which the egg passes directly out of the body, to be hatched outside, are called *oviparous;* those in which the egg severs its vascular or vital connection with the parent, but remains inside the body to hatch, are *oroviviparous;* those whose eggs retain vascular connection with the parent, as by means of a placenta and an umbilical cord, so that they bring forth alive, are *viviparous*. In the last the oviducts are more or less modified, as into Fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina, for the purpose of gestation, as distinguished from the incubation of eggs laid outside the body. Egg-laying, as of birds, reptiles, insects, etc., is called *oviposition;* many insects have the end of the abdomen modified into a special *ovipositor*. The normal and usual shape of an egg is the sphere, preserved even in some large eggs, as those of turtles; many eggs are cylindrical, with rounded ends; the largest eggs, with a hard chalky shell, as birds', present a characteristic figure, the *ovoid*, varying to more or less conical, or elliptical, or subspherical. In such cases the large end is called the *butt*, the small end the *point*. All mammalian eggs, excepting those of the oviparous monotremes, are spherical and microscopic; the egg of the human female measures about $\frac{1}{175}$ of an inch in diameter. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1,000 grains, of which the white is 600, the yellow 300, the shell 100. An ostrich's egg holds about 3 pints. The largest known egg is that of the extinct Madagascan elephant-bird, *Æpyornis maximus*, having a capacity of about 12 dozen hens' eggs, and a long axis of a foot or more. Eggs of many animals besides birds are important food-products, of great economic and commercial value, as turtles' eggs, the roe of many fishes, the coral or berry of lobsters, etc.

He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes, and puddynges, Wombe-cloutes and wylde braune *& egges* yfryed with grece. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 63.

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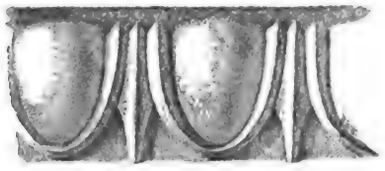
This brid be a bank bildith his nest,
And helpeth his *eiren* and hetith hem after.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 42.

The largest *Eggs*, yet warm within their Nest,
Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drest.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle*.

[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]—**Alien egg.** See *alien*.—**Ants' eggs.** See *ant*[1].—**Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. [Colloq.]—**Coronate eggs, costate eggs.** See the adjectives.—**Drappit egg.** See *drappit*.—**Eared eggs.** See *eared*[1].—**Easter eggs.** See *Easter*[1].—**Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue,** in *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo mold-



Egg-and-dart Molding.—Erechtheum, Athens.

ing. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See *echinus*, 4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement.—**Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation.—**Egg Saturday,** or **Feast of Eggs** (Festum Ovorum), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

By the common people too, the preceding Saturday [that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"], in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 158.

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion.—**Ephippial egg.** See *ephippial*.—**Mohr's egg,** the bezoar-stone of the mohr, an antelope.—**Roc's egg.** See *roc*.—**To come in with five eggs**†, to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

Whiles another gyueth counsell to make peace wyth the Kynge of Arragone, . . . another *cummeth in wyth* hys *v. eggs*, and aduyseth to howke in the Kynge of Castell.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551), sig. E, vi.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment.—**To take eggs for money,** to allow one's self to be imposed upon: a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

Leon. Mine honest friend,
Will you *take eggs for money?*
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for* my *money;* I must hang myself. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

egg[1] (eg), *v. t.* [< *egg*[1], *n.*] **1.** To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking.—**2.** To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was *egged* out of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State, on Monday. *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg[2] (eg), *v. t.* [< ME. *eggen*, incite, urge on, instigate (in either good or bad sense), < Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga*, *upp-egga* = Dan. *egge*, *opegge*, incite, egg, lit. 'edge,' < Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = AS. *ecg*, E. *edge:* see *edge*, *n.*, and *edge*, *v.*, a doublet of *egg*[2].] To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke: now nearly always with *on*.

Adam and Eue he *eggede* to don ille,
Consalide Cayne to cullen hus brother.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 61.

Some vpon no iust & lawful grounds (being *egged on* by ambition, enuie, and couetise) are induced to follow the armie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 552.

Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
To *egg* thy soldiers forward in thy wars.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

egg-albumin (eg'al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (eg'an'i-mal), *n.* One of the *Ovularia*.

egg-apple (eg'ap'l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

eggar, *n.* See *egger*[3].

egg-bag (eg'bag), *n.* **1.** The ovary.—**2.** A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (eg'bâld), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. *Tennyson*.

egg-basket (eg'bas'ket), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (eg'bē'tėr), *n.* An implement for beating eggs. A common form has rotary beaters operated by simple gearing.

egg-bird (eg'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States.—**2.** A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murres, guillemots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (eg'blō'ėr), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemists' blowpipe, but smaller and finer at the point.

egg-born (eg'bôrn), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (eg'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (*a*) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (*b*) In *fish-culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (eg'kās), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (*a*) The oötheca or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (*b*) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs; an egg-pouch. (*c*) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other elasmobranchs are contained; a sea-barrow. (*d*) The ovicapsule of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, etc. See *ovicapsule*.

egg-cell (eg'sel), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (eg'klē'vāj), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.—**Discoidal egg-cleavage.** See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (eg'kok'l), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium elatum*.

egg-cup (eg'kup), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form, it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (eg'dâns), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

Preparations in the middle of the road for the *egg-dance*, so strikingly described by Goethe.
Hone, Year Book, p. 962.

egg-drill (eg'dril), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a little steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp-pointed conical head roughened to a rasping surface.

egget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggement†, *n.* See *eggment*.

egg-ended (eg'en'ded), *a.* Terminated by ovoidal caps or ends.

Spherical shells, such as the ends of *egg-ended* cylindrical boilers. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 63.

egger[1] (eg'ėr), *n.* [< *egg*[1] + *-er*[1]. Also called *eggler*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive.] One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger[2] (eg'ėr), *n.* [< *egg*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who eggs, urges, or incites: usually with *on*.

egger[3] (eg'ėr), *n.* [Also written *eggar;* origin uncertain.] In *entom.*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster:* as, the oak-*egger*, *L. quercus;* the grass-*egger*, *L. trifolii;* the small *egger*, *E. lacustris*.

egger-moth (eg'ėr-môth), *n.* Same as *egger*[3].

eggery (eg'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [< *egg*[1] + *-ery*.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (eg'fish), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.

egg-flip (eg'flip'), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep potations of *egg-flip*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 98.

egg-forceps (eg'fôr'seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*.—**2.** A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (eg'glàs), *n.* **1.** A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs.—**2.** An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glue (eg'glö), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oöglœa.

egg-hot (eg'hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. *Lamb*.

egging (eg'ing), *n.* The act or art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (eg'lā'ing), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

eggler (eg'lėr), *n.* See *egger*[1].

egg-lighter (eg'lī'tėr), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (eg'mem'brān), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; in *ornithology*, the egg-pod.

eggment† (eg'ment), *n.* [ME. *eggement;* < *egg*[2] + *-ment*.] Incitement; instigation.

Thurgh womannes *eggement*
Mankind was lorn, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 744.

egg-nog (eg'nog'), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (eg'pī'), *n.* A pie made of eggs. *Halliwell*.

egg-plant (eg'plant), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple*, *mad-apple*.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

egg-pod (eg'-pod), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.

egg-pop (eg'pop'), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

Lewis temporarily contended with the stronger fascinations of *egg-pop*. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 59.

No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cocks, to judge by the pugnacity the beverage containing their yolks developed. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 146.

egg-pouch (eg'pouch), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the oötheca.

eggs-and-bacon (egz'and-bā'kn), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.] **1.** The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**2.** The toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

eggs-and-collops (egz'and-kol'ops), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*, 2.

egg-sauce (eg'sâs), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (eg'shāpt), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is technically distinguished in oölogy from an *elliptical*, *pyriform*, or *subspherical* egg.

egg-shell (eg'shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg: chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, depos-

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ited upon and in among the fibers of the egg-pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcific tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and translucency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish blush through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole-colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochrey, etc.; or party-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when addled, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition.—**Egg-shell china, egg-shell porcelain,** porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg'slīs), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg'spōn), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg'sir'inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg'tes'tėr), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye-hole in the smaller end. ★Also *egg-lighter*.

egg-timer (eg'tī'mėr), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *egg-forceps*, 1.

egg-tooth (eg'tōth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

The embryos [of serpents] are provided with an *egg-tooth*, a special development like that of the chick.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 352.

egg-trot (eg'trot), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot*.

egg-tube (eg'tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

The ovaries [in *Lepidoptera*] consist on either side of four very long many-chambered *egg-tubes*, which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 581.

egg-urchin (eg'ėr'chin), *n.* A globular sea-urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells eggs.—**Eggwife-trot.** Same as *egg-trot*.

eghet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*. *Chaucer*.

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *ejido*.

egilopic, egilopical, etc. See *ægilopic*, etc.

egis, *n.* See *ægis*.

eglandular (ē-glan'dū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandular*.] In *biol.*, having no glands.

eglandulose, eglandulous (ē-glan'dū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandulose*.] Same as *eglandular*.

eglantine (eg'lan-tin or -tīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eglentine;* first in the 16th century, < F. *eglantine*, **aiglantine*, now *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglentina*), eglantine (cf. OF. *aiglantin*, adj., pertaining to the eglantine); with suffix *-ine* (E. *-ine*, L. *-inus*, fem. *-ina*), < OF. *aiglant, aiglent, aglent* = Pr. *aguilen*, sweetbrier, hip-tree, < L. **aculentus*, an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, < *aculeus*, a sting, prickle, thorn, < *acus*, a point, needle: see *aculeus*, and cf. *aglet*.] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa* and *R. Eglanteria*.

When the lilly leafe, and the *eglantine*,
Doth bud and spring with a merry cheere.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 329).

Sweet is the *eglantine*, but pricketh nere.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Eglantine, cynorrodos. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570).

To hear the lark begin his flight, . . .
And at my window bid good morrow
Through the sweet-briar or the vine
Or the twisted *eglantine*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 48.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the wildrose. *Nares*.

eglenteret, *n.* [ME., also *eglentier* (the form *eglatere* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = MD. *eghelentier*, < OF. *eglentier, eglenter, aiglantier, aglantier, esglantier* (cf. Pr. *aiguilancier*), the eglantine, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ier* (E. *-er*[2], L. *-arius*), < *aiglant, aiglent, aglant*, the eglantine: see *eglantine*.] The sweetbrier; eglantine.

He was lad into a gardin of Cayphas, and there he was cround with *eglentier*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

The woodbine and *eglatere*
Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

eglentinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eglantine*. *Minsheu*.

eglomeratet (ē-glom'ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eglomerated*, ppr. *eglomerating*. [< L. *e*, out, + *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind up into a ball: see *glomerate*.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles*, 1717.

egma (eg'mä), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma*.

Arm. Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin.
Cost. No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* [< L. *ego* = Gr. *ἐγώ* = AS. *ic*, E. *I:* see *I*[2].] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organisation and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 55.

Absolute ego. See *absolute*.—**The empirical ego,** the self as the object of itself; what "I" am conscious of as "myself."—**The pure ego,** the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trō-is'tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

From the egotistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 519.

egohood (ē'gō-hụd), *n.* [< *ego* + *-hood*.] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ē-gō'i-kal), *a.* [< *ego* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to egoism. *Hare*. [Rare.]

egoism (ē'gō-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *egoismus* = Dan. *egoisme* = Sw. *egoism* = F. *egoïsme* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoismo;* as *ego* + *-ism*.] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egoism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle*.

2. In *ethics*, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to *altruism*. In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism*.

Egoism is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands these results for others.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 14.

Egoism comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilisation, the greater is the predominance which these egoistic impulses have.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.*, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism*.=**Syn. 1.** *Pride, Egotism*, etc. See *egotism*.

egoist (ē'gō-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *egoist* = F. *egoïste* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoista;* as *ego* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is characterized by egoism; a selfish or self-centered person.—2. In *metaph.*, one holding the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, egoistical (ē-gō-is'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *egoist* + *-ic, -ical*.] 1. Characterized by the vice of egoism; absorbed in self.—2. In *ethics*, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egoism: opposed to *altruistic*.

The adequately *egoistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

3. In *metaph.*, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Egoistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object.—**Egoistical representationism,** the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egoistically (ē-gō-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egoistic manner; as regards one's self.

Each profits *egoistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 77.

egoity (ē-gō'i-ti), *n.* [< *ego* + *-ity*.] The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me. *Swift*, On Harrison's Tatler, No. 28.

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, ix. § 8.

The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite egos.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 546.

egoize (ē'gō-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egoized*, ppr. *egoizing*. [< *ego* + *-ize*.] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, egophony. See *ægophonic, ægophony*.

egotheism (ē'gō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγώ*, = E. *I*, + *θεός*, God, + E. *-ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē'gō-tizm or eg'ō-tizm), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

Adieu to *egotism;* I am sick to death at the very name of self. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 101.

It is idle to criticise the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex meus, I and my King." *Spectator*, No. 562.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Selfishness is only active *egotism*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity, Conceit, Self-conceit, Self-consciousness.* *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride*. *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity*. One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit*, or *self-conceit*, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing

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attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from *conceit* chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. *Conceit* becomes *egotism* when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. *Self-consciousness* is often confounded with *egotism*, *conceit*, or *vanity*, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

Vanity makes men ridiculous, *pride* odious. *Steele.*

Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

We never could very clearly understand how it is that *egotism*, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward *vanity* display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 329.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up.
Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most *self-conceit*. *Whichcote.*

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your *self-consciousness* will change into pity and humility.
Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē′gō-tist or eg′ō-tist), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egoist*, *egoism*, etc.] One who is characterized by egotism, in either sense of that word.

We are all *egotists* in sickness and debility.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 28.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′tik, ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism: as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated, assuming. See *egotism*.

egotistically (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē′gō-tīz or eg′ō-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egotized*, ppr. *egotizing*. [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit egotism. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting.
Cowper, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to *egotize*.
Thackeray, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *granulose*.] In *bot.*, not granulose; without granulations.

egret (ē′gr), *n.* Same as *eager*[2].

egreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree*.

Thene the emperour was *egree*, and enkerly fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

egre-fint, *n.* See *eagle-fin*.

egregious (ē-grē′jus), *a.* [< L. *egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious*.] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (*a*†) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Erictho
'Bove thunder sits: to thee, *egregious* soule,
Let all flesh bend. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence.
Johnson, Pope.

(*b*) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thief, anything
That's due to all the villains past, in being,
To come! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

=**Syn.** (*b*). Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ē-grē′jus-li), *adv.* In an egregious manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and discord in our choice, from infinite wisdom? *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

egregiousness (ē-grē′jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being egregious.

egremonet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony*. *Chaucer.*

egress (ē′gres, formerly ē-gres′), *n.* [= Pg. It. *egresso*, < L. *egressus*, a going out, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, < *e*, out, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*. Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] 1. The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

3. In *astron.*, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ē-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *aggress*, *progress*.] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ē-gresh′on), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresión*, < L. *egressio(n-)*, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*.] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; egress. [Rare.]

Inig. So thou mayst have a triumphal *egression*.
Pug. In a cart, to be hanged!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

The wise and good men of the world, . . . especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, chose to throw some ashes into their chalices.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

egressor (ē-gres′or), *n.* One who goes out.

egret (ē′gret), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *aigret*, *aigrette*, formerly *egrett*, *egrette*, *ægret*; < F. *aigrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of OF. **aigre*, **aigron*, mod. F. dial. *égron*, found in OF. only with loss of the guttural, *hiron*, mod. F. *héron*, a heron, whence E. *heron*: see *heron*.] 1. A name common to those species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets* or *egrittes*, as it is differently spelt. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *ægrets* among.
B. Jonson, Masques, Chloridia.

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumicorn: as, the *egrets* of an owl.—4. Same as *aigret*, 2.—5. In *bot.*, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—6. A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement.—**Great white egret**, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America



American Great White Egret (*Herodias egretta*).

(*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigiate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—**Little white egret**, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta nivea*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long, with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train.—**Reddish egrets, dichroic egrets**, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichromanassa*, *Demiegretta*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egrett, **egrette**, *n.* See *egret*.

egrimony[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony*.

Egrimony bread is very pleasant. *R. Sharrock*, 1668.

egrimony[2] (eg′ri-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *ægrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. *Cockeram.*

egriot (ē′gri-ot), *n.* [Formerly also *agriot*, < OF. *agriote*, "agriotte, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriot*-cherry" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *griotte*, prob. ult. < Gr. **ἀγριώτης* (?) for *ἀγρώτης*, wild, *ἄγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, field: see *Agrostis*, etc.] A kind of sour cherry.

egritude (ē′gri- or eg′ri-tūd), *n.* [= It. *egritudine*, < L. *ægritudo*, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

I do not intende to write to the cure of *egritudes* or syckenesses confyrmed.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And simpathize in Cupids malady.
Cyprian Academy (1647), p. 34.

egualmente (ā-gwäl-men′te), *adv.* [It., equally, evenly, < *eguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal.] In *music*, evenly: a direction in playing.

eguisé (e-gwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

Egyptian (ē-jip′shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Egiptian*, *Egypcien*, *Egipcien* (also by apheresis *Gipcien*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, q. v.); < OF. *Egyptien*, F. *Égyptien* = Sp. *Egipciano*, < L. *Ægyptius*, < Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian, < *Αἴγυπτος* (L. *Ægyptus*), m., Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the northeastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—2†. Gipsy. See II., 2.—**Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majesty attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (*a*) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (*b*) Roofs and

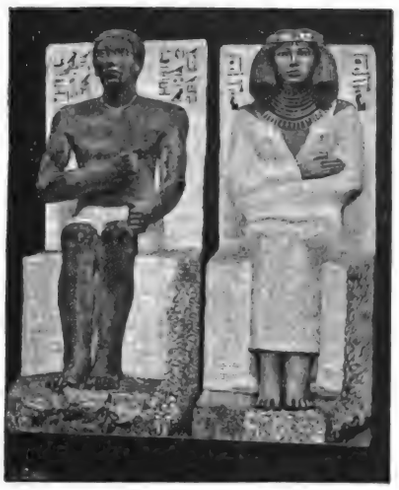


Egyptian Architecture.
Portico of the Temple of Edfou, Ptolemaic period.

covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of lintel-construction. (*c*) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide-spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower. (*d*) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (*e*) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *cavo-rilievo*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-façades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See *mastaba*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *syrinx*, 2, etc.—**Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

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Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion



Egyptian Sculpture.
General Rahotep (Rahotpou) and his Wife, Princess Nofert (Nofrit), period of the first Theban empire.

of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossi of Amenhotep (Amenhotpou) III. at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Rameseum are of the same height; and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra-cotta and glass, in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal-working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity.—**Egyptian bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Egyptian black ware,** a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware: same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Egyptian blue.** See *blue*.—**Egyptian chlorosis.** See *chlorosis*.—**Egyptian cloth.** Same as *mummy-cloth*.—**Egyptian darkness,** deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21–23).—**Egyptian frog,** a toad. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]—**Egyptian goose.** See *goose*.—**Egyptian herring.** See *herring*.—**Egyptian lotus.** See *lotus*.—**Egyptian pebble,** a species of agate or jasper.—**Egyptian pebbleware.** See *pebbleware*.—**Egyptian porcelain,** the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been sand held together by a relatively small amount of potters' clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxid of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply.—**Egyptian vulture.** See *vulture*.—**Egyptian ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers.—**2†.** A gipsy.

George Faw and Johnnee Faw *Egiptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrown, &c. and ordanit the saidis *Egiptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. *Aberd. Reg.* A. (1548), V. 16.

That handkerchief
Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptic† (ē-jip′tik), *a.* [< *Egypt* + *-ic*. Cf. D. *G. egyptisch* = Dan. *ægyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk*.] Egyptian.

Thou, whose gentle form and face
Fill'd lately this *Egyptic* glass.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 2.

Egyptize (ē-jip′tīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptized*, ppr. *Egyptizing*. [< *Egypt* + *-ize*.] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise*. [Rare.]

The *Egyptising* image of the god of Heliopolis.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologer (ē-jip-tol′ǭ-jėr), *n.* Same as *Egyptologist*.

The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptologers* to say whether the sculpture is correct.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 171.

Egyptological (ē-jip-tǭ-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *Egyptology* + *-ist*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptologer*.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Αἴγυπτος, Egypt, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by unearthings on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and Assyriology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 157.

eh (ā or e), *interj.* [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eigh*; cf. *ah, oh, ey, hey, heigh*, etc.] An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, *n. pl.* See *ejido*.

ehlite (ā′līt), *n.* In *mineral.*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, named from Ehl, Rhenish Prussia.

Ehretia (e-ret′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after G. D. *Ehret*, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, of the family *Boraginaceæ*. It contains about 40 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. The wood of *E. Abyssinica* is valuable; the fruit of *E. elliptica* is eaten; the West Indian species *E. microphylla* and *E. tinifolia* are medicinal.

eicosasemic, *a.* See *icosasemic*.

eident (ī′dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*. [Scotch.]

And mind their labours wi' an *eydent* hand.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

eider (ī′dėr), *n.* [= D. *eider(-vogel)* (= E. *fowl*) = G. *eider(-gans)* (= E. *goose*), the eider, < Icel. *ædhr* (*æ* pron. like E. ī) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eder(-fugl)* (= E. *fowl*).] **1.** Same as *eider-duck*.—**2.** Same as *eider-down*.

eider-down (ī′dėr-doun), *n.* [< *eider* + *down*[3], after Icel. *ædhar-dūn* = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *ederdun*; cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *eiderdons*, F. *édredon*.] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, tippets, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight.

eider-duck (ī′dėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Somateria*; especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which is found in western Europe and Greenland. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with grayer, redder, and



Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*).

duskier shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme lightness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different species from the European, is known as *S. dresseri*; it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria* (*Erionetta*) *spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. v-nigrum*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fischeri*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Heniconetta stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria*. See *Somateria*.

The *eider-duck*, which swarmed on Farne island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man, . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 279.

eider-goose (ī′dėr-gōs), *n.* Same as *eider-duck*.

eider-yarn (ī′dėr-yärn), *n.* A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (ī′dǭ-graf), *n.* [Prop. **idograph*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, < *ἰδεῖν* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, *n.* Plural of *eidolon*.

eidolology (ī-dǭ-lol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Prop. **idolology*, < Gr. *εἰδώλον*, image (see *idol*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

★**eidolon** (ī-dǭ′lon), *n.*; pl. *eidola* (-lą). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *idōlum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), < Gr. *εἴδωλον*, an image, phantom, image of a god, an idol.] **1.** A likeness; an image; a representation.—**2.** A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

Where an *eidolon* named Night
On a black throne reigns upright.
Poe, Dream-land.

The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 89.

The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 11.

eidomusikon (ī-dǭ-mū′zi-kon), *n.* [Prop. (NL.) **idomusicon*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *μουσικός*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph*.

eidoscope (ī′dǭ-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **idoscope*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, Eidothea, *n.* See *Idotea*.

eidouranion (ī-dǭ-rā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *eidourania* (-ą). [Prop. (NL.) **iduranium*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *οὐρανός*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

A Mr. Walker delivered here [in the Colosseum] in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranion*, a large transparent orrery.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 214.

eigh (ā), *interj.* Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*[2].

Some snake (saith shee) hath crept into me quick,
It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,
Haue mee to bed: *eigh* me, a friezing-frying,
A burning cold torments me living-dying.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

eighet, *n.* An obsolete form of *eye*[1]. *Chaucer.*

eight[1] (āt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *aucht, aught*; < ★ME. *eight, eighte, eihte, ehte, eahte* (North. *aucht, aught, auht, auhte, ahte*, etc.), < AS. *eahta*, rarely *ehta*, ONorth. *æhto, æhta* = OS. *ahto* = OFries. *achta, achte* = D. *acht* = MLG. *achte, acht*, LG. *acht* = OHG. *ahto*, MHG. *ahte*, G. *acht* = Icel. *ātta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *ahtau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *wyth* = Corn. *eath* = Bret. *eich, eiz* = L. *octo* (> It. *otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oito* = Pr. *oit, ueit* = OF. *oit, uit, huit*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *ὀκτώ* = Lith. *aszтūni* = Skt. *ashta*, eight.] **I.** *a.* One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saie *eighte* soulis weren maad saaf bi water.
Wyclif, 1 Pet. iii.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6.—**Eight-hour law.** See *hour*.

II. *n.* **1.** A number, the sum of seven and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips.—**Figure eight, figure of eight,** the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it.—**Piece of eight.** See *dollar*, 1.

eight[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ait*.

eighteen (ā′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eightene*, ★*eigtetene, ehtetene, æhtene*, etc., < AS. *eahtatȳne*,

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eahtatiéne, rarely *ehtatÿne* (= OS. *ahtotian, ahtetehan* = OFries. *achtatine, achtēne* = D. *achtien* = LG. *achtein* = OHG. *ahtōzehan*, MHG. *ahtzehen, ahzehen*, G. *achtzehn* = Icel. *ātjān* = Sw. *aderton* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahtautaihun* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. *ὀκτωκαίδεκα* (*καί*, and) = Skt. *ashṭādaça* (accented on 2d syll.), eighteen), < *eahta*, etc., eight, + *teón*, pl. *-tÿne*, ten: see *eight*, and *ten, teen*[3].] **I.** *a.* Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.—2. A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā′tēn′mō), *n.* and *a.* [An E. reading of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop. stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase *in* 18*mo*, i. e., *in octodecimo*; abl. of L. *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen*.] **I.** *n.* A size of book of which each signature is made up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the signature: commonly written 18*mo*. In the United States the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4 × 6¼ inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding, and is now little used.

II. *a.* Of the size of a sheet folded into eighteen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an *eighteenmo* page or book.

eighteenth (ā′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eightetende*, **ehtetethe*, < AS. *eahtateótha* = MHG. *ahtzehende, ahzehende*, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *ātjándi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt. *ashṭādaçá* (accented on last syll.), eighteenth: as *eighteen* + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.—2. In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (āt′foil), *n.* [< *eight* + *foil*[1], leaf; cf. *trefoil, quatrefoil*, etc.] In *her.*, a plant or grass having eight rounded leaves: usually represented as a set figure consisting of a circle from which eight small stems radiate, each supporting a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil*.

eightfold (āt′fōld), *a.* [< *eight* + *-fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

eighth (āth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eigthe, eightethe, ehtuthe*, etc., often contracted (being then like the cardinal) *eight, eighte*, etc., often with Scand. term., *eghtende, egtende, aghtand, ahtand, auchtande*, etc., < AS. *eahtotha, ehteotha* = OS. *ahtodo* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG. *ahtodo*, MHG. *ahtode, ahtede*, G. *achte* = Icel. *āttandi* = Sw. *åttonde* = Dan. *ottende* = Goth. *ahtuda*, eighth: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.), eight, + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.

> The *aughtene* commandement es that "thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure."
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.
>
> And [God] sparide not the first world, but kepte Noe the *eigthe* man the bi-foregoer of rightwisnesse.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. ii.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave. (*b*) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale. (*c*) An eighth-note.—3. In *early Eng. law*, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eighthly (āth′li), *adv.* [< *eighth* + *-ly*[2].] In the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eighth-note (āth′nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note having half the time-value of a quarter-note; a quaver: marked by the sign ♪ or 𝅘𝅥𝅯, or, when grouped, ♫, 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯.

eighth-rest (āth′rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an eighth-note: marked by the sign 𝄾.

eightieth (ā′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eigtethe*, < AS. **hundeahtigotha* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG. *ahtozogōsto*, G. *achtzigste*, etc.): as *eighty* (AS. *hundeahtatig*, etc.) + *-eth, -th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (āt′ling), *n.* [< *eight* + *-ling*[1].] A compound or twin crystal consisting of eight individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (āt′skōr), *a.* or *n.* [< *eight* + *score*.] Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eighty (ā′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eygty, eigteti*, < AS. *hundeahtatig* (see *hund-*) = OS. *ahtodoch, ahtodeg* = OFries. *achtantich* = D. *tachtig* = OHG. *ahtōzō, ahtōzug, ahzoc*, MHG. *ahtzic, ahzec*, G. *achtzig* = Icel. *āttatigir, āttatiu* = Sw. *åttatio, åttio* = Dan. *otteti* = Goth. *ahtautehund*, eighty: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.) + *-tig*, orig. a form of *ten:* see *ten* and *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.—2. A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

-eign. A false form of *-ein, -en*, in *for-eign* and *sover-eign* (which see).

eigne (ān or ā′ne), *a.* [A bad spelling, in old law writings, of OF. *aisné, ainsné* (F. *aîné* = Pr. *annatz* = Sp. *entenado* = Pg. *enteado* = It. *antenato*), < *ains*, before, + *né*, born, < L. *ante natus*, born before: see *ante-* and *natal*. Cf. *puisne*, ult. < L. *post natus*.] 1. Eldest: an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son: as, bastard *eigne*.—2†. Belonging to the eldest son; unalienable; entailed.

eik[1] (āk), *n.* A Scotch form of *oak*.

eik[2] (ēk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *eke*.

eikon (ī′kon), *n.*; pl. *eikones* (ī′kō-nēz). [A direct transliteration (the L. form being *icon*) of Gr. *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon*.] A likeness; an image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy images" of the Eastern Church. Also written *icon*.

eikonic, *a.* See *iconic*.

eikosarion (ī-kō-sā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *eikosaria* (-ä). [LGr. *εἰκοσάριον* (NGr. *εἰκοσάρι*), < *εἴκοσι* = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty*.] A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. *Finlay*, Greece under the Romans.

eikosiheptagram (ī′kō-si-hep′ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσιέπτα*, seven and twenty, + *γράμμα*, a written character.] A system of twenty-seven straight lines in space.

eild[1] (ēld), *n.* A Scotch form of *eld*.

eild[2] (ēld), *a.* Not giving milk: as, an *eild* cow. [Scotch.]

eilding (ēl′ding), *n.* A Scotch form of *elding*.

eileton (NGr. pron. ē-lē-tōn′), *n.*; pl. *eileta* (-tä′). [LGr. *εἰλητόν*, the corporal, < Gr. *εἰλητός*, Attic *εἰλητός*, rolled, wound, verbal adj. of *εἰλεῖν*, Attic *εἴλειν*, roll, wind.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth or covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated, and which answers therefore to the corporal of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Constantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the eileton is immediately followed by the warning to the catechumens to depart, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

eimer (ī′mėr), *n.* [G. *eimer*, bucket.] A German liquid measure, equal in Austria to 12.774 gallons, in Bavaria to 15.058 gallons, in Switzerland to 8.918 gallons, etc.

-ein. [ME. *-ein, -eyn, -ain*, etc.: see *-ain, -en*.] An archaic form of *-ain, -en*, preserved in *villein*.

eirach (ē′raċh), *n.* [Gael. *eireag*.] A hen of the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

eird-house†, *n.* Same as *earth-house*.

eiret, *n.* See *eyre*[1].

eirenarch, *n.* See *irenarch*.

eirenicon, eirenikon. See *irenicon*.

eirie, eiry, *n.* See *aery*[2].

eisel†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eysell*; < ME. *eisel, eysel, aysile, aisille*, < OF. *aisil, aissil*, vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetic*.] Vinegar.

> She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
> That lad her life onely by breed
> Kneden with *eisel* strong and egre,
> And thereto she was lene and megre.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 217.
>
> Like a willing patient, I will drink
> Potions of *eysel* 'gainst my strong infection.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

[Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

eisenrahm (ī′zn-räm), *n.* [G., lit. iron-cream: *eisen* = E. *iron*; *rahm* = AS. *reám*, cream.] The German name for a variety of hematite having a fine scaly structure, greasy feel, and cherry-red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

eisodia, *n.* See *isodia*.

eisodicon, eisodikon, *n.* See *isodicon*.

eisteddfod (ī-steтн′vōd), *n.*; pl. *eisteddfodau* (ī-steтн-vōd′ä). [W., a sitting, a session, assembly, esp. congress of bards or literati, < *eistedd*, sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *mod*, a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting: specifically applied to a national assembly or congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales. The eisteddfod is a very ancient institution, but its modern form dates from about the twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature, and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry and music of the principality. Since 1819 an eisteddfod has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts three or four days, which are devoted to orations and contests in poetry, singing, harping, etc.; and prizes are awarded, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the successful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are sometimes held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

eis-wool (īs′wůl), *n.* A fine kind of worsted used for making shawls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

either (ē′тнėr or ī′тнėr: see below), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *either, eyther, aither, ayther, ether, æither*, also *eyder, ayder*, etc. (also contr. to *er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., pron. indef. and conj., < AS. *ēgther*, contr. of *ēghwæther* (= OFries. *eider, aider*, orig. **aiskweder* = OHG. **ëogahwedar, ëocahwedar, iogahwedar, iogiwedar*, MHG. *iegeweder*, MG. *iquedir, iquedder*), either, each, contr. of the orig. **ā-ge-hwæther*, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix equiv. to mod. E. *ever-*, + *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: see *whether*, pron. The forms interchange in ME., in both the pronominal and conjunctional use, with ME. *awther, auther, athir, owther, outher, other*, contr. *or* (whence mod. E. *or*, the correlative of *either*, conj.), < AS. *āhwæther*, contr. *āwther, āuther, āthor* (= OFries. *ahwedder, auder, ouder* = D. *ieder* = MLG. *ieder, ider* = OHG. *ëohwedar, ëowedar, ioweder*, MHG. *ieweder, iweder, ieder*, G. *jeder*), either, each, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: this form being thus identical, with the exception of the prefix *ge-*, with the first form. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. The regular literary pronunciation of *either*, according to history and analogy, is ē′тнėr (and so *neither*, nē′тнėr); but the dialectal pronunciation ā′тнėr, which preceded the present literary pronunciation ē′тнėr, and the pronunciation ī′тнėr, which has now some currency even among educated persons, all have historical justification.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being one or the other of two, taken indifferently or as the case requires: referring to two units or particulars of a class: as, it can be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the boat will land on *either* side.

> Spirits, when they please,
> Can *either* sex assume, or both.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 424.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both of two, or each of two taken together but viewed separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

> In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life. Rev. xxii. 2.
>
> The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side. *Prescott.*

[In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly, *either* refers indefinitely to one or the other of two (and often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of any number); *each*, definitely to every one of two or any larger number considered individually: a distinctness of signification which ought to be maintained, since interchange of the words (less practised by careful writers now than formerly) offers no advantage, but may create ambiguity. *Both*, two together, one and the other taken jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense; but *both* and *each* may often be interchanged. Thus, the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one or the other side indifferently); there were two camps, one on *each* side; the camp was pitched on *both* sides (one camp, divided); there are fine buildings on *both* sides of the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.]

II. *pron.* 1. One or the other; one of two, taken indifferently.

> Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
> Then *outher* of the other two.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.
>
> And bothe hostes made to-geder grete loye, as soone as *eyder* of hem myght sen other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 148.
>
> Lepidus flatters both,
> Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
> Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See remarks under I., 2.]

> The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne. 2 Chron. xviii. 9.
>
> *Either's* heart did ache
> A little while with thought of the old days.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

either (ē′тнėr or ī′тнėr: see *either*, *a.*, etym.), *conj.* [< ME. *either, eyther*, etc., *awther, auther, other*, etc., contr. also *or*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *either* . . . *or*. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. See *either*, *a.* and *pron.*] 1. In one case;

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according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *or* before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, *or* is used before the first clause also.

It befallethe sumtyme, that Cristene men becomen Sarazines, *outher* for povertee, *or* for symplenesse, *or* elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 141.

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Celia. 'Twas he in black and yellow.
Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, *either* for himself
Or for the affection of his colours.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, ii. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [Colloq.]

ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [< L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> F. *ejaculer* = Pg. *ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculari*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to *ejaculate* Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was *ejaculating*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 215.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to *ejaculate* a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groaned deeply, and *ejaculated*, "Enormous!" *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ē-jak-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **ejaculatio(n-)*, < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *ejaculations* of the heart being the body and soule of Diuine worship. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour [Mat. xxvi. 39], and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out. *South*, Works, II. iv.

When a Moos'lim is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, unto the vessels of *ejaculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

ejaculator (ē-jak'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *ejaculator*, < L. *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which ejaculates.—**Ejaculator urinæ, ejaculator seminis**, the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinæ*.

ejaculatory (ē-jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *ejaculatorio*, < NL. *ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator*: see *ejaculator*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatorie* spring, the clock part struck. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn.
Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, Pref.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. Sudden; hasty.—4. In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels.—**Ejaculatory duct** or **canal**. See *duct*.

II.† *n.* Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculatories*, and all those aydes against devils.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

eject (ē-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] 1. To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but one danger. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye *ejects*
Shall check occasion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Specifically—2. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to *eject* an unfaithful officer; to *eject* a tenant.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden.*

Old incumbents in office were *ejected* without ceremony, to make way for new favorites.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

★ **Syn. 1.** To emit, extrude.—**2.** To oust, dislodge.

eject (ē-jekt'), *n.* [< L. *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of any other.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own—these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 72.

ejecta (ē-jek'tă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., IIL 109.

ejectamenta (ē-jek-ta-men'tă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*.
Science, V. 66.

★ **ejection** (ē-jek'shon), *n.* [< L. *ejectio(n-)*, < *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject.] 1. The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul.
Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—**Letters of ejection**, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

ejective (ē-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *eject* + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful, I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an eject. [Recent.]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of ejects, together with one object which the conception of each eject more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 74.

ejectively (ē-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. By ejection.—2. In *philos.*, as an eject. [Recent.]

Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be conceded, never thought upon subjectively. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 254.

ejectment (ē-jekt'ment), *n.* [< *eject* + *-ment*.] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 4.

Action of ejectment, in *law*, a possessory action, wherein the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, wherever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

★ **ejecter** (ē-jek'tor), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (*b*) A device for utilizing the living force of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid, such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the place where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overboard above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (*c*) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc.—**Casual ejector.** See *casual*.


Ejector.

ejector-condenser (ē-jek'tor-kon-den'sėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser which utilizes the velocity of the condensed steam to maintain the vacuum by overcoming atmospheric pressure.

ejido (ā-hē'dō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *exido*, a common, < L. *exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In *Spanish* and *Mexican law*, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is variously spelled.

ejulation† (ej-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ejulatio(n-)*, < *ejulare*, also deponent *ejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation*
Tolled her knell; no dying agony
Frown'd in her death.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 53.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

ejuration† (ej-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *ejuratio(n-)*, *ejeratio(n-)*, an abjuring, a resigning, < L. *ejurare*, *ejerare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka-. [< Skt. *eka*, one. Cf. *dui-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it. For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to eka-aluminium, and this name is now abandoned.

eke (ēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [Early mod. E. also *eeke*, *eek*; < ME. *eken*, also assibilated *echen* (> E. dial. *etch*), < AS. *ēcan* *ȳcan*, *īcan* (pret. *ōcte*, pp. *ēced*) (= OS. *ōkian*, *ōcōn* = OHG. *ouhhōn*, *ouchōn*, *auhhōn* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = Sw. *öka* = Dan. *øge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **edcan* (pret. **eōc*, pp. *edcen*), only in the pp. *edcen* (= OS. *ōcan*, *giōcan*), as adj., increased, enlarged, made pregnant, = OS. **ōcan* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *jōk*) = Goth. *aukan* (pret. *aiauk*), intr., grow, increase; = L. *augere*, increase; prob. connected with Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, *αὔξειν*, increase, which is akin to E. *wax*, increase. Hence *eke*, *adv.* and *conj.*] 1†. To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joies *eche*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1509.

Spare, gentle slater, with reproch my paine to *eeke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out*: as, to *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.

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More bent to *eke* my smartes
Then to reward my trusty true intent,
She gan for me devise a grievous punishment.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 55.

In order to *eke out* the present page, I could not avoid pursuing the metaphor. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to *eke out* the frugal support derived from this little domain by the business of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually brought up. *Everett*, Orations, II. 5.

eke (ēk), *n.* [< ME. *eke*, also assibilated *eche*, < AS. *eáca*, an increase, < **eácan*, increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Something added to something else. Specifically—(*a*) A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. [Scotch.]

Neighbour defines *eke* as half a hive placed below the main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is called a "nadir." *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(*b*) Same as *eking*, 2.

eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *eke*, *eek*, *ek*, *ec*, < AS. *eác* = OS. *ōk* = OFries. *āk* = D. *ook* = LG. *āk*, *ōk*, *auk* = OHG. *ouh*, *ouch*, MHG. *ouch*, G. *auch* = Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och* = Dan. *og*, and, also, = Goth. *auk*, for, also; prob. the adverbial acc. of a noun (cf. Icel. *at auk*, besides, to boot, AS. *tō eácan*, besides, moreover), < AS. **eácan*, etc., increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The emperour & *eek* sibile spoken prophesie,
And thei acordiden bothe in feere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the lyon *eke*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 21.

A train-band captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

ekebergite (ek'e-bèrg-īt), *n.* [After the Swedish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapolite.

ekename† (ēk'nām), *n.* [ME. *ekename*, *ekname* (= Icel. *auknafn* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan. *øgenavn*), an added name, < *eke*, an addition, increase, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eke* and *name*. Hence, by misdividing *an ekename* as *a nekename*, the form *nickname*, q. v.] An added name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *eke-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 110 (1871).

ekia (ē'ki-ạ), *n.* The wild African dog.

eking (ē'king), *n.* [Also *ekeing*; early mod. E. also *eeking*; < ME. **eking*, *echinge*; verbal n. of *eke*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeking* hath made my hart sore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee of a ship and the like.

Eking is the name given to the timber which, resting upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the apron and the foremost beam, and between the stern post and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom . . . connecting the two sides. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 210.

(*b*) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also *eke*.

eklogite, *n.* See *eclogite*.

el1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell*1.

el2, *n.* See *ell*2.

el-. [L. *el-*, < Gr. *ἐλ-*, assimilation of *ἐν-* before *λ*.] An assimilated form of *en-*2 before *l*, as in *el-lipse*.

-el1. [ME. *-el*, < AS. *-el*, a noun-suffix, prob. orig. same as *-ere*, E. *-er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see *-le*1. See *-er*1.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, forming nouns, originally denoting the agent, from verbs, as in *runnel*: in modern English, except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*, *beet-le*1, *beet-le*2, etc. See *-le*1.

-el2. [(1) OF. *-el*, mod. *-el*, *-eau*, m., *-elle*, f., < L. *-ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being usually dim. *-lu-s*, with assimilation of a preceding consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo-*, *-lu-s*, *-el*, etc.) is a common Indo-European formative, with different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective. It appears also in *-l-et*, q. v. (2) See *-al*, etc.] 1. A suffix originally and still more or less diminutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic origin, as in *hatch-el* (= *hack-le*, *heck-le*), but usually of Latin origin, as in *chap-el*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*, etc.—2. A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin, as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el*2, etc. (where it represents Latin *-alis*, E. *-al*), *fenn-el*, *funn-el*, etc. See these words.

E la† (ē lä). In *medieval music*, the second E above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose system it was the highest tone: hence often used by the old dramatists to denote the extreme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolical saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as high as *E la* to see how he could recouer pence to defray his charges. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it [Dryden's "State of Innocence"] that seem strain'd and a note beyond *E la*.
Langbaine, Dram. Poets (ed. 1691), p. 72.

elaboracy (ē-lab'ō-rā-si), *n.* [< *elaborate*, *a.*: see *-acy*.] Elaboration. [Rare.]

A minute *elaboracy* of detail.
P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elaborated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [< L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare* (> It. *elaborare* = Sp. Pg. *elaborar* = F. *élaborer*), labor greatly, work out, elaborate, < *e*, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To produce with labor; work out; produce in general.

The honey, that is *elaborated* by the bee, . . . affords a great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.
Boyle, Works, II. 355.

Or, in full joy, *elaborate* a sigh. *Young*, Love of Fame.

If the Orchideæ had *elaborated* as much pollen as is produced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds which they yield, they would have had to produce a most extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaustion. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To improve or refine by successive operations; work out with great care; work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance; or else on the hypothesis that it has been *elaborated*, and is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 29.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough to sustain *elaborated* style of any kind, and, least of all, *elaborated* imagery. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 285.

II. *intrans.* To be or become elaborate; be elaborated. [Rare.]

This custom [of burying a dead man's movables with him] *elaborates* as social development goes through its earlier stages. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *a.* [= F. *élaboré* = Sp. Pg. *elaborado* = It. *elaborato*, < L. *elaboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care and nicety of detail; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished: as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

The Expressions are more florid and *elaborate* in these Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

His style would never have been elegant; but it might at least have been manly and perspicuous; and nothing but the most *elaborate* care could possibly have made it so bad as it is. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

What an *elaborate* theory have we here,
Ingeniously nursed up, pretentiously
Brought forth! *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 174.

=Syn. Labored, perfected, highly wrought.

elaborately (ē-lab'ō-rāt-li), *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with elaboration; with nice regard to exactness.

I beleeve that God is no more mov'd with a prayer *elaborately* pend, then men truely charitable are mov'd with the pen'd speech of a Begger. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

elaborateness (ē-lab'ō-rāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Yet it [the "Old Batchelor"] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit. *Johnson*, Congreve.

elaboration (ē-lab-ō-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élaboration* = Sp. *elaboración* = Pg. *elaboração* = It. *elaborazione*, < L. *elaboratio*(*n-*), < *elaborare*: see *elaborate*.] 1. The act of elaborating, or working out or producing; production or formation by a gradual process: as, the *elaboration* of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure, in which the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied and complex conditions of existence.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with great care and exactness in detail; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my subject . . . to the full *elaboration*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 596.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed execution; careful work in all parts: as, the *elaboration* of the picture is wonderful.

elaborative (ē-lab'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of completion or perfection.—**Elaborative faculty**, in *psychol.*, the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding, as defined by the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (ē-lab'ō-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *elaborateur*, < L. as if **elaborator*, < *elaborare*, elaborate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which elaborates.

elaboratory (ē-lab'ō-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *elaborate* + *-ory*. As a noun, after *laboratory*.] **I.** *a.* Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an *elaboratory*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 1, 1665.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine *elaboratory*! *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

elabrate (ē-lā'brāt), *a.* [< NL. **elabratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (ē-lak'ạ-tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλακάτη*, dial. *ἠλακάτα*, *ἀλακάτα*, a distaff.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Elacatidæ*. *E. canada* is a food-fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the West Indies, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the *sergeant-fish*, *coalfish*, *bonito*, *cubby-yew* or *cobia*, and *crab-eater*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatid (ē-lak'ạ-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*.

Elacatidæ (el-ạ-kat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elacate* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombriform fishes, of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth scales, lateral line concurrent with the back, eight free spines representing the first dorsal fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acutely lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The type is the cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatoid (ē-lak'ạ-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elacatidæ*.

II. *n.* An elacatid.

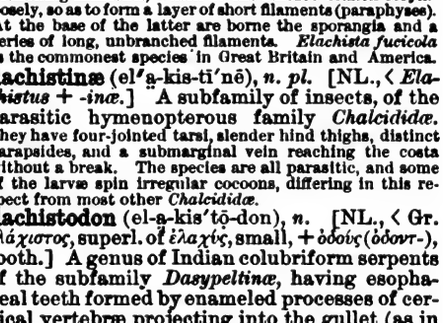
elachert (el'ạ-chèrt), *n.* Same as *degote*.

Elachista (el-ạ-kis'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small.] A small genus of olive-brown filamentous marine algæ, belonging to the *Phæophyceæ*, which grow in small tufts attached to other algæ, especially *Fucaceæ*. The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed branching filaments, which at the surface branch corymbosely, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses). At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachista fucicola* is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistinæ (el'ạ-kis-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elachistus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. They have four-jointed tarsi, slender hind thighs, distinct parapsides, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some of the larvæ spin irregular cocoons, differing in this respect from most other *Chalcididæ*.

Elachistodon (el-ạ-kis'tọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of Indian colubriform serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*, having esophageal teeth formed by enameled processes of cervical vertebræ projecting into the gullet (as in the genus *Dasypeltis*), but smooth scales, head little distinct from the body, a grooved maxillary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni* is an example. *Reinhardt*, 1863.

Elachistus (el-ạ-kis'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small.] The typical genus of *Elachistinæ* (which see),



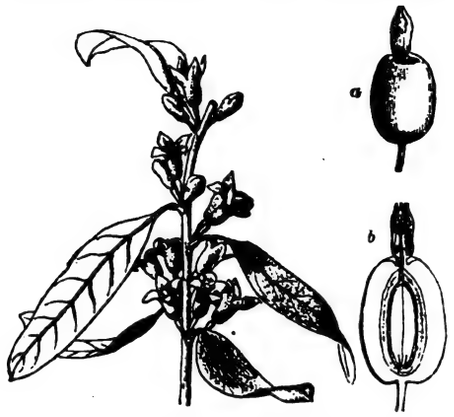
Elachistus cacaecia. (Cross shows natural size.)

characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been described, and in North America 6: the latter are parasitic upon tortricid larvæ. Sometimes wrongly spelled *Elachestus*.

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Elæagnaceæ (el′ē-ag-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elæagnus* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of archichlamydeous dicotyledons, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are 3 genera, *Elæagnus*, *Hippophaë*, and *Lepargyrea*, including about 25 species, 4 being American.

Elæagnus (el-ē-ag′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαίαγνος* or *ἐλέαγνος*, a Bœotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, the chaste-tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*: see *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the family *Elæagnaceæ*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube inclosing



Flowering Branch of Oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*).
a, fruit; *b*, section of same.

the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery-scurfy foliage, especially the oleaster, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-berry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.

Elæis (e-lē′is), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, ⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil in general, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil* and *olive*.] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oleaginous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. Guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil*.

Elænia (e-lē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elainia*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elæniinæ*. There are about 20 species of *Elænia* proper, such as *E. pagana*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elainia*, *Elania*, *Elænea*.

Elæniinæ (e-lē-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elænia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Elænia*. The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidæ*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants*. They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Sclater admits 19 genera. Also *Elæneinæ*, *Elæninæ*, *Elaineinæ*, *Elaininæ*.

elæoblast (e-lē′ō-blast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zoöl.*, the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *elæoblast* — the equivalent of the notochord — makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed salpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *elæoblast*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 107.

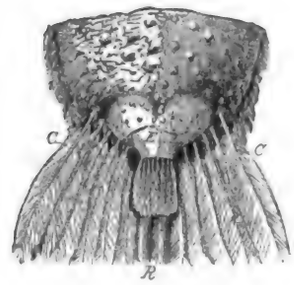
elæoblastic (e-lē-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [⟨ *elæoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the elæoblast; composing the elæoblast: as, *elæoblastic* cells.

Elæocarpus (e-lē-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees, type of the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, containing 60 species, natives of India and Australia and various Pacific islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the nut of *E. sphæricus* is carved into various ornamental objects and the fruit of several species is pickled. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

Elæodendron (e-lē-ō-den′dron), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A celastraceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæodes (el-ē-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, as *Eleodes*), ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, contr. of *ἐλαιοειδής*, oily, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body: so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Blaps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. gigantea* are examples; the latter is 1¼ inches long. The fluid, as in *Blaps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indescribably offensive odor. Also spelled *Eleodes*.

elæodochon (el-ē-od′ō-kon), *n.*; pl. *elæodocha* (-kạ). [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιοδόχος* or *-δόκος*, holding oil, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle saddled upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail. It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening*. The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a waterproof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the elæodochon, whether it be bare or surmounted by a circlet of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.



Top of Pope's-nose of a Skua Gull (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).
E, elæodochon, or oil-gland, with circlet of feathers; *C*, *C*, upper tail-coverts; *R*, quills of two central tail-feathers, or rectrices.

elæolite (e-lē′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *eleolite*.

elæolite-syenite (e-lē′ō-līt-sī′e-nīt), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals elæolite (nephelite) and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, sodalite, augite, ægirite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, and sphene. The most classic occurrence of elæolite-syenite is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals, several of which contain rare metals, such as yttrium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon-syenite*; a variety from Miask, Russia, with much mica, is known as *miascite*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyaite*; and one from Ditro in Transylvania, containing sodalite and spinel, as *ditroite*.

elæometer (el-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elaiometer*.

elæoptene (el-ē-op′tēn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *πτηνός*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elaopten*, *oleoptene*.

elæosaccharine (e-lē-ō-sak′a-rin), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elaic (e-lā′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαϊκός*, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] Same as *oleic*.

elaidate (e-lā′i-dāt), *n.* [⟨ *elaidic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

★**elaidic** (el-ā-id′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), equiv. to *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elain.—**Elaidic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from oleic acid by the action upon it of nitrous acid.

★**elaidin** (e-lā′i-din), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), the olive-tree, + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially olive-oil.

elain (e-lā′in), *n.* [= F. *élaïne*; ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-in*[2].] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein*.

elaiodic (el-ā-od′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, oily (see *Elæodes*), + *-ic*.] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaiodic* acid.

elaiometer (el-ā-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *elæometer*.

elaldehyde (e-lal′dē-hīd), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλ(αιον)*, oil, + *aldehyde*.] In *chem.*, a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ē′lam-īt), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *Elam* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. *a.* Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.

elampt (ē-lamp′), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *e*, out, + E. *lamp*: see *lamp*.] To shine.

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world with his uprising ray.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph, i.

This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, eblazon, deprostrate, purpured, glitterand, and many others.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

élan (ā-loṅ′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *élancer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance*.] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (e-lans′), *v. t.* [⟨ F. *élancer*, ⟨ *é-* (L. *e*), out, + *lancer*, dart, hurl, ⟨ *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io!
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn on Callimachus.

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

★**eland** (ē′land), *n.* [⟨ D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (> F. *élan*), *elendthier*, elk, ⟨ Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jelen'* = OBulg. *jelenĭ*, elk. See *elk*[1].] 1. The Cape elk, *Oreas canna*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost extirpated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk*.



Eland (*Oreas canna*).

Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. *Livingstone*.

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.

elanet (el′a-net), *n.* [⟨ *Elanus* + dim. *-et*.] A kite or glede of the genus *Elanus*. *G. Cuvier*.

Elanoides (el-a-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), ⟨ *Elanus* + Gr. *εἶδος*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidæ*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forficate, the wings are long and pointed, the feet



Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Nauclerus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy-black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.

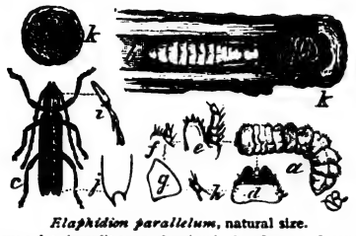
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Elanus (el'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *ἔλανος*, a kite.] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidæ;* the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tarsi, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in masses. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus*, is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus*, is a common bird of the southern United States.

elaolite (e-lā'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *elæolite.*

elaopten (el-ā-op'ten), *n.* Same as *elæoptene.*

Elaphidion (el-a-fid'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing species of moderate or



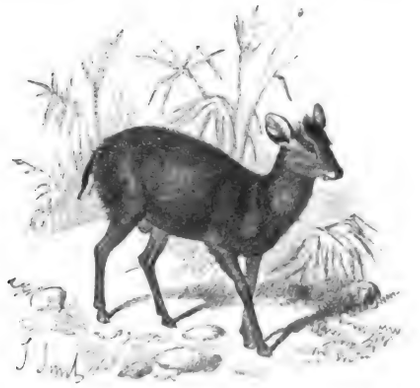
Elaphidion parallelum, natural size.

a, larva; *b*, twig split open, showing inclosed pupa; *h*, severed end of twig; *c*, beetle; *i*, basal joints of an antenna, showing the characteristic spines at the tip of the third and fourth joints; *f*, tip of elytron; *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, head, maxilla, labium, mandible, and antenna of larva.

large size, with moderately long spinose antennæ and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West Indies. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color; its larva bores into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidium.*

elaphine (el'a-fin), *a.* [< NL. *elaphus*, < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer: see *Elaphus.*] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-laf'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulinæ* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Ela-*



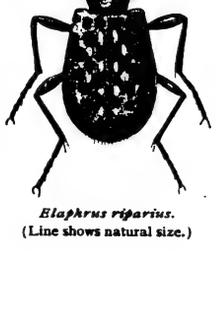
Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

phodus michianus, formerly called *Lophotragus*, having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.

Elaphomyces (el-a-fom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Elaphomycetaceæ. Elaphomyces cervinus*, the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 2 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphridæ (e-laf'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Elaphrus.* Also *Elaphridea*, *Elaphrides.*

Elaphrus (e-laf'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ἐλαφρός*, light in moving.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and subfamily *Carabinæ.* They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandibles setigerous, and the antennæ free at the base. About 30 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius*, about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.



Elaphrus riparius.
(Line shows natural size.)

elaphure (el'a-fūr), *n.* [< *Elaphurus.*] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus*, of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus.*

Elaphurus (el-a-fū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, the stag, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Cervidæ* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure.*

Elaphus (el'a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E.* (*Cervus*) *canadensis.* See cut under *wapiti.*

elapid (el'a-pid), *n.* A serpent of the family *Elapidæ.*

Elapidæ (ē-lap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps*, the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Elaps.* They have poison-glands and grooved poison-fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, and the Egyptian asp, *N. haje.* Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin-snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvius.* There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Najidæ* (which see). Also *Elapsidæ.* See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, and *coral-snake.*

elapidation (ē-lap-i-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *elapidatus*, cleared from stone, < *e*, out, + *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; cf. *dilapidate.*] A clearing away of stones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el'a-poid), *a.* [< *Elaps* + *-oid.*] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps;* belonging or related to the *Elapidæ;* cobriform, not crotaliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē'laps), *n.* [NL., a var. of *elops*, < L. *elops:* see *Elops.*] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidæ*, having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. corallina* of tropical America, and harlequin-snakes, as *E. fulvius* of North America. See cut under *coral-snake.*

elapse (ē-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *elapsed*, ppr. *elapsing.* [< L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, glide away, < *e*, out, away, + *labi*, glide, fall: see *lapse.*] 1. To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion: used of time.

> Several years *elapsed* before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archpriest of Uzeda.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2†. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

> Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the restitution, and in a few days comprise the *elapsed* duty of many months. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 189.

elapse (ē-laps'), *n.* [< *elapse*, *v.*] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

> To sink themselves [the Pietists] into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of silence to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 531.

> After an *elapse* of years.
> *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 533.

Elapsidæ (ē-lap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Elapidæ.*

elapsion (ē-lap'shon), *n.* [< *elapse* + *-ion.*] The act of elapsing; lapse. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

elaqueate (ē-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elaqueated*, ppr. *elaqueating.* [< L. *elaqueatus*, pp. of *elaqueare*, disentangle, < *e*, out, + *laqueus*, a snare.] To disentangle. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Elasipoda (el-a-sip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Elasmapoda.*

elasmapod (e-las'ma-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *elasmapodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Elasmapoda.*

Elasmapoda (el-as-map'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, *ἔλασμα*, a metal plate, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the acephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elpidia*, *Kolga*, *Irpa*, etc. Also *Elasipoda.*

elasmapodous (el-as-map'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Elasmapoda.* Also *elasmapod.*

Elasmiæ (e-las'mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Elasmus.*] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

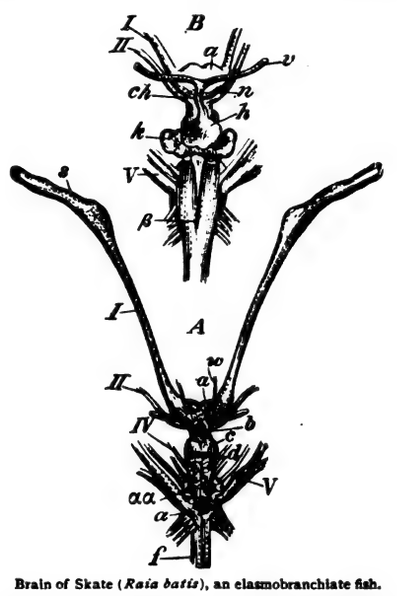
Elasminæ (el-as-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chalcididæ*, represented by the genus *Elasmus*, having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasmoidæ.*

elasmobranch (e-las'mō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii.*

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii.*

elasmobranchian, elasmobranchiate (e-las-mō-brang'ki-an, -ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *elasmobranch.*

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός* or *ἔλασμα*, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii*, including the sharks and skates: so named from the lamellar branchiæ, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchiæ. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together; the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior,



Brain of Skate (*Raia batis*), an elasmobranchiate fish.

A, from above: *s*, olfactory bulbs; *a*, cerebral hemispheres, united in the middle line; *b*, thalamencephalon; *c*, mesencephalon; *d*, cerebellum; *aa*, plaited bands formed by the restiform bodies; *I*, *II*, *IV*, *V*, first (olfactory), second (optic), fourth, and fifth pairs of cerebral nerves; *f*, medulla oblongata; *w*, a blood-vessel. *B*, from below, in part enlarged: *ch*, optic chiasm; *h*, pituitary body; *n* and *v*, vessels connected with *h*; *k*, saccus vasculosus; *β*, pyramids of medulla oblongata; *a*, *I*, *II*, *V*, same as in *A*.

or on the under surface of the head; the gill-pouches and -slits usually 5, sometimes 6 or 7, generally with an equal number of external apertures, but in the *Holocephali* with only one on each side; the optic nerves chiasmal; the intestine with a spiral valve, and the arterial cone with pluriserial valves; and the skin either naked, or with placoid scales, forming shagreen or other armor. The division of the group varies; it is now usually divided into two subclasses, *Holocephali* and *Plagiostomi*, the latter including the sharks and the rays.

Elasmodectes (e-las-mō-dek'tēz), *n.* Same as *Elasmognathus*, 2.

Elasmodon (e-las'mō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate (see *Elasmus*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of elephants, the same as *Elephas* proper, or *Euelephas*, containing the Asiatic as distinguished from the African elephant of the genus *Loxodon:* so named by Falconer from the laminar pattern of the molars. See first cut under *elephant.*

Elasmognatha (el-as-mog'nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Elasmognathus:* see *elasmognathous.*] In *conch.*, a section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods in which the jaw is elasmognathous. It includes the family *Succiniidæ.*

elasmognathous (el-as-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *Elasmognathus*, < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw with a quadrangular plate or appendage diverging from the upper margin: applied to the *Succiniidæ.*

Elasmognathus (el-as-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *elasmognathous.*] 1. A genus of American tapirs, characterized by having the nasal sep-

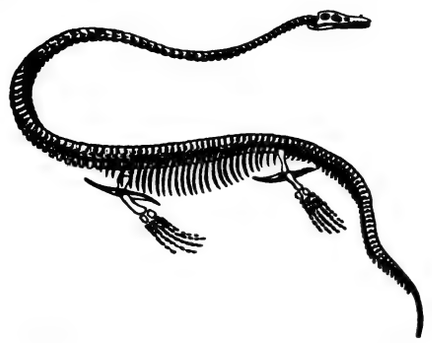
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tum or prolongation of the mesethmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dowi* is another Central American form. See cut under *tapir*.

2. A genus of extinct chimæroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. *Egerton*.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmus* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Elasminæ*. *Förster*, 1856.

elasmosaur (e-las'mō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elasmosaurus* or family *Elasmosauridæ*.



Skeleton of an Elasmosaur (*Elasmosaurus platyurus*).

Elasmosauridæ (e-las-mō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natatorial reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elasmosaurus*.

Elasmosaurus (e-las-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL.(Cope, 1868), < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, *ἔλασμα*, a thin plate, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropterygia*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 40 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tail, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las'mō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horse and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. *Gill*, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidæ*.

Elasmus (e-las'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός* (also *ἔλασμα*), a metal plate, < *ἐλαίνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, strike, beat out: see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennæ ramose in the male. The species are all of small size, and some are secondary parasites — that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pullatus* is a North American example. *Westwood*, 1833.

Elassoma (el-a-sō'mă), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), < Gr. as if **ἐλάσσωμα*, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, < *ἐλασσοῦν*, make less, < *ἐλάσσων*, less, compar. of *ἐλαχύς*, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elassomidæ*.

elassome (el'a-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elassomidæ*. *D. S. Jordan*.

Elassomidæ (el-a-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elassoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elassoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unarmed opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 5 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the southern United States, and are among the smallest of fishes, rarely exceeding 1½ inches in length. Also *Elassomatidæ*.

elassomoid (e-las'ō-moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elassomidæ*.

★ II. *n.* An elassome.

elastic (ē-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastical*: see first quot.); = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. It. *elastico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. Sw. *elastisk*), < NL. *elasticus* (NGr. *ἐλαστικός*), elastic, < Gr. as if **ἐλαστής*, for *ἐλατής*, equiv. to *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, hurler (see *elater*[2]), < *ἐλαίνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

> By what *elastick* engines did she rear
> The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?
> *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

> For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unseasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastical* power, in the air we live in. By which ἐλατήρ or spring of the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastical* bodies compose. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air (1659).

A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. *Blaserna*, Sound (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively — 3. Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

> A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 169.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

> The herds are *elastic* with health. *Landor.*

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*. — **Elastic belting**, a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin slips of india-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the india-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets. — **Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elaterite*. — **Elastic button.** See *button*. — **Elastic cartilage**, cartilage represented in the pinna, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers. — **Elastic curve.** See *curve*. — **Elastic fabric**, a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirrs* are woven. — **Elastic fibers**, in *anat.*, fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment. — **Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*. — **Elastic fluid**, a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*. — **Elastic glue.** See *glue*. — **Elastic gum**, india-rubber. — **Elastic mineral pitch**, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen. — **Elastic mold**, a mold of glue used for copying casts. — **Elastic tissue**, in *anat.*, connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebræ, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage. — **Elastic type**, a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared gutta-percha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable. — **Elastic webbing**, a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elastical† (ē-las'ti-kal), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-las'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an elastic manner; with elasticity or power of accommodation.

> Comedy . . . *elastically* lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxxv.

elastician (ē-las-tish'an), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

★ **elasticity** (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elasticiteit* = G. *elasticität* = Dan. Sw. *elasticitet*, < NL. **elasticita(t-)s*, elasticity, < *elasticus*, elastic: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The property of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves stress, produced by the application of external force, which for small strains is proportional to the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

> If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impertinently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.
> *Boyle*, Great Effects of Motion.

> On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of *elasticity*.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 382.

> Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Lowe, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870-1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 363.

> He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.
> *Scotsman* (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*[1]. — **Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*. — **Elasticity of bulk**, resistance to change of bulk. — **Elasticity of shape**, resistance to change of shape. — **Fresnel's surface of elasticity**, a surface whose radii vectores are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body. — **Light-elasticity.** See *light*. — **Limit of elasticity**, that stress below which the body will return to original dimensions on release of stress, but beyond which it will not. — **Modulus of elasticity**, the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*. — **Perfect elasticity**, the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elasticness (ē-las'tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ē-las'tin), *n.* [< *elast-ic* + *-in*[2].] A representative of the albuminoids or glutinoids, and the principal organic constituent of elastic tissue: characteristic is its high carbon and low sulphur content.

elatchee (ē-lach'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *elāchī*, *ilāchī*.] Cardamom.

elate (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [< L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, lift up, < *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*[1]), pp. *latus*: see *ablative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*[1], *delate*[2], *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *efferent*.] 1†. To raise; exalt; elevate.

> From whence the Talismanni with *elated* voyces, for they use no bels, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabicke sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

> Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
> To vigorous soils, and climes of far extent;
> Where, by the potent sun *elated* high,
> The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.
> *Thomson*, Autumn.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

> Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

> He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2.

elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [< ME. *elat*, < L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

> And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
> O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
> Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Exalted in feeling; elated.

> This kyng of kynges proud was and *elaat*;
> He wende that god, that sit in magestee,
> Ne myght hym nat bireve of his estaat.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale (ed. Skeat), B. 3857.

> Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outsides.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, I., Expl.

> Who feels his freehold's worth, and looks *elate*,
> A little prop and pillar of the state.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 176.

=**Syn. 2.** Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ē-lā'ted-li), *adv.* With elation.

> Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury, and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

elatedness (ē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elated. *Bailey*, 1731.

elatement (ē-lāt'ment), *n.* [< *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of elating, or the state of being elated; mental elevation; elation.

> A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.
> *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 54.

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elater[1], **elator** (ē-lā′tėr, -tọr), *n.* [< *elate* + *-er*[1], *-or*.] One who or that which elates.

elater[2] (el′ā-tėr), *n.* [NL. *elater*, < Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver, hurler, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] 1†. Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

It may be said that the swelling of the compressed water in the pewter vessel lately mentioned, and the springing up of the water at the hole made by the needle, were not the effects of an internal *elater* of the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air, Exp. xxii.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the four club-shaped filaments of *Equisetaceæ*, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore. They are strongly hygroscopic, and aid in the dispersion of the spores, also keeping a small group together, as they leave the sporangium. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*. (*b*) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of *Hepaticæ* having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion. (*c*) One of the similar free filaments of *Myxomycetes* forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Elateridæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. It comprises over 100 species, of which nearly 50 inhabit North America. They are mostly found in temperate regions, on leaves and flowers, or oftener under bark. They are distinguished from members of related genera by the filiform fourth tarsal joint, oblong-oval scutellum, small regularly convex head, and the sinuate single-toothed dilatation of the hind coxæ. (*b*) One of the *Elateridæ*; a click-beetle. (*c*) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the *Poduridæ*. *A. S. Packard*. See *spring*.

elaterid (e-lat′ę-rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elateridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Elateridæ*; a click-beetle, spring-beetle, or skipjack.

Elateridæ (el-ą-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elater*[2], 3 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine pentamerous beetles, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Elater*. The ventral segments are typically free, the first not being elongated; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the prothorax is loosely jointed to the mesothorax; the prosternum is prolonged behind; the globose front coxæ are within the prosternum; the hind coxæ are contiguous, laminate, and sulcate; the free ventral segments are 5 or rarely 6 in number; the labrum is free and visible; and the antennæ are usually serrate, sometimes filiform, pectinate, or flabellate. The species are very numerous, and are known as *click-beetles*, *snapping-beetles*, *spring-beetles*, and *skipjacks*. Their legs are short, and when they are placed on their backs on a flat surface they right themselves with an audible snapping of their bodies. This is effected by means of the spine of the prosternum, which acts as a spring on the mesosternum, and the force being transmitted to the base of the elytra, and so to the supporting surface, the insects are jerked into the air and manage to fall on their feet. The force is remarkable, as one may experience by trying to hold one of the larger species. (See cut under *click-beetle*.) The fireflies of tropical regions are elaters, as of the genus *Pyrophorus*. (See cut under *antenna*.) The larvæ of many species are known as *wireworms*, and are very injurious to crops. See cut under *wireworm*.

elaterin, elaterine (e-lat′ę-rin), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$) extracted by alcohol from elaterium. When pure it forms colorless hexagonal crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter, acrid taste. It is used in medicine in minute doses as a very powerful hydragogue cathartic.

elaterist (e-lat′ę-rist), *n.* [< *elater*[2] + *-ist*.] One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

Although our authour [Linus] confesses that air has a spring as well as a weight, yet he resolutely denies that spring to be near great enough to perform those things which his adversaries (whom for brevity sake we will venture to call *elaterists*) ascribe to it.
Boyle, Defence against Linus, ii.

elaterite (e-lat′ę-rīt), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-ite*.] An elastic mineral resin of a blackish-brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Also called *elastic bitumen* and *mineral caoutchouc*.

elaterium (el-ą-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving, driving away, neut. ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine, < ἐλατήρ, a driver, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive: see *elater*[2].] 1. A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium Elaterium*, or squirting cucumber, which, if it is gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment, which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of three or more dehiscent cocci, as in *Euphorbia*. *Richard*. [Not used.]

elaterometer (el′ą-tē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*[2], 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] An air-pressure or steam-pressure gage.

elatery† (el′ą-te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving: see *elaterium*.] Acting force or elasticity: as, the *elatery* of the air. *Ray*.

elatin (el′ą-tin), *n.* [< *elat*(*erium*) + *-in*[2].] A substance extracted from elaterium by alcohol: probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyl. See *elaterin*.

Elatinaceæ (e-lat-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elatine* + *-aceæ*.] A family of archichlamydeous herbs with opposite leaves and axillary flowers, including only 2 genera and about 30 species; the waterworts. See *Elatine*.

Elatine (e-lat′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *elatine*, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, < Gr. ἐλατίνη, a species of toadflax, so called from some resemblance to the fir or pine, fem. of ἐλάτινος, of the fir or pine, < ἐλάτη, the silver fir, prob. so called in reference to its straight, high growth, < ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push: see *elastic*, *elater*[2].] A genus of very small annual herbs, typical of the family *Elatinaceæ*, growing in water or mud, and found in temperate or subtropical regions around the globe, known as *waterwort*. About five species occur in the United States.

elation (ē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *elacion*, < L. *elatio*(*n*-), a carrying out, a lifting up, < *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, carry out, lift up: see *elate*.] Elasticity of feeling due to some special cause or occasion; an exultant condition of the mind, as from physical enjoyment, success, or gratification of any kind; mental inflation; exultation.

Elacioun is whan he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Bp. Atterbury*.

What to youth belong,
Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, *elation* strong.
M. Arnold, Austerity of Poetry.

Elatobranchia (el′ą-tō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of mollusks.

elator, *n.* See *elater*[1].

elatrometer (el-ą-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*[2], 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

elayle (el′ā-il), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλαιον, olive-oil, oil, + ὕλη, matter.] Same as *ethylene*.

Elberfeld blue. See *blue*, *n.*

elbow (el′bō), *n.* [= Sc. *elbuck*; < ME. *elbowe*, ★< AS. *elnboga*, and contr. *elboga* (= D. *elleboog* = LG. *ellebage* = OHG. *elinpogā*, *elinpogo*, *ellinbogo*, MHG. *elenboge*, G. *ellenboge*, *elboge* = Icel. *ölnbogi*, and contr. *ölbogi*, now *olbogi*, formerly *alnbogi*, *albogi* = Dan. *albue*; cf. Sw. *armbåge*), elbow, < *eln*, ell, in the orig. sense of 'forearm,' + *boga*, a bow, in the orig. sense of 'a bend': see *ell* and *bow*[2]. Cf. *ulna* and *cubit*.] 1. The bend of the arm; the angle made by bending the arm at the junction of the upper arm with the forearm.

And preide to god for hem bothe ladyes and maidenes in the chirches vpon theire knees and *elbowes*, that god sholde hem spede and defende fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 761.

There leaning deep in broider'd down we sank
Our *elbows*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. In *anat.*, the elbow-joint and associate structures. See *elbow-joint*.—3. Something curved or bent like the human elbow; specifically, a flexure or angle of a wall or road, especially if not acute; a sudden turn or bend in a river or the sea-coast; a jointed or curved piece of pipe for water, smoke, gas, etc., designed to connect two lines running at an angle to each other.—4. In *carp.*, etc., one of the upright sides which flank any paneled work. See *crosset*.—5. The raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, designed to support the arm or elbow.

But *elbows* still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd;
And some ascribe th' invention to a priest,
Burly, and big, and studious of his ease.
Cowper, Task, i. 60.

6. A shoulder-point in cattle. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]—**At one's elbow**, near at hand; convenient; within call.

They know them to have bin the main corrupters *at* the Kings *elbow*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Sir Roger, planting himself *at* our historian's *elbow*, was very attentive to everything he said. *Spectator*, No. 329.

Elbow in the hawse (*naut.*), a turn or half-twist produced in the cables of a ship when moored, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way.—**In at elbows**, in comfortable or decent circumstances.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him *in at elbows*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxviii.

Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's coat; hence, in a dilapidated or impoverished condition; at odds with fortune; unfortunate.—**To crook the elbow.** See *crook*.—**To rub** or **touch elbows**, to associate closely; be intimate.—**To shake the elbow**, to gamble: from the motion of shaking a dice-box.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbows* with the lords. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

Up to the elbows (in anything), very busy; wholly engaged or engrossed.

elbow (el′bō), *v.* [< *elbow*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push or shove with or as if with the elbow; hence, figuratively, to push or thrust by overbearing means; crowd: as, to *elbow* people aside in a crowd; to *elbow* a rival out of the way.

He'll . . . *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden*.

I would gladly abandon, of my own free will, the part I have in her fickle favour, but I will not be *elbowed* out of it by the clown Sussex or this new upstart.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvi.

2. To make or gain by pushing as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
At the pit door stands *elbowing* a way.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Epil.

II. *intrans.* 1. To jut into an angle; project; bend or curve abruptly, as a wall or a stream.—2. To jostle with or as if with the elbow; push one's way; hence, figuratively, to be rudely self-assertive or aggressive.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. *Mannyngham*, Discourses (1681), p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence,
Bloated Empiric, puff'd Pretence.
Grainger, Solitude.

★**elbow-board** (el′bō-bōrd), *n.* The board at the bottom of a window which forms the inner sill.

elbow-chair (el′bō-chār), *n.* Same as *arm-chair*. [Now rare.]

The furniture . . . [consisted] of hangings made of old Genoa yellow damask, with a bed and *elbow chairs* of the same stuff, adorned with fringes of blue silk.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, x. 8.

Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*.
Cowper, Task, i. 87.

elbow-cuff (el′bō-kuf), *n.* An attachment to the short elbow-sleeve of a woman's dress, worn about 1775. The cuff is or appears to be turned back so as to cover the elbow like a cap.

elbowed (el′bōd), *a.* [< *elbow* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied with or shaped like an elbow; specifically, in *entom.*, turning at an angle; kneed; geniculate: as, *elbowed* antennæ; *elbowed* marks. *Westwood*.

Picks, having straight tips converging to the eye, instead of being curved, are said to be *elbowed* or anchored.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 74.

elbow-gauntlet (el′bō-gänt′let), *n.* A gauntlet of which the cuff covers the forearm nearly to the elbow-joint. It is sometimes prolonged on the outer edge of the arm so as to protect the elbow. During the sixteenth century such gauntlets of steel superseded the vambrace, and gloves of leather and quilted silk answering the same purpose were worn far into the seventeenth century.

elbow-grease (el′bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or humorous expression for energetic hand-labor, as in rubbing, scouring, etc.

He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth.
Galt, The Entail, III. 84.

To clean a gun properly requires some knowledge, more good temper, and most *elbow-grease*.
Coues, Field Ornith. (1874), p. 13.

elbow-guard (el′bō-gärd), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-joint (el′bō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, the articulation of the forearm with the upper arm; the joint formed by the articulation of the ulna and radius with the humerus. The head of the radius and the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, respectively, are apposed to the trochlear and capitellar surfaces of the humerus. In so far as the movement of the whole forearm upon the upper arm is concerned, the elbow-joint is the most strict ginglymus or hinge-joint in the body, having no lateral motion; but the head of the radius independently revolves in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, pivoted upon the capitellum of the humerus, in the movements of pronation and supination. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the arm or fore limb of other animals, whatever its construction may be.

elbow-piece (el′bō-pēs), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

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elbow-plate (el′bō-plāt), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.—2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el′bō-rāl), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

elbow-room (el′bō-röm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath *elbow-room*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour then God provides cities of Hebron; Saul shal die to give him *elbow-room*. *Bp. Hall*, Abner and Joab.

elbow-scissors (el′bō-siz′ȯrz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el′bō-shā′kėr), *n.* A dicer; a sharper; a gamester. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el′bō-shēld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cuts under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt.*

elbow-sleeve (el′bō-slēv), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el′bō-tôngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el′buk), *n.* A Scotch form of *elbow*.

elcaja (el-kā′jä), *n.* An African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, of which the fruit is emetic, and the seeds when boiled yield a fat known as *mafurra-tallow*. See *mafurra-tree*.

Elcesaite, Elkesaite (el-sē′-, el-kē′sa-īt), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el′chi, -chē), *n.* [Turk. *ilchi*, < *il*, a (nomad) tribe. *Yule and Burnell.*] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *eltchi*.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Elchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinglake.*

eld (eld), *n.* [= Sc. *eild*, < ME. *eld, elde, eelde*, earlier *ylde*, < AS. *yldu, yldo*, rarely *ældu, æld, eld*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alti, elti* = Icel. *ǫld* = Dan. *ælde* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world*.] 1. Age: said of any period of life.

Fyfe hundredth wyntres I am of *elde*,
Me thynk ther ȝeris as yestirday.
York Plays, p. 43.

Lest mi3te the faylied
In thyne olde *elde*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 8.

That faire child was of foure ȝer *eld*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3498.

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.

Weake *eld* hath left thee nothing wise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

The weak fantasy of indigent *eld*. *Lamb*, Witches.

Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of *Eld* mine earlier years alloy'd.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 98.

Green boyhood presses there,
And waning *eld*, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southey.*

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.

The thridde werldes *elde* cam quanne [when]
Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 706.

4. Time.

This storie olde, . . .
That *elde* which al can frete and bite . . .
Hath nygh devoured out of our memorie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.

Traditions of the saint and sage,
Tales that have the rime of age,
And chronicles of *eld*.
Longfellow, Prelude.

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eldt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *old*.

eldt, *v.* [< ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *yldan, ældian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old*, *a.*, and *old*, *v.* (of which *eld*, *v.*, is a doublet), and *eld*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become old; grow old.

Vertu stille ne sholde nat *elden*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

Time . . . had maad hir *elde*
So inly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 395.

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. *trans.* To make old.

Tyme that *eldith* our auncessours, and *eldeth* kings and emperours. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 391.

elden (el′den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding*.

elder[1] (el′dėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder, eldere, eldre, elther, alder, aldre, ældre, ealdre*, < AS. *yldra, eldra* (= OFries. *alder, elder* = OS. *aldira* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, G. *älter* = Icel. *ellri, eldri* = Dan. *ældre* = Sw. *äldre*), compar. (with umlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *older* is modern, < *old* + *-er*[2]: see *old*. Cf. *elder*[1], *n.*] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

Sadoyne hir brother that was *elther* than she.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. Gen. xxv. 23.

His *elder* son was in the field. Luke xv. 25.

After fifteen Months Imprisonment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years *elder* than he went out. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an *elder* officer or magistrate.

You wrong me, Brutus,
I said an *elder* soldier, not a better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Dryden] may very well have preferred Romanism because of its *elder* claim to authority in all matters of doctrine. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

In *elder* times, when merriment was.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

In the *elder* days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care.
Longfellow, The Builders.

The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of *elder* times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
Everett, Orations, II. 80.

The North Devon coast . . . has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of *elder* days.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother*.—**Elder Edda.** See *Edda*.—**Elder hand.** See *hand*.

elder[1] (el′dėr), *n.* [< (1) ME. pl. *eldren, ældren, ælderen, aldren, ealdren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene, elderne*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre, eldere*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *elderes, eldres, elders*, rarely *olders*, (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere, ældere, ælder, alder*, (*c*) a chief; the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yldran, eldran, ældran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yldra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldera, ieldera, alder, elder* = OS. *aldiro, aldro*, pl. *aldron, eldiron* = G. *eltern*, pl., parents, *voreltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl., parents), pl. of *yldra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder*[1], *a.*; (2) AS. *ealdor, aldor*, pl. *ealdras, aldras*, (*a*) an elder, parent, (*b*) ancestor, also and more commonly (*c*) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others; an elderly person.

To fructifie also this is honest,
That yonger men obeye unto thaire *eldron*
In gouvernynge, as goode and buxom children.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

He led a blooming bride,
And stood a wither'd *elder* at her side.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
Thine *elders* and thy betters.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

By it [faith] the *elders* obtained a good report.
Heb. xi. 2.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

Gather unto me all the *elders* of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears.
Deut. xxxi. 28.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the *elders* of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with of *elder*.
Ewald, Antiq. of Israel (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6–8; Acts xv. 25, 26, xx. 28; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

Elder is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms prester and prestre, into priest. *Smith*, N. T. Hist., p. 447, note.

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (*a*) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called *elders*, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (*b*) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the *teaching elder*, as distinguished from the *ruling elders*, commonly called simply *elders*, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The board of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a *ruling elder*, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their *elder*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 81.

I judg it not lawfull for you, being a *ruling Elder*, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhorte and labore in ye word and doctrine, to which ye sacrements are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawfull.
Robinson, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 167.

(*c*) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is used of any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the *presiding elder* (now *district superintendent*) is appointed by and serves under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. *Traveling elders* are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (*d*) In the Mormon Church the *elder* is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons; to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii. (*e*) Among the Shakers, four *elders*, two males and two females (the latter also called *elderesses*), have charge of each of the aggregated families.

elder[2] (el′dėr), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder, eldre, eldyr* (with excrescent *d*), *eller*, also *ellerne, ellarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller, eldern, ellern, ellentree*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellaern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn, alhorn, alherne*, etc., LG. *elloorn*, elder, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder, hiller, hillor, hillerne, helderne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder(-boom)* (now *vlier, vlier-boom*) = Norw. *hyll, hylle-tre* = Sw. *hyll, hylle-trä* = Dan. *hyld, hylde-træ*, elder, elder-tree. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar, holuntar*, MHG. *holander, holder*, G. *holunder, hohlunder, holder*, dial. *holler*. It is doubtful whether these three forms are ult. identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e. g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*[1]; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, LG. *ellern*, G. *eller*, alder. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol-*, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *hohl*, = AS. *hol*, hollow, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-tar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *mazzol-tra*, MHG. *mazolter*, G. *massholder* = AS. *mapul-dur, -dor, -dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*: cf. the Scand. forms with *-tre, -trä, -træ*. Some

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compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. Canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. pubens*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. Ebulus*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree balls for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, netting-pins, and shoemakers' pegs.

Laurel for a garland, or *elder* for a disgrace.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, Epil.

Box-elder, *Acer Negundo*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade.—**Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, *Pilea grandifolia*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves.—**Marsh-elder**, of the United States, *Iva frutescens*.—**Poison elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus Vernix*.—**Red, rose**, or **white elder**, of Europe, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called *water-elder*.—**Wild elder**. (*a*) In England, the goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. Also called *bishop's-elder*. (*b*) In the United States, *Aralia hispida*.

elderberry (el'dėr-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *elderberries* (-iz). [< *elder*[2] + *berry*[1].] The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

That *elderberries* are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

elderess (el'dėr-es), *n.* A female elder.

elderfather†, *n.* See *eldfather*.

elder-gun (el'dėr-gun), *n.* A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perilous shot out of an *elder gun*, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder-gun*, I have no augury.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

elderly (el'dėr-li), *a.* [< *elder*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age: as, *elderly* people.

I knew them all as babies, and now they're *elderly* men.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

=**Syn.** *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

eldern[1]† (el'dėrn), *a.* [Also *eldren*; < *elder*[1] + *-n*.] Elder; elderly; aged.

Then out it speaks an *eldren* knight. . . .
"O haud your tongue, ye *eldren* man,
And bring me not to shame."
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 260).

eldern[2]† (el'dėrn), *a.* [< *elder*[2] + *-n*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *ellern*, etc., elder.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

Hee would discharge us as boyes do *elderne* gunnes—one pellet to strike out another.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 4.

Nettles are put in pottage, and sallats are made of *eldern*-buds.
Fuller, Holy State, I. v. 2.

eldership (el'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *elder*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. Seniority; the state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. ix. § 1.

Though Truth and Falsehood are as twins ally'd,
There's *eldership* on Truth's delightful side.
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire Versified.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—3. A body or an order of elders.

No repeated crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and *Eldershipps*, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 17.

elder-tree (el'dėr-trē), *n.* See *elder*[2].

elder-wine (el'dėr-wīn), *n.* A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el'dest), *a. superl.* [< ME. *eldest*, *eldeste*, *ealdeste*, *aldest*, < AS. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old. The form *oldest* is mod., < *old* + *-est*; cf. *elder*[1], *a.*] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Then he [the king of Moab] took his *eldest* son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall. 2 Ki. iii. 27.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal *eldest* curse upon 't,
A brother's murther! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Eldest hand. See *hand*.

eldfather†, *n.* [< ME. *eldfader*, *eldefader*, *aldfader*, < AS. *ealdfæder*, *aldfæder* (= OFries. *aldafeder*, *aldfader*), grandfather, < *eald*, old, + *fæder*, father: see *old* (and *eld*) and *father*. Cf. *eldmother*.] 1. A grandfather.

The wyt of hire fadir or of hire *eldefadir*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, *n.* See *elding*.

elding (el'ding), *n.* [E. dial. Also *eilding*, *eldin*, *elden* (and *eel-thing*), < ME. **elding*, *eyldyng*, < Icel. *elding* (= Dan. *ilding*), fuel, < *eldr* = Dan. *ild*, fire: see *anneal*[1].] 1†. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 136.

Ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pitt ower the winter. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwell.*

eldmother†, *n.* [< ME. *eldmoder*, < AS. *ealdmōdor* (= OFries. *aldemōder*, *aldmōder*), grandmother, < *eald*, old, + *mōdor*, mother: see *old* (and *eld*) and *mother*. Cf. *eldfather*.] 1. A grandmother.

Eldmoder to ane hunder thar saw I Hecuba.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 55.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwell.*

Item. I gyve vnto my *eldmoder* his [the father-in-law's] wyffe, my wyffes froke and a read petticote.
Will of 1571 (cited in Prompt. Parv., ed. Way, p. 138).

El Dorado (el dō-rä'dō). [Sp., lit. the gilded (man): *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild: see *dorado* and *deaurate*. It is said to have referred originally to a reputed ceremony performed upon a lake near Bogotá by a cacique ("El Dorado") covered by adhesive turpentine and sprinkled with gold-powder. The land of El Dorado is supposed to have become the city or land El Dorado.] A country (or city) rich in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world. Orellana averred that he had found it in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540–41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth.

Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation of the great and golden citie of Manoa (which the Spaniards call *El Dorado*).
Raleigh, Title. *N. E. D.*

eldrich, eldritch (el'drich), *a.* [Sc., also formerly spelled *elriche*, *elrische*, *elraige*, *elrick*, *alrisch*, *allerish*, *alry*, *elphrish*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

She heard strange *elritch* sounds
Upon that wind which went.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 123).

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeal and gestures.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Elean (ē'lē-an), *a.* Same as *Eliac*.

Eleatic (el-ē-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Eleaticus*, also *Eleates*, pertaining to *Elea*, Gr. Ἐλέα, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*, orig. called (by its Greek founders) Ὑέλη, i. e. (prob.), **Fέλη*, < ἕλος, orig. **Fέλος*, a marsh, low ground by rivers.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Elea (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Elea.—2. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ē-at'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Eleatic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el''ē-kam-pān'), *n.* [Formerly *elicampane*, *alecampane*, *alycompaine*, *heliecampanie* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *heleniun* = Gr. ἑλένιον (> AS. *elene*); < OF. *enule-campane*, < ML. *inula campana*, elecampane: L. *inula*, elecampane, perhaps an accom. of *helenium*, < Gr. ἑλένιον, a plant supposed to be elecampane; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campaneus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.]


Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.

Seed-pearl were good now, boiled with syrup of apples,
Tincture of gold, and coral, citron-pills,
Your *elicampane* root, myrobalanes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *alycompaine*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxv.

elect (ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. Pg. *elegir* = F. *élire*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. ἐκλέγειν, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *eclectic*), < *e*, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] 1. To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 6.

The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy *elected* by the Lord.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself *elected* from his infancy by the promises of God. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 6.

If Orcagna's work was *elected* to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 322.

Hence—2. To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method: as, to *elect* a representative or a senator; to *elect* a president or mayor.

After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night *elected* one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

Of his Deghter by dene, that were dere holdyn,
One Creusa was cald kyndly by nome,
That Eneas afterward *Elit* to wed,
That spokyn is of specially in our spede after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1491.

They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed.
Boyle, Essay on Scripture.

Yourself *elected* law should take its course,
Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 149.

=**Syn.** *Select*, *Prefer*, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *eleito* = It. *eletto*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, *v. t.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth. 2 John 1.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 184.

Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor *elect*.—3. Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

Emerson . . . stood hale and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 478.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. Isa. xlii. 1.

These reverend fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

The executive, the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds. Mat. xxiv. 31.

'Tis true we all hold there is a number of *elect*, and many to be saved. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 56.

As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 6.

elect. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

electant† (ē-lek'tant), *n.* [< L. *electan(t-)s*, ppr. of *electare*, rare freq. of *eligere*, elect: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 26.

electary† (ē-lek'tā-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electicism (ē-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper form of *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

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election (ē-lek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *election, electioun,* < OF. *election,* F. *élection* = Pr. *electio* = Sp. *elección* = Pg. *eleição* = It. *elezione,* < L. *electio(n-),* a choosing, < *eligere,* pp. *electus,* pick out, choose, elect: see *elect.*] **1.** A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own *election* led to ill.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

For what is Man without a mooving mind,
Which hath a judging wit and chusing will?
Now if God's power should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease and stand all still.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

I had thought you
Had had more judgment to have made *election*
Of your companions.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The freedom of *election* — a freedom which is indispensable to all moral value, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying. *De Quincey,* Essenes, i.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates,* or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees.* Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*1.) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

And alweys thei maken here Queen by *Eleccioun,* that is most worthy in Armes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 155.

The *election* of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the *election* of a king of Poland was.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special *election;* American *elections* are generally held in autumn.

Election, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.
Prof. F. P. Brewer, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., [XVII., App., p. vii.

Hence — **4.** By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an *election* on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.] — **5†.** Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good.
Bacon.

6. In *theol.*: (*a*) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

Knowing, brethren beloved, your *election* of God.
1 Thes. i. 4.

This *election* was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.
Canons of the Synod of Dort, ix.

I believe *election* means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this *election* to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto. *John Wesley,* Works, VI. 28.

(*b*†) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the *election* hath obtained it. Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.,* a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root, n.*

The assendent sothly, as well in alle nativitez as in questiouns & *elecciouns* of tymes, is a thing which that thise astrologiens gretly observen. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

Elections hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.
Bacon, De Augmentis (tr. by Spedding), ii. 4.

8. In *math.,* a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of *n* things is $2^n - 1$. Thus, the elections of three things, A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC. — **Age of election.** See *age,* 3. — **Disseisin by election.** See *disseizin.* — **Elections (Hours of Poll) Act,** an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in certain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. In 1885 (48 Vict., c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections. — **Point or place of election,** in *surg.,* the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied. — **Primary election.** See *primary.* — **Strong or weak election,** in *astrol.,* a great or small preference for one time rather than another. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Choice, Preference,* etc. See *option.*

election-auditor (ē-lek′shọn-â′di-tọr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ē-lek-shọ-nēr′), *v. i.* [< *election* + *-eer.*] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election: as, to *electioneer* for a candidate, or for a ticket; he *electioneered* with great effect.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer.* *Miss Edgeworth,* Rosanna, iii.

The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly *electioneer* for that office.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 425.

electioneerer (ē-lek-shọ-nēr′ėr), *n.* One who electioneers.

Many loud-tongued *electioneerers,* who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand. *Miss Edgeworth,* Vivian, ii.

electioneering (ē-lek-shọ-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election: as, *electioneering* practices.

elective (ē-lek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électif* = Pr. *electiu* = Sp. Pg. *electivo* = It. *elettivo,* < L. as if **electivus,* < *electus,* pp. of *eligere,* pick out, choose: see *elect.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election: as, an *elective* monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is *elective:* opposed to *hereditary,* or to tenure by appointment.

The *elective* mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lvii.

It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or *elective.* *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 362.

By its [the House of Lords'] side arose the House of Commons, the *elective* house of the knights, citizens, and burgesses. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 369.

An *elective* magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, nill ye.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote: as, the *elective* principle in government; the *elective* franchise.

The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the *elective* power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 382.

The *elective* right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *N. Grew,* Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Selecting for combination: as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds. — **Elective affinity.** See *chemical affinity,* under *chemical.* — **Elective franchise, monarchy,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the student is allowed to select that which he prefers.

Post-graduate *electives* are allowed to a limited extent.
Jour. Pedagogy, I., No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ē-lek′tiv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and *electively,* she lays her eggs. *Paley,* Nat. Theol., xviii.

electivity (ē-lek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *elective* + *-ity.*] The quality of being elective. *F. W. H. Myers.*

elector (ē-lek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *électeur* = Sp. *elector* = Pg. *eleitor* = It. *elettore,* < L. *elector,* a chooser, < *eligere,* pp. *electus,* pick out, choose: see *elect.*] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an *elector.*
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 118.

Specifically — (*a*) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Hanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the *elector's* palace in the town was finely furnished. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

(*b*) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See below.

The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by *electors,* appointed in such manner as the several States may direct. *Calhoun,* Works, I. 176.

The *electors* have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector. — **The Great Elector,** the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ē-lek′tọ-ral), *a.* [= F. *électoral* = Sp. *electoral* = Pg. *eleitoral* = It. *elettorale;* < *elector* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes of the empire. *Burke,* Economical Reform.

The restriction of the *electoral* franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors,* under *elector.*

In case the *electoral college* fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes. *Calhoun,* Works, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in *U. S. hist.,* an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks. — **Electoral crown,** the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides. — **Electoral mantle,** a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality† (ē-lek-tọ-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *electoral* + *-ity.*] An electorate.

Understanding as well this declaration to be for the *electoralities,* principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 534.

electorate (ē-lek′tọr-āt), *n.* [= F. *électorat* = Sp. *electorado* = Pg. *eleitorado* = It. *elettorato;* as *elector* + *-ate*3.] **1.** The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

Our Liberal *electorate* has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.
M. Arnold, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.

In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the *electorate,* there was no direct representation of the unions. *The Century,* XXVIII. 129.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire. — **3.** The territory of an elector in Germany.

He . . . can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire.
Addison, Freeholder.

electoress, electress (ē-lek′tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *électrice* = It. *elettrice;* as *elector* + *-ess.*] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the *electoress* of Brunswick; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia. *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.

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electorial (ē-lek-tō-ri-al), *a.* [< *elector* + *-ial.*] Same as *electoral.* [Rare.]

I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.
Burke, Rev. in France.

electorship (ē-lek′tor-ship), *n.* [< *elector* + *-ship.*] The office of an elector.

And if the Bavarian hath male-issue of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ē-lek′trạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. proper name: see *electrum.*] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1829. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Loew*, 1845. (*d*) A genus of mollusks.

electret, *n.* A middle English form of *electrum.*

electrepeter (ē-lek-trep′e-tėr), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for **electrotrope*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, *n.* See *electoress.*

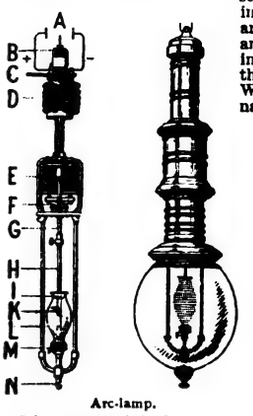
electric (ē-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électrique* * = Sp. *eléctrico* = Pg. *electrico* = It. *elettrico* (cf. D. G. *elektrisch* = Dan. Sw. *elektrisk*), < NL. *electricus*, < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity): see *electrum.* First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam *electricam* nobis placet appellare" (De Magnete (1600), ii. 2, p. 47).] **I.** *a.* [Also *electrical.*] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric* body, such as amber or glass. *Boyle*, Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies (1667).—2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric* power; an *electric* discharge.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric* shock; an *electric* light.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric* machine; *electric* wires; the *electric* eel or fish.

Certain fishes belonging to the genera Torpedo (among the Elasmobranchii), Gymnotus, Malapterurus, and Mormyrus (among the Teleostei), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric* lobe of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastrica.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 54.

5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric* bell; an *electric* railway.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others; magnetic.

Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Slant startled eyes.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual.*—**Electric action,** in *organ-building*, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm,** any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit, which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm, thermostat,* and *fire-alarm.*—**Electric annunciator,** an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm-bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus,** the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere, electric aura.** See *aura*[1].—**Electric bridge, call-bell, clock, current, displacement, eel, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon,** etc. See the nouns.—**Electric field,** any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force,** the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp,** the contrivance in which the electric light is produced.—**Electric light,** light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a current of electricity, generated by a dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light.* In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a resisting conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The arc-light (see *voltaic arc*, under *arc*[1]) is produced when a current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally needed. Commonly an electromagnet is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; current or voltage changes thereby, and the electromagnet, actuated by the current (series-lamp) or the voltage (shunt-lamp) or both, operates, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablochkoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow-lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. The substance most commonly used is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (by squirting from a cellulose solution) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas-burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination; it is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc-light. Besides carbon, some other substances have been used to a limited extent, as osmium. A considerable use has been made of the Nernst lamp, which uses a short rod of refractory oxids as glower, and does not employ a vacuum, but requires as part of the lamp an electric heater, since the glower becomes conducting only when hot.—**Electric log,** a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the tow-line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the tow-line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log.*—**Electric machine,** a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing statical electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or cylinder of glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by combs to a large brass cylinder called the *prime conductor;* the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor, but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armatures. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one edge of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature,* and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By influence this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an influence-machine are much more powerful than those of the plate-machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for statical experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction.*) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. This current may either be used as such, or, by means of a commutator, may be directed so as to pass through the external circuit always in the same direction. Dynamo-electric machines are thereby divided into *direct-current* and *alternating-current machines.* They are called *generators* when changing mechanical into electric power, *motors* when changing electric into mechanical power, and *converters* when changing electric into another form of electric power, as alternating into direct. By the character of the electric power they are divided into *constant-potential* and *constant-current* machines; by the excitation of their magnetic fields into *shunt-, series-, compound* and *separately excited* machines; by their construction into *bipolar* and *multipolar, revolving-armature* and *revolving-field* machines; by their method of driving into *direct-connected* and *belted* machines. Direct-current machines usually consist of an even number of electromagnets, circularly arranged around an armature, which revolves between their poles and carries a commutator, from which by the brushes, usually of carbon, a direct current is taken off, in a generator, sent in, in a

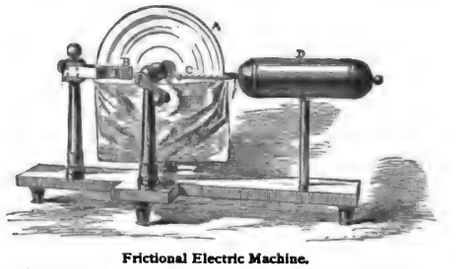


Arc-lamp.

B, hanger; *C*, switch; *D*, resistance coil; *E*, magnets; *F*, clutch; *G*, carbon rod; *H*, upper carbon; *I*, gas-check plug; *K*, inclosing bulb; *L*, lower carbon; *M*, lower carbon holder; *N*, hook for tail-piece.

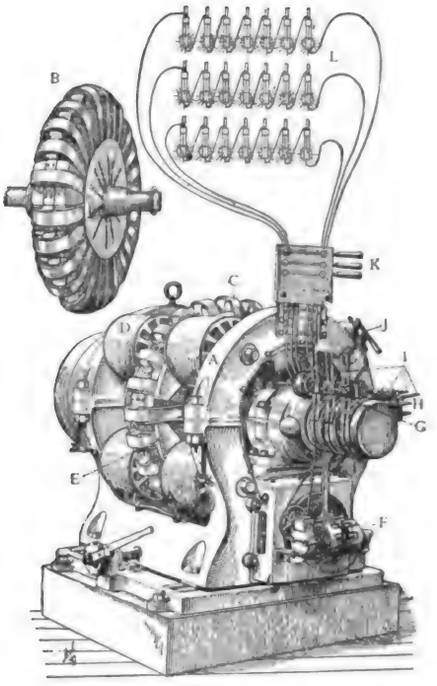


Incandescent Lamp.



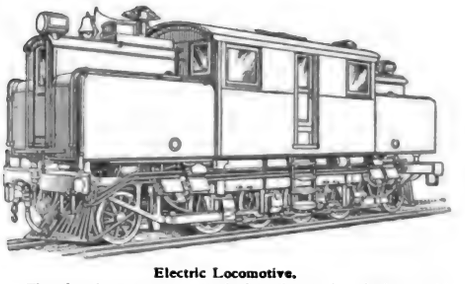
Frictional Electric Machine.

A, glass plate; *B*, rubber, holding amalgam; *C*, collecting points; *D*, prime conductor.



Brush Multi-circuit Dynamo.

A, field frame; *B*, armature; *C*, armature coils; *D*, magnet-coils or field spools; *E*, pole piece; *F*, automatic regulator for shifting brushes, thereby maintaining a constant current in the lamp circuit regardless of the number of lamps in operation; *G*, commutator; *H*, brush-holder; *I*, brushes; *J*, main circuit switch; *K*, circuit switches; *L*, series lamps on multiple circuit.



Electric Locomotive.

The electric motors are attached to the steel underframe with the armatures mounted on the axles of the driving-wheels.

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motor. Alternators usually consist of a revolving system of electromagnets or field-poles, which point outward star-shaped, and revolve inside of a stationary armature. Induction-machines consist of an armature, the circuits of which are closed upon themselves, and a field, usually without definite poles, which is excited by the alternating current. Constant-current machines are used only for arc lighting. For long-distance power transmission only alternators are used; for lighting, alternating- as well as direct-current machines. The illustration shows a constant-current or arc machine. Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo.—**Electric meter**, an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power.—**Electric motor.** See *electric machine.*—**Electric organ.** See *organ.*—**Electric pendulum**, a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—**Electric piano.** See *piano.*—**Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor-car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit.—**Electric storm**, a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to contemporaneous disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to thunder-storms or displays of atmospheric electricity.—**Electric-telegraph cable.** See *cable.*—**Electric tension**, difference of electric potential: often used as equivalent to *electromotive force.* (See also *battery, cell, circuit, condenser, electricity, fluid, potential, telegram, telephone, tension, spark, unit.*)

II. *n.* A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity.*—**To excite an electric.** See *excite.*

electrical (ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* [< *electric* + *-al.*] Same as *electric.*

We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon *electrical* phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. *Science*, IV. 164.

Electrical burglar-alarm, endosmosis, etc. See the nouns.—**Electrical diapason**, an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or -reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity.—**Electrical engineering**, the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power, in the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraph- and cable-lines, of electric railway-signals, and other forms of electric signaling.—**Electrical mortar**, a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air-particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol*, under *pistol.*

electrically (ē-lek'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricalness (ē-lek'tri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek-trish'an), *n.* [= F. *électricien;* as *electric* + *-ian.*] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.—2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [= D. *elektriciteit* = G. *elektricität* = Dan. Sw. *elektricitet* = F. *électricité* = Sp. *electricidad* = Pg. *electricidade* = It. *elettricità*, < NL. *electricita(t-)s*, < *electricus*, electric: see *electric.*] In *physics*, a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. Electricity was formerly considered as having the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative), as assumed by Symmer. These theories were subsequently displaced by the work of Faraday, Maxwell, Hertz, and others who held that electric and magnetic phenomena are due to deformations or perturbations in the luminiferous ether. More recently there has been a tendency to return to the idea, in a modified form, of a special medium of corpuscular structure the ultimate particles of which are termed 'electrons,' whose presence in and movements through the ether give rise to electric and magnetic forces. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electrum) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *statical* or *frictional electricity*, including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly statical, and *current electricity* (also called *voltaic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnetic machines, the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The form of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *vitreous* or *positive electricity*, while that of the silk rubber is called *resinous* or *negative electricity.* When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing-wax, that of the wax is *negative*, and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive.* This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as electrostatic induction or influence, pressure between two bodies, or sudden fracture (sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing-wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature: for example, a crystal of tourmalin, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other; if cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity.*) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *electrophorus.* The principal subjects considered under the head of statical electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *density*); the effect of induction or the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction, conductor, dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser*, and *Leyden jar*, under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer); and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush-discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small; it has the power of overcoming great resistances and producing violent mechanical effects, as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the dynamo-electric machine, and also the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell.*) In the dynamo-electric machine, electric potential and thereby current is obtained by revolving a system of conductors, or wire coils, relatively to a magnetic field (that is, poles of electromagnets) so as to cut the lines of magnetic force (see *dynamo-electric machine* in the supplement). A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called *thermo-electricity*, and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electrical couple;* it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only here the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity.*) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the production of mechanical motion in the stationary electric motor and the electric railway, the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter*, which see), of electromotive force (as with a volt-meter), and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm-meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the dynamo-machine does not differ from that of the electrostatic machine except quantitatively, in that the electric power furnished by even a small dynamo-electric machine is very many times larger than that produced by the friction machine.

Animal electricity. See *animal.*—**Contact theory of electricity**, a theory that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact.—**Diffusion of electricity.** See *diffusion.*—**Distribution of electricity.** See *distribution.*—**Electrostatic units of electricity.** See *electrostatic.*—**Excitation of electricity.** See *excitation.*—**Free** and **bound electricity.** By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electricute (ē-lek'tri-kūt), *v. t.* [Contracted from *electri-* + *execute.*] To put to death judicially by means of electricity. Also *electrocute.* [Recent and colloq.]

electrication (ē-lek-tri-kū'shon), *n.* The act of electricuting. [Recent and colloq.]

electriferous (ē-lek-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *electrifer*, producing amber (bearing electricity) (< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous.*] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous.*

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *electrify* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

electrification (ē-lek'tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *electrify* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (−), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential.*

electrifier (ē-lek'tri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified*, ppr. *electrifying.* [< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric: as, to *electrify* a jar.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to: as, to *electrify* a limb.—3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill: as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

He [Milton] *electrifies* the mind. *Macaulay*, Milton.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I.

electrine[1] (ē-lek'trin), *a.* [< LL. *electrinus*, < Gr. *ἠλέκτρινος*, made of amber or electrum, < *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum: see *electrum.*] 1. Belonging to or made of amber.—2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine[2] (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [< *electrum* (*electric*) + *-ine*[2].] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine*, and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.

Ashburner, in Reichenbach's Dynamics, Pref., p. xiv.

electrization (ē-lek-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *électrisation* = Sp. *electrización* = Pg. *electrização;* as *electrize* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation.*

It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations*, a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 153.

electrize (ē-lek'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized*, ppr. *electrizing.* [= D. *elektriseren* = G. *elektrisiren* = Dan. *elektrisere* = Sw. *elektrisera* = F. *électriser* = Sp. Pg. *electrizar* = It. *elettrizzare*, < NL. **electrizare*, electrify, < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise.*

electrizer (ē-lek'trī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser.*

electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype.*] An electrotype.

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros.*

Amer. Publishers' Circular.

electro-. [NL., etc., *electro-*, formally repr. Gr. *ἠλεκτρο-*, combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electrico-*, combining form of *electricus*, E. *electric:* see *electric.*] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric*, often representing also *electricity.* [In the following compounds containing *electro-*, where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no parallel forms are cited, no etymology is given.]

electroballistic (ē-lek'trō-ba-lis'tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight: an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Nauvez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distances between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

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electrobath (ē-lek′trō-bȧth), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ē-lek′trō-bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ē-lek′trō-bī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* One versed in electrobiology.

electrobiology (ē-lek′trō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* 1. Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.—2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ē-lek′trō-bī-os′kō-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 49.

electrobronze (ē-lek′trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electrobath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ē-lek′trō-kap-i-lar′i-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ē-lek-trō-kap′i-lā-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical: designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity.

For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer known as Lippmann's electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocautery (ē-lek-trō-kâ′tėr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ē-lek-trō-kem′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its *electrochemical* equivalent.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 247.

Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ē-lek-trō-kem′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

electrochemist (ē-lek-trō-kem′ist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice which belong to both professions. In fact, the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electro-chemist*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXIX. 81.

electrochemistry (ē-lek-trō-kem′is-tri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the production of electricity by chemical changes, of the production of chemical changes through the agency of electricity, and of the electrical properties of chemical substances.

electrochronograph (ē-lek-trō-kron′ō-graf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means: much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ē-lek′trō-kron-ō-graf′-ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ē-lek-trō-kop′ėr), *v. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously *electro-coppered*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

electrocute, electrocution. See *electricute, electricution*.

electrode (ē-lek′trōd), *n.* [= F. *électrode;* as *electric* + Gr. ὁδός, way.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis: applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ē-lek′trō-dē-poz′it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ē-lek′trō-dē-poz′it), *v. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

In the same year also M. de Ruolz *electro-deposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ē-lek′trō-dep-ō-zish′ọn), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

Employed *electro-deposition* for producing the copper plates. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ē-lek′trō-dē-poz′i-tọr), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

In 1840, M. de Ruolz, a French *electro-depositor*, . . . had taken out a patent in France for electro-gilding.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 20.

electrodiapason (ē-lek′trō-dī-a-pā′zọn), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

A universal support or *electro-diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp., p. 48.

electrodynamic, electrodynamical (ē-lek′-trō-dī-nam′ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrodynamics.—**Directrix of electrodynamic action.** See *directrix*.

electrodynamics (ē-lek′trō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ē-lek-trō-dī′na-mizm), *n.* See the extract.

The trance caused by regarding fixedly a gleaming point produces in the brain, in his [Dr. Philips's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*. *Science*, IX. 542.

electrodynamometer (ē-lek′trō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *electrodynamic* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamic action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 297.

electrodynamometrical (ē-lek′trō-dī′na-mō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the electrodynamometer.

Electro-dynamometrical measurements.
Electrical Rev., XXII. 159.

electro-engraving (ē-lek′trō-en-grā′ving), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electrobath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ē-lek′trō-ėr-gom′e-tėr), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ē-lek-trō-jen′e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ē-lek′trō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electrogild (ē-lek′trō-gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrogilded, electrogilt*, ppr. *electrogilding*. To gild, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electrogilder (ē-lek-trō-gil′dėr), *n.* One who practises electrogilding.

★**electrograph** (ē-lek′trō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity: see *electric, electro-*), + γράφειν, write.] 1. A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.—2. An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall-papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond-points traversing upon it, and controlled by circuit-breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid-bath.

★**electrography** (ē-lek-trog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] 1. Galvanography. Specifically—2. The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ē-lek′trō-ki-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ē-lek′trō-ki-net′iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolier (ē-lek-trō-lēr′), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chandelier*.] A bracket, pendant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotrity (ē-lek′trō-li-thot′ri-ti), *n.* Lithotrity, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ē-lek-trō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *electrology* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek-trol′ō-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrology (ē-lek-trol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *électrologie;* < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysability, electrolysable, etc. See *electrolyzability*, etc.

★**electrolysis** (ē-lek-trol′i-sis), *n.* [= F. *électrolyse*, < NL. **electrolysis*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + λύσις, solution, resolution, < λύειν, loose, solve, resolve. Cf. *analysis*.] The decomposition of a chemical compound into its constituent parts by an electric current.

Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is set free at the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation;* while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis: thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid and oxygen at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often chemical changes take place between the ions and the electrodes or the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*.

The laws which govern *electrolysis* were discovered by Faraday, and are hence known as Faraday's laws.
W. Watson, Text-book of Physics, p. 797.

electrolyte (ē-lek′trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + λυτός, verbal n. of λύειν, solve, dissolve. Cf. *electrolysis*.] A compound which is an electric conductor, or becomes a conductor when in solution, and undergoes chemical decomposition while the current flows.

No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte:* for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 282.

★**electrolytic, electrolytical** (ē-lek-trō-lit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *électrolytique;* as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis or of an electrolyte.—**Electrolytic cell.** See *cell*.—**Electrolytic dissociation**, the process or state of dissociation into electrically charged particles called *ions*. Thus, sodium chlorid when dissolved in water undergoes *electrolytic dissociation* into positively charged sodium atoms and negatively charged chlorin atoms. Also called *ionization*.

electrolytically (ē-lek-trō-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

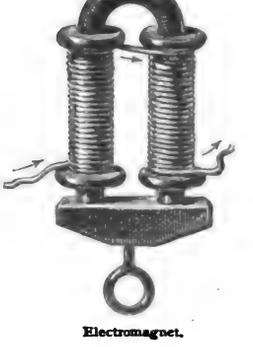
The fibre is carbonized in moulds of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott*, Dynam. Elect., p. 283.

electrolyzability (ē-lek-trō-lī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysability*.

electrolyzable (ē-lek′trō-lī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *électrolysable;* as *electrolyze* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysable*.

electrolyzation (ē-lek′trō-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *électrolysation;* as *electrolyze* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolysation*.

electrolyze (ē-lek′trō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed*, ppr. *electrolyzing*. [< *electrolysis*.] To produce a chemical change, usually a decomposition, by the passage of an electric current.


Electromagnet.

electromagnet (ē-lek-trō-mag′net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar

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of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric callbells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ē-lek′trō-mag-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetics, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism.* Also *galvanomagnetic.*—**Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric.*—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light.*—**Electromagnetic units**, units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (ampere), electromotive force (volt), resistance (ohm), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ē-lek′trō-mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

A single wire bent twice at right-angles is made to rotate *electro-magnetically* between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 74.

electromagnetics (ē-lek′trō-mag-net′iks), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ē-lek-trō-mag′net-izm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in directing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Oersted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction;* these latter phenomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

electromagnetist (ē-lek-trō-mag′net-ist), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek′trō-ma-säzh′), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ē-lek-trō-med′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

★**electrometallurgy** (ē-lek-trō-met′al-ėr-ji), *n.* The application of electricity to the art of producing and utilizing the metals. The most important applications are: The separation of metals for their ores, which cannot, or not as well, be separated otherwise, as aluminium, magnesium, sodium, silicon; or of metallic alloys, as ferrotitan, ferrowolfram, etc.; the refining of metals, as copper, etc.; the application of the metals in the arts, in electroplating, that is, covering metals with copper, silver, gold, nickel, iron, etc., and electrotyping, that is, making copies of cuts, engravings, etc., usually in copper. The electric current is used either by its direct chemical action, in electrolysis (see *electrolysis*), or by its heating action, in the electric furnace. In electrolysis a direct current is required and applied either to a solution of the metal to be used, in copper refining, electrotyping, and electroplating, or to a fused compound, as in aluminium reduction. The electrothermal action of the electric current is used mainly when temperatures are needed higher than can be produced by combustion, as in the reduction, by carbon, of very refractory metals, as titanium, wolfram, and their alloys.

★**electrometer** (ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential.* There are many forms. The *absolute electrometer* (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire; above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified—that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell—the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary.*

electrometric, electrometrical (ē-lek-trō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *electrometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity: as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek-trom′e-tri), *n.* [As *electrometer* + *-y.*] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of statical electricity.

electromotion (ē-lek-trō-mō′shọn), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

★**electromotive** (ē-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion.—**Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water-pipe does to the difference of water-level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts.—**Electromotive series**, the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon—that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true; for example, in potassium sulphid, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series.*

electromotograph (ē-lek-trō-mō′tọ-graf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ē-lek-trō-mō′tọr), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor;* < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *motor.*

electromuscular (ē-lek-trō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

★**electron** (ē-lek′tron), *n.* Same as *electrum.*

electronegative (ē-lek-trō-neg′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series*, under *electromotive.*

II. *n.* A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery, as oxygen and chlorin. See *electrolysis.*

electronegatively (ē-lek-trō-neg′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

Such materials as are related *electro-negatively* to iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 324.

electro-optic (ē-lek-trō-op′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics: as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ē-lek-trō-op′tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are: the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photophone*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ē-lek-trō-path′ik), *a.* [< *electropathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science*, XI., No. 274, adv. p. iii.

electropathy (ē-lek-trop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + πάθεια, < πάθος, suffering. Cf. *homœopathy.*] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ē-lek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φωνή, voice, sound.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signs with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays, that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones, and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyc.*

electrophori, *n.* Plural of *electrophorus*, 1.

electrophorid (ē-lek-trof′ọ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridæ.*

Electrophoridæ (ē-lek-trō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Electrophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Plectospondyli.* There are no scales nor dorsal fin; the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidæ.*

electrophoroid (ē-lek-trof′ọ-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Electrophoridæ.*

electrophorous (ē-lek-trof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *electrophorus:* see *electrophorus.*] Same as *electriferous.*

electrophorus (ē-lek-trof′ọ-rus), *n.* [= F. *électrophore* = Sp. *electróforo*, < NL. *electrophorus*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-rī). An instrument for obtaining statical electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.



Volta's Electrophorus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridæ.* There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus.* *Gill*, 1864. See cut under *eel.*

electrophotometer (ē-lek′trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer.*

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek′trō-fō′tō-mi-krog′ra-fi), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

electrophysiological (ē-lek′trō-fiz′i-ọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ē-lek′trō-fiz-i-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

electrophysiology (ē-lek′trō-fiz-i-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

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electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, ppr. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To electrotype, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Urquhart*, Electrotyping, p. 4.

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ē-lek'trō-plā-tėr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ē-lek'trō-plā-ting), *n.* 1. The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or -ware, building- or car-fixtures, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype*, *galvanoplastic*, *galvanoglyph*, *galvanograph*, and *nickel-plating*. 2. The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoion (ē-lek-trō-poi'on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ποιῶν*, pp. of *ποιεῖν*, make.] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

electropolar (ē-lek-trō-pō'lăr), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ē-lek-trō-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—2. Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

electropuncturation, electropuncture (ē-lek'trō-pungk-tụ̄-rā'shọn, ē-lek-trō-pungk'tụ̄r), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

electropuncturing (ē-lek-trō-pungk'tụ̄r-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.



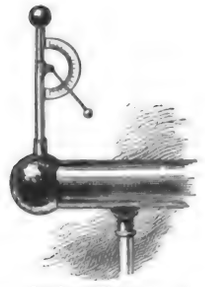
Condensing Electroscope.

electropyrometer (ē-lek'trō-pī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [= D. *elektroscoop* = G. Dan. Sw. *elektroskop* = F. *électroscope* = Sp. *electroscopo* = Pg. *electroscopio* = It. *elettroscopio*, < NL. **electroscopium*, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith-balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about ½ inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The



Pith-ball Electroscope.



Quadrant Electroscope.

upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.

electroscopic (ē-lek-trō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ē-lek-trō-sem'ạ-fōr), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ē-lek-trō-stat'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to statical electricity.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of statical electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ē-lek-trō-stat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of statical electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 28.

electrosteeling (ē-lek-trō-stē'ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrostereotype (ē-lek-trō-ster'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ē-lek-trō-tek'nik, -ni-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ē-lek-trō-tek'niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ē-lek'trō-ther-ạ-pū'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ē-lek'trō-ther-ạ-pū'-tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapeutist (ē-lek'trō-ther-ạ-pū'tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ē-lek-trō-ther'ạ-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ē-lek-trō-thėr'man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *θέρμανσις*, a heating, < *θερμαίνειν*, heat, < *θερμός*, hot.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ē-lek'trō-thėr-mot'ik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrotin (ē-lek'trō-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotinned*, ppr. *electrotinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ē-lek'trō-tint), *n.* Same as *electrotinting*.

electrotinting (ē-lek-trō-tin'ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for printing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobath, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ē-lek'trō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τομός*, cutting, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 54.

electrotonic (ē-lek-trō-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension: applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ē-lek'trō-tō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *electrotonic* + *-ity*.] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek-trot'ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, ppr. *electrotonizing*. [< *electrotonic* + *-ize*.] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

★**electrotonus** (ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone*.] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonus*, *electrotonicity*.

★**electrotype** (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [= F. *électrotype*; < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τύπος*, figure, image: see *type*.] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silverware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with black-lead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper, through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin shell of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with stereotype-metal. Also *electrostereotype*, and commonly abbreviated *electro*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, ppr. *electrotyping*. [= F. *électrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ē-lek'trō-tī-pėr), *n.* 1. One who makes electrotypes.—2. The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [Eng.]

electrotypic (ē-lek-trō-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ē-lek'trō-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

electrotypist (ē-lek'trō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *electrotype* + *-ist*.] One who practises electrotypy.

electrotypy (ē-lek'trō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *électrotypie*; as *electrotype* + *-y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplasty*.

electrovection (ē-lek-trō-vek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *vectio*(*n*-), a carrying, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *convection*, etc., *vehicle*.] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

electrovital (ē-lek-trō-vī'tạl), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

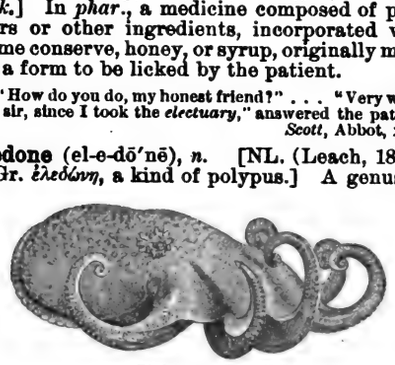
★**electrum** (ē-lek'trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = F. *électrum* = Sp. Pg. *electro* = It. *elettro*, < L. *electrum*, amber (called in pure L. *succinum*), also the metallic compound so called, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, or *ἤλεκτρος*, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to *ἠλέκτωρ*, the beaming sun, also fire as an element; to *Ἠλέκτρα*, a fem. name; and prob. to Skt. *arka*, the sun, *archis*, flame, √ *arch*, beam, shine.] A word used by Greek (*ἤλεκτρον*) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' also as designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in electrum at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalc* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.

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electuary (ē-lek′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *electuaries* (-riz). [Also formerly *electary;* = OF. *electuaire*, F. *électuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *elettuario* (also formerly, by apheresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *letuarie*, < OF. *lettuaire* = Pr. *lectoari*, *lactoari*, = It. *lattuario*, *lattovaro*, > G. *latwerge* = Dan. *latvœrge* = Sw. *latverg*), < LL. *electuarium*, also *electarium*, an accom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of **eclictarium* (with L. suffix *-arium*), < Gr. ἐκλεικτόν (with equiv. ἔκλειγμα, > L. *ecligma:* see *eclegm*), an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick: see *lick*.] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

"How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō′nē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. ἐλεδώνη, a kind of polypus.] A genus of



Eledone verrucosa.

cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidæ*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.

eledonid (e-led′ō-nid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidæ*.

Eledonidæ (el-e-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eledone* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidæ*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. *Bailey*, 1727.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *eleëmosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleëmosyna*, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working-classes—it never made them grateful; it is not in human nature that it should. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

The beds of patients [in the hospital at Beaune] are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* couches.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xviii.

Eleemosynary corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 390.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation*.

II. *n.*; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation.
South, Sermons, III. i.

elegance (el′ē-gans), *n.* [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *élégance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *elegantia*, elegance, < *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *elegant*.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

Soracte, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 152.

Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntiness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegancy: as, the *elegances* of polite society. =**Syn.** 1. Grace, beauty, polish. See comparison under *elegant*.

elegancy (el′ē-gan-si), *n.*; pl. *elegancies* (-siz). 1. The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies*.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, No. 477.

elegant (el′ē-gant), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elegant*, < OF. *elegant*, F. *élégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *elegan(t-)s*, sometimes spelled *eligan(t-)s*, of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **elegare*, prob. equiv. to *eligere*, ppr. *eligen(t-)s*, choose, pick out: see *elect*, *eligible*.] 1. Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. vi.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1018.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman.—3. Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

I have likewise heard this *elegant* distichon.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 29.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
Johnson, Addison.

He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 414.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—6. Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

An *elegant* sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1158.

=**Syn.** *Elegant*, *Graceful*, tasteful, courtly. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace; *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, fawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful*.

His easy art may happy nature seem,
Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 4.

Not proudly high nor meanly low,
A *graceful* myrtle rear'd its head.
Montgomery, The Myrtle.

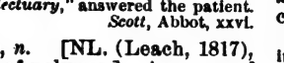
elegantemente (ā-lā-gän-te-men′te), *adv.* [It., elegantly, < *elegante*, elegant, + *-mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s*, mind, with preceding adj. in agreement.] With elegance; in a graceful and pleasing style: a direction in music.

elegantly (el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language.
I. Walton, Sir H. Wotton.

Dr. Warren preached before the Princesse . . . of the blessednesse of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the bliase of the beatifical vision.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

elegiac (e-lē′ji-ak or el-ē-jī′ak), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *elegiack;* = F. *élégiaque* = Sp. *elegiaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. ἐλεγειακός, < ἐλεγεία, ἔλεγειον, an elegy: see *elegy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:



Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*); poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets*. Elegiac verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

In the hex- | ameter | rises the | fountain's | silvery | column,
In the pen- | tameter | aye || falling in | melody | back.
Coleridge, The Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

You should crave his rule
For pauses in the *elegiac* couplet, chasms
Permissible only to Catullus!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 276.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 528.

Hence—3. Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.
Gay, Trivia.

Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle *elegiac* person.
Gray, Letters, I. 220.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (*b*) *pl.* A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipenthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the Heroides and Tristia of Ovid are written in *elegiacs*. See I.

elegiacal (el-ē-jī′a-kal), *a.* [< *elegiac* + *-al*.] Same as *elegiac*.

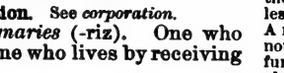
He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse.
The American, VIII. 251.

elegiambi, *n.* Plural of *elegiambus*.

elegiambic (el′e-jī-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖον, the meter of the elegy, + ἰαμβικός, iambic: see *elegy* and *iambic*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter; being or constituting an elegiambus (which see): as, an *elegiambic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiambus (which see).

elegiambus (el′e-jī-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *elegiambi* (-bī). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, Ars Gramm., iv.), < L. *elegia*, elegy, + *iambus*, iambus.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:



elegiast (e-lē′ji-ast or el-ē-jī′ast), *n.* [< *elegy* (L. *elegia*) + *-ast*.] An elegist. [Rare.]

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

elegiographer (el′ē-ji-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγειογράφος, a writer of elegies, < ἐλεγεία, an elegy, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs.
Cockeram.

elegious (e-lē′ji-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖος, elegiac, < ἐλεγεία, elegy.] Elegiac; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

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If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

elegist (el'ē-jist), *n.* [< *elegy* + *-ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 108.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* [L., he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligere*, choose: see *elect.*] **1.** In *law*, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—**2.** The title to land held under execution of a writ of elegit.

elegize (el'ē-jīz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *elegized*, ppr. *elegizing.* [< *elegy* + *-ize.*] To write or compose elegies; celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. *H. Walpole*, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegie;* = D. G. *elegie* = Dan. Sw. *elegi*, < OF. *elegie*, F. *élégie* = Sp. *elegía* = Pg. It. *elegia*, < L. *elegia*, also *elegēa*, *elegeia*, < Gr. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing., but orig. neut. pl., τὰ ἐλεγεῖα, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of ἐλεγεῖον, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (> LL. *elegium*, *elegēum*, *elegīon*, *elegōon*, an elegy; cf. L. dim. *elegidion*, *elegidarion*, a short elegy), neut. (sc. *μέτρον*, meter, or *ἔπος*, poem) of ἐλεγεῖος, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, elegiac, < ἔλεγος, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from ἐ ἐ λέγε, 'cry woe! woe!' a refrain in such songs (ἐ ἐ or rather ἐέ, an interjection of pain or grief, like E. *ah*, *ay*[2], etc.; λέγε, 2d pers. sing. impv. of λέγειν, say), is no doubt erroneous.] **1.** In *classical poetry*, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of loues, by long lamentation in *Elegie:* so was their song called, and it was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody,
'Tween doleful songs, tears and sad *elegies.*
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sick'ning at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy.*
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. Any serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not: as, Gray's "*Elegy* in a Country Churchyard."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself. *Coleridge.*

4. In *music*, a sad or funereal composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge.—**Syn.** *Dirge*, *Requiem*, etc. See *dirge.*

eleidin (e-lē'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλαία, olive-oil, oil, + *-id* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *ceratohyalin.*

element (el'ē-ment), *n.* [< ME. *element*, < OF. *element*, F. *élément* = Sp. Pg. It. *elemento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *element*, < L. *elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet,' the 'A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, < *el* + *em* + *en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. *-tum*, as in the common formative *-mentum*, E. *-ment.*] **1.** That of which anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought
Alone, and its quick *elements*, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. *Shelley*, Hellas.

Noble architecture is one *element* of culture.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

That *element* of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the *elements* of which the original [Roman] commonwealth was made. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

Specifically—(*a*) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy *element* in her, my lord.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's "*Elements*" (Gr. στοιχεῖα), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry. (*c*) In *geom.*, one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes" (*Cremona*, Geom., tr. by Leuesdorff, § 31). (*d*) In *math.*, one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant. (*e*) In *astron.*, one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet. They are seven, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the eccentricity, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at some given epoch, and the period, or else the mean daily motion. Hence—(*f*) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (*g*) *pl.* The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called *communion elements.*

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.
Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(*h*) In *biol.*, one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or rings, the epicranium is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (*i*) In *elect.*, a voltaic cell. See *cell.*

The bichromate of potassium batteries, composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty-four *elements* in circuit. A mercury commutator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon]. *Science*, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. Water, as an element, consists of all that is in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc.; fire, of lightning, the sun, etc.; these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. *The elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action: as, the fury of *the elements.*

"It is a water that is maad, I seye,
Of *elementes* foure," quod Plato.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 1460.

ȝe haue thanne in the ampulle ij. *elementis:* that is to seie, watir and eyr.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

My Ariel,—chick,—
That is thy charge; then to the *elements!*
Be free, and fare thou well! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

I've heard
Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements.* *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 2.

And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the *elements.*
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four—fire, water, earth, and air. (See 2.) The older chemists, of the fifteenth century and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry an element, or elementary body, is regarded merely as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are at present (1910) 81 elements recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, *metals* and the *non-metallic bodies* or *metalloids.* The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, fluorin, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metalloid.*) The remaining elements are regarded as metals. (See *metal.*) Five of the elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorin, and fluorin, are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic.*) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120.2
Argon	A	39.9
Arsenic	As	75.0
Barium	Ba	137.37
Beryllium	Be	9.1
Bismuth	Bi	208.0
Boron	B	11.0
Bromine	Br	79.92
Cadmium	Cd	112.40
Cæsium	Cs	132.81
Calcium	Ca	40.09
Carbon	C	12.00
Cerium	Ce	140.25
Chlorin	Cl	35.46
Chromium	Cr	52.1
Cobalt	Co	58.97
Columbium	Cb	93.5
Copper	Cu	63.57
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5
Erbium	Er	167.4
Europium	Eu	152.0
Fluorin	F	19.0
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3
Gallium	Ga	69.9
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Glucinum	Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.2
Helium	He	4.0
Hydrogen	H	1.008
Indium	In	114.8
Iodine	I	126.92
Iridium	Ir	193.1
Iron	Fe	55.85
Krypton	Kr	81.8
Lanthanum	La	139.0
Lead	Pb	207.10
Lithium	Li	7.00
Lutecium	Lu	174.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.32
Manganese	Mn	54.93
Mercury	Hg	200.0
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0
Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Neon	Ne	20.0
Nickel	Ni	58.68
Niobium	Nb	93.5
Nitrogen	N	14.01
Osmium	Os	190.9
Oxygen	O	16.00
Palladium	Pd	106.7
Phosphorus	P	31.0
Platinum	Pt	195.0
Potassium	K	39.10
Praseodymium	Pr	140.6
Radium	Ra	226.4
Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150.4
Scandium	Sc	44.1
Selenium	Se	79.2
Silicon	Si	28.3
Silver	Ag	107.88
Sodium	Na	23.00
Strontium	Sr	87.62
Sulphur	S	32.07
Tantalum	Ta	181.0
Tellurium	Te	127.5
Terbium	Tb	159.2
Thallium	Tl	204.0
Thorium	Th	232.42
Thulium	Tm	168.5
Tin	Sn	119.0
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184.0
Uranium	U	238.5
Vanadium	V	51.2
Xenon	Xe	128.0
Ytterbium (neoytterbium)	Yb	172.0
Yttrium	Y	89.0
Zinc	Zn	65.7
Zirconium	Zr	90.6

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not yet been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his *element.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Circulating element. See *circulate.*—**Double element.** See *double.*—**Element of a figure**, in the calculus, an infinitesimal part of it.—**Elements of a crystal.** See *parameter.*—**Magnetic elements of a place**, the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction.—**Osculating elements.** See *osculating.*

element† (el'ē-ment), *v. t.* [< *element*, *n.*] **1.** To compound of elements or first principles.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, sublunary lover's love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it.
Donne, Vindication Forbidding Mourning

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These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is *elemented* from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

elemental (el-ē-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *elemental;* as *element* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or underneath it, matter must be in its most *elemental* state. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 295.

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid *elemental* matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 126.

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world: more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subsists by *elemental* strife;
And passions are the elements of life.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 169.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. *n.* A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See I., 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-ē-men′tal-izm), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ism.*] The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

elementality (el′ē-men-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ity.*] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 456.

elementally (el-ē-men′tal-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, xv. (Ord MS.).

Legislate as much as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constituently, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Like the stars, they differ in their glory. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 232.

elementar† (el-ē-men′tär), *a.* [< L. *elementarius:* see *elementary.*] Elementary.

What thyng occasioned the showres of rayne
Of fyre *elementar* in his supreme spere.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-ē-men′ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity† (el′ē-men-tar′i-ti), *n.* [< *elementary* + *-ity.*] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then sutes unto the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large classis of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

★**elementary** (el-ē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= D. *elementair* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementær* = Sw. *elementär* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *elementar*, Pg. also *elementario* = It. *elementare*, *elementario*, < L. *elementarius*, belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum*, element, rudiment: see *element.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex: as, an *elementary* substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen; and, in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as *elementary* or simple substances. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 105.

Without ritual, religion may exist in its *elementary* state, and this *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent admiration. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 70.

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were *elementary* and of the plainest cast. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 101.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments: as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry which are now lost. *Reid*, Inquiry into Human Mind.

Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke*, Army Estimates.

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles: as, an *elementary* writer.—**Elementary analysis**, in *chem.*, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary angles**, in *crystal.*, angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals.—**Elementary body.** See *element*, 3.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate.*—**Elementary proposition**, a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition.—**Elementary substances.** See *element*, 3.

elementation (el′ē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *element*, *v.*, + *-ation.*] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

elementish† (el-ē-men′tish), *a.* [< *element* + *-ish.*] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their townhouse set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

elementoid (el-ē-men′toid), *a.* [< L. *elementum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

★**elemi** (el′e-mi), *n.* [= F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemí* = Pg. It. *elemi;* of Eastern, said to be of Ar., origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the family *Balsameaceæ*. The Oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia Frereana*, a tree found in the region south of the Gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Canarium Luzonicum*. It is a stimulant resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera;* Brazilian elemi, from *Protium Icicariba;* and Mauritius elemi, from *Canarium paniculatum*.

elemin (el′e-min), *n.* [< *elemi* + *-in*[2].] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ē-lengk′), *n.* [< L. *elenchus*, < Gr. *ἔλεγχος*, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < *ἐλέγχειν*, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In *logic*, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus*.

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent. *Blundeville* (1609).

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces them to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general; nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus;* these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus*—the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, under *fallacy.*

elenchic, elenchical (ē-leng′kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [< *elench* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey*, 1776.

elenchically (ē-leng′ki-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Dict.*

elenchize† (ē-leng′kiz), *v. i.* [< Gr. *ἐλέγχειν*, confute, + *-ize.*] To dispute; refute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.
Pru. Bless us, what's that?
Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

elenchtic†, **elenchtical**†, *a.* Erroneous forms of *elenctic, elenctical.*

★**elenchus** (ē-leng′kus), *n.* **1.** Same as *elench.* —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of *Strepsiptera*. *Curtis*, 1831.

elenctic†, **elenctical**† (ē-lengk′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenchtic, -al*, < Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*, refutative, < *ἐλεγκτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλέγχειν*, refute, confute: see *elench.*] Same as *elenchic.*

elenge† (el′enj), *a.* [Properly, as a modern word (existing dialectally), *ellinge*, also *ellynge*, ME. *elynge, elenge*, AS. *ǣlenge*, very long, tedious, < *ǣ-*, the stressed form of *ā-, a-* (see *a-*[1]), + *-lenge*, < *lang, long*, long: see *long*[1], *a.* The AS. original not being common the word has been erroneously associated with AS. *ellende*, 'foreign,' whence the definition 'foreign' in some dictionaries.] **1.** Very long; longsome; tedious.

To *elenge*, ne to excellent, ne to cernesfull.
A B C of Aristotle, in Babees Book (1868), 11 E.

2. Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Heuy-chered I 3ede, and *elynge* in herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Poverte is this, although it seme *elenge*,
Possessioun that no wight wil chalenge.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengely†, *adv.* [ME., also *elengelich;* < *elenge* + *-ly*[2].] Cheerlessly; drearily.

Alisaundre that al wan *elengelich* ended.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 45.

elengenesse†, **ellengness**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ellengness;* < ME. *ellengenesse.*] Loneliness; dreariness.

And a skryppe of faynte distresse,
That ful was of *elengenesse*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

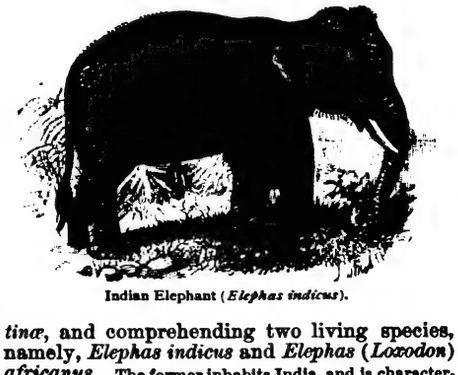
Eleocharis (el-ē-ok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis*, < Gr. *ἕλος* (gen. *ἕλεος*), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρις*, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal spike with closely imbricated scales. There are about 40 North American species. Commonly known as *spike-rush.*

Eleotragus (el-ē-ot′rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Heleotragus*, < Gr. *ἕλος* (gen. *ἕλεος*), a marsh, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus.*

Eleotridinæ (el-ē-ot-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinæ*, but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinæ.*

Eleotris (el-ē-ō′tris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), < Gr. *ἐλεώτρις*, a Nile fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinæ.*

elephant (el′ē-fant), *n.* [< ME. *elefaunt, elifant, elifaunt*, earlier and more commonly *olifant, olifaunt, olefawnt, olyfaunt, olifont, olifunt* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph*, as in L.), < OF. *olifant*, also *elifant*, F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante, elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elpend, elp, ylp*, an elephant (see *alp*[1]), = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olifant*, D. *olifant*, < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elepant*, also *elpender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, helfant*, MHG. *elefant, elfant, elfent*, G. *elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbanta, olbenta, olbanda*, MHG. *olbende, olbent* = AS. *olfend*, a camel: see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephans* (*elephant-*), also *elephantus*, and ML. *elefantus*, < Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph*, an ox (cf. *Lucabos*, Lucanian ox, the older L. name: see *alpha*); but some compare Heb. *ibāh*, Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant, and L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.* The Slav. and Oriental names are different: OBulg. *slonŭ* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *słoń* = Russ. *slonŭ* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fīl*, Hind. *fīl, pīl*, < Pers. *pīl*, elephant; Hind. *hāthi, hātī*, < Skt. *hastin*, elephant, < *hasta*, hand, trunk.] **1.** A five-toed proboscidian mammal, of the genus *Elephas*, constituting a subfamily, *Elephan-*

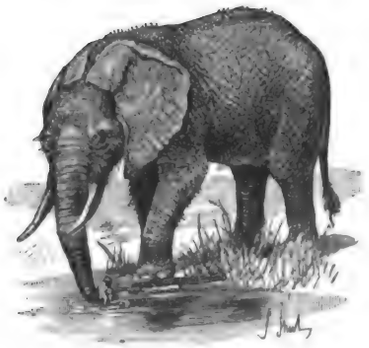


Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

tinæ, and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus*. The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile

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lobe. Elephants are the largest quadrupeds at present existing. Their tusks are of great value as ivory, furnishing an important article of commerce, in Africa especially, and



African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

occasioning the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Several species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best-known is the hairy mammoth, *E. primigenius*. The mastodons are nearly related to elephants, but form a separate subfamily *Mastodontinæ*.

Than he returned toward hym with his betell in his honde, and put his targe hym be-forn that was of the bon of an *Olyfaunte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

The castelles . . . that craftily ben sett upon the *olifantes* bakkes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 191.

He is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the *elephant*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

2. Figuratively, a burdensome or perplexing possession or charge; something that one does not know what to do with or how to get rid of: as, to have an *elephant* on one's hands; he found his great house very much of an *elephant*. —3. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [Poetical.]

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. A drawing- or writing-paper measuring in Great Britain 28 × 23 inches, and in the United States 22 × 27 inches.—**A white elephant**, a possession or a dignity more troublesome and costly than profitable: in allusion to the highly venerated white elephants of the East Indies, which must be kept in royal state, and which are said to be sometimes presented by the King of Siam to courtiers whom he desires to ruin.

Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the *white elephant* of Bazaine and the army.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 58.

Double elephant, a drawing- or writing-paper measuring in Great Britain 40 × 26½ inches, and in the United States (also called *double royal*) 26 × 40 inches.—**Elephant hawk-moth.** See *hawk-moth*.—**Order of the White Elephant**, a Danish order alleged to be of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Christian I., 1462, and its reorganization to Christian V., 1693. It is limited to 30 knights besides the members of the royal family, and no person can be a knight who is not previously a member of the order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and embattled towers. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on his head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon to which the badge is attached on ordinary occasions is sky-blue.—**Rogue elephant**, an elephant of ungovernably bad temper, which lives alone or apart from the herd, and is regarded as particularly dangerous.—**To see** or **to show the elephant**, to see or exhibit something strange or wonderful; especially, to see for the first time, or exhibit to a stranger, the sights and scenes of a great city (often implying those of a low or disreputable kind). [Slang, U. S.]

elephant-apple (el′ē-fant-ap′l), *n.* The wood-apple of India, *Feronia elephantum*, a large rutaceous tree allied to the orange, and bearing an orange-like fruit. The pulp of the fruit is acid, and is made into a jelly.

elephant-beetle (el′ē-fant-bē′tl), *n.* 1. A name of several lamellicorn scarabæoid beetles of enormous size. Specifically—(*a*) Any species of the cetonian genus *Goliathus*. See *goliath-beetle*. (*b*) Any species of either of the genera *Dynastes* and *Megasoma*. *M. elephas* is a large American species. Some of the elephant-beetles, as *Dynastes hercules* of tropical America, attain a total length of 6 inches, but of this the long prothoracic horn makes about half. See cut under *Hercules-beetle*.

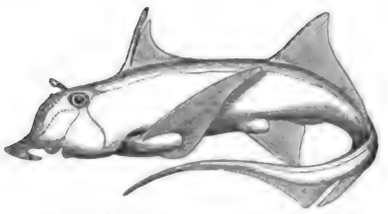
2. One of the rhynchophorous beetles or weevils: so called from the long snout or proboscis.

elephant-bird (el′ē-fant-bėrd), *n.* A fossil bird of Madagascar, of the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

elephant-creeper (el′ē-fant-krē′pėr), *n.* The *Argyreia speciosa*, a convolvulaceous woody climber of India, reaching the tops of the tallest trees. Its leaves are white-tomentose beneath, and its deep-rose-colored flowers are borne in axillary cymes. The leaves are used for poultices and in various cutaneous diseases.

elephanter (el-ē-fan′tėr), *n.* A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephant-fish (el′ē-fant-fish), *n.* A name of the southern chimæra, *Callorhynchus antarcticus*: so called on account of the prolongation of the



Elephant-fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*).

snout, which has a peculiar proboscis-like appendage, serving as a prehensile organ. It is an inhabitant of the southern Pacific and the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and is sometimes eaten.

elephant-grass (el′ē-fant-gras), *n.* An East Indian bur-reed, *Typha elephantina*, the pollen of which is made into bread by the natives of Sind.

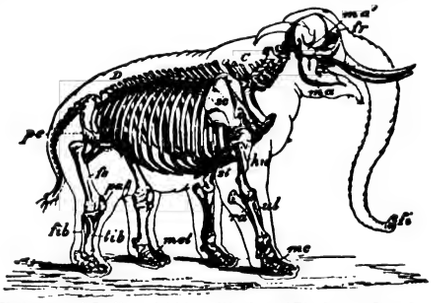
★**elephantiac** (el-ē-fan′ti-ak), *a.* [< L. *elephantiacus*, < *elephantiasis*: see *elephantiasis*.] Of the nature of or affected with elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el′ē-fan-tī′a-sis), *n.* [< L. *elephantiasis*, < Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, a skin-disease, so called from its giving the skin the appearance of an elephant's hide, < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant: see *elephant*.] A name given to several forms of skin-disease. (*a*) Elephantiasis Arabum, or pachydermia. See *pachydermia*. (*b*) Elephantiasis Græcorum, or leprosy. See *lepra*.

elephantid (el-ē-fan′tid), *n.* A proboscidean mammal of the family *Elephantidæ*, as an elephant, mammoth, or mastodon.

Elephantidæ (el-ē-fan′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Proboscidea*, containing the living elephants and the fossil mammoths and mastodons. See *mammoth*, *mastodon*. These huge pachyderms have the incisors, when present, developed as large tusks, which grow throughout life. There may be two tusks above, as in elephants, or two above and two below, as in some mastodons. A few mastodons have two or three premolars, preceded by milk-molars, but usually there are no premolars, the three milk-molars and three true molars succeeding one another from behind forward. Not more than three grinders (*Mastodon*) or parts of two (*Elephas*) are in use at any one time. The neck is short and the skull large, to accommodate the tusks and give room for the attachment of the muscles of the proboscis and those which sustain the downward pull of the tusks. There are five toes on each foot and the radius and ulna are crossed. See *elephant* and *Elephantinæ*.

Elephantinæ (el′ē-fan-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Elephantidæ*, containing the living elephants and the extinct mammoths. They have the anisomerous as distinguished from the hypisome-



Skeleton and Outline of African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *ma′*, malar; *fi*, "finger" at end of trunk; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *pe*, pelvis; *sc*, scapula; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *met*, metatarsus.

rous or isomerous dentition, the transverse ridges of the molars being 12, 14, and 18 counting from before backward, and the valleys filled with cement.

elephantine (el-ē-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *éléphantin* = Sp. It. *elefantino* = Pg. *elephantino*, < L. *elephantinus*, elephantine, also of ivory, < Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, of ivory, < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, ivory: see *elephant*.] 1. Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant.

With turcoises divinely blue
(Though doubts arise where first they grew,
Whether chaste *elephantine* bone
By min'rals ting'd, or native stone).
Sir W. Jones, The Enchanted Fruit.

Hence—2. Elephant-like; huge; immense; heavy; clumsy: as, he was of *elephantine* proportions; *elephantine* movements.

But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate, his step massy and *elephantine*. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

3. Made or consisting of ivory. See *chryselephantine*.—**Elephantine books**, in *Rom. antiq.*, certain books consisting (originally) of ivory tablets, in which were registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—**Elephantine epoch**, in *geol.*, the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms.

elephant-leg (el′ē-fant-leg), *n.* Pachydermia of the leg; Barbados leg. See *pachydermia*.

elephant-mouse (el′ē-fant-mous), *n.* Same as *elephant-shrew*.

★**elephantoid** (el-ē-fan′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Having the form of an elephant.

II. *n.* An elephantid.

elephantoidal (el′ē-fan-toi′dal), *a.* Same as *elephantoid*.

Elephantopus (el-ē-fan′tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεφαντόπους, ivory-footed (NL. taken in sense of 'elephant's-foot'), < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, ivory.] 1. An American genus of herbs of the family *Asteraceæ*, of about 16 species, one of which (*E. scaber*) is a common weed in most tropical countries. Four species occur within the United States. Some Brazilian species are reputed to have medicinal properties.

2. A genus of acalephs. *Lisson*, 1843.

elephantous (el-ē-fan′tus), *a.* [< *elephant(iasis)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis: as, the *elephantous* group of specific inflammations. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1432.

elephant-seal (el′ē-fant-sēl), *n.* Same as *sea-elephant*.

★**elephant's-ear** (el′ē-fants-ēr), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from the form of their leaves.

elephant's-foot (el′ē-fants-fût), *n.* 1. A book-name for species of *Elephantopus*, of which the word is a translation.—2. *Testudinaria Elephantipes*, a plant of the yam family, *Dioscoreaceæ*.

elephant-shrew (el′ē-fant-shrō), *n.* A small mouse-like saltatorial insectivorous quadruped of Africa; one of the animals of the family *Macroscelidæ* or *Rhynchocyonidæ*. In superficial aspect they resemble some of the jumping-mice or kangaroo-mice, especially of the American genera *Zapus* and *Dipodomys*, having long hind limbs, well-developed ears, and the snout so long and sharp as to resemble a proboscis, whence the name. Also called *elephant-mouse* and *proboscis-rat*.



Elephant-shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

elephant's-tusk (el′ē-fants-tusk), *n.* A mollusk, *Dentalium arcuatum*, one of the tooth-shells.

Elephas (el′ē-fas), *n.* [NL., < L. *elephas*, < Gr. ἐλέφας, elephant: see *elephant*.] The typical genus of elephants, formerly embracing both the living species, or genera, now sometimes restricted to the type represented by the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas indicus*. In this restricted sense it is the same as *Elasmodon* and *Euelephas*. See cuts under *elephant*.

Elettaria (el-e-tā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian genus of zingiberaceous plants, of only a single species, *E. Cardamom*, which furnishes the cardamom-seeds of commerce. See *cardamom*.

Eleusine (el-ū-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐλευσίς, or Ἐλευσίνη: see *Eleusinian*.] A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Chlorideæ*, having several linear spikes digitate at the summit of the culm. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe, and several are cultivated for their grain. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known as *natchnee*, *nagla ragee*, *mand*, and *murwa*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain tocusso is the product of another species, *E. Tocusso*. *E. Indica*, an annual species called *crab-grass*, *wire-grass*, and *yard-grass*, is now naturalized in most warm countries, and is good for grazing and soiling, and as hay.

Eleusinia (el-ū-sin′i-ą), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἐλευσίνια, neut. pl. of Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis, < Ἐλευσίς (Ἐλευσιν-), Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous Athenian mysteries and festival of Eleusis, symbolizing the various phases of human life in the light of philosophic views as to its eternity, and honoring Demeter (Ceres), Cora (Proserpina), and the local Attic divinity Iacchos (Ἴακχος) as the especial protectors of agriculture and of all fruitfulness, and the guardians of Athens. Eleusinia, introduced from Athens,

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were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinian*.—**Great Eleusinia**, the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September–October).—**Lesser Eleusinia**, an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February–March).

Eleusinian (el-ū-sin′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Eleusinius*, < Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis: see *Eleusinia*.] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Eleutherata (e-lū-thē-rā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + *-ata*².] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coleoptera*.

eleutherian (el-ū-thē′ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλευθέριος (ἐλευθερία, freedom), < ἐλεύθερος, free.] Freedom-giving: the title of Jove, protector of political freedom.

And *eleutherian* Jove will bless their flight.
Glover, Leonidas, i.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lū′thē-rō-blas′tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βλαστός, germ.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydroida* and class *Hydrozoa*, represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis*, of the family *Hydridæ*. The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body-wall of the single polypite of which the hydrosome consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh-water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lū′thē-rō-blas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea*.

eleutherobranchiate (e-lū′thē-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. **eleutherobranchiatus*, < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchii*.

Eleutherobranchii (e-lū′thē-rō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the selachians and the myzonts. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyli (e-lū′thē-rō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, those *Passeres* which have the hind toe tendon free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylæmidæ* or *Desmodactyli* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres*. *Forbes*.

eleutherodactylous (e-lū′thē-rō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyli*.

eleutheromania (e-lū′thē-rō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free (ἐλευθερία, freedom), + μανία, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, bagwigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused unlimited opposition in their heads.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lū′thē-rō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *eleutheromania* + *-ac*; cf. *maniac*.] **I.** *a.* Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 4.

II. *n.* One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

eleutheropetalous (e-lū′thē-rō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πέταλον, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the petals distinct; choripetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lū′thē-rō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + φύλλον, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to the sepals of a calyx or the petals of a corolla, or to the divisions of a perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomi (e-lū′thē-rō-pō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πῶμα, a lid.] A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lū′thē-rō-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lū-thē-rō′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, so called from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane. *E. ægyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.



Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Eleutherurus ægyptiacus*).

elevate (el′ē-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elevated*, ppr. *elevating*. [< L. *elevatus*, pp. of *elevare* (> It. *elevar* = Sp. Pg. *elevar* = F. *élever*), raise, lift up, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *levare*, make light, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, *lever*. Cf. *alleviate*.] **1.** To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up: as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.
J. Martineau.

You remember the high stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper fool's-cap on their heads, blushing to the ears.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone*.

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.

Nor. Or art thou mad?
Clorin. A little *elevated*
With the assurance of my future fortune:
Why do you stare and grin?
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

When men take pleasure in feeling their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so indulge their appetite as to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.
John Woolman, Journal (1756), p. 93.

Hence—**4.** To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

5†. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.

The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

Disclosed elevated. See *disclosed*.—**Elevated railroad.** See *railroad*.—**Elevating arc.** See *arc*¹.—**Syn. 1.** To lift up, uplift.—**2.** To promote, ennoble.—**1-3.** *Lift*, *Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

elevate (el′ē-vāt), *a.* [ME. *elevat*; < L. *elevatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Raised; elevated. [Poetical and rare.]

And in a region *elevate* and high,
And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
As the most skilful seriously divine,
Foreshow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, i.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 34.

elevatedness (el′ē-vā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elevated.

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station. *Godwin*, St. Leon.

elevating-screw (el′ē-vā-ting-skrö), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.

elevatio (el-ē-vā′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *elevation*.] **1.** In *anc. music*, a raising of the voice; arsis. —**2.** In *medieval music*, the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el-ē-vā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *elevacioun*, < OF. *elevacion*, F. *élévation* = Pr. *eslevation*, *eslevatio* = Sp. *elevación* = Pg. *elevação* = It. *elevazione*, < L. *elevatio*(*n*-), a lifting up, < *elevare*, lift up, elevate: see *elevate*.] **1.** The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.
Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Sir H. Wotton*.

I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

Hence—**3.** A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [Colloq.]—**4.** That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations*.
Macaulay, Milton.

5. Altitude. (*a*) In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (*c*) In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (*d*) In *topog.*: (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea-level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

Tak ther the *elevacioun* of thi pool, and eke the latitude of thy regioun. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 23.

6. In *arch.*, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—**7.** *Eccles.*, the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension*. The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell,
It was the *elevation* of the Host.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole.** See *altitude*.—**Angle of elevation**, the angle which the axis of a gun makes with a horizontal line or with the plane of the horizon.—**Elevation bell.** See *bell*¹.—**Elevation of the panagia.** See *panagia*.—**Geometric elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation*.—**Syn. 1.** Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.—**2.** Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el′ē-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *élévateur* = Sp. *elevador* = It. *elevatore*, < LL. *elevator*, one who raises up, a deliverer, < L. *elevare*, lift up: see *elevate*.] **1.** One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator*. (*b*) Same as *extensor*. [Rare.]

There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators*, or extensors [of the digits], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevatory*.—**4.** In *mech.*, a hoisting apparatus; a lift. (*a*) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway; in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine*. (*b*) A structure for storing grain in bulk, including the grain-lifters and -conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-boot, or the foot of an inclosed tube called the *elevator-leg* (see *leg*). In some instances the elevator-leg is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators,

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conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic.*—**Elevator case,** a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (Munn *vs.* Illinois, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain-elevator tolls.—**Elevator-engine.** See *engine.*—**Floating elevator,** an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator,** an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston-rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing.—**Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air; a pneumatic hoist.

elevatory (el'ē-vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élévatoire* = It. *elevatorio,* < NL. **elevatorius,* < LL. *elevator,* elevator: see *elevator, elevate.*] **I.** *a.* Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent *elevatory* movements. *Darwin,* Coral Reefs, p. 73.

Among these *elevatory,* and therefore reparative, agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 186.

II. *n.*; pl. *elevatories* (-riz). Same as *elevator,* 3.

élève (ā-lev'), *n.* [F., < *élever,* raise, bring up, educate, < L. *elevare,* raise: see *elevate.*] A pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

★**eleven** (ē-lev'n), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *elleven, enleven, enlevene, enleve, elleoven, elleove, endleve,* etc., < AS. *endleofan, endlufon, endlyfon* (= OS. *elef, elevan, eleven, ellevan* = OFries. *andlova, alvene, elleva* = D. *elf* = LG. *eleve, ölwe, ölwen* = OHG. *einlif,* MHG. *einlif, einlef, eilef, eilf,* G. *eilf, elf* = Icel. *ellifu,* later *ellefu,* = Sw. *elfva* = Dan. *elleve* = Goth. *ainlif*), eleven, orig. **ānlif* (the first syllable (*end-,* < *ān*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd,* and the last syllable (*-an, -on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), < *ān* (= Goth. *ain,* etc.), one, + *-lif,* an element appearing also in Goth. *twalif* = AS. *twelf,* E. *twelve,* etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *-lika,* in *vënolika,* eleven, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **dika* = Gr. *δέκα* = L. *decem* = E. *ten,* making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim,* eleven, < *unus* = E. *one,* + *decem* = E. *ten.*] **I.** *a.* One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, *eleven* men.

The game [shovel-board], when two play, is generally *eleven;* but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

II. *n.* **1.** The number which is the sum of ten and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI., or xi.—**3.** A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia *eleven;* there were two strong *elevens* matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ē-lev'n-o-klok-lā'di), *n.* [Tr. F. *dame d'onze heures.*] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

eleventh (ē-lev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *elleventhe, ellevend, enleventhe, endlefte, enlefte,* etc., < AS. *endlyfta* (= OS. *ellifto* = OFries. *ellefta, elefta, alfta, andlofta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *einlifto,* MHG. *einlifte, einlefte, eilfte,* G. *elfte* = Icel. *ellifti,* mod. *ellefti* = Dan. *ellevte* = Sw. *elfte,* eleventh: as *eleven* (AS. *endleofan,* etc.) + *-th,* the ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

But aboute the *elleventhe* hour he wente out and founde other stondynge, and he seide to hem, what stonden ye idel heere al dai? *Wyclif,* Mat. xx.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.—**At the eleventh hour,** at the last moment; just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Mat. xx. 1–16.

II. *n.* **1.** One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.

The crysoprase the tenthe is tyȝt;
The Iacyngh the *enleuenthe* gent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1013.

2. In *early Eng. law,* an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (*b*) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elfe;* < ME. *elf, elfe, alfe,* pl. *elvene, alvene,* < AS. *ælf,* pl. *ylfe,* m., *ælfen, elfen,* in a very early form *ælbin* (usually in comp.), m., an elf, sprite, fairy, incubus, = MD. *alf,* D. *elf* = MLG. *alf,* LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp,* MHG. *alp* (*alb-*), pl. *elbe,* and G. *alp,* m., MHG. *elbe,* f. (G. *elf,* m., *elfe,* f., < E. *elf*), = Icel. *álfr* = Sw. *alf,* m., *elfva,* f., *elf-* (in comp.), pl. *elfvor* = Dan. *alf, elver-* (in comp.), an elf: a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the Icel. form *álfr,* formerly *alfr,* is the doublet *aulf, awf,* also written *auph, ouph,* and usually *oaf,* q. v., now discriminated in senses. See *erl-king.*] **1.** An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive tricksy beings in human form, given to capricious interference, either kindly or mischievous, in human affairs.

This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
But now kan no man se none *elves* mo.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 6.

Every *elf,* and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The *elves* also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
Herrick, Night-Piece to Julia.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave; a rogue.

Bid him, without more ado,
Surrender himself, or else the proud *elf*
Shall suffer with all his crew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 389).

Spite of all the criticising *elves,*
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
Churchill, The Rosciad, l. 961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful.=**Syn. 1.** Sprite, hobgoblin, imp.—**3.** Urchin, dwarf.—**1** and **3.** *Fay, Gnome,* etc. See *fairy.*

elf (elf), *v. t.* [< *elf, n.,* in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock.*] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

elf-arrow (elf'ar'ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-bolt (elf'bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among paleolithic remains: so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow, elf-dart, elf-shot, elf-stone.*

elf-child (elf'chīld), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf'därt), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-dock (elf'dok), *n.* See *dock*[1], 2.

elf-fire (elf'fir), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

★**elfin** (el'fin), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elfen,* < *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in def. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *elfen, ælfen, ælbin* (usually in comp.) (= MHG. *elbinne*), a fairy, nymph, fem. of *ælf,* an elf: see *elf.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

He was an *Elfin* borne of noble state
And mickle worship in his native land.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone, The Schoolmistress, st. 15.

=**Syn.** See *fairy, n.*

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorned not such legends to prolong:
They gleam through Spenser's *elfin* dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme.
Scott, Marmion, Int., i.

Excalibur, . . . rich
With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hilt.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Elfin pipe. See *fairy pipes,* under *fairy.*

elfish, elvish (el'fish, -vish), *a.* [< ME. *elvish, elvisch, alvisc* (= MHG. *elbisch*); < *elf* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

O, spite of spites!
We talk with goblins, owls, and *elvish* sprites;
If we obey them not, this will ensue,
They'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I watched the water-snakes; . . .
And when they reared, the *elfish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

2†. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

He semeth *elvyssh* by his contenaunce,
For unto no wight doth he daliaunce.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, Prol., l. 13.

elfishly, elvishly (el'fish-li, -vish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *elvishly,* with the invisibles of her own race.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xvi.

elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* [< *elf* + dim. *-kin.*] A little elf.

elf-king (elf'king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkoning* = Dan. *elverkonge.*] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf'land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elfland* faintly blowing.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock;* which nothing but the shears or a candle will undo.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 319.

elf-locked (elf'lokt), *a.* Wearing elf-locks; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

The *elfe-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, viii. 83.

elf-queen (elf'kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *elfqueen;* < *elf* + *queen.*] The queen of the elves or fairies.

The *elfqueene* with hir joly compaignye
Daunced ful ofte in many a grene mede.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

There, every herd, by sad experience, knows
How, wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *n.* **1.** Same as *elf-bolt.*

The Stone Arrow Heads of the old Inhabitants of this Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called *Elf-shots.* *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 117, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin† (elf'skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *eel-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin,* you dried neat's-tongue. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

elf-stone (elf'stōn), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elger (el'gėr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *elger, elyer* (= MD. *aelgheer, elgheer,* D. *aalgeer*), ult. < AS. *æl,* eel, + *gār,* spear: see *gar, gore*[2].] An eel-spear. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elgin marbles. See *marble.*

Eliac (ē'li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnesus. Also *Elean.*—**Eliac school,** a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Phædo, a scholar and favorite of Socrates. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *v. t.* [< L. *elicitus,* pp. of *elicere,* draw out, < *e,* out, + *lacere,* entice: see *lace.* Cf. *allect.*] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by col-

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lision; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

From the words taken together such a sense must be *elicited* as will give a meaning to each word.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 254.

That may justly *elicit* the assent of reasonable men.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that *elicits* applause. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to *elicit* the truth. *D. Webster*, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

elicit† (ē-lis′it), *a.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately directed to an end: opposed to *imperate*.

To give alms is a proper and *elicite* act of charity.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, nolition, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

The schools dispute whether in morals the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South*, Works, I. 3.

elicitate† (ē-lis′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *elicit* + *-ate*[2].] To elicit.

And make it streme with light from forms innate.
Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 41.

elicitation† (ē-lis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *elicitate* + *-ion*.] The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.
Bp. Bramhall.

elide (ē-līd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, ppr. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, < L. *elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. *ἐκθλίβειν*: see *ecthlipsis*) suppress (a vowel), < *e*, out, + *lædere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide*.] 1†. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

Before we answer unto these things, we are to cut off that whereunto they from whom these objections proceed do oftentimes fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

2. In *gram.*, to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el′i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *eligible*: see *-bility*.] 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el′i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *eligible*, F. *éligible* = It. *eligibile*, < ML. **eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilius*), < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

Peace with men can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 153.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an *eligible* theme.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis, 1789.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

Among the Mundrucus, the possession of ten smoke-dried heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

II. *n.* One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an eligible person.

The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded. *The American*, XII. 132.

eligibleness (el′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being eligible; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights; these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibleness* to office.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 49.

eligibly (el′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an eligible manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (e-lig′mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmidæ*.

Eligmidæ (e-lig′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eligmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping in front and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Oölite. They have been generally referred to the family *Ostreidæ*.

Eligmus (e-lig′mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, < Gr. *ἑλιγμός*, a winding, rolling, convolution, < *ἑλίσσειν*, wind, roll, turn: see *helix*.] The typical genus of *Eligmidæ*.

elimate† (el′i-māt or ē-lī′māt), *v. t.* [< L. *elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, < *e*, out, + *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ē-lim′i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. *eliminare*, eliminate: see *-able*.] Capable of being eliminated.

Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much northing or southing in the direction of the line. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 707.

★**eliminant** (ē-lim′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *eliminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate*.] In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant*.]

eliminate (ē-lim′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, ppr. *eliminating*. [< L. *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *éliminer*), turn out of doors, banish, < *e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary: see *limit*.] 1†. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

In thy wreathed cloister thou
Walkest thine own gray friar too;
Strict, and lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door.
Lovelace, The Snail.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*. *Med. Repos.*

Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best. *Prof. Blackie*.

Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In *math.*, to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange growing on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.—**To eliminate the personal equation.** See *equation*. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *elicit*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural creation. *J. D. Morell*.

To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the abuse. *Ruskin*.]

elimination (ē-lim-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *élimination* = Sp. *eliminación* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, < L. as if **eliminatio(n-)*, < *eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate*.] 1. A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest *elimination* of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 196.

2. In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—3. In *math.*, the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.—**Dialytic elimination.** See *dialytic*.—**Euler's method of elimination**, a method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the *m*th and *n*th degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the $(n-1)$th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the $(m-1)$th degree, and equating separately the $m+n$ terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ē-lim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

Eliminative or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.
H. N. Martin, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 30.

★**eliminator** (ē-lim′i-nā-tor), *n.* [< *eliminate* + *-or*.] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretionary products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either —to wit, oxygen. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 29.

eliminatory (ē-lim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ory*.] Eliminative.

Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminatory* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter. *Med. News*, LII. 294.

elinguate† (ē-ling′gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *elinguatus*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] To cut out the tongue of.

The damnèd Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
The Diu'll that Diu'll *elinguate* for his doome.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguation† (ē-ling-gwā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *elinguatio(n-)*, < L. *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguate*.] In *old Eng. law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elinguid†, *a.* [Also given as *elinguid*: < L. *elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. *Coles*.

Eliomys (e-lī′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), < Gr. *ἑλειός* or *ἐλεός*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ē-lik′wa-ment), *n.* [< LL. as if **eliquamentum*, < *eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el′i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, ppr. *eliquating*. [< L. *eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, < L. *e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate*.] To separate by melting out, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *eliquatio(n-)*, a liquefying, < *eliquare*, cause to flow freely, drain out, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] See *liquation*.

Elis (ē′lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scoliidæ*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures.



Elis quadrinotata, natural size.

They are large wasps of scoliid habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadrinotata* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.

elision (ē-lizh′on), *n.* [= F. *élision* = Sp. *elisión* = Pg. *elisão* = It. *elisione*, elision, < L. *elisio(n-)*, a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. *ἔκθλιψις*: see *ecthlipsis*), < *elidere*, pp. *elisus*, strike out, press out: see *elide*.] 1. A striking or cutting off; specifically, in *gram.*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *wi*.

The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

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He has made use of several *Elisions* that are not customary among other English Poets.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

Nor praise I less that circumcision
By modern poets call'd *elision*,
With which, in proper station plac'd,
Thy polish'd lines are firmly brac'd.
Swift, The Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

2†. Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

elisor (ē-lī′zor), *n.* [< OF. *eliseor, esliseor, elisour, eliseur*, mod. F. *éliseur*, a chooser, < *elire*, mod. F. *élire*, < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elite, v., elect.*] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute in performing the duty of returning a jury, provided in some jurisdictions when the sheriff is interested in a suit.

These *Elisors* [of Preston] (called inhabitants only in the charter) are by a bye-law of 1742 required to be capital burgesses, and in-guild burgesses.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1686.

elite†, *v. t.* [ME. *eliten* (pp. *elit*), < OF. *elit, eslit* (F. *élit*), pp. of *elire, eslire* (F. *élire*), choose, < L. *eligere*, choose, elect: see *elect.* Cf. *élite.*] To choose; elect.

One Creusa, . . .
That Eneas afterward *elit* to wed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1490.

A mare yboned sadde, ybulked greet,
Yformed nobully most been *elite*;
And though she be not swyfte, a strong one gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

elite†, *n.* [Sc. also *elyte* (obs.); < ME. *elite*, < OF. *elit, eslit*, elected, pp. of *elire, eslire*, elect: see *elite, v.*, and *elect, v.* and *n.*] One chosen; a person elected.

The pape wild not consent, he quassed ther *elite*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 209.

élite (ā-lēt′), *n.* [F., < OF. *eslite*, < *elire, eslire*, F. *élire*, choose, pp. *elit, eslit, élit*, choice: see *elite*, and *elect, v.* and *n.*] A choice or select body; the best part: as, the *élite* of society.

elix† (ē-liks′), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixare*, boil thoroughly, seethe, < L. *elixus*, thoroughly boiled, seethed, < *e*, out, + *lixare* (rare), boil, < *lix*, ashes, lye.] To extract.

With a straine of fresh invention,
She might presse out the raritie of Art;
The pur'st *elixed* juyce of rich conceipt.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

elixate† (ē-lik′sāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixatus*, pp. of *elixare*, boil thoroughly: see *elix.*] To boil; seethe; extract by boiling. *Richardson.*

elixation† (el-ik-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *élixation* = Sp. *elijación* = Pg. *elixação*, < LL. as if **elixatio(n-)*, < *elixare*, pp. *elixatus*, boil thoroughly: see *elixate.*] The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixation is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption or putrefaction is opposite.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 20.

The flesh which was included five weeks ago was this day found very good. I do not doubt but that perfect *elixation* was able to contribute something to its preservation, because the sundry principles of which flesh consisteth had, whilst the heat continued, exerted their strength upon one another far better than if, the flesh being less boiled, by reason of the great avolation of parts, had been removed from the fire, as happens in ordinary coctions.
Boyle, Second Contin. of Experiments, Art. xix., Exp. 3.

★**elixir** (ē-lik′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *elixar*; < ME. *elixir* = D. *elixer* = Sw. Dan. G. *elixir*, < OF. *elixir*, F. *élixir* = Pg. *elexir* = It. *elisire*, < ML. *elixir*, elixir, < Ar. *el iksīr*, the philosopher's stone: *el, al*, the; *iksīr*, philosopher's stone, by some derived from *kasara*, break, break the edge, destroy, but prob. (like some other Ar. terms of alchemy: see *alchemy, alembic, limbeck*) of Gr. origin: < Gr. *ξήριον*, a powder for drying wounds, < *ξηρός*, also *ξερός*, dry.] 1. In *alchemy*, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life. The *great elixir*, also called the *philosopher's stone*, or the *red tincture*, when shaken in very small quantity into melted silver, lead, or other base metal, was said to transmute it into gold. In minute doses it was supposed to prolong life and restore youth, and was then called the *elixir vitæ*. The *lesser elixir, stone of the second class*, or *white tincture*, was regarded as having these qualities in lesser degree; thus it transmuted baser metals into silver. The word is now often used figuratively.

A! nay! lat be; the philosophres stoon,
Elixir clept, we seechen faste echoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 810.

He that has once the flower of the sun,
The perfect ruby, which we call *elixir*, . . .
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life;
Give safety, valour, yea, and victory,
To whom he will. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

What enables me to perform this great work is the use of my Obsequium Catholicum, or the grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature. *Guardian*, No. 11.

The air we breathed was an *elixir* of immortality.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

2. In *med.*, formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. The first object sought in the modern elixir is an agreeable taste, and usually this is attained only by such sacrifices as to render the effect of the medicine almost nil. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 537.

3. The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification. [Rare or obsolete.]

She is not such a kind of evil as hath any good or use in it, which many evils have, but a distill'd quintessence, a pure *elixar* of mischief.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

A serenity and complacency . . . infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delights. *South*, Works, I. ii.

Elixir of vitriol, aromatic sulphuric acid; a mixture of sulphuric acid, cinnamon, ginger, and alcohol.—**Elixir proprietatis**, a decoction of aloes, saffron, and myrrh in vinegar. Commonly abbreviated *elixir pro.*

Paracelsus declared them an elixir made of aloes, saffron, and myrrh would prove a vivifying and preserving balsam, able to continue health and long life to its utmost limits; and hence he calls it by the lofty title of *elixir of propriety* to man; but concealed the preparation, in which Helmont asserts the alcahest is required.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, Process 81.

Elixir vitæ. See above, 1.—**Elixir vitæ of Mathiolus**, a compound of alcohol and upward of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

elixir (ē-lik′sėr), *v. t.* [< *elixir, n.*] To give the character of an elixir to. [Rare.]

Yourself you have a good physician shown,
To his much grieved friends, and to your own,
In giving this *elixir'd* medicine,
For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne.
Lovelace, To Capt. Dudley Lovelace.

elixiviate† (ē-lik-siv′i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lixiviate.*] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly. *Boyle.*

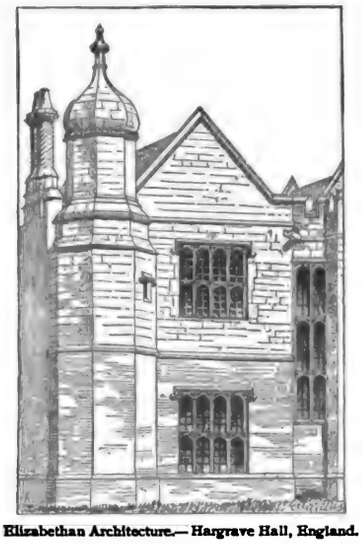
elixiviation† (ē-lik-siv-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *elixiviate* + *-ion.*] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixiviation*, and (if it will bear such a fire) vitrification.
Boyle, Works, IV. 300.

★**Elizabethan** (ē-liz-a-beth′an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or to her times.

A new crop of geniuses like those of the *Elizabethan* age may be born in this age, and, with happy heart and a bias for theism, bring asceticism, duty, and magnanimity into vogue again. *Emerson*, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of the Pointed and degenerate Italian styles were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail, with, however, much picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are: windows large, either in the plane of the wall or deeply embayed, long galleries, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in parapets, window-heads, etc. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and, from its correspondence in period with the Renaissance of the continent, has sometimes been called the *English Renaissance.* The epithet *Jacobean* has been given to the latest variety of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater proportion of corrupt Italian forms.



Elizabethan Architecture.—Hargrave Hall, England.

The house was an admirable specimen of complete *Elizabethan*, a multitudinous cluster of gables and porches, oriels and turrets, screens of ivy and pinnacles of slate.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 47.

Elizabethan literature, the literature produced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was one of the most prolific and well-marked periods of English literary activity. It was very remarkable for the variety, vigor, and permanent value of much of its prose and verse, and especially for the great number and productiveness of its dramatic writers. The two most eminent names in this literature are those of Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of philosophers, and William Shakspere, the greatest of all dramatists.—**Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church, a.*).

★**elk**[1] (elk), *n.* [< ME. **elk* (not found), irreg. < AS. *elch* (occurring once in a glossary of the 8th century, glossing L. *tragelaphus*) for **elh*, with the reg. breaking **eolh* (cf. *eola*, glossing L. *damma*, deer, in the same glossary), = MD. *elgh* = OHG. *elaho, eliho, elho*, MHG. *elhe, elch*, G. *elch* = Icel. *elgr* = Sw. *elg* = Norw. *elg* = Dan. *els-dyr* (for **elgs-dyr*) = L. *alces* = Gr. *ἄλκη* (the L. and Gr. perhaps of Teut. origin), elk. D. *eland*, an elk (also, in South Africa, an eland), G. *elend, elen*, usually *elen-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*, a beast), elk, are of other origin: see *eland.*] 1. Properly, the largest existing European and



Elk (*Alces machlis*).

Asiatic species of the deer family, or *Cervidæ*, *Alces machlis* (formerly called *Cervus alces*). It stands when full-grown over 6 feet high at the withers, and bears enormous palmate antlers weighing sometimes 50 or 60 pounds. Its nearest living relative is the American moose.

2. In America, the wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*, a very different animal from the elk proper, representing the red deer or stag of Europe, *C. elaphus.* See *wapiti* and *Alces.*—3. In Asia, among the Anglo-Indians, some large rusine or rucervine deer or stag, as the sambur, *Cervus aristotelis.* These, like the wapiti of America, are related more or less nearly to the red deer or stag, and are quite unlike the true elk and the moose.

4. Same as *eland*, 1.—**Elk bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Irish elk**, the *Cervus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*, a very large extinct elk, with enormous palmate antlers, the remains of which occur in the peat-bogs of Ireland.

elk[2] (elk), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *elke, ilke*; ME. not found; perhaps a corruption of AS. *elfetu, ylfete* (for **ylfetu*), earlier (Kentish) *aelbitu* = OHG. *alpiz, elbiz*, MHG. *elbez*, a swan.] The wild swan, or hooper, *Cygnus ferus. Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

In water black as Styx, swims the wild swan, the *ilke*,
Of Hollænders so termed. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

elk[3] (elk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; It. *elce*, dial. (Sardinian) *eligħe* = Pr. *euze*, > F. *yeuse*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), the holm-oak: see *Ilex.*] A kind of yew of which bows are made. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Elkesaite, *n.* See *Elcesaite.*

elknut (elk′nut), *n.* The buffalo-nut or oil-nut, *Pyrularia pubera*, a santalaceous shrub of the southern United States. See *oil-nut, b.*

elk-tree (elk′trē), *n.* The sourwood or sorrel-tree of the United States, *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

elkwood (elk′wůd), *n.* The umbrella-tree, *Magnolia tripetala*, of the southern United States, a small tree with soft, light, close-grained wood.

ell[1] (el), *n.* [< ME. *elle, elne*, < AS. *eln*, an ell (18, 20½, 24, etc., inches), = D. *el, elle* = OHG.

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elina, elna, MHG. *eline, elne, ellen,* G. *elle* = Icel. *alin* = Sw. *aln* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *aleina* (for **alina*?), an ell, whence It. *auna,* F. *aune,* an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-boga,* E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna,* the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. *ὠλένη,* the forearm: see *elbow, ulna.*] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1409 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 37.0958 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well-ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 22.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.424 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.650 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.257 inches; of Sweden, 23.378 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *cubit, pik, endazeh, kut, braccio, khaleb.*

> He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
> And, may be, an *ell* in the waste.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

> O, here's a wit of cheverel that stretches from an inch narrow to an *ell* broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

> She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
> Performs an inch of her fair promis'd *ell.*
> *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 7.

ell[2], **el**[2] (el), *n.* [< ME. **el,* < AS. *el,* < L. *el,* the name of the letter L, < *e,* the usual assistant vowel, + *-l;* a L. formation, the Gr. name being *λάμβδα.*] 1. The name of the letter *L, l.* It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter L.—3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellachick (el'a-chik), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-lachick.*] A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ, Chelopus marmoratus.* It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea-turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [< **ellag,* an arbitrary transposition of F. *galle,* gall, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts.—**Ellagic acid,** $C_{14}H_6O_8$, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale-yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent prisms. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *bezoardic acid.*

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [< *ell*[1] (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *eln* = L. *ulna*) + *bone*[1]. Cf. *elbow.*] The bone of the forearm; the ulna.

elleboret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore. Chaucer.*

elleborin (el'ē-bō-rin), *n.* [< L. *elleborus, helleborus,* + *-in:* see *hellebore.*] A glucoside of a very acrid taste, found in the winter hellebore, *Cammarum hyemale.*

elleck (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck, Ellick, Ellek,* etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

eller[1] (el'èr), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*[2].

eller[2] (el'èr), *n.* A dialectal form of *alder*[1].

Ellerian (e-lē'ri-an), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Ronsdorf,* the place of their settlement, they are also called *Ronsdorfians.*

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *aldern.*

ellest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *else.*

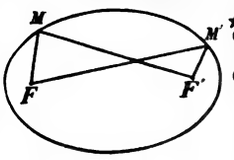
ellipochoanoid (el'i-pō-kō'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipochoanoida.*] **I.** *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipochoanoida.* Also *ellipochoanoidal.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipochoanoida.*

Ellipochoanoida (el'i-pō-kō-a-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλλιπής,* omitting, falling short (< *ἐλλείπειν,* omit, fall short: see *ellipse*), + *χοάνη,* a funnel, + *-ida.*] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall: contrasted with *Holochoanoida. A. Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

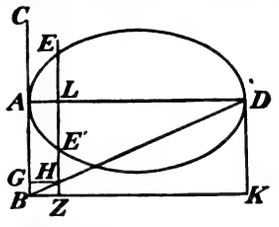
ellipochoanoidal (el'i-pō-kō-a-noi'dal), *a.* ★Same as *ellipochoanoid.*

ellipse (e-lips'), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse, elisse,* ellipse, < L. *ellipsis,* a want, defect, an ellipse, < Gr. *ἔλλειψις,* a leaving out, ellipsis in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see def.), < *ἐλλείπειν,* leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, < *ἐν,* in, + *λείπειν,* leave. Cf. *ellipsis.*] In *geom.*, a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts all the elements of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary. Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse.* A pair of conjugate diameters bisect, each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse* or *major axis,* also the *latus transversum*; it passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate* or *minor axis.* The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices.* (See *conic, eccentricity, angle.*) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct an ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the latus rectum. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the latus transversum (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete the rectangle DABK. From any point L, on the line AD, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and BD in H. Draw a line HG, completing the rectangle ALHG. There are now two points, E and E′, on the line LZ, such that the square on LE or LE′ is equal to the rectangle ALHG. The locus of all such points, found by taking L at different places on the line AD, forms an ellipse. [The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great geometer." The participle *ἐλλείπων,* "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid,* VI. 27). So *παραβάλλειν* and *ὑπερβάλλειν* (*Euclid,* VI. 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the extremity of a given line. Apollonius first defined the conic sections by plane constructions, using the latus rectum and latus transversum (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHG "falls short" of the latus rectum AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHG "overlaps" the latus rectum. In the case of the parabola there is no latus transversum, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the latus rectum for one side.]—**Cubical ellipse.** See *cubical.*—**Focal ellipse.** See *focal.*—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptois.*—**Logarithmic ellipse,** the section of an elliptic cylinder by a paraboloid. *Booth,* 1852.



Ellipse.

F and *F′* are the foci. $FM + MF' = FM' + M'F'$, *M* and *M′* being any points in the curve.



ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (-sēz). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipsis* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *ellisse, elisse,* < L. *ellipsis,* < Gr. *ἔλλειψις,* omission, ellipsis: see *ellipse.*] 1. In *gram.*, omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues *which* I admire"; "prythee, peace," for "*I* pray thee, *hold thy* peace."—2. In *printing,* a mark or marks, as —, * * *, . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *king*) or of words.—3†. In *geom.*, an ellipse.

When a right cone is cut quite through by an inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis,* in which the diameters are of an unequal length. *Boyle,* Works, IV. 464.

ellipsograph (e-lip'sō-gràf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; < Gr. *ἔλλειψις* (**ἔλλειπτ-*), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + *γράφειν,* write.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph.*

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλλειψις,* ellipse, + *εἶδος,* form.] In *geom.*, a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Axes of an ellipsoid.** See *axis*[1].—**Central ellipsoid,** an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *strain-ellipsoid,* below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration,** an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** Same as *ellipsoid of gyration.*—**Ellipsoid of revolution,** the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate*; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate.*—**Equimomental ellipsoid,** an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid,** or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia,** a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poinsot's ellipsoid,* though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion,** the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid,** or **ellipsoid of expansion,** the ellipsoid into which any strain ★transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'dal), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *elíptico* = Pg. *elliptico* = It. *ellittico, elittico* (cf. D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. Sw. *elliptisk*), < ML. *ellipticus,* < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός,* in grammar, elliptical, defective, < *ἔλλειψις* (**ἐλλειπτ-*), ellipsis, ellipse: see *ellipse, ellipsis.*] 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical,* the transverse axis being horizontal.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xii.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

In all matters they [early writers] affected curt phrases: and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical. I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical;* in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.

Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

3. In *entom.*, elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base: applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera.*—4. In *math.*, having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic* involution.—**Elliptical gearing.** See *gearing.*—**Elliptic arc,** a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck.** Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*[4]).—**Elliptic compasses,** an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid,** an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coördinates.** See *coördinate.*—**Elliptic epicycloid.** See *epicycloid.*—**Elliptic function,** a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral,** an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution,** one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion,** motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point** on a surface, a synclastic point; a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.—**Elliptic polarization,** in *optics.* See *polarization.*—**Elliptic singularity,** an ordinary or inessential singularity of a function. See *singularity.*—**Elliptic space.** (*a*) The space inclosed by an ellipse. (*b*) See *space.*—**Elliptic spindle,** a surface generated by the revolution of an elliptic arc about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.

Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarised light.
Tait, Light, § 287.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipsis; with something left out.

ellipticity (el-ip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *elliptic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tō-gràf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph.*

elliptoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *ellipt-ic* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse.

II. *n.* Same as *elliptois.*

elliptois (e-lip'tō-is), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός,* elliptic: see *elliptic.*] A curve defined by the equation $ay^{m+n} = bx^m(a - x^n)$, where *m* and *n* are both greater than 1. Also called *infinite ellipse.*—**Cubic elliptois.** See *cubic.*

ellmother (el'muᴛʜ'èr), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother. Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lō'pä), *n.* Same as *illupi.* See *Bassia.*

Ellopia (e-lō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἔλλοψ, ἔλοψ,* a fish: see *Elops.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not

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bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (*b*) A genus of leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), having one species, *E. pedestris*, of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el′wond), *n.* [< *ell*[1] + *wand*.] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken *ell-wand*, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus's profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion*. Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand*.

ellyard†, *n.* [ME. *elnzerd*, < *elne*, ell, + *zerd*, etc., yard.] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The hede of an *elnzerde* the large lenkthe hade,
The grayn al of grene stele and of golde hewen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 210.

★**elm** (elm), *n.* [< ME. *elm*, < AS. *elm* = Icel. *álmr* = Sw. *alm* = Dan. *ælm* (*alm*, *elm*, obs.) = D. *olm* = OHG. *elm*(*-boum*), afterward (simulating L. *ulmus*) MHG. *ulm*(*-boum*), G. *ulme* = L. *ulmus*, elm.] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris*, of which the cork-elm (*U. suberosa*), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or witch-elm, *U. montana*, is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. Americana*; the cedar-elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia*; the cork-, cliff-, hickory-, swamp-, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa*; the red elm, slippery-elm, or moose-elm, *U. fulva*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata*, with corky-winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphananthe Philippinensis*, a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the order *Boraginaceæ*, receive the name, as also the rubiaceous *Hamelia ventricosa*. The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat-building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness, it is used for naves of wheels, shells for tackle-blocks, and common turnery. Witch-elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly-boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat-building, and to some extent for bows.



Flowering Branch and Foliage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale.

The *elm* delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclin'd to moisture, and where good pasture is produced. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 6.

When the broad *elm*, sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem—
A forest waving on a single stem.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

elmen (el′men), *a.* [< *elm* + *-en*.] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin*. [Rare.]

Leaning against the *elmin* tree,
With drooping head and slackened knee,
With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands,
In agony of soul he stands! *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 27.

elmest, elmesset, *n.* Middle English forms of *alms*.

Elmidæ (el′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Elmis*: now called *Parnidæ* (which see).

elmin, *a.* See *elmen*.

Elmis (el′mis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidæ*, having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxæ. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, and North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.



Elmis glaber. (Line shows natural size.)

elm-leaf beetle. See *Galeruca*.

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire (el′mōz fīr, sānt el′mōz fīr). [After Saint *Elmo*, bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corposant*.

elm-tree (elm′trē), *n.* See *elm*.

elm-wood (elm′wůd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el′mi), *a.* [< *elm* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm extends
Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symmonds, honour'd through the sandy soil
Of *elmy* Ross, . . .
Regard this sort. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey*.

elnet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ell*[1].

It must not be measured by the intemperate *elne* of it selfe. *Lord Brooke*, Letter to an Honourable Lady (1633), i.

elocation† (ē-lō-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *elocatio*(*n-*), a hiring out, < L. *elocare*, let out, hire out, < *e*, out, + *locare*, place, let, hire out: see *locate*. In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.'] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this [consent in marriage] may without sin or blame be forborne: as when the child, either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 1.

2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy . . . there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 30.

elocular (ē-lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *e*, out, + *loculus*, a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*, *locus*.] In *bot.*, not partitioned; having no compartments or loculi.

elocution (el-ō-kū′shon), *n.* [= F. *élocution* = Sp. *elocución* = Pg. *elocução* = It. *elocuzione*, < L. *elocutio*(*n-*), a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance, elocution, < *eloqui*, pp. *elocutus*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *eloquence*.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others.
E. Porter.

2†. Eloquence in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*.
Dryden.

Graceful to the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocution* flows.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 748.

Can you deliver a series of questions without a quickening of your *elocution*? *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 268.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elocution*, *Delivery*. These words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from E. Porter, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than *delivery*. See *oratory*.

elocutionary (el-ō-kū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *elocution* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

elocutioner (el-ō-kū′shon-ėr), *n.* A public speaker or declaimer. [Colloq.]

They [those] heedless young fellows, that think nothing o' the fundamentals o' their faith, but are aye crying out about the *elocutioners* and poetrymongers they've heard in Glesca. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber.

elocutionist (el-ō-kū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *elocution* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the art of elocution; one who teaches or writes upon elocution, or who gives public elocutionary readings or exercises.

elocutive†, (el′ō-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *elocut-ion* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to elocution.

Preaching in its *elocutive* part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 48.

elod (el′ōd), *n.* [< *el*(*ectric*) + *od*.] Electric od; the supposed odic force of electricity. *Reichenbach*.

elodian (e-lō′di-an), *n.* One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydidæ* and *Emydidæ*.

éloge (ā-lōzh′), *n.* [F.: see *elogy*.] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury*, To M. Thiriot, Ep. Corr., I. 179.

elogia, *n.* Plural of *elogium*.

elogist (el′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *élogiste* = Sp. (obs.) It. *elogista*; as *elogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge. [Rare.]

[One] made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 360.

elogium (ē-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *elogia* (-ä). [L.: see *elogy*.] Same as *elogy*.

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Elogium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

elogy (el′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *elogies* (-jiz). [= F. *éloge* = Sp. Pg. It. *elogio*, < L. *elogium*, a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus*, *logos*, a word, a saying (< Gr. λόγος, a word: see *logos*), with prefix *e-*, after *eloqui*, speak out; cf. *eloquium*, eloquence, also a declaration.] A funeral oration; an éloge. [Rare, *eulogy*, a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el′ō-him), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'Elōhīm*, pl. of *'Elōah*: see *Allah*.] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity; others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief; still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohism (el′ō-hizm), *n.* [< *Eloh*(*im*) + *-ism*.] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh, . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive *Elohism* of the patriarchs.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 502.

Elohist (el′ō-hist), *n.* [< *Eloh*(*im*) + *-ist*.] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson*.

It no longer seems worth while to write puerile essays to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 334.

Elohistic (el-ō-his′tik), *a.* [< *Elohist* + *-ic*.] A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character than the Jehovistic. Gen. i. 27 is Elohistic; Gen. ii. 21–24 is Jehovistic.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistic* account, and speak of him [Balaam] disparagingly.
Encyc. Brit., III. 259.

eloign, eloignate†, etc. See *eloin*, etc.

eloin, eloign (ē-loin′), *v.* [Also written *eloine*, *eloigne*; < OF. *eloigner*, *esloigner*, F. *éloigner* = Pr. *esloignar*, *eslueingnar*, < LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.: see *elong*.] **I.** *trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares himselfe he did *esloyne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from your bed and your board. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

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I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.

If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is *eloigned*.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

II.† *intrans.* To abscond.

eloinate†, eloignate† (ē-loi'nāt), *v. t.* [< *eloin, eloign,* + *-ate*[2], after *elongate*, q. v.] To remove; eloin.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 149.

eloinment†, eloignment† (ē-loin'mẹnt), *n.* [< *eloin, eloign,* + *-ment*, after F. *éloignement*.] Removal to a distance; hence, distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

elomet, *n.* Orpiment.

elong† (ē-lông'), *v. t.* [< LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, protract, < *e*, out, + *longus*, long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *eloin*.] 1. To elongate; lengthen out.

Ne pulle it not, but goodly plaine *elonge*,
Ne pitche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor breke it not all doun aboute a dale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.

By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.
Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging ioyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. 24.

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elongated*, ppr. *elongating*. [< LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare:* see *elong*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make long or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw out in length: as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axis.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 465.

2†. To remove further off.

The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and removed eastward twenty-eight degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To recede; move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [Rare.]

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *a.* [< LL. *elongatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lengthened; extended or produced; attenuated; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, disproportionately or comparatively long or extended: as, a worm has an *elongate* body; a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* antennæ are about as long as the body of an insect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdomen; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lông-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *elongacioun*, < OF. *elongation* = F. *élongation* = Pg. *elongação* = It. *elongazione*, < ML. *elongatio(n-)*, < LL. *elongare*, lengthen, elongate: see *elong*, *elongate*.] 1. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being elongated or lengthened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 297.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.

His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrescence called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillæ.
Cambridge, The Scriblériad, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?
Pinkerton.

3†. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*—4†. A removing to a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or stain [upon the soul], they have not been agreed: some call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of conditions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit: as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury. (*b*) The angular distance of a satellite from its primary. —6. In *surg.*: (*a*) A partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments. (*b*) The extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

elongative (ē-lông'gā-tiv), *a.* [< *elongate* + *-ive*.] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting elongation; extended. [Rare.]

This *elongative* effort. *Congregationalist*, Oct. 22, 1885.

elope (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eloped*, ppr. *eloping*. [AF. *aloper*, AL. *elopare;* cf. D. *ontloopen* (= G. *entlaufen* = Dan. *undløbe*), run away, < *ont-* (= G. *ent-* = AS. *and-*: see *and-*), away, + *loopen*, run (> E. *lope*, q. v.), = AS. *hlēapan*, E. *leap*, q. v.] To run away; escape; break loose from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my lands decay
And former livelod fayle, she left me quight,
And to my brother did *ellope* streight way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do.
Cawthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ē-lōp'mẹnt), *n.* [< *elope* + *-ment*.] A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law: specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.
Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father. *Graves.*

But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no alimony. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xv.

eloper (ē-lō'pėr), *n.* One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii.

Elopes (el'ō-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Elops*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

Elophilæ† (e-lof'i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. *Helophilæ*, < Gr. ἕλος, palus, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (e-lō'pi-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Elopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Elopidæ (e-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-idæ*.] A family of clupeiform isospondylous fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger. They have a completed lateral line and a flat membrane-bone between the branches of the lower jaw. They have cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed of three elements. The species are very few, though widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops* and *Megalops*. See cut under *Elops*.

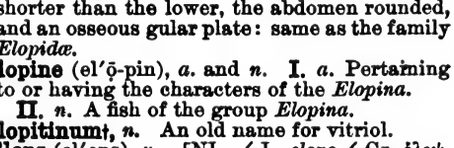
Elopina (el-ō-pī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group of his *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded, and an osseous gular plate: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

elopine (el'ō-pin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elopina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Elopina*.

elopitinum†, *n.* An old name for vitriol.

Elops (el'ops), *n.* [NL., < L. *elops*, < Gr. ἔλοψ, prop. ἔλλοψ, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called,



Big-eyed Herring (*Elops saurus*).

prop. adj., mute.] The typical genus of the family *Elopidæ*. *E. saurus*, known as the *ten-pounder* and *big-eyed herring*, is a widely diffused species in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* [< ME. *eloquence*, < OF. *eloquence*, F. *éloquence* = Pr. *eloquencia*, *eloquensa* = Sp. *elocuencia* = Pg. *eloquencia* = It. *eloquenzia* (obs.), *eloquenza*, < L. *eloquentia*, < *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent*.] 1. The quality of being eloquent; moving utterance or expression; the faculty, art, or act of uttering or employing thoughts and words springing from or expressing strong emotion in a manner to excite corresponding emotion in others; by extension, the power or quality of exciting emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way: as, pulpit *eloquence;* a speaker, speech, or writing of great *eloquence;* the *eloquence* of tears or of silent grief.

Ther is non that is here,
Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* [in source or origin] I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

What is called *eloquence* in the forum is commonly found to be rhetoric in the study.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence;* that is, the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher reason which alone can give force and permanence to words.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 248.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent manner: as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elocution, Rhetoric*, etc. See *oratory*.

eloquent (el'ō-kwẹnt), *a.* [= F. *éloquent* = Pr. *eloquen* = Sp. *elocuente* = Pg. It. *eloquente*, < L. *eloquen(t-)s*, speaking, having the faculty of speech, eloquent, ppr. of *eloqui*, speak out, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and appropriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher; an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loken ouermore,
Next of science the seconde
Is Rhetoric, whose faconde
Aboue all other is *eloquent*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Lucullus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellently well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in all languages. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency and power; movingly uttered or expressed; stirring; persuasive: as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtlesse that indeed according to art is most *eloquent* which returnes and approaches neerest to nature from whence it came. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chatham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to his memory. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or interest through any of the senses; movingly expressive or affecting: as, *eloquent* looks or gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most *eloquent* music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (Globe ed.).

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation; vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

eloquently (el'ō-kwẹnt-li), *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who (their hearers swaying where they would)
Could force affections, comfort and deject,
With learned lectures *eloquently* told.
Stirling, Domes-day, The Tenth Houre.

eloquious†, *a.* [< L. *eloquium*, eloquence, < *eloqui*, speak out: see *eloquent*.] Eloquent.

Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; And you, M. Ulisses, the prudent dwarfe of Pallas, another; of whom it is Illiadized that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

elrich (el'rich), *a.* Same as *eldrich*.

else (els), *adv.* [< ME. *elles, ellis*, often *elle*, < AS. *elles*, in another manner, otherwise, besides, = OFries. *elles, ellis* = OHG. *alles, elles*, MHG. *alles* = OSw. *aljes*, Sw. *eljest* = Dan. *ellers*, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of **ali-, ele-* (in comp. *ele-land*, another land, *elelende*, of another land, etc.) = Goth. *alis* (gen. *aljis*) = L. *alius* = Gr. ἄλλος, other. Cf. L. *alias*, prob. an old gen., at another time, otherwise: see *alias*, and cf. *alien, allo-*, etc.] 1†. In another or a different manner; in some other way; to a different purpose; otherwise.

Your perfect self is *else* devoted. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

2. In another or a different case; if the fact were different; otherwise.

Take yee hede, lest ye don your rigtwisnesse before men, that yee be sen of hem, *ellis* [authorized version, otherwise] ye shule nat han mede at youre fadir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. 1 (Oxf.).

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Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; *else* would I give it.
Ps. li. 16.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Shift for yourselves; ye are lost *else*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, *else* he could never have so wrapped himself within the affections of true men. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 244.

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the *else* unfathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its *else* insoluble riddles, to reconcile its *else* irreconcilable discrepancies. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 76.

3. Besides; other than the person, thing, place, etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or indefinite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb (*who, what, where,* etc., *anybody, anything, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, all, little,* etc.), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other:* as, *who else* is coming? *what else* shall I give you? do you expect *anything else?*

Nothing elles y ne wilnede, loverd, bote the [Nothing *else* I wished, Lord, but Thee].
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read *something else*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing *any* courtesy *else*, which trebly binds the Receiver to an Acknowledgment. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

All else of earth may perish: love alone
Not Heaven shall find outgrown!
O. W. Holmes, Poems (1873), p. 232.

[The phrases *anybody else, somebody else, nobody else,* etc., have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase): as, this is *somebody else's* hat; *nobody else's* children act so.] — **God forbid else**†, God forbid that it should be otherwise.

Ay, and the best she shall have; and my favour
To him that does best: *God forbid else.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

elsen, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial., Sc. also *elson, elshin, elsyn,* < OD. *elsene, aelsene,* mod. D. *els,* < (perhaps through OHG. *alansa, alunsa,* **alasna* (> ME. *alesna,* > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna, alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne,* F. *aléne*), an awl) OHG. *ala,* MHG. *ale,* G. *ahle,* etc., = AS. *al, eal, æl, awul,* E. *awl:* see *awl.*] An awl.

Nor hinds wi' *elson* and hemp lingle,
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 203.

elsewards (els'wärdz), *adv.* [< *else* + *-wards.*] To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers [the punctual] know that they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppressors [the unpunctual] their way *elsewards.*
Trollope, Autobiography (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat† (els'hwot), *n.* [< ME. **elleswhat, elleshwat,* < AS. *elles hwæt,* something else: *elles,* else; *hwæt,* indef., what. See *else* and *what,* and cf. *somewhat.*] Something or anything else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they eate.
Warner, Albion's England, 1592.

elsewhen† (els'hwen), *adv.* [< ME. *elleswhen;* < *else* + *when.*] At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names of such men of nobylytie here, as we thought mete and convenyent to serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this preasent yeare, or *elles-when,* to use ther servyce in any other foreyn countrey. *State Papers*, III. 552.

elsewhere (els'hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *elleshwer, elleshwar,* < AS. *elles hwær, elles hwār: elles,* else; *hwær,* indef., where.] In another place or in other places; somewhere or anywhere else: as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere.*

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
To find content *elsewhere.*
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he denies both heer and *elswhere,* with many imprecations, but no solid evidence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we honestly bestow *elsewhere.* *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 13.

The Persian sword, formidable *elsewhere,* was not adapted to do good service against the bronze armor and the spear of the Hellenes.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwiтн'ėr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswhither;* < ME. **elleswhider, elleswhoder,* < AS. *elles hwider, elles hwyder: elles,* else; *hwider, hwyder,* whither.] In another direction. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, *& elles wyder* heo mygte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither.* *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 30.

elsewise† (els'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswise;* < *else* + *-wise,* after *otherwise.*] In a different manner; otherwise.

And so is this matter, which would *elswise* haue caused much spyte and hatred, opened in our names.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iii.

elsin, *n.* See *elsen.*

Elsner's green. See *green.*

eltchi, *n.* See *elchi.*

elth†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eld.*

elucidate (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elucidated,* ppr. *elucidating.* [< LL. *elucidatus,* pp. of *elucidare* (> Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *élucider*), make light or clear, < L. *e,* out, + *lucidus,* light, clear: see *lucid.*] To make clear or manifest; throw light upon; explain; render intelligible; illustrate: as, an experiment may *elucidate* a theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and *elucidate* the reasoning. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of information, little or none of it had much to do with the matter to be *elucidated.* *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 239.

=**Syn.** *Expound,* etc. (see *explain*); to unfold, clear up.

elucidation (ē-lū-si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucidation* = Sp. *elucidación* = Pg. *elucidação,* < LL. as if **elucidatio(n-),* < *elucidare,* make light or clear: see *elucidate.*] **1.** The act of elucidating or of throwing light upon any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

The *elucidation* of the organic idea . . . is the business and talk of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 39.

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; illustration: as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversie. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

I shall . . . allot to each of them [sports and pastimes] a separate *elucidation.* *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 55.

elucidative (ē-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ive.*] Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 10.

elucidator (ē-lū'si-dā-tọr), *n.* One who elucidates or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators.* *Abbot.*

elucidatory (ē-lū'si-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ory.*] Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory* of what was passing in his mind. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 95.

eluctate† (ē-luk'tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *eluctatus,* pp. of *eluctari,* struggle out, < *e,* out, + *luctari,* struggle. Cf. *luctation, reluct.*] To burst forth; escape with a struggle.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 36.

eluctation† (ē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *eluctatio(n-),* < L. *eluctari,* struggle out: see *eluctate.*] The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with a struggle.

Ye do . . . sue to God . . . for our happy *eluctation* out of those miseries. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 7.

elucubrate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *elucubrato,* adj.; < L. *elucubrare,* dep. *elucubrari* (> F. *élucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e,* out, + *lucubrare,* work by lamplight: see *lucubrate.*] Same as *lucubrate.*

Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed,
Boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate*
What the round brush is used for, what the square.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 240.

elucubration† (ē-lū-kū-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucubration* = Pg. *elucubração* = It. *elucubrazione;* < *elucubrate* + *-ion.*] Same as *lucubration.*

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubrations* preferable to all other candle or lamp light whatsoever. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug., 1668.

elude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded,* ppr. *eluding.* [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eludir* = It. *eludere,* < L. *eludere,* finish play, win at play, elude or parry a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e,* out, + *ludere,* play: see *ludicrous.* Cf. *allude, collude, delude, illude.*] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade: as, to *elude* pursuit; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

The stroke of humane law may also . . . be evaded by power, or *eluded* by slight, by gift, by favour.
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiii.

Tho' stuck with Argus' Eyes your Keeper were,
Advis'd by me, you shall *elude* his Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope, Spring, l. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample, they *elude* the great accusation.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of: as, secrets that *elude* the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to *elude* our curiosity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

One element must forever *elude* its researches; and that is the very element by which poetry is poetry.
Macaulay, Dryden.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject *eluded* it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The secret and the mystery
Have baffled and *eluded* me.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i., Prol.

=**Syn.** To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, baffle, foil, frustrate.

eludible (ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [< *elude* + *-ible.*] Capable of being eluded or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure, . . . we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *ālal,* gather, reap, harvest; cf. Aram. *alal,* corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of August.

elumbated† (ē-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [< L. *elumbis,* hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e,* out, + *lumbus,* loin: see *lumbar, loin*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Weakened in the loins. *Bailey.*

eluscation† (ē-lus-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **eluscatio(n-),* < *eluscare,* make one-eyed, < L. *e,* out, + *luscus,* one-eyed.] Blear-eye or purblindness. *Bailey*, 1727.

elusion (ē-lū'zhon), *n.* [< ML. *elusio(n-),* < L. *eludere,* pp. *elusus,* elude: see *elude.*] Escape by artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his *elusion* enough to contest against the authority of a council.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. *elusus,* pp. of *eludere,* elude, + *-ive.*] Eluding, or having a tendency to elude; hard to grasp or confine; slippery.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed!
And, groaning, cling upon th' *elusive* weed.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

Piety is too subtile and *elusive* to be drawn into and confined in definitions. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellowest light on the gray domes, which in their soft, *elusive* outlines, and strange effect of far-withdrawal, rhymed like faint-heard refrains to the bright and vivid arches of the façade.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

elusively (ē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by elusion.

elusiveness (ē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being elusive; tendency to elude.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her banjo and her bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o'-the-wisp *elusiveness* of mood. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

elusoriness (ē-lū'sọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being elusory.

elusory (ē-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *elusorius,* deceptive, < L. *elusus,* pp. of *eludere,* elude: see *elude.*] Of an elusive character; slipping from the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and religion itself had been *elusory.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted,* ppr. *eluting.* [< L. *elutus,* pp. of *eluere,* wash off, < *e,* out, off, + *luere,* wash: see *lute*[1], *lotion.* Cf. *dilute.*] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily any spirit is the more pernicious, because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

elution (ē-lū'shon), *n.* [< LL. *elutio(n-),* a washing, < L. *eluere,* wash off.] A washing out; any process by which bodies are separated by the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of recovering sugar from molasses, which consists in precipitating the sugar as sucrate of lime, insoluble in cold water, and washing it free from soluble impurities. The sucrate is decomposed by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate, and the pure sugar-solution is then evaporated to crystallization.

elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elutriated,* ppr. *elutriating.* [< L. *elutriatus,* pp. of *elutriare,* wash out, decant, rack off, < *eluere,* wash out: see *elute.*] To purify by washing and straining or decanting; purify in general.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.
Arbuthnot, Air.

elutriation (ē-lū-tri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élutriation* = Pg. *elutriação,* < L. as if **elutriatio(n-),* <

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elutriare, wash out: see *elutriate*.] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ē-luk'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, ppr. *eluxating*. [< L. *e*, out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate*.] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boag.* [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *eluxate* + *-ion*.] The dislocation of a bone; luxation. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

elvan[1]† (el'vạn), *a.* An improper form of *elfin*.

elvan[2] (el'vạn), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans—or elvan-courses, as they are frequently called—have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse alike granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin ore which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan-rock*.

elvanite (el'vạn-īt), *n.* [< *elvan*[2] + *-ite*[2].] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up: nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphyry* and *granitic porphyry*.

Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei (el-ve-lā'sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei*.

elven (el'ven), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *elmen*.] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (el'vẽr), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *eelfare*, q. v.] A young eel; especially, a young conger- or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake† (el'vẽr-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf*.

elvine, *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *elver*.] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish, elfishly*.

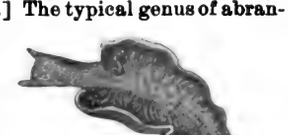
elwand, *n.* See *ellwand*.

Elymnias (e-lim'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a case; cf. *elytrum*.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymniinæ*. *E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymniinæ (e-lim-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elymnias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnias*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danainæ* in general aspect.

Elymus (el'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum*. There are about forty species, twenty-nine of which are found in North America. Some are valuable for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *rye-grass* or *lyme-grass*.

Elysia (ē-lis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] The typical genus of abranchiate gastropods of the family *Elysiidæ*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.


Elysia viridis.

Elysian (ē-liz'iạn), *a.* [= F. *élyséen*, a., *élysien*, n.; cf. Sp. *eliseo, elisio* = Pg. *elysio* = It. *elisio*, < L. *elysius*, < Gr. *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

The power I serve
Laughs at your happy Araby, or the
Elysian shades. *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.

In that *Elysian* age (misnamed of gold),
The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
When all were great and free! *Beattie*, Minstrel, ii.

Hope's *elysian* isles. *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life *elysian*,
Whose portal we call Death.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Elysian Fields [cf. F. *Champs-Élysées* = Sp. *Campos Eliseos* = Pg. *Campos Elliseos* or simply *Eliseos* = It. *Campi Elisi*, < L. *Campi Elysii* or simply *Elysii*, tr. of Gr. Ἠλύσια πεδία: see *Elysium*], Elysium.

elysiid (ē-lis'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysiidæ*.

Elysiidæ (el-i-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elysia* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine saccoglossate pellibranchiate gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysiadæ*. See cut under *Elysia*.

Elysium (ē-liz'ium), *n.* [= F. *Élysée* = Sp. *Elíseo, Elisio* = Pg. *Elyseo, Elysio* = It. *Elisio*, < L. *Elysium* (ML. also **Elyseum*), < Gr. Ἠλύσιον (neut. of *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian), in Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, later in pl. Ἠλύσια πεδία, the Elysian Field, or Fields, i. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, < *ἦλυσις*, var. of *ἔλευσις*, a going or coming, advent, < *ἐλεύσεσθαι*, future, *ἐλθεῖν* (ind. *ἦλυθον, ἦλθον*), 2d aor., go, come (associated with *ἔρχεσθαι*, go, come), whence also prob. *ἐλεύθερος*, free.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields*. It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth; by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven*.

Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
There where the happy souls are crown'd with blessings.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

The flowery-kirtled Naiades . . .
Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,
And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 257.

And, oh! if there be an *Elysium* on earth,
It is this, it is this.
Moore, Light of the Harem.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *Is. Taylor.*

elytra, *n.* Plural of *elytrum*.

elytral (el'i-tral), *a.* [< *elytrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the elytra: as, *elytral* striæ; *elytral* sulci.—**Elytral ligula**, a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles.—**Elytral plica** or **fold**, a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (e-lit'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytroid.

elytrigerous (el-i-trij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and cirrigerous somites [of *Polynoë*] is very curious.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

elytrine (el'i-trin), *n.* [< *elytrum* + *-ine*[2].] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (el-i-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis*.] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (el'i-trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *colpocele*.

elytro-episiorrhaphy (el'i-trō-ep'i-si-or'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *episiorrhaphy*.] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (el-i-trog'ō-nạ), *n.* [NL., < *ἔλυτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gonous*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*.

elytroid (el'i-troid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλυτροειδής*, < *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, + *εἶδος*, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, *n.* See *elytrum*.

elytroplastic (el'i-trō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *elytroplasty* + *-ic*.] Same as *colpoplastic*.

elytroplasty (el'i-trō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *colpoplasty*.

Elytroptera (el-i-trop'tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] Clairville's name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera*. It was never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnean and Fabrician systems, and adopted Ray's name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

elytroptosis (el'i-trop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πτῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrorrhaphy (el-i-tror'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy*.

elytrotomy (el-i-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, elytron (el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a cover, covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. *ἕλυμος*, a case, cover), < *ἑλίνειν*, roll round, wrap up, cover.] **1.** In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths*. They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle*.

2. In some chætopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditidæ*, or polychætous annelids, as the *Polynoë*, one of the squamous lamellæ overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cirri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages.—**Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate,** etc., **elytra.** See the adjectives.


Elytrum of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, bearing fimbriæ, viewed from above (highly magnified).

Elzevir (el'ze-vēr), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Elzévir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, D. *Elsevier*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below.—**2.** Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2.—**Elzevir editions**, editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elsevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1583 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. *n.* **1.** A book printed by one of the Elzevir family.—**2.** A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth century.

Elzeviran, Elzevirian (el-ze-vē'rạn, -ri-ạn), *n.* [< *Elzevir* + *-an, -ian*.] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerite*.

An "Early-English dramatist," or an *Elzevirian*.
New Princeton Rev., V. 275.

em[1] (em), *n.* [ME. **em*, < AS. *em*, < L. *em*, the name of the letter M, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the Gr. name being *μῦ*.] **1.** The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M*.—**2.** In *printing*, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown ■ is the em of the size pica; the small one ▪, one fourth the size (one half the height and breadth), is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000; thus, this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred, *ems*. In both Great Britain and the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor.

em[2], **'em** (always unaccented, um), *pron.* [Usually written and printed *'em*, in 17th century often *'hem*, being regarded as a "contraction" or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem, him, heom, hom, ham*, < AS. *him, heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, he, *hēó*, she, *hit*, it, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he, his, him, her*: see *he, she, it*. But though this is the origin of *em* or *'em*, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like *'at, 'ere*, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that, there*.] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he, she, it*: equivalent to *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 109.

em-[1]. Assimilated form of *en-*[1] before labials.

em-[2]. Assimilated form of *en-*[2] before labials.

emacerate† (ē-mas'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *emaceratus*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciatus* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for **emacratus*, < *e* + *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] To make or become lean; emaciate.

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emaceration† (ē-mas-ē-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *emacerate* + *-ion*.] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating*. [< L. *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare* (> It. *emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, < *e*, out, + **maciare*, make lean, < *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean, *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 56.

II. *intrans.* To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *emaciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

Or groom invade me with defying front
And stern demeanour, whose *emaciate* steeds . . .
Had panted oft beneath my goring steel.
T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

emaciation (ē-mā-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émaciation* = Sp. *emaciación* = Pg. *emaciação* = It. *emaciazione*; < L. as if **emaciatio(n-)*, < *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatus*, make lean: see *emaciate*.] 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectick fever.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence. *Scott.*

emaculate† (ē-mak′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, < *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*[1].] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him [Tacitus] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, etc. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 273.

emaculation† (ē-mak-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *emaculate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

email†, **emalt**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Set rich rubye to reed *emayle*,
The raven's plume to peacocke's tayle.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em′ạ-nạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emanan(t-)s*, ppr. of *emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate*.] **I.** *a.* Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the works of creation and providence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 35.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantic with the operator $(x'\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x + y'\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y +$, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. Cayley (1856) defines it as one of the coefficients of the quantic formed by substituting for *x*, *y*, etc., the facients of the quantic to which the emanant belongs, $lx + mx'$, $ly + my'$, etc., and then considering *l* and *m* as the two facients of the new quantic so obtained.

emanate (em′ạ-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating*. [< L. *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> It. *emanare* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = F. *émaner*, > E. *emane*, q. v.), flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, < *e*, out, + *mānare*, flow: see *manation*, *madid*.] **I.** *intrans.* To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

All the stories we heard *emanated* from Calcutta.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 2.

The Hebrew word used here [in Genesis] for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now *emanate* from the solar photosphere.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. *trans.* To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while *emanating* the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em′ạ-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. *Southey.* ★[Rare.]

emanation (em-ạ-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émanation* = Sp. *emanación* = Pg. *emanação* = It. *emanazione*; < LL. *emanatio(n-)*, an emanation, < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] 1. The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—2. In *philos.*: (*a*) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation*. Hence—(*b*) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the Enneads of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the Nous, and the Nous to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

In the work of the creation we see a double *emanation* of virtue from God. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; efflux; effluvium: as, the odor of a flower is an *emanation* of its particles.

Justice is the brightest *emanation* from the gospel.
Sydney Smith.

4. In *alg.*, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantic.

Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of *emanation* are identical. *J. J. Sylvester.*

Facients of emanation, the facients *x'*, *y'*, etc., referred to in Cayley's definition of an emanant.

emanationism (em-ạ-nā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *emanation* + *-ism*.] Devotion to theories of emanation.

It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, *emanationism*, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit-hosts.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em′ạ-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the efflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (*b*).

II. *a.* In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* [Valentinian and Manichean] doctrines, the Homoousion implied nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to vindicate for the word [Homoüsion] its Catholic meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.
Liddon, Bampton Lectures, pp. 439, 440.

emanative (em′ạ-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ive*.] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

By an *emanative* cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an effect. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*: which word, though feigned with repugnancy to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects . . . to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes.
Glanville, Essays, i.

emanatively (em′ạ-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em′ạ-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **emanatorius* (neut. *emanatorium*, a fountain), < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

Emanatory views of God. *Schaff*, Relig. Encyc., I. 162.

emancipate (ē-man′si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating*. [< L. *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, *emancupare* (> It. *emancipare* = Sp. Pg. *emancipar* = F. *émanciper* = D. *emanciperen* = G. *emancipiren* = Dan. *emancipere* = Sw. *emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the thrice-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, < *e*, out, + *mancipare*, *mancupare*, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, < *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *manceps* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit*.] 1. To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died. *Macaulay.*

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.
Arbuthnot.

No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 319.

=**Syn.** *Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, disenthrall, release, unfetter, unshackle. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative uses. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

Thought *emancipated* itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and restored to their country. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death-bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

To cast the captive's chains aside
And *liberate* the slave.
Longfellow, The Good Part.

emancipate (ē-man′si-pāt), *a.* [< L. *emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?
And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave
That parts us, are *emancipate* and loos'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 39.

emancipation (ē-man-si-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émancipation* = Sp. *emancipación* = Pg. *emancipação* = It. *emancipazione* = D. *emancipatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emancipation*, < L. *emancipatio(n-)*, emancipation, < *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] 1. The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.; deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudices, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, II. 54.

Emancipation by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree.—**Catholic Emancipation Act.** See *Catholic*.—**Emancipation proclamation**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 22d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

Was the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficient the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so fast and so far as our armies reached the slaves or the slaves our armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern States. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil; but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery.=**Syn. 1.** Release, manumission, enfranchisement.

emancipationist (ē-man-si-pā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *emancipation* + *-ist*.] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

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Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ē-man'si-pā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *emancipator*, < L. *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and *emancipator*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

emancipatory (ē-man'si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *emancipate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation: as, an *emancipatory* judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the *emancipatory* spirit of the North. *The Atlantic*, LVII. 22.

A woman the most averse to any *emancipatory* ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexly of occupations, needlework.
Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ē-man'si-pist), *n.* [< F. *émancipiste*, < *émanciper*, emancipate: see *emancipate* and *-ist*.] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich *emancipist* [in New South Wales] and the free settlers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 231.

For some time past the free colonists [in the French penal colonies], by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ *emancipists*, declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 889.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandibulate*.] 1. In *entom.*, having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera*. This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidæ*, in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillæ and labium are well developed.

2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emanet (ē-mān'), *v. i.* [= F. *émaner* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = It. *emanare*, < L. *emanare*, flow out, proceed from: see *emanate*.] To flow out; issue; emanate.

We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this commission to the spirits which *emaned* from him.
Sir W. Jones, Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus.

emang†, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *among*.

emarcid (ē-mär'sid), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *e-* + *marcidus*, withered, after *emarcescere*, wither away: see *marcid*.] In *bot.*, flaccid; wilted.

emarginate (ē-mär'ji-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emarginated*, ppr. *emarginating*. [< L. *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare*, deprive of the edge, < *e*, out, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge, margin: see *marginate*.] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

emarginate (ē-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emarginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the margin or extremity taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, notched at the apex or margin: said of a leaf, petal, stigma, or the gills of fungi. (*b*) In *mineral.*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incurvation; incised; nicked. — **Emarginate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera*.



Three Emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

emarginated (ē-mär'ji-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate*.

emarginately (ē-mär'ji-nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mär-ji-nā'shon), *n.* [< *emarginate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal: as, the *emargination* of a leaf. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the state of being emarginate; incision.



Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis*. *a*, *a*, Emarginations.

Either or both webs [of feathers] may be incised toward the end; this is called *emargination*. . . . The least appreciable forking [of a bird's tail] is called *emargination*, and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 112, 117.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mär-ji-nā'tō-eks'kā-vāt), *a.* In *entom.*, hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.

Emarginula (ē-mär-jin'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., as *emargin(ate)* + *-ula*.] A genus of keyhole-limpets, of the family *Fissurellidæ*, or made type of a family *Emarginulidæ*, having an emargination of the anterior edge of the deeply cupped shell. *E. elongatus*, of the Mediterranean, is an example.

Emarginulidæ (ē-mär-ji-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emarginula* + *-idæ*.] A family of keyhole-limpets, typified by the genus *Emarginula*, separated from the family *Fissurellidæ*.

emarginuliform (ē-mär-jin'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Emarginula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a limpet of the genus *Emarginula*.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emasculated*, ppr. *emasculating*. [< LL. *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, < *e*, out, + *masculus*, male: see *masculine*, *male*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of the male functions; deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; geld. Hence—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds.
V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

The tastes and habits of civilization, the innumerable inventions designed to promote comfort and diminish pain, set the current of society in a direction altogether different from heroism, and somewhat *emasculate*, though they refine and soften, the character.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 136.

3. In general, to weaken; destroy the force or strength of; specifically, to weaken or destroy the literary force of, as a book or other writing, by too rigid an expurgation, or by injudicious editing.

McGlashan pruned freely. James abused McGlashan for having *emasculated* his jokes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 111.

II. *intrans.* To become unmanned or effeminate.

Though very few, or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women, yet very many who from an esteem or reality of being women have infallibly proved men. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *emasculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of the male functions; castrated; hence, unmanned; deprived of vigor.

Thus the harrast, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission.
Hammond, Works, IV. 515.

Catholicism restricts "religion" to its priests and other *emasculate* orders, and allows the laity no nearness to God but what comes through their intercession.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 211.

emasculation (ē-mas-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *émasculation*; < L. as if **emasculatio(n-)*, < *emasculare*, emasculate: see *emasculate*.] 1. The act of depriving a male of the functions which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; specifically, the act of eliminating or altering parts of a literary work in such a manner as to deprive it of its original force or vividness.

The *emasculations* [of an edition of "Don Quixote"] were some Scotchman's. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ē-mas'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. *emasculator*, < *emasculare*, emasculate: see *emasculate*.] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ē-mas'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *emasculate* + *-ory*.] Serving to emasculate.

embace†, *v. t.* See *embase*.

embale†, **emball**† (em-bāl', -bâl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embaled*, *emballed*, ppr. *embaling*, *emballing*. [< F. *emballer* (= Sp. Pg. *embalar* = It. *imballare*, make into a bale, pack up), < *en*, in, + *bale*, *balle*, a bale, ball: see *bale*[3], *ball*[1].] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the marchandize they lade outwards, they *emball* it well with Oxe hides, so that if it take wet, it can haue no great harme. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her streight legs most bravely were *embayld*
In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

emballing† (em-bâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emball*, taken independently as < *em-*[1] + *ball*[1]: see *embale*, *emball*.] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

Anne. I swear again, I would not be a queen
For all the world.
Old L. In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Emballonura (em-bal-ō-nū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridæ*. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal-ō-nū'rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridæ*.

Emballonuridæ (em-bal-ō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-idæ*.] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinæ* and *Molossinæ*.

Emballonurinæ (em-bal'ō-nū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-inæ*.] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having a slender tail which either perforates



Diclidurus albus, belonging to the subfamily *Emballonurinæ*.

the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulæ. The leading genera are *Furia*, *Emballonura*, *Diclidurus*, *Noctilio*, and *Rhinopoma*.

emballonurine (em-bal-ō-nū'rin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridæ* and *Phyllostomidæ*. The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *vespertilionine*.

II. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bäm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbalm*; spelling altered as in *balm*; < ME. *enbawmen*, *enbaumen*, < OF. *embaumer*, earlier *embausmer*, *embasmer*, *embausemer*, *embalsemer*, etc., F. *embaumer* = Pr. *embasmar*, *embaymar* = Sp. Pg. *embalsamar* = It. *imbalsamare*, *imbalsimare*, < ML. *imbalsamare*, < L. *in*, in, + *balsamum*, balsam, balm: see *balsam*, *balm*.] 1. To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy*.) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.
Gen. l. 2.

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to *embalm* the corpse with sweet odours, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 75.

Hence—2. To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead.
Pope, Ep. to Jervas, l. 48.

No longer caring to *embalm*
In dying songs a dead regret.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,
Leucothea waked, and with fresh dews *embalm'd*
The earth. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 135.

Here eglantine *embalmed* the air.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 12.

embalmer (em-bä'mėr), *n.* [= F. *embaumeur*.] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians were.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 171.

embalmment (em-bäm'ment), *n.* [= F. *embaumement*; as *embalm* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jefferies ordered the hearseman to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Cheapside, and leave it

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there, till he sent orders for the *embalmment*, which he added should be after the royal manner.
Malone, Dryden, "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vnder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of fine red powder, like a kinde of *imbalmement*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 222.

If I die,
Like sweet *embalmment* round my heart shall lie
This love, this love I have for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bangk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbank*; < *em-*[1] + *bank*[1].] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bangk'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.—2. A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; a levee: as, the Thames *embankment* in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the *embankment*, and borne part of it away.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 303.

embar† (em-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embarred*, ppr. *embarring*. [Formerly also *imbar*; < OF. *embarrer, enbarrer*, bar, set bars on, bar in, < *en-* + *barrer*, bar: see *em-*[1] and *bar*[1].] 1. To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.—2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast *embard* in mighty brasen wall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 44.

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long *embarred*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88.

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly *imbarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 64.

embarcation, *n.* See *embarkation*.

embarge[1]† (em-bärj'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barge*.] To put or go on board a barge.

Triumphall music from the flood arose,
As when the soueraigne we *embarg'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Drayton, Legend of Robert.

embarge[2]†, *v. t.* See *embargue*.

embargo (em-bär'gō), *n.* [Formerly also *imbargo*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg, embarc*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, distrain, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarricare*, block up, embar, < L. *in*, in, in-[2], + ML. *barra*, a bar: see *bar*[1], and cf. *barricade, embar, embarrass*.] 1. A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a *civil embargo*, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called *international embargo*.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., V., App. iii.

An *embargo* . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

Hence—2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything: as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Her *embargo* of silence.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 34.

The chill *embargo* of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 451 and 453), passed to countervail the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 88).

embargo (em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [< *embargo, n.*] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo, n.*

embarguet†, *n.* [< *embargo, n.*] An embargo.

To make an *Embargue* of any Stranger's Ship that rides within his Ports upon all Occasions.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embargue† (em-bärg'), *v. t.* [Also, less prop., *embarge*; < *embargo, v.*] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betweene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were *embarged* or arrested.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 555.

Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure (at which time they use here to *embarge* all the mules, and means of carriage in this town), I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.
Cabbala, Sir Wm. Alston to Sec. Conway.

It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian's Port, were suddenly *embargued* for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embarguement†, *n.* See *embarquement*.

embark (em-bärk'), *v.* [Formerly also *embarque* and *imbark*; < OF. (and F.) *embarquer* = Sp. Pg. *embarcar* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barca*, a bark: see *bark*[3].] I. *trans.* 1. To put on board a ship or other vessel: as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Safi, and *embarques* his two hundred women in a Flemming; his riches, in a Marsilian.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.

We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there *embarked* our selves in such Canoas and Periago's as our Indian friends furnished us withal. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iii., Int.

The French have *embarked* Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Hence—2. To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination: as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

I am sorry
I e'er *embarked* myself in such a business.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast *embarqu'd* many prayers for the successe of the Gospel in these darke corners of the earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, To the Reader.

I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not *embark* some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage: as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I *imbarked* in another English ship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

In the evening I *embarked*, and they choose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 100.

Did I but purpose to *embark* with thee
On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever *embarking* in Adventures, yet never comes to Harbour. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, I. 4.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

They were most unwilling that he should *embark* in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come. *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, embarcation (em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *embarcation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embarcación* = Pg. *embarcação*); as *embark* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The *embarcation* of the army. *Clarendon*.

Lost again and won back again, it [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of *embarcation* for the Imperial armies on their voyages to Italy.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 178.

2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.

3. The vessel on which something is embarked. [Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these *embarkations* [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

embarkment (em-bärk'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbarkment, embarguement, imbarguement* (and *embarquement*, q. v.); < OF. (and F.) *embarquement* (= Pg. *embarcamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarquer*, embark: see *embark*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. *Middleton*, Life of Cicero, ii. 289 (Ord MS.).

embarment† (em-bär'ment), *n.* [< *embar* + *-ment*.] An embargo. *Halliwell*.

A true report of the general *embarrement* of all English shippes. *Title of a Tract* (1584).

embarquement†, *n.* [A form of *embargement, embarguement*.] The laying under an embargo; hence, a restraint.

Nor sleepe, nor sanctuary,
. . . nor phane, nor capitoll,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice:
Embarquements all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege, and custome 'gainst
My hate to Martius: where I find him, were it
At home, upon my brother's guard, even there
Against the hospitable canon, would I
Wash my fierce hand in his heart.
Shak., Cor., i. 10.

embarras (oṅ-ba-rä'), *n.* [F.] See *embarrass*.

embarrass (em-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarazar* = Pg. *embaraçar* = It. *imbarazzare*, embarrass), < L. *in*, in, + F. **barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barra*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar, embargo*, and *debarrass, disembarrass*.] 1. To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pecuniary complications, etc.: as, public affairs are *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business; the merchant is *embarrassed* by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but *embarrass* the interview. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Hugo was an indefatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less *embarrassing* in variety than in amount. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 131.

2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; abash: as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He [Washington] never appeared *embarrassed* at homage rendered him. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 364.

=Syn. 1. To hinder, impede, obstruct, harass, distress, clog, hamper.—2. *Embarrass, Puzzle, Perplex*. To *embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done; also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To *puzzle*, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To *perplex*, literally, is to inclose, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think or how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and *puzzle* all the wise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to *perplex* their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 409.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders. *Addison*.

embarrass (em-bar'as), *n.* [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarazo* = Pg. *embaraço* = It. *imbarazzo*, embarrassment, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] 1†. Embarrassment.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest *embarras* that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet and my Lord Chancellor."
Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

These little *embarrasses* we men of intrigue are eternally subject to. *Foote*.

2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bar'as-ing-li), *adv.* In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment), *n.* [< *embarrass* + *-ment*.] 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft*.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*. *Watts*, Logic.

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Defeat, universal agitation, financial *embarrassments*, disorganization in every part of the government, compelled Charles again to convene the Houses before the close of the same year. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Perplexity or confusion of mind; bewilderment; discomposure; abashment.

You will have the goodness to excuse me, if my real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

embarrel† (em-bar'el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barrel*.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Our *embarrel'd* white herrings . . . last in long voyages. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

embarren† (em-bar'en), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barren*.] To make barren; sterilize.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

embase† (em-bās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbaissen*, < OF. *embaisser*, *embesser*, lower, abase, < *en-* + *bas*, low, base: see *base*[1]. Cf. *abase*.] **1.** To lower; degrade; depress or hollow out.

When God . . .
Had seuered the Floods, leuell'd the Fields,
Embas't the Valleys, and embost the Hils.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. To lower in value; debase; vitiate; deprave; impair.

Mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

They that *embase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelic; a pleasure *embased* by no appendant sting. *South*.

3. To lower in nature, rank, or estimation; degrade.

They saw that by this means they should somewhat *embase* the calling of John. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 11.

Should I . . .
Embase myself to speak to such as they?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Uncleanness is hugely contrary to the spirit of government, by *embasing* the spirit of a man.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 3.

embasement[1]† (em-bās'ment), *n.* [< *embase* + *-ment*.] The act of embasing, or the state of being embased; a vitiated, impaired, or debased condition; depravation; debasement.

There is dross, alloy, and *embasement* in all human tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

embasement[2] (em-bās'ment), *n.* [< **embase*, verb assumed from *embasis*, + *-ment*.] Same as *embasis*.

embasiate† (em-bas'i-āt), *n.* [An obs. form of *embassade*.] Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 90.

embasis (em'bā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐμβασις, a bathing-tub, a foot, hoof, step, a going into, < ἐμβαίνειν, go into, < ἐν, in, + βαίνειν, go.] In *med.*, a bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water for bathing. Also called *embasement*. [Rare or obsolete.]

embassade†, **ambassade**† (em'-, am'ba-sād), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassad*, *ambassed*, etc. (and see *embasiate*, *ambassiate*), < late ME. *ambassade*, *ambassiade*, *ambaxade* = D. G. Dan. *ambassade* = Sw. *ambassad*, < OF. *ambassade*, also *ambaxade*, *ambayade*, and *embassade*, F. *ambassade*, < OSp. *ambaxada*, mod. Sp. *embajada* = Pg. *embaixada* = It. *ambasciata* = Pr. *ambaissat*, *ambaissada* = OF. *ambassee*, *ambaxee*, *embascee* (> E. *ambassy*, *embassy*, which are related to *ambassade*, *embassade*, as *army*[2] to *armada*: see *ambassy*, *embassy*), < ML. **ambactiata*, spelled variously *ambaxiata*, *ambaxata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassiata*, etc., an embassade, embassy, prop. pp. fem. of **ambactiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambasciare*, *ambassiare*, etc., go on a mission, announce, < **ambactia*, *ambaxia*, *ambascia*, *ambassia* (> OF. *ambasse*), a mission, embassy, charge, office, < L. *ambactus*, cited by Festus from Ennius as a Gallic word meaning 'servant' (*servus*), and applied by Cæsar to the vassals or retainers (*ambactos clientesque*) of the Gallic chiefs; identified by Zeuss with W. *amaeth* (for **ambaeth*, orig. type **ambact*), a husbandman, orig. perhaps a tenant, retainer, or a footman, goer about, < W. *am*, formerly *amb-* (= L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, q. v.), around, about, + *aeth* (pret.), he went. With the L. *ambactus* is connected an important Teut. word, AS. *ambeht*, *embeht*, *ombiht*, *onbeht* (rare and poet.), a servant, attendant, = OS. **ambaht*, *ambahteo* = OHG. *ambaht*, *ampaht*, m., = Icel. *ambōtt*, *ambātt* (> ME. *amboht*), fem., = Goth. *andbahts*, m., a servant; a word common in later Teut. only in the deriv. AS. *ambeht*, *ambieht*, *ambiht*, *ambyht*, *ombeht*, *onbeht* (in earliest form *ambaect*), in comp. also *anbyht* = ONorth. *embeht*, service, office, = OS. *ambaht* (in comp.) = OFries. *ombecht*, *ombeht*, *ambocht*, *ambucht*, *ombet*, *ambet*, *ambt*, *ampt*, *amt*, service, office, jurisdiction, bailiwick, = OD. *ambacht*, service, office, charge, mod. D. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, = OHG. *ambahti*, *ambaht*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammet*, G. *amt*, service, office, charge, magistracy, jurisdiction, district, business, concern, corporation, divine service, mass, etc. (> Dan. Sw. *amt*, jurisdiction, district: see *amt*, *amtman*, *amman*), = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, divine service, = Sw. *embete*, office, place, corporation, = Dan. *embede*, office, place, = Goth. *andbahti*, service; whence the verb, AS. (ONorth.) *embehtian* = Icel. *embætta* = Goth. *andbahtjan*, serve. The Teut. word has been taken as the source of the L., but the case is prob. the other way, Goth. *and-b-* standing for L. *amb-*, which combination does not occur in Goth., while *and-b-* is common; AS. *amb-*, *omb-*, for L. *amb-*, or accom. *an-b-*, *on-b-*, the reg. reduction of AS. **and-b-*, which is never reduced to *amb-*, *omb-*, in native words (cf. *amber*[1]).] Same as *embassy*.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweete musicke that unto them lends!
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

embassador, *n.* See *ambassador*.

This Luys hath written 3. large bookes in Spanish collected . . . out of Don Iuan de Baltasar, an Ethiopian of great accompt, who had beene *Embassador* from his Master Alexander. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 666.

embassadorial (em-bas-a-dō'ri-al), *a.* See *ambassadorial*.

embassadress (em-bas'a-dres), *n.* See *ambassadress*.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

embassage (em'ba-sāj), *n.* [Formerly also *ambassage*; another form, with suffix *-age*, of *embassade* or *embassy*, q. v.] **1.** The business or mission of an ambassador; embassy. [Rare.]

Carneades the philosopher came in *embassage* to Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

Honour persuaded him [Edward IV.] that it stood him much upon to make good the *Embassage* in which he had sent the Earl of Warwick, to a great Prince.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

There he [Elder Brewster] served Mr. Davison, a godly gentleman, and secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and attended him on his *embassage* into Holland.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 221.

2†. The commission or charge of a messenger; a message.

And ever and anone, when none was ware,
With speaking lookes, that close *embassage* bore,
He rov'd at her. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 28.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last to know it?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

embassy (em'ba-si), *n.*; pl. *embassies* (-siz). [Formerly also *ambassy*; a var. of *embassade*, *ambassade*.] **1.** The public function or mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; hence, an important mission of any kind: as, he was qualified for the *embassy*.—**2.** A message, as that of an ambassador; a charge committed to a messenger. [Archaic.]

How many a pretty *Embassy* have I
Receiv'd from them!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 59.

Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy*. Repeat
That to obtain thy friendship Asia's prince
To me hath proffer'd sov'reignty o'er Greece.
Glover, Leonidas, x.

Such touches are but *embassies* of love.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. A mission, or the person or persons intrusted with a mission; a legation.

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xliii.

In 1155, the first year of Henry II., there was an *embassy* from the kings of Norway.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

4. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings.

embastardize† (em-bas'tär-diz), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bastardize*.] To bastardize. Also written *imbastardize*.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

embaterion (em-ba-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *embateria* (-ä). [< Gr. ἐμβατήριον (sc. μέλος, song), the air to which soldiers marched, a march (the anapestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called), neut. of ἐμβατήριος, of or for marching in, < ἐμβαίνειν, step in, enter upon, < ἐν, in, + βαίνειν, go, step.] A war-song sung by Spartan soldiers on the march, which was accompanied by music of flutes.

embathe† (em-bāᵺ'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe. Also written *imbathe*.

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus, l. 837.

embattle[1] (em-bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*, *embatteil*; < ME. *embatailen*, *enbatelen*, array for battle, < OF. *embataillier*, array for battle, < *en-* + *bataille*, battle: see *battle*[1]. A different word from *embattle*[2], but long confused with it.] **I.** *trans.* To prepare or array for battle; arrange in order of battle.

Whan that he was *embatailed*,
He goth and hath the felde assailed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 221.

It was not long
Ere on the plaine fast pricking Guyon spide
One in bright armes *embatteiled* full strong.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The English arè *embattled*, you French peers.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.
Emerson, Concord Hymn.

II.† *intrans.* To form in order of battle.

We shall *embattle*
By the second hour i' the morn.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

The Regent followed him [the French king], but could not overtake him till he came near to Senlis: There both the Armies encamped and *embattelled*, yet only some light Skirmishes passed between them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 183.

embattle[2] (em-bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*; < ME. *enbatailen*, *enbatelen*, later *enbatell*; also, without the prefix, *batailen*, northern *battalen*, mod. *battle*[2], q. v.; only in pp.; altered after *bataile* (E. *battle*[1]), < OF. **embastiller* (cf. ML. *imbattajare*, fortify), < *en-* + *bastiller*, build, fortify, embattle: see *battlement*. A different word from *embattle*[1], but long confused with it.] To furnish with battlements; give the form of battlements to: used chiefly in the past participle.

I saugh a gardeyn. . . .
Enclosed was, and walled welle,
With high walles *enbatailed*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 136.

I *enbatell* a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it to loke out at. *Palsgrave*.

Ancient towers,
And roofs *embattled* high, . . .
Fall prone. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 122.

Spurr'd at heart with fieriest energy
To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

embattle[2] (em-bat'l), *n.* [< *embattle*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, a merlon, or a single one of the series of solid projections of a battlement. See cut under *battlement*.

embattled (em-bat'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embattle*[2], *v.*] Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.*, broken in square projections and depressions like the merlons and intervals of battlements: said of one of the lines forming the boundaries of an ordinary or other bearing; also said of the bearing whose outline is so broken: as, a fesse *embattled*. Also *battled*, *crénelé*, *crenelated*, *crenellated*. Also written *imbattled*.

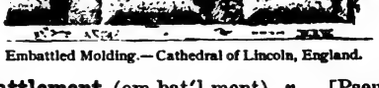


Argent, a Fesse Embattled Gules.

This Logryn a-mended gretly the Citee, and made towres and stronge walles *enbateiled*, and whan he hadde thus ame[n]ded it he chaunged the name and cleped it Logres, in breteigne, for that his name was Logryn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 147.

With hesitating step, at last,
The *embattled* portal-arch he passed.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Battled embattled. See *battled*[2].—**Embattled grady.** See *grady*.—**Embattled molding**, in *arch.*, a molding indented like a battlement.



Embattled Molding.—Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

embattlement (em-bat'l-ment), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic *embattailment*, *embatailement*; not found in ME.; < *embattle*[2] + *-ment*, or rather the same

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as *battlement*, with superfluous prefix *em-*[1].] An indented parapet; a battlement.

embay[1] (em-bā′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbay*; < *em-*[1] + *bay*[2].] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; landlock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *imbayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed*
In polar ice, propitious winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 90.

embay[2]† (em-bā′), *v. t.* [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *embathe*, as *bay*[10], q. v., for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his till,
In the warme sunne he doth himselfe *embay*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 206.

embayed (em-bād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embay*[1], *v.*] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *imbayed*.

A superb *embayed* window.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 140.

embaylet†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *embale*.

embayment (em-bā′ment), *n.* [< *embay*[1] + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Scott.*

embeam† (em-bēm′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

embed, imbed (em-, im-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embedded, imbedded*, ppr. *embedding, imbedding*. [< *em-*[1], *im-*[1], + *bed*[1].] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *imbedding* tissues, the . . . crude blood gets what small aëration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 307.

The *imbedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 189.

The garnets at Roxbury . . . occur in the form of dodecahedrons of all sizes up to an inch and a half in diameter, *embedded* in a mica schist.
G. P. Merrill, Non-metallic Minerals, p. 194.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embelif†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *en belif*, equiv. to *a belif*, obliquely; *en*, in; *belif, beslif*, < L. *bis-*, twice, + *liquus* in *obliquus, oblicus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*. Compare OF. *beslong* (ML. *beslongus*), similarly related to *oblongus*, oblong.] Oblique; slanting.

Nota that this forseid rihte orisonte that is clepid orison rectum, diuideth the equinoxial into riht angles, and the *embelif* orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed vpon the orisonte, ouerkeruyth the equinoxial in *embelif* angles.
Chaucer, Astrolabe (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embelise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embelisshen, embelisen, enbelisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir, embellezir* = Sp. Pg. *embellecer* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in-* + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau, belle, beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The sloping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And so we must suppose this ignorant Diomedes, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still to have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

=**Syn.** *Ornament, Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*). See list under *decorate*.

embellisher (em-bel′ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embellishes.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are as eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*. *Spectator*, No. 121.

embellishingly (em-bel′ish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to embellish; with embellishments. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel′ish-ment), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished.

Endeavour a little at the *Embellishment* of your Stile. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it. *Prescott.*

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the Eastern manner.
Warburton, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison*, Cato.

Specifically—3. In *music*, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. Adornment, enrichment.

embench† (em-bench′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdicus was the first May-Lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those *embenched* shelves stampt his footing. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

ember[1] (em′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imber, imbre, ymber*; < ME. *eymbre, eymery*, usually in pl. *emmeres, emeres*, north. *ammeris, ameris* (mod. Sc. *emmers, aumers*), < AS. *ǣmergean* (Leechd, iii. 30, 18), *ǣmyrian* (Benson), pl., = MLG. *ǟmere, ēmere, ǟmer*, LG. *emern, aumern* = OHG. *eimurja*, MHG. *eimere, eimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *aimern, emmern* = Icel. *eimyrja* = Norw. *eimyrja, aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *eldmyrja*, as if < *eld* = Icel. *eldr*, fire (see *elding*), + *myrja*, embers; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *mörja*, embers, is itself an abbr. of *eimyrja*) = Dan. *emmer*, pl., embers. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great incumbers,
Kindle again my faiths neer-dying *imbers*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel.
Colebrooke.

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden, Æneid.

So long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

ember[2] (em′bėr), *n.* [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr-, ymber-, umbri-* (see *ember-days, ember-week*), < AS. *ymbren-*, in comp. *ymbren-dæg*, ember-day, *ymbren-wice*, ember-week, *ymbren-fæsten*, ember-fast; also abbr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, ember-days; < *embryne, embrin, ymbren, ymbrene, ymbryne*, a circuit, course (*geáres ymbryne*, the year's course; *Lenctenes ymbren*, the vernal equinox, lit. the return of spring); < *ymb, ymbe, embe*, around (= OHG. *umbi-*, G. *um-*, L. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφι-*, around: see *ambi-, amphi-, um-*), + *ryne*, a running, a course, < *rinnan*, run. The Icel. *imbru-dagar*, OSw. *ymberdagar*, Norw. *imbredagar*, ember-days, Icel. *imbru-nātt*, ember-night, Icel. *imbruvika*, Norw. *imbrevika*, ember-week, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage*, also *kvatember*, D. *quatertemper, quatemper*, LG. *tamper, quatertamper*, G. *quatember*, formerly *kottember, kottemer*, etc., are corruptions of the ML. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the ember-days.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season: a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days, -eve, -fast, -tide, -week*, and in the derivative *embering*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em′bėr-dāz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *amber-dayes*; < ME. *embyr-dayes, ymber-dayes*, earlier *umbri-dawes*, < AS. *ymbren-dæg*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), ember-days: see *ember*[2] and *day*[1].] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which ember-days fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

embered (em′bėrd), *a.* [< *ember* + *-ed*[2].] Strewn with embers or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth
Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

ember-eve (em′bėr-ēv), *n.* The vigil of an ember-day. See *eve*[1].

It hath been sung, at festivals,
On *ember-eves*, and holy-ales.
Shak., Pericles, Prol. to i.

ember-fast (em′bėr-fȧst), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *ymbren-fæsten*: see *ember*[2] and *fast*[3].] The fast observed during the ember-days.

ember-goose (em′bėr-gös), *n.* [Also (dial.) *emmer-, imber-, immer-, ammer-goose*; cf. D. *emmervogel* (D. *vogel* = E. *fowl*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber, immer*, Norw. *imbre*, var. *ymmer, hymber, hymbern*, Faroic *imbrim*, Icel. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrimi*, the ember-goose.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator immer*.

embering† (em′bėr-ing), *n.* [< *ember*[2] + *-ing*[1].] An ember-day.

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie. *Old rime.*

embering-days† (em′bėr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The ember-days.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils. Quoted by *Hallam.*

Emberiza (em-be-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus; earlier in Kilian, 1598), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embritze, emmeritz*, equiv. to MHG. *amerinc, ämerinc*, G. *emmering, ämmering* (= MD. *emmerinck*), G. also *emmerling, ämmerling* (= MD. *emmerlinck*), a bunting, dim. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a bunting, = AS. *amore*, E. **ammer, hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow bunting (*E. citrinella*), the cirl-bunting (*E. cirlus*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. None of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizinæ*, and cuts under *bunting* and *cirl-bunting*.

Emberizidæ (em-be-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idæ*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinæ (em′be-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inæ*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*. The group is probably insusceptible of zoological definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidæ* (the others being *Coccothraustinæ* and *Fringillinæ*), having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbits, the mandibular tomia not conterminous throughout, leaving a gape in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonydeal angle well marked. In such acceptation, the *Emberizinæ* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and 'sparrows' of English-speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip-, snow-, and vesper-bird, lark-finch, lark- and towhee-bunting, black-throated bunting, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, field-, fox-, song-, swamp-, and savannah-sparrows, the long-spurs, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī′zin), *a.* [< NL. *emberizinus*: see *Emberizinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Coues.*

Emberizoides (em′be-ri-zoi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringilline birds with long acuminate tail-feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.



Texas Sparrow (*Embernagra rufovirgata*).

Embernagra (em-bėr-nā′grä), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Ember(iza)* + *(Ta)nagra*.] A

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genus of fringilline birds, related to *Pipilo*, having green as the principal color, the wings and tail much rounded, of equal length, the tarsus moderate, and the toes short; the American greenfinches. The Texas sparrow or greenfinch is *E. rufovirgata*, a common species in the lower Rio Grande valley. Also called *Limnospiza*.

embertide (em'bėr-tīd), *n.* [< *ember*[2] + *tide*.] One of the seasons in which ember-days occur.

ember-week (em'bėr-wēk), *n.* [< ME. *ymberweke, umbri-wike*, < AS. *ymbren-wice*: see *ember*[2] and *week*[1].] A week in which ember-days fall.

And are all fallen into fasting-days and *Ember-weeks*, that cooks are out of use? *Massinger*, The Old Law, iii. 1.

Constant she keeps her *Ember-week* and Lent.
Prior, The Modern Saint.

embesy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*. *Skelton.*

embetter† (em-bet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *better*[1].] To make better.

For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make than they have been.
Daniel, Chorus in Philotas.

embezzle (em-bez'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embezzled*, ppr. *embezzling*. [Early mod. E. (16th cent.) *imbezzle, imbezel, embesyll, embecyll, embesel, imbesel, imbezil, imbecill*, etc., ME. *embeselen, enbesylen*, < AF. *enbesiler*, < *en-* + *beseler*, OF. *besillier*, maltreat, ravage, destroy. Cf. *bezzle*.] 1†. To weaken; diminish the power or extent of.

And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe that they are naught to me. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, I. 6.

The seconde plage of the seconde angell, as the seconde judgemente of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbeselynge* and dimynishe of their power and dominion, many landes and people fallynge from them.
J. Udall, Revelations of St. John, xvi.

2†. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; misappropriate or misspend.

I do not like that this unthrifty youth should *embezzle* away the money.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

3†. To steal slyly; purloin; filch; make off with.

A feloe . . . that had *embesled* and conveied awaye a cup of golde. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, § 83.

The Jewels, rich apparell, presents, gold, siluer, costly furres, and such like, were conueyed away, concealed, and vtterly *embezelled*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is intrusted to one's care; apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.

He accused several citizens who had been entrusted with public money with *embezzling* it. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 25.

5†. To confuse; amaze.

They came where Sancho was, astonisht and *embeseled* with what he heard and saw.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote (1652), fol. 158, back.

embezzlement (em-bez'l-mėnt), *n.* [< *embezzle* + *-ment*.] The act of embezzling; specifically, the act by which a clerk, servant, or other person occupying a position of trust fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care; a criminal conversion; the appropriation to one's self by a breach of trust of the property or money of another; "a sort of statutory larceny, committed by servants and other like persons where there is a trust reposed, and therefore no trespass, so that the act would not be larceny at the common law" (*Bishop*).

To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants' and bankers' clerks, it was enacted, by the 39 George III. ch. 85, that if any servant or clerk should by virtue of his employment receive any money, bills, or any valuable security, goods or effects, in the name or on the account of his master or employer, and should afterwards embezzle any part of the same, he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, and should be subject to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii., note 3.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner. *Burrill.*

embezzler (em-bez'lėr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Embia (em'bi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Embiidæ*. *E. savignii* is an Egyptian species.

embiid (em'bi-id), *n.* One of the *Embiidæ*.

Embiidæ (em-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embia* + *-idæ*.] A small family of neuropteroid (pseudoneuropteroid) insects, of the order *Corrodentia*, related to the *Psocidæ*, characterized by the narrow depressed body, head distinct from the thorax, many-jointed moniliform antennæ, 3-jointed tarsi, and few-veined wings of equal size. They are small phytophagous insects; their larvæ are found under stones in silken galleries. By some they are referred to the *Orthoptera*. The leading genera are *Embia, Olynthia*, and *Oligotoma*. Also written *Embidæ*.

embillow (em-bil'ō), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *billow*.] To heave, as the waves of the sea; swell. [Rare.]

And then *embillowed* high doth in his pride disdaine
With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.
Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas's First Booke of Noe.

Embiotoca (em-bi-ot'ō-ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβιος*, being in life, living (< *ἐν*, in, + *βίος*, life), + *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, bring forth (> *τόκος*, offspring).] The typical genus of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1853.

embiotocid (em-bi-ot'ō-sid), *n.* One of the *Embiotocidæ*.

Embiotocidæ (em'bi-ō-tos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-idæ*.] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes, related to the labroids; the surf-fishes, in the widest sense. They are of ordinary compressed oval form, like the white perch, and have cycloid scales, lateral line continuous and parallel with the back, head and mouth small, with jaw-teeth only, the single dorsal fin 8- to 18-spined, folding into a groove in the back, and the anal fin long and 3-spined. They are mostly small fishes, the largest only 18 inches long, the smallest 4 or 5. All are viviparous, a remarkable fact first made known to science in 1853; 10 to 20 young are born at a litter. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc. About 20 species, referred to about a dozen genera, are now known. Of these species 17 are confined to the Pacific coast waters of North America, and one is peculiar to the fresh waters of California. The marine species belong to the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*, the fresh-water species to the subfamily *Hysterocarpinæ*. The family has also been called *Ditremidæ, Ditremata, Holconoti*, and *Holconotidæ*. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Embiotocinæ (em-bi-ot-ō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-inæ*.] The surf-fishes proper, or marine embiotocoids, the typical subfamily of *Embiotocidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal shorter than the soft part, and having only from 8 to 11 spines.

embiotocine (em-bi-ot'ō-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*.

embiotocoid (em-bi-ot'ō-koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocidæ*.

II. *n.* A viviparous fish of the family *Embiotocidæ*; one of the surf-fishes.

embitter (em-bit'ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbitter*; < *em-*[1] + *bitter*[1].] 1. To make bitter or more bitter. [Rare in the literal sense.]

One grain of bad *embitters* all the best.
Dryden, Iliad, I. 775.

2. To affect with bitterness or unhappiness; make distressful or grievous: as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South*, Sermons.

Stern Powers who make their care
To *embitter* human life, malignant Deities.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily *embitter* the relations of those who are happy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 240.

3. To render more violent or malignant; exasperate.

Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests. *Bancroft.*

embitterer (em-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embitters.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy.
Johnson.

embitterment (em-bit'ėr-mėnt), *n.* [< *embitter* + *-ment*.] The act of embittering.

The commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 155 (Ord MS.).

emblanch† (em-blänch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *emblaunchen*, < OF. *emblanchir, *enblanchir, enblancir*, whiten, < *en-* + *blanchir*, whiten, < *blanc*, white: see *en-* and *blanch*.] To whiten.

It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be *emblanch'd*. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 260.

emblaze (em-blāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblazed*, ppr. *emblazing*. [< *em-*[1] + *blaze*[1].] 1. To kindle; set in a blaze.

Works damn'd, or to be damn'd (your father's fault)!
Go, purified by flames, ascend the sky, . . .
Not sulphur-tipp'd, *emblaze* an alehouse fire.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 235.

2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; cause to glitter or shine.

The unsought diamonds
Would so *imblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 733.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

And forky flames *emblaze* the blackening storm.
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, viii.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To *emblaze* the honour that thy master got.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Stout Hercules
Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

emblazon (em-blā'zon), *v.* [< *em-*[1] + *blazon*.] I. *trans.* 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial: as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.

Boys paraded the streets, bearing banners *emblazoned* with the arms of Aragon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield, . . .
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
And cruell shafts, *emblazond* she beheld,
At sight thereof she was with terror queld.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 55.

3. To set off with ornaments; decorate; illuminate.

Ere heaven's *emblazon'd* by the rosy dawn,
Domestic cares awake him. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott.*

Those stories of courage and sacrifice which *emblazon* the annals of Greece and Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 12.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets.
Hakewill, Apology.

Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame.
Longfellow, tr. of Coplas de Manrique.

You whom the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that *emblazons* their fame!
O. W. Holmes, Never or Now.

II.† *intrans.* To blaze forth; shine out.

Th' engladden'd spring, forgetful now to weep,
Began t' *emblazon* from her leavy bed.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death.

emblazoner (em-blā'zon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who emblazons; a herald.—2. A decorator; an illuminator; one who practises ornamentation.

I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, . . . and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

emblazonment (em-blā'zon-mėnt), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of emblazoning.—2. That which is emblazoned. *Imp. Dict.*

emblazonry (em-blā'zon-ri), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ry*.] 1. The act or art of emblazoning.—2. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, etc.

Who saw the Banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*.
Abp. Trench, Gibraltar.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* [= D. *embleem* = G. Dan. Sw. *emblem*; < OF. *emblème*, F. *emblème* = Sp. Pg. *emblema* = It. *emblema*, < L. *emblema*, pl. *emblemata*, raised ornaments on vessels, tessellated work, mosaic, < Gr. *ἐμβλημα*(*τ*-), an insertion (L. sense not recorded in Gr.), < *ἐμβάλλειν*, put in, lay on, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, cast, throw, put.] 1†. That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 703.

2. A symbolical design or figure with explanatory writing; a design or an image suggesting some truth or fact; the expression of a thought or idea both in design and in words: as, Quarles's *Emblems* (a collection of such representations).

Emblem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 232.

3. Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure; a symbol: as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity; a balance, of justice; a crown, of royalty.

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The emblems in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the devices; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See *device*, 7.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are *emblems* of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 1.

A fit *emblem*, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it. *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Honiwood's man, and dined with me — a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man, I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true *emblem* of an old ordinary serving-man. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 159.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Emblem*, *Symbol*, *Type*. *Emblem* and *symbol* refer to tangible objects; *type* may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a *type* of the crucifixion, the serpent being a *type* or *emblem* of Christ. A *symbol* is generally an *emblem* which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of *emblems*"; but an *emblem* may be a *symbol*, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called *emblems* than *symbols* of Christ's death. *Symbol* is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. *Emblem* is most often used of moral and religious matters, and *type* chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. *Type* in its religious application generally points forward to an *antitype*.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An *emblem* of stainless purity.
D. M. Moir, The White Rose.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind.
Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the *type*
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.
S. J. Hale, Beauty.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [< *emblem*, *n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblematize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be *emblem'd* by the cozening fig-tree that our Saviour curs'd? *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 80.

emblema (em-blē'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-ma-tȧ). [L.: see *emblem*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An inlaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (*b*) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 265.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *emblématique* = Sp. *emblemático* = Pg. It. *emblematico* (cf. D. G. *emblematisch* = Dan. Sw. *emblematisk*), < L. as if **emblematicus*, < *emblema*, emblem: see *emblem*.] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The *emblematic* gem. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful *emblematic* meaning, Homer must be a myth. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty; whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As *emblematic* of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically; and so did the Ægyptians, unto whom the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

emblematicalness (em-ble-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being emblematical. *Bailey*, 1727.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [< *emblematic* + *-ize*.] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblematize. [Rare.]

He [Giacomo Amiconi] drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *emblematicize* by genii and cupids. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, iv. 3.

emblematist (em'blem-a-tist), *n.* [< L. *emblema*(*t*-), emblem, + *-ist*.] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griphins, basilisks, phœnix, and many more; which *emblematists* and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

Alciato, the famous lawyer and *emblematist*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 138.

emblematize (em'blem-a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematized*, ppr. *emblematizing*. [< L. *emblema*(*t*-), emblem, + *-ize*.] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to *emblematize* a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was *emblematized* by a starry figure.
Bp. Hurd, Marks of Imitation.

emblement (em'ble-ment), *n.* [< OF. *emblaement*, *emblaiement*, *emblayement*, crop, harvest, < *emblaer*, *embleer*, *emblaier*, *emblayer*, also *emblader* (also, without prefix, *blaer*, *bleer*, *blayer*), F. *emblaver* (= It. *imbiadare*), < ML. *imbladare*, sow with grain, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *bladum* (> OF. *ble*, *blee*, *blef*, *bled*, F. *blé*, *bled* = Pr. *blat* = It. *biado*, *biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatum*, neut. of L. *ablatus*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away: see *ablative*.] **1.** *pl.* In *law*, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblements thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblements*, or profits of the crop. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 8.

2. The right to such crops.—**Emblements Act**, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 25), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblements, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops seized under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a tithe-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemize (em'ble-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [< *emblem* + *-ize*.] Same as *emblematize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once *emblemize* and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 562.

embloom (em-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bloom*[1].] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *blossom*.] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white *emblossom'd* spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.
Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

embodier (em-bod'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *imbodier*.

He [Shakspere] must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetuator of it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbodiment*; < *embody* + *-ment*.] **1.** Investment with or manifestation through an animate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed *embodiment* of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an *embodiment* of all the virtues.

The theory of *embodiment* serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the *embodiment* of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling *embodiment* of the present. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Multiform *embodiments* of selfishness in unjust laws.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 451.

He [the Sultan] has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the *embodiment* of wrong.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization; an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the *embodiment* of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an *embodiment* of the "customs of the realm."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

★**embody** (em-bod'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbody*; < *em-*[1] + *body*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invest with an animate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coördinate the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to *embody* thought in words; legislation is *embodied* in statutes; architecture is *embodied* art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that Spirits are *embodied*. *Glanville*, Witchcraft, § 11.

The soul while it is *embodied* can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh. *South*, Sermons, XI. i.

Morals can never be safely *embodied* in the constable.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 56.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be *embodied* before they can excite a strong public feeling. *Macaulay*.

Even among ourselves *embodied* righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 388.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that *embodied* the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the Militia battalions, which will be at once *embodied*, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 269.

=**Syn. 2.** To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. *intrans.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one. *Locke*.

To *embody* against this court party and its practices.
Burke, Present Discontents.

embog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [< *em-*[1] + *bog*[1].] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was enclosed, *embogged*, and defeated.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 392.

It would be calamitous for us, à propos of this matter, to get *embogged* in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 6.

embogue (em-bōg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [< Sp. *embocar*, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = Pg. *embocar*, get into the mouth of a passage, = It. *imboccare*, feed, instruct, disembogue, = F. *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. disembogue, embogue (> *embouchure*, q. v.), < L. *in* (> Sp. *en*, etc.), in, + *bucca*, the cheek (> Sp. *boca*, Pg. *bocca*, It. *bocca*, F. *bouche*, the mouth): see *bucca*, and cf. *disembogue*.] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

emboil† (em-boil'), *v.* [< *em-*[1] + *boil*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever.

Faynt, wearie, sore, *emboyled*, grieved, brent,
With heat, toyle, wounds, armes, smart, and inward fire,
That never man such mischiefes did torment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

II. *intrans.* To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight *emboyling* in his haughtie hart,
Knitt all his forces. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 9.

★**emboîtement** (oṅ-bwot'moṅ), *n.* [F., a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see def.), < *emboîter*, joint, fit in, lock (step), OF. *emboister*, lit. inclose as in a box: see *emboss*[3].] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the inclusion of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolon*.

embolæmia, *n.* See *embolemia*.

embold† (em-bōld'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bold*.] To embolden.

But now we dare not shew our selfe in place,
Ne vs *embold* to dwel in company
There as our hert would loue right faithfully.
Court of Love.

embolden (em-bōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bold* + *-en*[1].] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they [Richard and Geoffery] pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, *emboldned* by their Assistance, grows now more insolent than he was before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing *imboldens* them sooner to mutiny than want.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

Fame . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assured and *emboldened* modesty.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 54.

emboldener (em-bōl'dn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

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embolemia, embolæmia (em-bō-lē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *embolæmia*, < Gr. ἐμβολος, thrown in (see *embolism, embolus*), + αἷμα, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolemus, *n.* See *Embolimus*.

emboli, *n.* Plural of *embolus*.

embolia[1] (em-bō′li-ą), *n.*; pl. *embolieæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐμβολή, insertion: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*.

embolia[2], *n.* Plural of *embolium*.

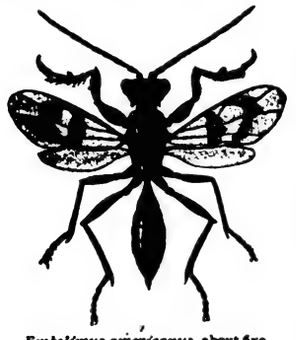
embolic (em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic*.] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . *embolic* invagination.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 114.

embolimean, embolimic (em-bō-lim′ē-an, -ik), *a.* [< LL. *embolimæus*, inserted: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolismic*.

Embolimnæ (em-bol-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennæ 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomma*. *Förster*, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bol′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), also improp. *Embolemus*, < Gr. ἐμβόλιμος, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Embolimnæ*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolemus*.



Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

embolism (em′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *embolisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *embolismo*, < LL. *embolismus*, intercalation (also as adj. intercalary, an error for *embolimus*), as if < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός, < ἐμβόλιμος (LGr. also ἐμβολιμαῖος, > LL. *embolimæus*), inserted, intercalated (cf. ἔμβολος, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2), < ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus*.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called ἐμβόλιμος μήν, or μὴν ἐμβόλιμος, intercalated month. 2. Intercalated time.—3. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism of the arteries of the brain causes symptoms often indistinguishable from those of apoplexy. —4. In *liturgics*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus*.

Also *embolia*.

embolismal (em-bō-liz′mal), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, embolismatical (em′bō-liz-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-at-ic, -al*. The LGr. form ἐμβόλισμα(τ-) means 'a patch.'] Embolismic. *Scott.*

embolismic, embolismical (em-bō-liz′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Grosier*, China (trans.).

The [Hebrew] year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz′mus), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*, 4.

The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, . . . which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 514.

embolite (em′bō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμβολή, an insertion (< ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, insert), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ἐμβόλιον, something thrown in, < ἔμβολος, thrown in: see *embolus*.] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em′bō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing*. [< *embolus* + *-ize*.] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

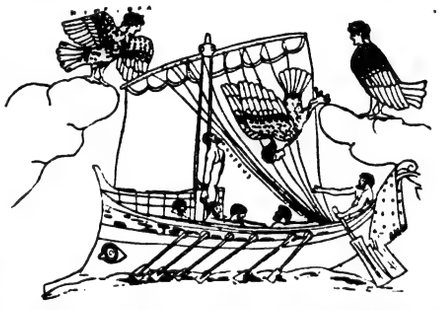
Embolomeri (em-bō-lom′ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **embolomerus*: see *embolomerous*.] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

embolomerism (em-bō-lom′ē-rizm), *n.* [< *embolomer-ous* + *-ism*.] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lom′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. **embolomerus*, < Gr. ἔμβολος, thrown in, + μέρος, part.] Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebræ of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

The caudal region is *embolomerous*.
E. D. Cope, Geol. Mag., II. 527.

embolon, embolum (em′bō-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lą). [L. *embolum*, < Gr. ἔμβολον, neut., ἔμβολος, masc., the bronze beak or ram of a ship: see *embolus*.] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line. 2. Same as *embolus*.



Embolon.—Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

embolophasia (em′bō-lō-fā′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμβολος, thrown in, + φάσις, a saying, < φάναι = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, *n.* See *embolon*.

embolus (em′bō-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-lī). [L., *the piston of a pump, < Gr. ἔμβολος, masc., ἔμβολον, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prop. an adj., thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < ἐμβάλλειν, thrust in, throw in, < ἐν, in, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli*.—3. The nucleus emboliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon, embolum*.

emboly (em′bō-li), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμβολή, insertion, < ἐμβάλλειν, throw in: see *embolus*.] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tucking half of a hollow india-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocœle, the formation of an archenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondage† (em-bon′dāj), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bondage*.] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

If the devill might have his free option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchize all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

embonpoint (oṅ-bôṅ-pwaṅ′), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; orig. a phrase *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *in*[1], *bonus*, and *point*.] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fatness* or *fleshiness*.

A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

The Queen [Victoria] was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

emborder (em-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-*[1] + *border*. Cf. OF. *emborder*, border, < *en-* + *bord*, border.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

Thick-woven arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 438.

embordered (em-bôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-bůz′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-*[1] + *bosom*.] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

This gracelesse man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmayd of my Lady deare,
Who, glad t' *embosome* his affection vile,
Did all she might more pleasing to appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 25.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

His house *embosomed* in the grove.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

The little kingdom of Navarre, *embosomed* within the Pyrenees. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Safe-*embosomed* by the night.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 26.

emboss[1] (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *enbosse*; < ME. *enbossen, enbocen*, < OF. *embosser, enbocer*, swell or arise in bunches, emboss, < *en-* + *bosse*, a boss: see *boss*[1].] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

To *enboce* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diewe [due].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

I'le onely now *emboss* my Book with Brass,
Dye 't with Vermilion, deck 't with Coperass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Dead Corps *imboss* the Vale with little Hills.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Hammer needs must widen out the round,
And file *emboss* it fine with lily-flowers,
Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing*.

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott.*

Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 60.

emboss[1]† (em-bos′), *n.* [< *emboss*[1], *v.* Cf. *boss*[1], *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

In this is a fountaine out of which gushes a river rather than a streeme, which ascending a good height breakes upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearles.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

emboss[2]† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [ME. *embosen* (in pp.), appar. < OF. *en-* + *bos, bois*, a wood: see *bush*. Compare *imbosk*, **embosk*, < OF. *embosquer* = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, ML. *imboscare*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. Compare *ambush*.] 1. To take shelter in a wood or thicket.—2. To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

Depress'd and overthrown, as seem'd
Like that self-gotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*,
That no second knows nor third.
Milton, S. A., l. 1700.

emboss[3]† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Altered from reg. **emboist*, < OF. *emboister*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in, + *boiste*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boist*[1], *bushel*[1],

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box[2]. Cf. *embottement* and *embox*.] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

A knight her mett in mighty armes *embost*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 24.

The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
In his bras-plated body to *embosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

embossed (em-bost′), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbossed*, *embost*, *imbost*; < ME. *embosed* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss*[1], *v.*] 1. Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures: as, *embossed* leather; *embossed* writing.—2. In *bot.*, projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up.

All the *embossed* sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *entom.*, having several plane tracts of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—5. In *glass-decoration*, grained.—6†. [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babees Book" under *emboss*[1].] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running: a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

Anone vppon as she these wordis saide,
Ther come an hert in att the chaunber dore
All *embosed*. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

Like dastard Curres that, having at a bay
The salvage beast *embost* in wearie chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
Ne byte before. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 22.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
Brach Merriman, the poor cur is *embosséd*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
J. Tomkins (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos′ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emboss*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the sunken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height, and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing- or stamping-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in couched work. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a duskish paper; and all engravings and *embossings* appear plain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos′ing-ī′ėrn), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—2. A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is steamed and passed between the rolls while hot.

3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos′ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos′ment), *n.* [< *emboss*[1] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—2. A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

The gold *embossment* might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 65.

The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich *embossment* from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 64, note.

embottle† (em-bot′l), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bottle*[2].] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle; bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled (long as Priamelan Troy
Withstood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

★**embouchure** (oṅ-bö-shūr′), *n.* [F., < *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge: see *embogue*.] 1. The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

We approached Piteå at sunset. The view over the broad *embouchure* of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 180.

At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the *embouchure* of a glacier-river. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically—(*a*†) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (*b*) In *music*: (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's embouchure.

embound† (em-bound′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bound*[1].] To shut in; inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

embow (em-bō′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow*; < *em-*[1] + *bow*[2].] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

I saw a bull as white as driven snowe,
With gilded hornes, *embowed* like the moone.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

For *embowed* windows, I hold them of good use.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high-*embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massy proof.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*.—**Embowed-contrary**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embowed*.

embowel (em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emboweled* or *embowelled*, ppr. *emboweling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *imbowel*; < *em-*[1] + *bowel*.] 1. To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

Deepe *emboweld* in the earth entyre.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, q. v.] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

Fossils, and minerals, that th' *embowel'd* earth
Displays. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

P. Hen. Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody fray;
Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.
Falstaff. [Rising slowly.] *Embowelled!* if thou *embowel* me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embalming, having preserved the Corps of a Gentlewoman sweet and entire Thirteen Years, without *embowelling*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou′el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler*, *imboweller*; < *embowel*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou′el-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment*; < *embowel* + *-ment*.] 1. Evisceration.—2. *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous *embowelments* of lead and brass. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou′ėr), *v.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *bower*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs *embowring*,
Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2†. To form a bower. *Milton*.

II. *trans.* To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1088.

A small Indian village, pleasantly *embowered* in a grove of spreading elms. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

And the silent isle *imbowers*
The Lady of Shalott.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

The *embowered* lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

embowl (em-bōl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bowl*[1].] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

Long ere the earth, *embowl'd* by thee,
Beare the forme it now doth beare:
Yea, thou art God for ever, free
From all touch of age and year.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. xc.

embowment† (em-bō′ment), *n.* [< *embow* + *-ment*.] An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

embox (em-boks′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *box*[2]. Cf. *emboss*[3].] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

Emboxed, the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, Rosciad.

emboyssement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

Then shuln ye euermo countrewaite *emboyssements*, and alle espiaile. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

embrace[1] (em-brās′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, ppr. *embracing*. [Formerly also *imbrace*; < ME. *embracen*, *embracen*, *enbrasen*, < OF. *embracer*, F. *embrasser* = Pr. *embrassar* = OSp. *embrasar*, *embrazar* (Sp. *abrazar*), embrace, = Pg. *embraçar*, take in the arm, as a buckler, = It. *imbracciare*, embrace, < ML. *imbrachiare*, take in the arms, embrace, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm: see *brace*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To take, grasp, clasp, or infold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clip.

And but as he *enbrased* his horse nekke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to *embrace* you.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, *embrace*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

He took his place upon the double throne,
She cast herself before him on her knees,
Embracing his.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

You'll see your Rome *embrac'd* with fire, before
You'll speak with Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

Low at his feet his spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*.
Sir J. Denham.

A river sweeping round,
With gleaming curves the valley did *embrace*,
And seemed to make an island of that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 238.

3. Figuratively, to take. (*a*) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self: as, to *embrace* the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

With shryfte of mouthe and pennaunce smerte
They wene ther bliss for to *embrace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

I thought he would have *embraced* this opportunity of speaking to me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our aims; work out your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*b*) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

I *embrace* this fortune patiently,
Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Thurio, give back, or else *embrace* thy death;
Come not within the measure of my wrath.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—5†. To hold; keep possession of; sway.

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom:
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

6†. To throw a protecting arm around; shield.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And soveraine favor towards chastity,
Doe succor send to her distressed cace;
So much high God doth innocence *embrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 29.

7. In *bot.*, to clasp with the base: as, a leaf *embracing* the stem.—8. In *zoöl.*, to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, elytra are said to *embrace* the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margins; wings in repose *embrace* the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. *intrans.* To join in an embrace.

While we stood like fools
Embracing, . . . out they came,
Trustees and Aunts and Uncles.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

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embrace[1] (em-brās′), *n.* [Formerly also *imbrace*; from the verb.] The act of inclosing or of clasping in the arms and of pressing to the bosom; a hug.

Now my *embraces* are for queens and princesses,
For ladies of high mark, for divine beauties.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last *embrace*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

embrace[2] (em-brās′), *v. t.* [< OF. *embraser, embracer*, F. *embraser*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate, < *en-* + *braise*, live coals: see *braize*[1]. Hence *embracer*[2], *embracery*.] In *law*, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or jury, by threats, bribes, promises, services, or entertainments, or by any means other than evidence or open argument.

Punishment for the person *embracing* [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so *embraced*, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

embraced (em-brāst′), *p. a.* In *her.*, braced together; tied or bound together.

embracement (em-brās′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracement*; < F. *embrassement*, < *embrasser*, embrace: see *embrace* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of embracing; a grasp or clasp in the arms; a hug; an embrace. [Obsolescent.]

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

I should freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would show most love. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Soft whisperings, *embracements*, all the joys
And melting toys
That chaster love allows.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

They were all together admitted to the *embracement*, and to kiss the feet of Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 346.

2. The act of taking to one's self; seizure; acceptance. [Rare.]

Such a benefactour is Almighty God, and such a tribute he requires of us; a ready *embracement* of, and a joyfull complacency in, his kindness. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

He shows the greatness
Of his vast stomach in the quick *embracement*
Of th' other's dinner. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

3†. Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her [the soul's] wide *embracements* filled be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

embracer[1] (em-brā′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracer*; < *embrace* + *-er*[1].] One who embraces.

The Neapolitan is accounted the best courtier of ladies, and the greatest *embracer* of pleasure of any other people. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 39.

embracer[2], **embraceor** (em-brā′sėr, -sor), *n.* [Also *embrasor*; < OF. *embraceor, embraseor, embrasour, embraseur*, one who sets on fire, an incendiary, fig. one who inflames or incites, < *embraser, embracer*, F. *embraser*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*[2].] In *law*, one who practises embracery.

embracery (em-brā′sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracery*; < OF. (AF.) **embracerie*, < *embraser, embracer*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*[2].] In *law*, the offense of attempting to influence a jury or court by any means besides evidence or argument in open court, such as bribes, promises, threats, persuasions, entertainments, or the like. It involves the idea of corruption attempted, whether a verdict is given or not, or whether the verdict is true or false.

embracing (em-brā′sing), *p. a.* Comprehensive; thorough. [Rare.]

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects [ferments] was *embracing*. *Tyndall*, Life of Pasteur, Int., p. 24.

embracive (em-brā′siv), *a.* [< *embrace* + *-ive*.] Given to embracing; caressing. [Rare.]

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and *embrasive*, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lvii.

embraid[1]† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embread*; < *em-*[1] + *braid*[1].] To braid.

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong undight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

embraid[2]† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embrayde*; < *em-*[1] + *braid*[1], 5.] To upbraid.

To *embraide* them with their vnbelief, by this exaumple of a man being bothe a heathen and a souldier.
J. Udall, On Luke vii.

embrail (em-brāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brail*.] *Naut.*, to brail up. [Rare.]

And he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first *embrail* the lee yard-arm.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

embranchement (F. pron. oṅ-broṅsh′moṅ), *n.* [F.: see *embranchment*.] Same as *embranchment*; specifically, one of the main branches or divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch, phylum, or subkingdom.

The *embranchement* or sub-kingdom Mollusca.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 632.

embranchment (em-brånch′ment), *n.* [< F. *embranchement*, a branching out, a branch, < *embrancher*, branch, < *en-* + *branche*, branch: see *branch*.] A branching out, as of trees; ramification; division.

This Fraternity with its *embranchments*.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, v.

embrangle, imbrangle (em-, im-brang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrangled, imbrangled*, ppr. *embrangling, imbrangling*. [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *brangle*[1].] To mix confusedly; entangle.

I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties.
Bp. Berkeley, quoted by J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 66.

Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic.
Coleridge.

The half-witted boy . . . undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to *embrangle*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

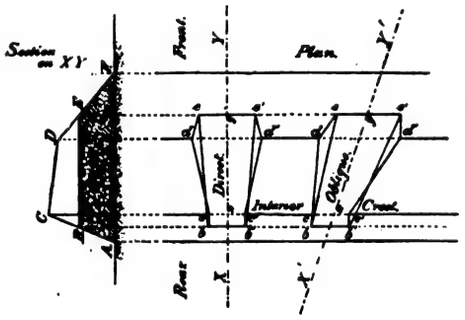
embranglement (em-brang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *embrangle* + *-ment*.] Entanglement.

embrasor, *n.* See *embracer*[2].

embrasure[1] (em-brā′zūr; in military use, em′brā-zūr), *n.* [< F. *embrasure*, an embrasure, orig. the skewing, splaying, or chamfreting of a door or window, < OF. *embraser*, skew, splay, or chamfer the jambs of a door or window (mod. F. *ébraser*, splay), < *en-* + *braser*, skew, chamfret.] 1. In *arch.*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, designed to give more room or admit more light, or to provide a wider range for ballistic arms.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure*,
Sat the lovers, and whispered together.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 3.

2. In *fort.*, an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are pointed and fired; the



Section and Plan of Embrasure.

A, B, E, F, section of parapet; *B, C, D, E*, elevation of one cheek of embrasure; *A, B*, genouillère; *B, E*, slope of sole; *X' Y, X' Y'*, directrices of embrasures; *c b b' c'*, throat, or interior opening; *d e e' d'*, mouth, or exterior opening; *x y*, axis; *c b e d, c' b' e' d'*, checks or sides; *b b' c' c*, sole or bottom; *c c' b' b e e' d' d*, merlon; *b b'*, sill. The widening of the embrasure toward the front is called the splay.

indent or crenelle of an embattlement. When the directrix (the line which bisects the sole) is perpendicular to the interior crest of the parapet, the embrasure is termed *direct*; when the directrix makes an acute angle with it, the embrasure is said to be *oblique*. The axis of an embrasure is that part of the directrix which lies within the boundaries of the sole. See *battlement*.

We saw . . . on the side of the Hill an old ruined parapet with four or five *embrasures*. *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 5.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep *embrasures* frown?
O. W. Holmes, Voyage of the Good Ship Union (1862).

embrasure[2]† (em-brā′gūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *embrace*, F. *embrasser*, + *-ure*.] An embrace.

Where injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, . . . forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

embrave† (em-brāv′), *v. t.* [Also *imbrave*; < *em-*[1] + *brave*.] 1. To inspire with bravery; make bold.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xvii., Arg.

Sage Moses first their wondrous might descry'd,
When, by some drops from hence *imbraved*, he
His triumph sung o'er th' Erythræan Tide.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 3.

2. To embellish; make fine or showy; decorate.

The faded flowres her corse *embrave*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

embrawn† (em-brân′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brawn*.] To make brawny or muscular.

It will *embrawne* and iron-crust his flesh.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

embread†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

embreathement (em-brē̆ʜ′ment), *n.* [< *em-* + *breathe* + *-ment*; a lit. translation of L. *inspiratio*(*n*-), inspiration.] The act of breathing in; inspiration. [Rare.]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost. *W. Lee*.

embrew[1]† (em-brō′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brew*[1].] To strain or distil.

embrew[2]† (em-brō′), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embright† (em-brīt′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bright*[1].] To make bright; brighten.

Mercy, co-partner of great George's throne,
Through the *embrighted* air ascendant flies.
Cunningham, On the Death of his Late Majesty.

embring-days† (em′bring-dāz), *n. pl.* Same as *embering-days*.

embrithite (em-brith′it), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμβριθής, heavy, weighty (< ἐν, in, + βρίθος, weight, < βρίθειν, be heavy, weigh down), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral boulangerite, from Nertchinsk in Siberia.

embroach† (em-brōch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbrochen*, put on the spit, < OF. *embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body (= Sp. *embrocar* = It. *imbroccare*: see *embrocado*), < *en-* + *broche*, a broach, spit: see *broach*.] To put on the spit; broach.

Enbroche hit overtwert . . .
And rost it browne.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.

embroaden (em-brô′dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broaden*.] To broaden.

The *embroadened* brim [of the pelvis] found in certain savage tribes is a retention of a feature of adolescence.
Cleland, Nature, XXXVI. 598.

★**embrocado** (em-brō-kä′dō), *n.* [It. *imbroccata*, a thrust with the sword, a hit, pp. fem. of *imbroccare*, hit the mark, oppose, aim, = Sp. *embrocar* (pp. *embrocado*), fasten (a shoe in making) with tacks to the last, = F. *embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body: see *embroach*.] A pass in fencing which would traverse the body if the sword were pointed.

embrocate (em′brō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrocated*, ppr. *embrocating*. [< ML. *embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocare* (> It. *embroccare* = Sp. Pg. *embrocar* = OF. *embroquer*), foment, < *embroca*, LL. *embrocha*, < Gr. ἐμβροχή, a fomentation, < ἐμβρέχειν, soak in, foment, < ἐν, in, + βρέχειν, wet, steep, rain, send rain: see *bregma*.] To moisten and rub, as a bruised or injured part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with liniment.

I *embrocated* the tumour with ol. litior and cham.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 9.

embrocation (em-brō-kā′shon), *n.* [Formerly *embrochation* (after the LL.); < OF. (and F.) *embrocation* = Sp. *embrocación* = Pg. *embrocação* = It. *embrocazione*, < ML. *embrocatio*(*n*-), < *embrocare*, foment, < *embroca*, LL. *embrocha*, a fomentation: see *embrocate*.] 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a bruised or injured part with some liquid substance.

Embrochation, a devise that physitions have to foment the head or any other part, with some liquor falling from aloft upon it, in manner of rain, whence it took its name.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

2. The liquid with which an affected part is rubbed; a fomentation; liniment.

To scoure away the foule dandruffe, an *embrochation* of it [wild mint] and vinegre upon the head in the sun is counted singular. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

embroder†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embroider*.

embroglio (em-brō′lyō), *n.* An erroneous form (imitating *embroil*) of *imbroglio*.

embroid† (em-broid′), *v. t.* [< ME. *embroyden, enbrouden, enbrowden, enbrauden, enbrawden*, < OF. *embroder*, embroider, < *en-* + *broder, border*, broider (cf. ME. *broyden, brouden*, etc., partly var. of *breiden, braiden*, braid): see *broid, broider*, and *border*.] Same as *embroider*.

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede,
Al ful of freshe floures, white and rede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 89.

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This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and *embrowden* couthe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

embroider (em-broi'dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbroider*, *embroder*, *imbroder*; extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, q. v., after *broidery*, *embroidery*, from earlier *embroid*.] 1. To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *embroidery*.

His garment was disguysed very vayne,
And his *embrodered* Bonet sat awry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.
Ex. xxviii. 39.

Some *imbrodered* with white beads, some with Copper, other painted after their manner.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *imbroydered* thereon, of the Florentine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 132.

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

None of his writings are so agreeable to us as his Letters, particularly those which are written with earnestness, and are not *embroidered* with verses.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who embroiders, in any sense of the word.

Their *embroiderers* are very singular workemen, who work much in gold and silver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this *embroiderer*, who has stuffed his writings with so many lies that those who bear him the least ill-will are forced to blush at his fopperies and toyes.
North, Life of Qvoniambec.

embroidery (em-broi'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [< *embroider*, after *broidery*.] 1. The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonials; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*.

2. A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

They wore cloaks of the richest material, covered with lace and *embroidery*; corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers, ornamented to the utmost of their means; and this extravagance was anxiously followed by men of all classes.
Fairholt, I. 256.

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors; ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth richer than the cope of the sky. *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator*, No. 414.

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.—**Canadian, chain-stitch, chenille, cloth, cordovan embroidery.** See the qualifying words.—**Cut-cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging-lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*.—**Danish embroidery.** See *Danish*.—**Darned embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains.—**Etching-embroidery.** See *etching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi'dėr-i-frām), *n.* A frame on which material to be embroidered is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi'dėr-i-nē'dl), *n.* Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted- or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crochet- and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi'dėr-i-pāst), *n.* An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Dict. of Needlework.*

embroil[1]† (em-broil'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broil*[1]. Appar. confused with *embroil*[2].] To broil; burn.

Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroile* the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 7.

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.
Decay of Christian Piety.

embroil[2] (em-broil'), *v. t.* [< OF. *embroillir*, *enbroillir*, *embrouillir*, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod. F. *embrouiller* (= Sp. *embrollar* = Pg. *embrulhar* = It. *imbrogliare*), entangle, confuse, embroil, < *en-* + *brouiller*, confuse, jumble: see *broil*[2].] 1. To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]

Omitted paragraphs *embroil'd* the sense,
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 266.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.

I had no design to *embroil* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

It pleas'd God not to *embroile* and put to confusion his whole people for the perverseness of a few.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that prevails that *embroils* communities more than any thing else. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

embroil[2]† (em-broil'), *n.* [< *embroil*[2], *v.*] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury.*

What an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 568.

embroilment (em-broil'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *embrouillement* (= Pg. *embrulhamento* = It. *imbrogliamento*), < *embrouiller*, embroil: see *embroil*[2] and *-ment*.] The act of embroiling, or the state of being embroiled; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1678.

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had largely contributed by his firmness and discretion to save the country from a foreign *embroilment*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 180.

embronze† (em-bronz'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bronze*.] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largesses exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embronz'd* may stand,
Spoil'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii.

embrothel† (em-broth'el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brothel*[2].] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

embroude†, **embrowde**†, *v. t.* Middle English variants of *embroid*.

embrown (em-broun'), *v.* [Formerly also *imbrown*; < *em-*[1] + *brown*. Cf. OF. *embrunir*, darken, make brown or blackish, < *en-* + *brun*, brown.] I. *trans.* 1. To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 246.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage; the *embrowning* grain. *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xviii.

embrue† (em-brö'), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embrute (em-bröt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *imbrute*; < *em-*[1] + *brute*.] I. *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

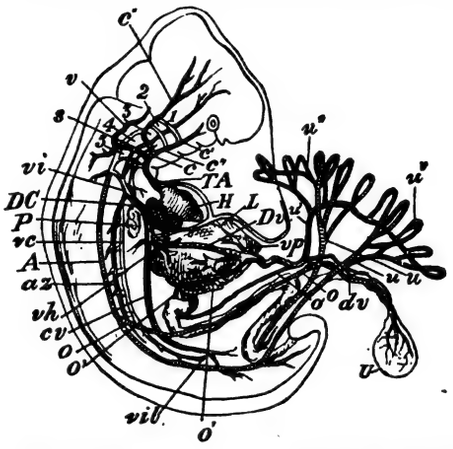
All the man *embruted* in the swine.
Cawthorne, Regulation of the Passions.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

II. *intrans.* To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, l. 468.

embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryon*, formerly also *embrion*); < F. *embryon* = Sp. *embrión* = Pg. *embryão* = It. *embrione*, < NL. *embryon*, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as *embryo(n-)*, as if from a Gr. **ἐμβρυών*, but properly *embryon* (reg. L. **embryum*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον* (stem *ἐμβρυ-*), the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, neut. of *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρύειν*, swell, be full.] I. *n.* 1. The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the



Early Human Embryo, giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation.

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *TA*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c*, *c'*, *c''*, common, external, and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, the aortic arches (the persistent left aortic arch hidden); *A*, subvertebral aorta; *o*, *o'*, omphalomeseraic artery and vein, to and from *U*, the umbilical vesicle with its viteline duct, *dv*; *u*, *u*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u'*, *u''*, in the placenta; *u'*, umbilical vein; *vh*, hepatic vein; *cv*, inferior vena cava; *vil*, iliac veins; *az*, an azygous vein; *vc*, a posterior cardinal vein; *vi*, innominate vein; *vp*, portal vein; *Dv*, the ductus venosus; *DC*, a ductus Cuvieri. The anterior cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus Cuvieri, on the under side of the numbers *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*.

parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see cut under *dorsal*): as, the hen's egg contained an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a cestoid worm.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts; but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single internode of an axis, which upon germination develops at one extremity a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud, and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or caulicle (also frequently called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called cotyledons, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed odspore in vascular cryptogams. See cuts under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase *in embryo*.

There were Items of such a Treaty being *in Embrio*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*. *Swift.*

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor *in embryo*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*.—**Syn.** *Fetus*, *Germ*, *Rudiment*. The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated

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ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rude' stages of an embryo.

II. *a.* Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manor of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manor.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 341.

Embryo buds, in *bot.*, the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ok'tō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-κτονία*, < *κτείνειν*, destroy.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em'bri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of *embryogeny* and adult structure. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

embryogony (em-bri-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γονία*, generation, < *-γονος*, producing, generating: see *-gony*.] Same as *embryogeny*.

embryograph (em'bri-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. His of Leipsic.

embryographic (em'bri-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *embryograph* + *-ic*.] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryologic, embryological (em'bri-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologies of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their *embryological* development, when that is possible.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 233.

embryologically (em'bri-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

Is the hyppolais a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to singing? *Kingsley*, Life, II. 203.

embryologist (em-bri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *embryology* + *-ist*.] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryon (em'bri-on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrion*; < F. *embryon*: see *embryo*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The earlier form of *embryo*.

Let him e'en die; we have enough beside,
In *embrion*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The reverence I owe to that one womb
In which we both were *embrions*, makes me suffer
What's past.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Give me leave: I have
An *embryon* in my brain, which, I despair not,
May be brought to form and fashion.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

I perceive in you the *embryon* of a mighty intellect which may one day enlighten thousands.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 230.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, with one species, *E. griseovillosum*, of Brazil. *Thomson*, 1857.

II. *a.* Embryonic; rudimental; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and verities yet in their chaos.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battel bring
Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 900.

Even the beings of his creation lie before him [Shakspere] in their *embryon* state.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 189.

embryonal (em'bri-on-al), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-al*. This and the following forms in *embryon-* are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (NL.) stem *embryon-* instead of the proper stem *embry-*, *embryo-*.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. *Bastian*.

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetacea, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal* rudiments.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 460.

Embryonal vesicle, in *bot.*, the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *oösphere*.

embryonary (em'bri-on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ary*2.] Same as *embryonal*. [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em'bri-on-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ate*1, *-ated*.] In the state of or formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester.

embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ic*.] Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos; hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an *embryonic* animal, germ, or cell; *embryonic* development or researches; an *embryonic* scheme; civilization is in an *embryonic* state.

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? is it in the egg? in the fœtus of this month or of that? in the new-born infant? or at five years of age?
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 68, note B.

embryonically (em-bri-on'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. *M. Foster*, Embryology, i. 255.

embryoplastic (em'bri-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em'bri-ō-sak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σάκκος*, L. *saccus*, sac.] **1.** In *bot.*, the macrospore in the nucellus of an ovule. It gives rise to the embryo.—**2.** In *conch.*, same as *protoconch*.

embryoscope (em'bri-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em'bri-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *embryoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.

embryotegium (em-bri-ō-tē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *embryotegia* (-ä). [NL. *embryotegium*, < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τέγος*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em'bri-ō-thlas'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *θλαστός*, verbal adj. of *θλάειν*, break.] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. *Dunglison*.

embryotic (em-bri-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic*. [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Foreseeing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 644.

embryotocia (em'bri-ō-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τόκος*, delivery.] Abortion. *Dunglison*.

embryotomy (em-bri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. **embryotomia* (NGr. *ἐμβρυοτομία*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *τομή*, a cutting.] **1.** The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryous† (em'bri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, neut. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo. see *embryo*.] Same as *embryonal*.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 14.

emburse†, *v. t.* See *imburse*.

embush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ambush*.

embushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

To the cete unsene thay soghte at the gayneste,
And sett an *enbuschement*, als theme-selfe lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3116.

embusy† (em-biz'i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embesy*, *enbesy*; < *em-*1 + *busy*.] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyll warke rayayng byrdes in bowres,
With vertue *enbesed* all tymes and howres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

Whilst thus in battell they *embusied* were.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 29.

emcristene†, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian*.

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me fern 3ere,
Syxty sithe ich sleuthe haue for-3ute hit sitthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 46.

emet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam*. *Chaucer*.

emeer, *n.* See *emir*.

emell†, **emel**†, *prep.* See *imell*.

emembrated† (ē-mem'brā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *exmembrare*, deprive of members, < L. *e*, *ex*, out, + *membrum*, member.] Gelded. *Bailey*, 1727.

emend (ē-mend'), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the L.: = F. *émender* = Pr. *emendar* = Sp. Pg. *emendar* = It. *emendare*, < L. *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] **1.** To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them.
Feltham, Low Countries, ii.

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of: as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended*.

He [Dübner, in his edition of Arrian] confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 204.

=**Syn.** *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

emendable (ē-men'da-bl), *a.* [< L. *emendabilis*, < *emendare*, emend: see *emend*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ē-men'dalz), *n. pl.* [< *emend* + *-al*.] In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

emendately† (ē-men'dāt-li), *adv.* [< **emendate*, adj., + *-ly*2, after L. adv. *emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, < *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] Without fault; correctly.

The prynters herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultlesse and *emendatly* as the shortnes of tyme for the recognysing of the same wold require.
Taverner, Dedication to the King (Bible, 1539).

emendation (em-en- or ē-men-dā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *emendation*, F. *émendation* = Pr. Sp. *emendacion* = It. *emendazione*; < L. *emendatio*(*n*-), < *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] **1.** The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. *Jer. Taylor*.

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation*.
J. Ward, Mind, XII. 569.

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations*.

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Amendment, rectification, reformation.

emendator (em'en- or ē'men-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *émendateur* = Pr. *esmendador* = Sp. Pg. *emendador* = It. *emendatore*; < L. *emendator*, a corrector, < *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.
Bp. Cosin, Canon of Holy Scriptures (1672), p. 123.

emendatory (ē-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *emendatorio*; < LL. *emendatorius*, corrective, < L.

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emendator, a corrector: see *emendator*.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; amendatory.

He had what is the first requisite to *emendatory* criticism, that intuition by which the Poet's intention is immediately discovered. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shak.

emender (ē-men'dėr), *n.* One who emends.

emendicate† (ē-men'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emendicatus*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *e*, out, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. *Cockeram.*

emerald (em'e-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term. altered after Sp., It., etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emerod*, *emrod*; < ME. *emeraude*, *emerade*, *emeraunde*, < OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude* = Pr. *esmerauda*, *maracda*, f., *maragde*, *maracde*, *maraude*, *meraude*, m., = Sp. Pg. *esmeralda* = It. *smeraldo* (ML. *esmaraldus*, *esmaraudus*, *esmeraudа*, *esmaraudis*), < L. *smaragdus* (> directly E. *smaragd*, q. v.), < Gr. σμάραγδος, sometimes μάραγδος, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, *marakta*, an emerald.] **I.** *n.* 1. A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

In that Lond Men fynden many fayre *Emeraudes* and v nowe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

The semes echon,
As it were a maner garnishing,
Was set with *emeraudes* one and one.
Flower and Leaf, l. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between minion (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—3. In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpna pruinata*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodesma smaragdaria*.—**Emerald-green.** See *green*.—**Lithia emerald**, or **emerald spodumene**, an emerald-green variety of spodumene, also called *hiddenite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. *a.* Of a bright green, like emerald.

My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
Of turkis blue and *emerald* green.
Milton, Comus, l. 894.

That vast expanse of *emerald* meadow. *Macaulay.*

Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, *emerald*, blue,
Flush'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Emerald copper. See *dioptase*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in his poem called "Erin."—**Emerald nickel.** See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em'e-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobionellus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em'e-ral-din), *n.* [< *emerald* + *-ine*2.] In *dyeing*, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em'e-rald-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em'e-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) variant of *emerald*.

As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the *emerant* lea.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

emerase (em'e-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud1†, **emeraude**1†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud2†, **emeraude**2†, *n.* See *emerod*2.

emerge (ē-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= F. *émerger* = Pr. *emerger* = Sp. Pg. *emergir* = It. *emergere*, < L. *emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

Then from ancient gloom *emerged*
A rising world. *Thomson.*

Through the trees we glide,
Emerging on the green hill-side.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly *emerged*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 268.

2. To issue; proceed.

The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enouncement. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II.† *trans.* To immerge; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 700.

emergement† (ē-mėrj'ment), *n.* [< *emerge* + *-ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 401.

emergence (ē-mėr'jens), *n.* [= F. *émergence* = Sp. Pg. *emergencia* = It. *emergenza*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *emergent*, *a.*] 1. The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton*, Opticks.

The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 278.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—3†. An emergency; exigency.

But let the *emergence* be passed when they need my head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portioner of Glendearg. *Scott*, Abbot, iii.

emergency (ē-mėr'jen-si), *n.* and *a.* [As *emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). 1†. Same as *emergence*, 1.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison*, Freeholder.

4†. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 159.

=Syn. 3. *Crisis*, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880; how "boycotting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "*emergency* men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 117.

emergent (ē-mėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emergente*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Rising from or out of anything that covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 286.

Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 187.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichætium: applied to the capsule. (*b*) In *lichenology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. *South*, Sermons.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon*, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.

To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 324.

This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 705.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any seuerall profite, vntill the common stocke of the companie shall be furnished. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergents*, not resultants. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 49.

emergently (ē-mėr'jent-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergence; by emergency.

The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

emergentness (ē-mėr'jent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em'e-ril), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, q. v.] 1†. Emery.

Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 53.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited† (ē-mer'i-ted), *a.* [< L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Evelyn*, III. vii. § 15.

emeritus (ē-mer'i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit: see *merit*.] **I.** *a.* Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

Even after he [Josiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warm them with a fire younger than their own. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 97.

II. *n.*; pl. *emeriti* (-tī). 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—2. One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod1†, **emeroid**†, *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, *emerowde*, etc., < OF. *emmeroide*, < L. *hæmorrhois*,

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a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid*.] Obsolete forms of *hemorrhoid*.

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods*. 1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude†, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald*. *Chaucer*.

emersed (ē-mėrst'), *a.* [< L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, rise out: see *emerge*.] In *bot.*, standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ē-mėr'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **emersio(n-)* (for which *emersus*, a coming out), < *emergere*, pp. *emersus*, emerge: see *emerge*.] 1. The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion*, etc.

The mersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life. *Barrow*, Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. *De Quincey*.

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands — some of them, at least — cannot yet be overthrown. *Science*, VII. 303.

2. In *astron.* (*a*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (*b*) The heliacal rising of a star — that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (em-ėr-sō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.

To be *Emersonian* is to be American. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 166.

Displaying in "conversations" the *Emersonian* jewels and transcendental wares. *Athenæum*, No. 3152, p. 372.

II. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality. *The Century*, XXVII. 930.

emery (em'ę-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emeril* (the form *emery* being accom. to mod. F. *émeri*); = D. *amaril*, < OF. *emeril*, mod. F. *émeril* and *émeri* = Sp. Pg. *esmeril* (= G. *schmergel*, *schmirgel*, *smirgel* = Sw. Dan. *smergel*), < It. *smeriglio* (with dim. term.), < Gr. σμύρις, σμίρις (also σμῆρις, as if < σμᾶν, wipe, rub), emery.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxids. Emery, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magnetite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape. — **Corn emery**, the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em'ę-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em'ę-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em'ę-ri-klôth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em'ę-ri-pā'pėr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em'ę-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em'ę-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emery and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em'ę-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of some plastic material mixed with emery.

Emesa (em'e-sạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Emesa*, Gr. Ἔμεσα, a city of Syria, now *Hems*.] The typical genus of the family *Emesidæ*. *E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidæ*: as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. *P. R. Uhler*.

II. *n.* One of the *Emesidæ*.

Emesida (ē-mes'i-dạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinæ*.

Emesidæ (ē-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinæ (em-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Emesidæ*, having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida*.

emesis[1] (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμεσις, a vomiting, < ἐμέειν, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesis[2] (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808). Cf. *Emesa*.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ*. *E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emmet*.

emetia (ē-mē'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *emet(ic)* + *-ia*.] Same as *emetine*.

emetic (ē-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *emetick*; = F. *émétique* = Sp. *emético* = Pg. It. *emetico*, < L. *emeticus*, < Gr. ἐμετικός, causing vomit, < ἔμετος, vomiting, < ἐμεῖν (√ *Fεμ-) = L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] I. *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartick properties of antimony. *Boyle*, Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Rapuntium inflatum*, a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted medicine in some parts of the United States.

II. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics*, which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

emetical (ē-met'i-kạl), *a.* [< *emetic* + *-al*.] Same as *emetic*. [Rare.]

emetically (ē-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls. *Boyle*, Works, I. 330.

emeticize (ē-met'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emeticized*, ppr. *emeticizing*. [< *emetic* + *-ize*.] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emeticise*. [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emeticised* subjects were men, while the strong-nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 31, 1887.

emetine (em'e-tin), *n.* [< *emet(ic)*, in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia*.

emetocathartic (em'e-tō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *emetic* + *cathartic*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔμετος, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em'e-tō-môr'fi-ạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἔμετος, vomiting (see *emetic*), + NL. *morphia*.] Same as *apomorphine*.

emeu, *n.* See *emu*[1].

émeute (F. pron. ā-mėt'), *n.* [F., a disturbance, riot, < L. *emota*, fem. of *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove*, *emotion*.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emu*[1].

E. M. F. In *elect.*, a common abbreviation of *electromotive force*.

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics. *Nature*, XXX. 596.

emforth†, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth*. *Chaucer*.

emgalla, emgallo (em-gal'ạ, -ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus*.

emicant† (em'i-kant), *a.* [< L. *emican(t-)s*, ppr. of *emicare*, break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e*, out, + *micare*, quiver, sparkle: see *mica*.] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which *emicant* did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emication† (em-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *emicatio(n-)*, < *emicare*, break forth: see *emicant*.] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and *emication*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

emiction (ē-mik'shọn), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mictio(n-)*, *minctio(n-)*, < *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, *minctus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] 1. Same as *micturition*. — 2. Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ē-mik'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

II. *n.*; pl. *emictories* (-riz). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddes†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst*.

Emidosauri, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria*.

emigrant (em'i-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émigrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *emigrante* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *emigrant*, n.), < L. *emigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*. Cf. *immigrant*.] I. *a.* 1. Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant*. — 2. Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

II. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish-carts, aristocrat *emigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *emigrants*, and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

Bounty emigrant. See *bounty*. — **Emigrant aid societies**, in *U. S. hist.*, societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *emigrated*, ppr. *emigrating*. [< L. *emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, move, remove, depart: see *migrate*. Cf. *immigrate*.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government. *A. A. Hodge*, in New Princeton Rev., III. 39.

=Syn. *Immigrate*, etc. See *migrate*.

emigrate†, *a.* [< L. *emigratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228.

emigration (em-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *emigratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emigration*, < F. *émigration* = Sp. *emigración* = Pg. *emigração* = It. *emigrazione*, < LL. *emigratio(n-)*, a removal from a place, < L. *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] 1. Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *emigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circean liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *emigration*. — 3. A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesus had some extraordinary transvolations and acts of *emigration* beyond the times of his even and ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *emigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *emigration* + *-al*.] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em'i-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *emigrate* + *-or*.] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *émigrer*, < L. *emigrare*, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] An emi-

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grant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyrand during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 31.

★**Emilian** (ē-mil'ian), *a.* [< It. *Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Æmilia*, < L. *Via Æmilia*, a road (an extension of the Via Flaminia) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by M. *Æmilius* Lepidus, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartimento or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient Via Æmilia, or Æmilian Way, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* [= D. *eminentie* = G. *eminenz* = Dan. *eminence* = Sw. *eminens*, < OF. *eminence*, F. *éminence* = Pr. Sp. *eminencia* = It. *eminenza*, < L. *eminentia*, excellence, prominence, < *eminen(t-)s*, excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] 1. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminentia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Specifically—2. A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke.*

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerfull preaching, their unwearied labouring in the Word, their unquenchable charity.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne. *Irving*, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st
(And pure thou wert created), we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Louis (turns haughtily to the Cardinal). Enough!
Your *eminence* must excuse a longer audience.
Bulwer, Richelieu, iv.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articular*.—**Canine eminence.** See *canine*.—**Collateral eminence.** See *collateral*.—**Eminence of Doyère**, in *anat.*, the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma.—**Iliopectineal eminence.** See *iliopectineal*.=**Syn. 1.** Height, elevation.

eminency (em'i-nen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie*; as *eminence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton*, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencie* aboue others hath made him a man of Worship, for hee had neuer beene prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

You are to become a body politick, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest.
John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

★**eminent** (em'i-nent), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *emynent*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *eminent*, < OF. *eminent*, F. *éminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *eminente*, < L. *eminon(t-)s*, **prominent, eminent**, excellent, ppr. of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, < *e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citie of Jherusalem ys a ffayer *Emynent* Place, for it stondith vpon suche a grounde, That from whens so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and siluer; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride. *Hawthorne*, Doctor Grimshawe, i.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished: said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay.*

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and luxurious wealth are they
First seen in acts of prowess *eminent*
And great exploits. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 789.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*).=**Syn. 1.** Elevated.—**2.** *Illustrious*, *Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

eminentia (em-i-nen'shi-ạ), *n.*; pl. *eminentiæ* (-ē). [L., eminence: see *eminence*.] In *anat.*, an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance.—**Eminentia capitata**, the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitellum* and *capitulum*. See cut under *capitellum*.—**Eminentia cinerea**, the lower prominent portion of the ala cinerea.—**Eminentia iliopectinea**, the iliopectineal eminence.—**Eminentia intercondylea**, the spine of the tibia.—**Eminentia papillaris, pyramidalis**, or **stapedii**, the pyramid of the tympanum.—**Eminentia symphysis**, the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

eminential (em-i-nen'shal), *a.* [< *eminence* (L. *eminentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Containing or pertaining to something eminently.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to an eminentia; prominent or protuberant.—**Eminential equation**, an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several independent equations.

eminently (em'i-nent-li), *adv.* 1. In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these vertues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of thir own happiness. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

The highest flames are the most tremulous; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr'), *n.* [Also written *emeer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *ameer*, *amir*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *emir* = F. *émir* = Sp. *emir*, *amir* = Pg. *emir* = It. *emiro*, < Turk. *āmir* = Pers. Hind. *amīr*, < Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *ameer*, and cf. *admiral*.] 1. Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *ameer*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron*, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr'āt), *n.* [< *emir* + *-ate*³.] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of L. *emissarius*, taken in lit. sense: see *emissary*.] In *anat.*, an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein.—**Emissarium Santorini**, or **emissarium parietale.** See *emissary veins*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émissaire* = Sp. *emisario* = Pg. It. *emissario*, n., < L. *emissarius*, sent out (as adj., first in LL.), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in LL. also an attendant, < L. *emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.] I. *a.* 1. Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet.—2. Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleepe;
No, nor forth your window peepe
With your *emissarie* eye.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, No. 8.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). 1. A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. jun. What are *emissaries*?
Tho. Men employed outward, that are sent abroad
To fetch in the commodity.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Its [popery's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters.
D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In *anat.*, that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*.=**Syn. 1.** *Spy*, *Emissary*. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson.*

emissile (ē-mis'il), *a.* That may be emitted or protruded.

★**emission** (ē-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *émission* = Sp. *emisión* = Pg. *emissão* = It. *emissione*, < L. *emissio(n-)*, a sending out, < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosophers may disagree
If sight *emission* or reception be,
Shall it be thence inferr'd I do not see?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aërial rootlets.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflamed heap of stubble, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

Specifically—(*a*) In *finance*, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation; an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of coin, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (*b*) In *physiol.*, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen.—**Theory of emission**, Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious† (em-i-sish'us), *a.* [< L. *emissitius*, better *emissicius*, send out (*oculi emissicii*, prying, spying eyes), < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

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emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive*.] **1.** Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces.

★**Emissive power**, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *emissive* + *-ity*.] Emissive or radiating power. [Rare.]

The *emissivity* of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature. *Tait*, Light, § 309.

emissory (em'i-sō-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **emissorius*, < ML. *emissor*, one who sends out, < L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= F. *émettre* = Sp. *emitir* = Pg. *emittir* = It. *emettere*, < L. *emittere*, send out, emit, < *e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *amit*[2], *commit*, *demit*[1], *demit*[2], *dimit*, *permit*, *remit*, *transmit*.] **1.** To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and stars *emit* light.

The dying lamp feebly *emits* a yellow gleam.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

While yon sun *emits* his rays divine.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ii.

A baker's oven, *emitting* the usual fragrance of sour bread. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, v.

A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself *emit*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [Rare.]

Pay sacred Rev'rence to Apollo's Song;
Lest wrathful the far-shooting God *emit*
His fatal Arrows.
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

No state shall . . . *emit* bills of credit.
Constitution of United States, Art. i. § 10.

To emit a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] **I.** *a.* Emitting; emissive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who or that which emits.

They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 237.

emmanché (e-moṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, < *en-* + *manche*, a handle, haft, = Sp. Pg. *mango* = It. *manico*, < ML. *manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. L. *manicula*), a handle, < L. *manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (*a*) Having a handle: said of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different tinctures. (*b*) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantle† (e-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[2] + *mantle*.] **1.** To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heauen (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantelled* and covered). *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 1.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantelled* about other towns. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 1.

Emmanuel (e-man'ū-el), *n.* **1.** See *Immanuel*. —**2.** An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarble† (e-mär'bl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *marble*.] To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *enmarble*.

Thou doest *emmarble* the proud hart of her
Whose love before their life they doe prefer.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 139.

emmeleia (em-e-lē'yä), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμμέλεια, harmony, unison, < ἐμμελής, harmonious, in unison, < ἐν, in, + μέλος, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*: (*a*) Consonance; concord; harmony. (*b*) A formal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogic (e-men-a-goj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (e-men'a-gog), *n.* [= F. *emménagogue* = Sp. *emenagogo* = Pg. It. *emmenagogo*, < NL. **emmenagogus*, < Gr. ἐμμηνα, menses (neut. pl. of ἐμμηνος, monthly, < ἐν, in, + μήν = L. *mensis*, a month), + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, < ἄγειν, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmeniopathy (e-men-i-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμμηνα, menses, + πάθος, suffering, < παθεῖν, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunglison*.

emmenological (e-men-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *emmenology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμμηνα, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'èr-gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; < ME. *emet*, *emete* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emmotte*, *ematte*, appar. simulating ME. forms of *moth*: see *moth*, *mad*[2], *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *amte*, *ampte*, *ante*, > mod. E. *ant*), < AS. *ǣmete*, *ǣmette*, **ǣmete*, an emmet, ant: see further under *ant*[1], the common form of the word.] An ant.

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

As well may the minutest *Emmet* say
That Caucasus was rais'd to pave his Way.
Prior, Solomon, i.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun'tèr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [As *emmetrop-ia*.] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμμετρος, in measure, proportional (< ἐν, in, + μέτρον, measure), + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trop'ik), *a.* [As *emmetropia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the *emmetropic* condition. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 499.

The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 47.

emmetropy (e-met'rō-pi), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called *emmetropy*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 46.

emmew†, **immew**† (e-, i-mū'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*[1], + *mew*[2].] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *enmew*, *inmew*.

This outward-sainted deputy,—
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl,—is yet a devil.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

emmonsite (em'on-zīt), *n.* [After S. F. *Emmons*, a geologist.] A doubtful ferric tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove†, *v. t.* See *emove*.

emodin (em'ō-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-o-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mollescere*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (ē-mol'iāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emolliated*, ppr. *emolliating*. [Irreg. < L. *emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient*.] To soften; render effeminate. [Rare.]

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour. *Pinkerton*.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émollient* = Sp. *emoliente* = Pg. It. *emolliente*, < L. *emollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *emollire*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollient*, *mollify*.]

I. *a.* Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

The regular supply of a mucilage, more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

II. *n.* A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward *emollients*, that make the parts more apt to assimilate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 59.

emollition† (em-ō-lish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **emollitio(n-)*, < *emollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [Rare.]

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

emollitive† (ē-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emollitus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + E. *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to soften; emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plastres which are devised for the sores of the head. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 21.

II. *n.* An emollient.

The misselto is a great *emollitive*; for it softeneth, discusseth, and resolveth also hard tumors. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [= F. *émolument* = Sp. Pg. It. *emolumento*, < L. *emolumentum*, *emolimentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, < *emoliri*, effect, accomplish, < *e*, out, + *moliri*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish*.] **1.** The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in *emolument*, one of the highest in the University of Oxford. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng. vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatsoeuer *emoluments* grew by them), and such like. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument*. *Tatler*.

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private *emolument*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 167.

=**Syn. 1.** Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income.—**2.** Benefit.

emolumental (ē-mol-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *emolument* + *-al*.] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [Rare.]

The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature. *Evelyn*, Sylva, To the Reader.

emong†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *among*.

At last far off they many Islandes spy
On every side floting the floodes *emong*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 10.

emongst†, **emongest**†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *amongst*.

And Cupid still *emongest* them kindled lustfull fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 39.

emony†, *n.* A corruption of *anemone*.

emotion (ē-mō'shon), *n.* [= F. *émotion* = Sp. ★*emoción* = Pg. *emoção* = It. *emozione*, < L. as if **emotio(n-)*, < *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove*.] **1**†. Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

I think nothing need to be said to encourage it [bathing in cold water], provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warm'd him or left any *emotion* in his blood or pulse. *Locke*, Education, § 8.

2. A strongly affective (pleasurable or unpleasurable) consciousness, in which the mind is possessed by some exciting or depressing object or event: always accompanied by such bodily disturbances as blushing, trembling, weeping, or by less obvious changes in the circulatory, respiratory, and muscular systems, which arouse the organic sensations characteristic of particular emotions. Under violent emotion all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common effects are in the expression of the face.

The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, impurity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary *emotions*, and are known to Him. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 45

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It has been usual with psychologists to confound *emotions* with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to *emotion*. But, strictly speaking, a state of *emotion* is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

★=Syn. 2. *Trepidation, Tremor*, etc. See *agitation*.

emotional (ē-mō′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is *emotional* rather than perceptive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

It is *emotional* force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 598.

2. Characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; subject to emotion: as, an *emotional* poem; an *emotional* temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large *emotional* nature. *A. Bain*, Corr. of Forces, p. 236.

3. Employing appeal to the emotions; aiming at the production of emotion as an object: as, an *emotional* orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ē-mō′shọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ism.*] 1. The character of being emotional, or of being subject to emotion; tendency to emotional excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and *Emotionalism* puts it in feeling.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.

2. The practice of working upon the emotions; the disposition to substitute superficial emotion for deeper feeling or right purpose.—3. The expression of emotion.

emotionalist (ē-mō′shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is easily overcome by emotions; a person subject to or controlled by emotion.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp *emotionalist*.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 262.

2. One who endeavors to excite emotional feeling; one who appeals to the emotions rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ē-mō-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being emotional or of expressing emotion; emotionalism.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an *emotionality* which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself. *The Century*, XXX. 205.

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial *emotionality*.
Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.

emotioned (ē-mō′shọnd), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-ed*².] Affected by emotion. [Rare.]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' *emotion'd* soul betrays!
Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ē-mō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move (see *emotion*), + *-ive.*] Producing or marked by or manifesting emotion; of an emotional character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own contexture, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep *emotive* sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 1.

emotively (ē-mō′tiv-li), *adv.* In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ē-mō′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emotive. [Rare.]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

emotivity (ē-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *emotive* + *-ity.*] The capacity or state of being emotive; emotionality. [Rare.]

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176.

emove† (ē-mōv′), *v. t.* [Less correctly *emmove;* < L. *emovere*, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < *e*, out, + *movere*, move: see *move.*] To move; arouse to emotion.

One day, when him high corage did *emmove*,
As wont ye knightes to seeke adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, *emove*
Your barbarous hearts?
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empæstic, empestic (em-pes′tik), *a.* [Also, less prop., *empaistic;* < Gr. ἐμπαιστική, sc. τέχνη, the art of embossing, < ἐμπαιστός, struck in, embossed, < ἐμπαίειν, strike in, stamp, emboss, < ἐν, in, + παίειν, strike. Cf. *anapest.*] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid; as work in metal.

empair† (em-pãr′), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser.*

empaistic (em-pās′tik), *a.* Same as *empæstic.*

empale[1], **empaled**, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale[2]† (em-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *pale*².] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady *empales* their face. *G. Fletcher.*

empanel, empannel (em-pan′el), *v. t.* See *impanel.*

empanelment, empannelment (em-pan′el-mẹnt), *n.* See *impanelment.*

empanoply (em-pan′ọ-pli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empanoplied*, ppr. *empanoplying.* [< *em-*[1] + *panoply.*] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

emparadise (em-par′a-dīs), *v. t.* See *imparadise.*

emparchment (em-pärch′mẹnt), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *parchment.*] To write on parchment. [A nonce-word.]

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it.
Carlyle.

empark† (em-pärk′), *v. t.* See *impark. Bp. King.*

emparlance†, *n.* See *imparlance.*

empasm (em-pazm′), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμπάσσειν, sprinkle in or on, < ἐν, in, + πάσσειν, sprinkle.] 1. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—2. A cataplasm.

empassion† (em-pash′ọn), *v. t.* See *impassion.*

empassionate† (em-pash′ọn-āt), *a.* See *impassionate.*

empaste† (em-pāst′), *v. t.* See *impaste.*

empathema (em-pa-thē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπαθής, in a state of emotion or passion, < ἐν, in, + πάθος, suffering, passion.] In *pathol.*, ungovernable passion. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 45.

empatronize†, *v. t.* See *impatronize.*

empawn†, *v. t.* See *impawn.*

empeach†, *v. t.* See *impeach.*

empearl (em-pėrl′), *v. t.* See *impearl.*

empeche†, *v. t.* See *impeach.*

empeire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair. Chaucer.*

empeirema (em-pī-rē′mạ), *n.* See *empirema.*

empeople† (em-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *people.*] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondred much, and gan enquere . . .
What unknowen nation there *empeopled* were.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

emperess†, **emperice**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *empress.*

emperil† (em-per′il), *v. t.* See *imperil.*

emperish† (em-per′ish), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *perish.*] To destroy; ruin.

His fraile senses were *emperisht* quight,
And love to frenzy turnd, sith love is franticke hight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

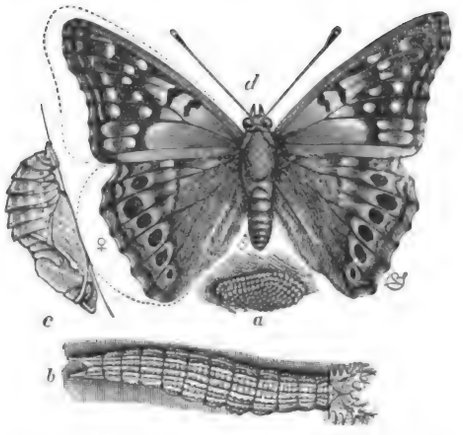
★**emperor** (em′pėr-ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *emperour;* < ME. *emperour, emperur, emparour, emperere*, < OF. *empereor*, F. *empereur* = Pr. *emperador* = Sp. Pg. *emperador* = It. *imperatore*, < L. *imperator, inperator*, OL. *induperator*, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < *imperare, inperare*, command: see *empire.*] 1†. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Agamynon thai giffen the gouernaunce hole,
ffor worthiest of wit that worship to haue;
And ordant hym *Emperour* by opyn assent,
With power full playn the pepull to lede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3670.

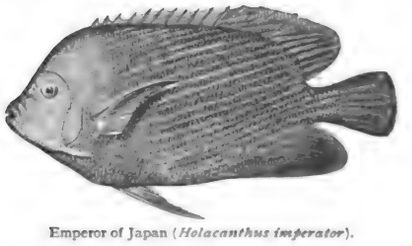
2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of *king:* as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia. See *empire.* The title *emperor*, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Cæsar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne, who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which see, under *empire*). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822; and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed empress of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called emperors.

Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 417.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor, Saturnia pavonia.* (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ:* as, the purple *emperor*, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the *purple high-flyer;* the tawny *emperor, Chlorippe clyton.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (*c*) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor.*—**Emperor-fish.** Same as *emperor of Japan.*—**Emperor goose,** *Philacte canagica*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white.—**Emperor moth,** a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).—**Emperor of Japan,** a chætodontoid fish, *Holacanthus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the preoperculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish.*—**Emperor penguin,** *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—**Emperor tern,** the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna tschegrava imperator.*—**Purple emperor, tawny emperor.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).—**Syn. 2.** *Monarch*, etc. See *prince.*



Tawny Emperor (*Chlorippe clyton*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size.)


Emperor of Japan (*Holacanthus imperator*).

emperorship (em′pėr-ọr-ship), *n.* [< *emperor* + *-ship.*] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe. *Carlyle.*

The *emperorship* was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 170.

empery (em′pėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperie;* < ME. *emperie, emperye*, < OF. *emperie*, var. of *empire*, empire: see *empire.*] Empire; power; government.

Oh, misery,
When Indian slaves thirst after *empery*.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sate down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's *empery*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empestic, *a.* See *empæstic.*

Empetraceæ (em-pe-trā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empetrum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or dicœcious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 5 species, belonging to the 3 genera *Empetrum, Corema*, and *Ceratiola.* The affinities of the family have been considered doubtful. Engler places it in the *Sapindales.*

Empetrum (em′pe-trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἐμπετρος, growing on rocks, < ἐν, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock:

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see *pier*, *petro-*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of two species, the type of the family *Empetraceæ*; the crowberry or crakeberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America.

emphase† (em-fāz′), *v. t.* [< *emphasis*.] To emphasize.

Frank. I . . . bid you most welcome.
Lady F. And I believe your most, my pretty boy,
Being so *emphased* by you. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

emphasis (em′fā-sis), *n.* [= F. *emphase* (> D. G. *emphase* = Dan. *emfase* = Sw. *emfas*) = Sp. *énfasis* = Pg. *emphasis* = It. *enfasi*, emphasis, < L. *emphasis* (in pure L. *significatio*(*n*-): see *signification*), < Gr. ἔμφασις, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, emphasis, < ἐμφαίνειν, show forth, < ἐν, in, + φαίνειν, show, mid. φαίνεσθαι, appear, > φάσις, phase, appearance: see *phase*.] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (*b*) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; hence, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllabic accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a sin may be a sin of o'mission or a sin of com'mission (instead of omis'sion, commis'sion).

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter*, Rhetorical Delivery, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gesticulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=Syn. 1. *Emphasis*, *Accent*, *Stress*. *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the *accent* in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection*.

That voice all modes of passion can express
Which marks the proper word with proper *stress*;
But none emphatic can that speaker call
Who lays an equal *emphasis* on all. *Lloyd.*

By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual *accent* on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. *G. L. Raymond*, Orator's Manual, § 27.

emphasize (em′fā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing*. [< *emphas*(*is*) + *-ize*.] **1.** To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading.—**2.** To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

In winter it [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 535.

Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasize* the situation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 192.

emphatic (em-fat′ik), *a.* [= F. *emphatique* = Sp. *enfático* = Pg. *emphatico* = It. *enfatico* (cf. G. *emphatisch* = Dan. Sw. *emfatisk*), < Gr. ἐμφατικός, (< ἔμφασις, stem *ἐμφατ-), equiv. form of ἐμφαντικός, expressive, vivid, forcible, < ἐμφαίνειν (ἐμφαν-), show, declare: see *emphasis*.] **1.** Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence.—**2.** Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angeln as Old England than to speak of England as New Angeln. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 28.

His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=Syn. Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat′i-kal), *a.* **1.** Same as *emphatic*. [Obsolete or rare.]—**2**†. Merely apparent; illusory.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle*, Colours.

emphatically (em-fat′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** With emphasis or stress of voice.—**2.** Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner.—**3.** Conspicuously; preëminently.

The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay.*

The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 199.

4†. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvity must be taken *emphatically*: that is, not really, but in appearance.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being emphatic. [Rare.]

emphlysis (em′fli-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphlyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, on, + φλύσις, an eruption, < φλύειν, break out, boil over.] In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotion (em-fō′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-ä). [MGr. ἐμφώτιον (also ἐμφώτειος ἐσθής), lit. a garment of light, < ἐν, in, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrisom.

emphractic (em-frak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐμφρακτικός, likely to obstruct, < ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct, block up, < ἐν, in, + φράσσειν, fence in, block, stop.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrensy† (em-fren′zi), *v. t.* [< *em*-1 + *phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy*.] To make frenzied; madden.

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrensies*.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

emphyma† (em-fī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + φῦμα, a tumor, a growth, < φύεσθαι, grow.] A tumor.

emphysem (em′fi-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema*. [Rare.]

★**emphysema** (em-fi-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμφύσημα, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < ἐμφυσᾶν, blow in, inflate, < ἐν, in, + φυσᾶν, blow.] In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases.—**Interstitial emphysema**, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues.—**Vesicular emphysema**, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ectasia*.

emphysematous, emphysematose (em-fi-sem′a-tus, -tōs), *a.* [< *emphysema*(*t*-) + *-ous*, *-ose*.] **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of emphysema; distended; bloated.—**2.** In *bot.*, bladdery; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fi-tū′sis), *n.* [LL. (in Roman civil law), < Gr. ἐμφύτευσις (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < ἐμφυτεύειν, implant, ingraft, < ἔμφυτος, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> ult. E. *imp*, q. v.), < ἐμφύειν, implant, pass. grow in, < ἐν, in, + φύειν, produce, pass. grow.] In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vectigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Prætor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *Emphyteusis*.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 299.

emphyteuta (em-fi-tū′tä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐμφυτευτής, a tenant by emphyteusis: see *emphyteusis*.] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by emphyteusis.

emphyteutic (em-fi-tū′tik), *a.* [< LL. *emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, q. v.] Pertaining to emphyteusis; held on the form of tenure known as emphyteusis; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*2).

emphyteuticary (em-fi-tū′ti-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [< LL. *emphyteuticarius*, < *emphyteuticus*: see *emphyteutic*.] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by emphyteusis; an emphyteuta.

Emphytus (em′fi-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμφυτος, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *imp*, *v.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded by Klug in 1811, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennæ,



Strawberry False-worm (*Emphytus maculatus*).

1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, fly, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 4, larva; 5, fly with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. (4, 5, 6, and 7 natural size; 8 and 9 enlarged.)

transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvæ have 22 legs, and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.

Empidæ (em′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. of *Empididæ*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis*.] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with contiguous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened tarsal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in springtime. The slender larvæ live in garden-mold. Also *Empididæ* and *Empides*.

Empididæ (em-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Empidæ*.

Empidonax (em-pi-dō′naks), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. ἐμπίς (ἐμπιδ-), a mosquito, gnat (see *Empis*), + ἄναξ, king.] A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus*; Traill's, *E. traillii*; the least, *E. minimus*; and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris*.



Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

empiercet (em-pērs′), *v. t.* [< *em*-1 + *pierce*.] See *impierce*.

He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade,
That it *empierst* the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

empight† (em-pīt′), *a.* [< *em*-1 + *pight*.] Fixed.

Three bodies in one wast *empight*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 8.

★**empire** (em′pīr), *n.* [< ME. *empire*, *empyre*, *empere* (also *emperie*, *emperye*: see *empery*), < OF. *empire* (also *emperie*), F. *empire* = Pr. *emperi*, *enperi* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperio*, < L. *imperium*, *inperium*, command, control, dominion, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *imperial*, etc.] **1.** Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

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Your Maiestie (my most gracious Soueraigne) haue shewed your selfe to all the world, for this one and thirty yeares space of your glorious raigne, aboue all other Princes of Christendome, not onely fortunate, but also most sufficient vertuous and worthy of *Empire*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

He here stalks
Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes,
Familiarly to *empire*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Westward the course of *empire* takes its way.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to *empire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian *empire*. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical empires; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian *empires*; the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the British *empire*, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

We disdain
To do those servile offices, ofttimes
His foolish pride and *empire* will exact.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by *empire* instead of arguments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the *empire* over us. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire**, or **Empire of the East**, originally, that division of the Roman empire which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western Empire, the Empire of the East is commonly known as the *Byzantine empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City**, the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the Empire State, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State**, the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the German-Roman empire in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western Empire. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otho the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The empire was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope, and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The empire continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the empire from 1438 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*.) The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called electors, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire**. See *celestial*.—**Western Empire**, the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476.=**Syn. 1.** Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-rē′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐμπείρημα*, < *ἐμπειρεῖν*, be experienced in, < *ἔμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] In *logic*, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empeirema*.

empireship (em′pīr-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an empire.

England has seized the *empireship* of India.
Library Mag., July, 1886.

empiric (em-pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *empirick*; < OF. *empirique*, F. *empirique* = Sp. *empírico* = Pg. It. *empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced (*οἱ Ἐμπειρικοί*, the Empirics: see II., 1), < *ἐμπειρία*, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, empiricism, < *ἔμπειρος*, experienced or practised in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πεῖρα*, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to *πόρος*, a way, < **περ*, **παρ* = E. *fare*, go.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *empirical*.—**2.** Versed in physical experimentation: as, an *empiric* alchemist.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to *empiric* physicians. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*; those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos. (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as *empirics* learn physic, by killing of the sick. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This is the cause why *empirics* and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 198.

There are many *empiricks* in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

The *empiric*, . . . instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. *Harris*, Hermes, iv.

Vague generalisations may form the stock-in-trade of the political *empiric*, but he is an *empiric* notwithstanding. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 91.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mountebank*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pir′i-kal), *a.* [< *empiric* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rasa, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source.
J. D. Morell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower; but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 525.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula** or **law**, a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dulong and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pir′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes these *empirically*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 22.

empiricism (em-pir′i-sizm), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ism*. See *empiric*.] **1.** The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, some were content to rest in *empiricism* and isolated facts; others ascended too hastily to first principles. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 203.

2. In *med.*, the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. *Dwight.*

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, Empiricist, Empirical, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to Sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 14.

empiricist (em-pir′i-sist), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent *empiricist*, saw that Sensation shuts itself up within its own home, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 409.

The *empiricist* can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 169.

2. A medical empiric.

empirictic†, **empiricutic**† (em-pi-rik′tik, em-pir-i-kū′tik), *a.* [An unmeaning extension of *empiric*.] Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

empirism (em′pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirisme* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. **empirismus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] Empiricism. [Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], mainly, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 219.

empiristic (em-pi-ris′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or to the empiricists; empirical. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference.
W. James, Mind, XII. 545.

Empis (em′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*ἐμπιδ-*), a mosquito, gnat, larva of the gadfly; cf. *Apis*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Empidæ*.

emplace (em-plās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplaced*, ppr. *emplacing*. [< OF. *emplacier*, place, employ, < *en-* + *placer*, place: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Iranic buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of hewn stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, i. 101.

emplacement (em-plās′ment), *n.* [< F. *emplacement*, < OF. *emplacier*, place: see *emplace*.] **1.** A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to Ur any more definite *emplacement*.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in *fort.*: (*a*) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads.
Nature, XXXVI. 36.

(*b*) The platform or bed prepared for a gun and its carriage.

emplaster† (em-plās′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *enplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre* = Pr. *emplastre* = Sp. *emplasto* = Pg. *emplastro* = It. *empiastro*, *impiastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* (also *ἐμπλαστρος*) and *ἔμπλαστον*, with or without *φάρμακον*, a plaster or salve, neut. of *ἐμπλαστός*, daubed on or over, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stuff in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] A plaster.

The spirits are sodainly moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by bathes, unguents, or *emplaisters*. *Bacon*, On Learning, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

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emplaster† (em-plȧs′tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *emplastren*, < OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer* = Pr. *emplastrar* = Sp. *emplastar* = Pg. *emplastar* = It. *empiastrare*, *impiastrare*, < L. *emplastrare*, graft, bud, ML. plaster. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπλαστροῦν*, put on a plaster, < *ἔμπλαστρον*, a plaster: see *emplaster*, *n.* Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] 1. To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.

Parde, als fair as ye his name *emplastre*,
He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an ydolastre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1053.

2. To graft or bud.

The tree that shall *emplastred* be therby,
Take of the gemme, and bark, and therto bynde
This gemme unhurt.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, stopping the pores, clogging, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see *emplaster*, *n.*] I. *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic* applications.

II. *n.* Adhesive or glutinous substance.

emplastration†, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

Solempnyte hath *emplastracion*,
Wherof beforne is taught the diligence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

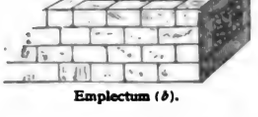
emplead†, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplectite (em-plek′tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπλεκτος*, inwoven (see *emplectum*), + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

emplectum, emplecton (em-plek′tum, -ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἔμπλεκτον*, rubble-work, neut. of *ἔμπλεκτος*, inwoven, < *ἐμπλέκειν*, inweave, entwine, entangle, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλέκειν*, weave.] In *arch.*, either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (*a*) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

Sometimes the [Etruscan] wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *emplecton*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *G. Rawlinson*, Orig. of Nations, I. 114.

(*b*) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification-walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the inclosed space between them is filled in with rubble-work, crossstones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by some regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *emplection*.


Emplectum (*b*).

emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.

empliet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *imply*.

emploret (em-plōr′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *implore*.

employ (em-ploi′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imploy*; < OF. *employer*, *emploier* (early **emplier*: see *emplie*, *imply*), F. *employer* = Pr. *empleiar* = Sp. *emplear* = Pg. *empregar* = It. *impiegare*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve, engage, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*, and cf. *implicate* and *imply*.] 1†. To inclose; infold.—2. To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.

Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Tell him I have some business to *employ* him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.

The mellow harp did not their ears *employ*,
And mute was all the warlike symphony.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 218.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

Xii d, halfe to be *employed* to the vse of the said Cite, and the oder halfe to the sustentacion of the said ffraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Poesie ought not to be abased and *imployed* vpon any vnworthy matter & subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to *employ* them in the siege.
Deut. xx. 19.

You must use
The best of your discretion to *employ*
This gift as I intend it.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

Some men *employ* their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 311.

The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been *employed* in preparing for vigorous national defense. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=**Syn. 2.** *Employ*, *Hire*. *Hire* and *employ* are words of different meaning. To *hire* is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of *hiring* a teacher or a pastor; we *hire* a man for wages; we *employ* him for wages or a salary. To *employ* is thus a word of wider signification. A man *hired* to labor is *employed*, but a man may be *employed* in a work who is not *hired*; yet the presumption is that the one *employing* pays. *Employ* expresses continuous occupation more often than *hire* does.

employ (em-ploi′), *n.* [< F. *emploi* = Sp. *empleo* = Pg. *emprego* = It. *impiego*; from the verb.] Occupation; employment.

As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their *employs*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

With due respect and joy,
I trace the matron at her loved *employ*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 58.

It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public *employ*, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi′a-bl), *a.* [< *employ* + *-able*.] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (oṅ-plwo-yā′), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being employed.

Things yet less consistent with chemistry and *employedness* than with freedom, or with truth.
Boyle, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-ē′), *n.* [< *employ* + *-ee*¹, after F. *employé*, fem. *employée*, one employed, pp. of *employer*, employ.] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages: applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the *employees* of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employe* even as an English word.]

To keep the capital thus invested [in materials for railway construction], and also a large staff of *employés*, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
H. Spencer, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi′ėr), *n.* [= F. *employeur*.] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.—**Employers and Workmen Act**, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 90), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.—**Employers' Liability Act**, an English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer or a superior employee. This liability is increased by the Workmen's Compensation Act (1897), which makes the employer liable to his employee for all accidents arising in the employment and not caused by the latter's negligence. In most of the United States an employer is liable to an employee for accidents not arising from the employee's negligence or that of a fellow servant.

employment (em-ploi′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imployment*; < *employ* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

'T is e'en so: the hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*.

I left the *Imployment* [logwood trade], yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 131.

The dayly *employment* of these Recluses is to trim the Lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several Sanctuaries in the Church.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

M. Dumont might easily have found *employments* more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3†. An implement. *Nares*. [Rare.]

See, sweet, here are the engines [an iron crow and a halter] that must do 't.
My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
Chapman, Widow's Tears.

=**Syn. 2.** *Vocation*, *Trade*, etc. (see *occupation*); function, post, employ.

emplume (em-plōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [< *em-*¹ + *plume*.] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

Angelhoods, *emplumed*
In such ringlets of pure glory.
Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunge†, **implunge**† (em-, im-plunj′), *v. t.* [< *em-*¹, *im-*, + *plunge*.] To plunge; immerse.

Malbecco, seeing how his losse did lye, . . .
Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye
Full deepe *emplonged* was, and drowned nye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 17.

That hell
Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπόδιος*, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.] In *entom.*, a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the ungues or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzch.

empoison (em-poi′zn), *v. t.* [< ME. *empoysonen*, *enpoisonen*, *enpoysonen*, < OF. *empoisonner*, *enpoisonner*, F. *empoisonner*, < *en-* + *poisonner*, poison: see *poison*.] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

And aftre was this Soudan *enpoysound* at Damasce; and his Sone thoghte to regne aftre him be Heritage.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.
Situation of Paradise (1683), p. 62.

Yet Envy, spite of her *empoisoned* breast,
Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

That these disdaineous females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to *empoison* the voyagers, but to affront them!
Dickens, Mugby Junction, iii.

empoisoner† (em-poi′zn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *empoysoner*, < *empoysonen*, empoison.] One who poisons.

Thus ended ben thise homicydes two,
And eek the false *empoysoner* also.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. l. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi′zn-ment), *n.* [< F. *empoisonnement*, < *empoisonner*, empoison: see *empoison* and *-ment*.] The act of administering poison; the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

The graver blood *empoisonments* of yellow and other fevers. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

empoldered (em-pōl′dėrd), *a.* [< *em-*¹ + *polder* + *-ed*².] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic, emporetical† (em-pō-ret′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *emporeticus* for **emporeuticus*, < Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός*, mercantile, commercial, < *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, trade, traffic: see *emporium*.] Relating to or used in trade: as, *emporetic* paper (wrapping-paper).

emporish†, *v. t.* [ME. *enporyshen*, < OF. *emporiss-*, contracted stem of certain parts of *emporvrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *empover*, and *impoverish*, of which *emporish* is ult. a contracted form.] To impoverish.

And where as the coloryng of foreyns byeng and sellyng and pryuee markettes be mayntaned by suffrans of vntrewe fremen such as kepe innes, logynges and herborowyng of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and *enporysshyng* of fremen.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 83).

emporium (em-pō′ri-um), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *emporio*, < L. *emporium*, < Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, a trading-place, mart, exchange, < *ἐμπορία*, trade, commerce, < *ἔμπορος*, a passenger, traveler, merchant, < *ἐν*, in, + *πόρος*, a way (cf. *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, travel, trade, *πορεύεσθαι*, travel, fare), < √ **περ*, *παρ* = E. *fare*.] 1. A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

[Lyons] is esteemed the principall *emporium* or mart towne of all France next to Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

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as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxi.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing *emporium* that morning. *The Century*, XXXV. 678.

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound† (em-pound'), *v. t.* See *impound*.

empover†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *empover*; < OF. *empovrir, enpoverir, enpauvrir, empoverer*, make poor: see *emporish* and *impoverish*.] To impoverish.

Lest they should themselves *enpover*
And be brought into decaye.
Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empoverish† (em-pov'ėr-ish), *v. t.* See *impoverish*.

empower (em-pou'ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em*-1 + *power*.] 1. To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *impow'ring* him to Frame,
As he thought best, his whole Œconomy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him [Hastings] on an address from the Company.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker*, Refl. on Learning.

=Syn. 1. To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pre-sä'ri-ō), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *emprezario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager: see *impresario*.] 1. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—2. More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called *hobladore*.

empress (em'pres), *n.* [< ME. *empresse, emperesse, emperes, emperise, emperice, emprise, imperes*, < OF. *empereis, empereris, empereresse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *emperairitz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperatrix, inperatrix*, acc. *-tricem*, fem. of *imperator, inperator*, emperor: see *emperor*.] 1. A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessyd mayde,
Quene of hevyn, *Imperes* of helle,
Sende me grace both nyȝt and daye!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor: in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Not Cæsar's *empress* would I deign to prove.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze**, a fine transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresset, *v. i.* See *impress*1.

empressement (oṅ-pres'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *empresser*, refl., be eager, bustling, ardent, forward: see *impress*1.] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empride† (em-prīd'), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em*-1 + *pride*.] To excite pride in; make proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly *empridede* theroff, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym. *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fol. 3.

emprint† (em-print'), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-prīz'), *n.* [< ME. *emprise, enprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empreza, empreiza* = Sp. *empresa* = Pg. *empreza, empresa* = It. *impresa*; ML. *imprisa, imprisia, impresia*), undertaking, expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre, enprendre* = Sp. *emprender* = Pg. *emprehender* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, on, + *prehendere, prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend, apprehend*, etc., and cf. *enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprize*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Ye beene tall,
And large of limb t' atchieve an hard *emprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 53.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Interlude.

emprise†, *v. t.* [< *emprise, n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *emprised* the same.
Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 58.

emprison† (em-priz'n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπροσθότονος*, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. *ἐμπροσθοτονία*, tetanic procurvation), < *ἐμπροσθεν*, in front, forward, before (< *ἐν*, in, + *πρόσθεν*, before), + *τείνειν*, stretch, *τόνος*, a stretching.] In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *epistothotonos*.

empte†, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.

emptier (emp'ti-ėr), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hathe turned away the glory of Jaakób, as the glorie of Israel: for the *emptiers* haue emptied them out and marred their vine branches.
Geneva Bible, Nahum ii. 2.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* [< *empty* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air: as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

The moderation of slepe must be measured by helthe and syckenes, by age, by time, by *emptyness* or fulnesse of the body, & by naturall complexions.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, after much *emptiness*, become melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden*.

4. Want of solidity or substance.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves . . . to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden*.

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use in relation to what is to come after. *Bp. Atterbury*.

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; inanity.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip and spite
And slander, die. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

=Syn. 5. Vanity, hollowness, nothingness.

emption (emp'shọn), *n.* [< L. *emptio*(*n*-), a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *adempt, exempt, redeem, redemption*, etc.] 1. Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—2†. That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lordes House for the houll Yeir, if he maye possible, shall be at all Faires, where the groice *Emptions* shall be boughte for the House for the houll Yeir, as Wine, Wax, Beiffes, Multons, Wheite and Malt. (1512.)
Quoted in *Bourne's* Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 360.

emptional† (emp'shọn-al), *a.* [< *emption* + *-al*.] That may be purchased.

empty (emp'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *empty, emty, emti, amti*, < AS. *æmtig, emtig, æmetig, emetig*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < **æmeta, æmetta, æmta*, leisure (cf. the verb *æmtian*, be at leisure).] I. *a.* 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an *empty* house or room; an *empty* chest or purse; an *empty* chair or saddle.

And thaugh the brigge hadde ben all clene *empty* it hadde not be no light thinge for to haue passed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is *empty*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xiii.

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*?
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, *empty* words; *empty* compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 28.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 54.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthesis which it contains does not belong to experience.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Death and misery
But *empty* names were grown to be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 366.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an *empty* coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the *empty* crowd.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 160.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She [Nineveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste.
Nahum ii. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Dull *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 359.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, *empty* air; *empty* dreams; *empty* pleasures.

Frivolities which seemed *empty* as bubbles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an *empty* horse.—8. Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.
Mark xii. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not returne *emptie*, if it were to be had.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 205.

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine. Hos. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. 2 Sam. i. 22.

Only the case,
Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 1.** *Void*, etc. (see *vacant*); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.—**4.** Weak, silly, senseless.—**6.** Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

II. *n.*; pl. *empties* (-tiz). An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.: as, returned *empties*. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammersmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."
Frances Grundy, in Personal Traits of British Authors, [p. 241.

empty (emp'ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, ppr. *emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *empten*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr., be vacant, be at leisure, < **æmeta, æmetta*, leisure: see *empty, a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *empty* a well or a cistern; to *empty* a pitcher or a purse; to *empty* a house *of* its occupants.

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So help me God, therby shal he nat winne,
But *empte* his purse, and make his wittes thinne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 188.

The Plague hath *emptied* its houses, and the fire consumed them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune *emptied* all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with *out*: as, to *empty out* the water from a pitcher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes *empty* the golden oil *out* of themselves? Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river *empties* itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not *emptied* by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it [the Euxine sea]. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall *empty* her land. Jer. li. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become empty.

The chapel *empties;* and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (emp'ti-han'ded), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house *empty-handed.* *Trollope.*

emptying (emp'ti-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *empty*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making empty.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [*pl.*], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins.*]

A batch o' bread thet hain't riz once ain't goin' to rise agin, An' it's jest money throwed away to put the *emptins* in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled† (emp'ti-pan'eld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been *empty-pannell'd* these three houres. *Quarles*, The Virgin Widow (1656), I. 57.

emptysis (emp'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπτυσις, a spitting, < ἐμπτύειν, spit upon, < ἐν, in, + πτύειν, spit, for *σπύειν = E. *spew*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugn†, *v. t.* See *impugn.*

empurple, impurple (em-, im-pėr'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *purple.*] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully *empurpled* all with bloud.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 364.

Tho' roseate morn
Pour all her splendours on th' *empurpled* scene.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

We saw the grass, green from November till April, snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles *empurpled* with violets. *The Century*, XXX. 219.

Empusa (em-pū'sȧ), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin.] **1.** A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Mantidæ*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennæ, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**3.** In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthoraceæ*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora.* The species of this genus are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house-fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window-panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of germ-tubes, forming sometimes mycelium, but commonly, by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydospores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies or chlamydospores produce hyphæ. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor;* or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuse† (em-pūs'), *n.* [< ML. *empusa*, < Gr. ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: supposed to be sent by Hecate.] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empusidæ (em-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of *Orthoptera*, taking name from the genus *Empusa.* *Burmeister*, 1838.

empuzzle† (em-puz'l), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *puzzle.*] To puzzle.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

★**empyema** (em-pi-ē'mȧ), *n.* [= F. *empyème* = Sp. *empiema* = Pg. *empyema* = It. *empiema*, < ML. *empyema*, < Gr. ἐμπύημα, a suppuration, < ἐμπυεῖν, suppurate, < ἔμπυος, suppurating, festering, < ἐν, in, + πύον, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em'ik), *a.* [< *empyema* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema. —**2.** Affected with empyema: as, an *empyemic* patient.

empyesis (em-pi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύησις, suppuration, < ἐμπυεῖν, suppurate: see *empyema.*] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocele (em'pi-ō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *empyocèle*, < Gr. ἔμπυος, suppurating (see *empyema*), + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyreal (em-pi-rē'ȧl or em-pir'ē-ȧl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *emperiall* (simulating *imperial*); = F. *empyréal*, < ML. **empyræus* (as if < Gr. *ἐμπυραίος, a false form), LL. *empyrius* or *empyrēus*, fiery, < LGr. ἐμπύριος, for Gr. ἔμπυρος, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < ἐν, in, + πῦρ = E. *fire:* see *pyre, fire.*] **I.** *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 23.

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the *empyreal*, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarisms. *Mrs. Browning.*

empyrean (em-pi-rē'ȧn or em-pir'ē-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *empyrée* = Pr. *empirey*, n., = Sp. *empíreo* = Pg. *empyreo* = It. *empireo*, adj., < ML. **empyræus*, neut. as a noun, **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] **I.** *a.* Empyreal; celestially refined.

In th' *empyrean* heaven, the bless'd abode,
The Thrones and the Dominions prostrate lie,
Not daring to behold their angry God.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
Resolv'd to reach the high *empyrean* Sphere.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

Lispings *empyrean* will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed *empyrean*
Rings to the roar of an angel onset.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum†(em-pi-rē'um), *n.* [ML. **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] Same as *empyrean.*

Passed through all
The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
Up to the *empyreum.* *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

empyreuma (em-pi-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύρευμα, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < ἐμπυρεύειν, set on fire, kindle, < ἔμπυρος, on fire: see *empyreal.*] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em'pi-rō-mat'ik, -i-kȧl), *a.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances. —**Empyreumatic oil**, an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rō'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized*, ppr. *empyreumatizing.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ize.*] To render empyreumatic. [Rare.]

empyrical (em-pir'i-kȧl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔμπυρος, in fire, on fire: see *empyreal.*] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other *empyrical* marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils. *Kirwan*, Manures, p. 81.

empyrosis† (em-pi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύρωσις, a kindling, heating, < ἐμπυρόειν, equiv. to ἐμπυρεύειν, kindle: see *empyreuma.*] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

empyry†, *a.* [ME. *empiry*, < OF. *empyree*, F. *empyrée:* see *empyrean.*] Empyrean.

This heven is cald heven *empiry:* that is at say, heven that is fyry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emraud†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid.*

emu[1] (ē'mū), *n.* [Also *emew, emeu;* = Pg. *ema;* ★prob. from a native name.] **1.** A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. novæ-hollandiæ, D. ater*, and *D. irroratus.* These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguish-



Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).

ed by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty-brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quills, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emus are intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement. *D. ater* is extinct.

2. (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emeu.*] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrère*, 1745. (*b*) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emeu.* *Latham*, 1790. (*c*) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*, in the form *emu.* *Stephens.*

emu[2] (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Laslett.*

emulable (em'ū-lȧ-bl), *a.* [< *emul(ate)* + *-able.*] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may espy some imitable and *emulable* good, even in meaner Christians. *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated*, ppr. *emulating.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulari* (> E. *emule, v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *æmulus* (> F. *émule*, n.), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous.*] **1.** To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to *emulate* good or bad examples; to *emulate* one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

The birds sing louder, sweeter,
And every note they *emulate* one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating—no, that is not the word, always *emulating*—somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2†. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.
Arbuthnot.

The blossom opening to the day,
The dews of heav'n refin'd,
Could naught of purity display,
To *emulate* his mind. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

3†. To envy.

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The councell then present, *emulating* my successe, would not thinke it fit to spare me fortie men to be hazzarded in those vnknowne regions.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 135.

emulate† (em′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emulative; eager to equal or excel.

Our last king . . .
Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride,
Dar'd to the combat. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 1.

emulation (em-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émulation* = Pr. *emulacio* = Sp. *emulación* = Pg. *emulação* = It. *emulazione*, < L. *æmulatio(n-)*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] **1.** Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of *emulation*, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race *emulation* operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.
D. Stewart, Moral Powers, I. ii. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous *emulation* only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. § 5.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the *emulation* of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may eate grasse, yf they cannot achieue to excell; which will bring a blessed *emulacion* to England. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South*, Sermons.

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous *emulation* is turned into direct malice.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3†. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contention; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain-sick men,
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of *emulation*. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Emulation*, *Competition*, *Rivalry*. The natural love of superiority is known as *emulation;* in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing: as, *competition* for a prize; *competition* in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the *rivalry* between two states or cities; in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learn'd or brave.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 191.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.
Bacon.

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in *competition*, it may at least be said that the existence of the two idols diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and *rivalries* of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

emulative (em′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with *emulative* zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.
Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, v.

Emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 27.

emulatively (em′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [F. *émulateur* = Sp. Pg. *emulador* = It. *emulatore*, < L. *æmulator*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the *emulator* of both these. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 4.

Full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against me his natural brother. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

emulatory (em′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ory*.] Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.

Whether some secret and *emulatory* brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall*, Aaron and Miriam.

At ale-drinking *emulatory* poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxi.

emulatress (em′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *émulatrice* = It. *emulatrice*, < L. *æmulatrix*, fem. of *æmulator:* see *emulator*.] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is History, the *emulatress* of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. i.

emule† (em′ūl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *æmule;* = OF. *emuler* = Sp. Pg. *emular* = It. *emulare*, < L. *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] To emulate.

Yet, *æmuling* my pipe, he tooke in hond
My pipe, before that *æmuled* of many.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emuling that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.
Southey, Pilgrimage to Waterloo, iii.

emulge† (ē-mulj′), *v. t.* [< L. *emulgere* (> It. *emulgere*), milk out, drain out, < *e*, out, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] To drain out. *Bailey.*

emulgence (ē-mul′jens), *n.* [< *emulgent:* see *-ence*.] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be bandied to and fro without *emulgence* of the poetry.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

emulgent (ē-mul′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulgente*, < L. *emulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, an emulgent vessel.—**2.** In *pharmacology*, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *æmulus*, striving to equal or excel, rivaling; in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] **1.** Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with *of* before an object: as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 822.

The leaders, picked men of a courage and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are *emulous* to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as clemency, hospitality, splendor of living. *Emerson*, War.

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striuing in *emulous* contention whether shall adde more pleasure or more profit to the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

3†. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not *emulous*, as Achilles is. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

emulously (em′ū-lus-li), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice that empires would not buy.
Lansdowne, To the Earl of Peterborough.

emulousness (em′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ē-mul′sik), *a.* [< *emuls(in)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or procured from emulsin. —**Emulsic acid**, an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ē-mul′si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ē-mul′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsified*, ppr. *emulsifying*. [< L. *emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *-ficare*, make.] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsionize.

Pancreatic juice *emulsifies* fat.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 37.

emulsin (ē-mul′sin), *n.* [< L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out (see *emulsion*), + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and a sugar.

emulsion (ē-mul′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *emulsion*, F. *émulsion* = Sp. *emulsión* = Pg. *emulsão* = It. *emulsione*, < L. as if **emulsio(n-)*, < *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] **1**†. A draining out.

Were it not for the *emulsion* to flesh and blood in being of a public factious spirit, I might pity your infirmity.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil.—**3.** A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor *emulsion*.—**4.** In *photog.*, a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsionize (ē-mul′shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsionized*, ppr. *emulsionizing*. [< *emulsion* + *-ize*.] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice *emulsionizes* fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight minutes, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its *emulsionized* state. *Med. News*, L. 587.

emulsive (ē-mul′siv), *a.* [= F. *émulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulsivo*, < L. *emuls-us*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + E. *-ive*.] **1.** Softening.—**2.** Yielding oil by expression: as, *emulsive* seeds.—**3.** Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, *emulsive* acids.—**Emulsive oil**, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminium or iron mordants.

emunctory (ē-mungk′tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émonctoire* = Sp. Pg. *emunctorio* = It. *emuntorio*, < L. **emunctorius*, adj., found only as a noun, neut., < LL. *emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, < L. *emunctus*, pp. of *emungere*, wipe or blow the nose, < *e*, out, + *mungere* (scarcely used), blow the nose, = Gr. *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, mid. *ἀπο-μύσσεσθαι*, blow the nose; akin to *mucus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-riz). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxid, urea, cholesterin, etc.

emuscation† (ē-mus-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *emuscare*, clear from moss, < *e*, out, + *muscus*, moss.] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by dressing with lime. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.

emu-wren (ē′mū-ren), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. malachurus* is an example. See cut under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, emyde (em′id, em′id or -īd), *n.* [= F. *émyde*.] A member of the family *Emydidæ;* a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em′i-dạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys lutaria:* see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidæ*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud. *A. mutica*, of North America, is a comparatively small species, with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspidonectes* (or *Trionyx*).

Emydæ (em′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidæ*.

emyde, *n.* See *emyd*.

Emydea (e-mid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ea*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonia*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Testudinea*, with 5-clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydea* as thus defined compose the river- and marsh-tortoises, and are divisible into two groups, the terrapins and the chelodines. See *terrapin*, *Chelodines*.

emydian (e-mid′i-an), *a.* [< *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em′i-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydidæ (e-mid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also written contr. *Emydæ;* < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins. It includes a large series of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land-tortoises (*Testudinidæ*), and have a highly convex carapace, though most are aquatic, with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell, well-formed feet adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 5-toed before and 4-toed behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions, within which they are widely distributed.

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A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Cistudo* (the box-tortoises), *Chelopus* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malaclemmys palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmyidæ*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cistudinidæ*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidæ*. Also *Emydæ*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in*2.] In *chem.*, a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina1 (em-i-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina*1.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydinidæ*.

Emydina2 (em-i-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ina*2.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydinidæ (em-i-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emydina*1 + *-idæ*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emydina*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidæ*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydinadæ*.

emydoid (em'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys*; belonging to the family *Emydidæ*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydoidæ (em-i-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-oidæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmyidæ* and *Cistudinidæ*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. *L. Agassiz.* See cut under *Cistudo*.

Emydosauria (em*f*i-dō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodilia*: so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. *De Blainville.*

Emys (em'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς*, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydidæ*. The name has been variously employed: (*a*) For fresh-water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmyidæ*, such as *E. lutaria* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (*b*) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cistudinidæ*, such as the box-tortoise of Europe, *Emys europæa*, which is the emys of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingi* of North America.

en (en), *n.* [< ME. **en*, < AS. **en*, < L. *en*, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] 1. The name of the letter *N*, *n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *N*, *n*, being used instead.—2. In *printing*, a space half as wide as an em, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em*1, 2.

en-1. [ME. *en-*, < OF. *en-*, rarely F. *en-* = Sp. Pg. *en-* = It. *en-*, *in-*, < L. *in-* (see *in-*2), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, < *in*, prep., in, into, = E. *in*: see *in*1. In later L. *in-* usually became *im-*, and so in Rom. *en-* usually becomes *em-*, before labials: see *em-*1, *im-*2.] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin *in-*, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into.' Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French from Latin, *en-*1 (before labials *em-*) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to *in-*1 of pure English origin and to *in-*2 of direct Latin origin, and hence often restored to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in *en-*1 (*em-*1) and *in-*2 (*im-*2) are frequently found (even in Middle English) coexisting, as *enclose*, *inclose*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *inwrap*, *enfold*, *infold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials *en-* becomes *em-*, as in *embellish*, *embrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m*, as in *enmew* or *enmeiw*. As a verbal prefix, *en-*, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *encage* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enfetter*, *encapsule*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . .'), as in *enable* (make able), *enrich*, *enslave*, *enfranchise*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *encaptivate*.

en-2. [F., etc., *en-*, < L. *en-*, < Gr. *ἐν-* (before gutturals *ἐγ-*), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' 'with,' 'in' (= L. *in-*, > *en-*1, above), < *ἐν*, prep., = L. *in* = E. *in*: see *in*1.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in': chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

-en1. [(1) ME. *-en* (sometimes spelled *-in*, *-yn*), later often *-e*, the two forms long coexisting; earliest ME. always *-en* (weak verbs *-en* or *-ien*), < AS. *-an* (weak verbs *-an* or *-ian*, *-igean*), ONorth. *-a*, *-ia* = OS. *-an* (*-ōn*) = OFries. *-a* = D. *-en* = OHG. *-an* (*-ēn*, *-ōn*), MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-a* (*-ja*) = Sw. *-a* (*-ja*) = Dan. *-e* = Goth. *-an* (*-jan*), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the L. inf. suffix, *-re* (*-ā-re*, *-ē-re*, *-ĕ-re*, *-ī-re*), but cognate with Gr. *-ναι*, later reg. *-ειν*, and orig. dat. of **-ana*, an orig. noun suffix. (2) ME. *-en*, often only *-e*, < AS. *-en* = OS. *-an* = OFries. Fries. MD. D. MLG. LG. *-en* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-inn* = Sw. Dan. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s*, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = L. *-n-us* = Gr. *-ν-ος* = Skt. *-n-as*, an adj. suffix. (3) < ME. *-en-en*, *-n-en* (the final syllable being a different suffix, *-en*1 (1)), < AS. *-n-an*, *-n-ian* (as in *fæstnian*, > E. *fasten*, make fast) = Goth. *-n-an*, prop. intr., as in Goth. *fullnan*, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, *-an-s* = AS. and E. *-en*, etc. See (2), above. (4) ME. *-en*, often *-e*, in later ME. a general pl. suffix, in earlier ME. confined to ind. and subj. pret. pl. and subj. pres., the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having *-eth*, < AS. *-ath*, *-iath*. The AS. verb-forms with pl. term. *-n* were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. *-en* (*-ien*), ind. pret. *-on* (*-an*), subj. *-en*. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (*a*) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *singen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc., modern English *sing*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the *-n* fell away (*singe*, *escape*, *pulle*, etc.), but the *-e* continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the *-e*, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *escape*) and in some other positions. (*b*) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *-en*), as in *risen*, *written*, etc., past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the *-n* often fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *writen* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in *-en* and *-e* silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *writ*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunken* and *sunk*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *sunken*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*writ*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *spoke*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*riz* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in *-en* is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in *-ed*2), as in *worn*, pp. of *wear*. In most of such instances the older form in *-ed*2 is still in prevalent use, as in *sewed* or *sewn*, *sawed* or *sawn*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the *-ed*2 being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (*c*) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('*become* weak, fat,' etc.), but now they are also transitive ('*make* weak, fat,' etc.). (*d*) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as, they *aren*, *weren*, *sayen*, *singen*, *sungen*, etc. It is now reduced to silent *-e* or entirely lost.

-en2. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* = D. *-en* = OHG. MHG. G. *-en*, etc., = Goth. *-in-s*, *-ein-s* = L. *-i-nu-s* = Gr. *-ι-νο-ς* = Skt. *-i-na-s*, an adj. suffix, radically identical with *-en*1 (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen*1, *ashen*2, *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply *-n*, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treen*, *clayen*, *hairen*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *aspen*, *linden*, *linen*, *woolen*.

-en3. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* (gen. dat. *-enne*), earlier *-in*, *-inne* = OHG. *-in* (*-inna*), MHG. *-in*, *-inne*, G. *-in* = L. *-ina* (as in *regina*, queen) = Gr. *-ινα*, *-α-ινα* = Skt. *-ānī*, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *vixen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fyxen* (= German *füchsin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *mægden*, etc. See *vixen*, *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

-en4. [< ME. *-en*, often *-e*, and, with double pl., *-en-e*, < AS. *-an*, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*), = OS. *-un* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s* = L. *-in-es* (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = Gr. *-ν-ες* = Skt. *-ān-as*; being, in AS., etc., the stem suffix *-an*, used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (*-as*, *-es*, *-s*) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyne* or *een* (= *eyen*), *kine* (= *kyen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *oxan*), *eyne*, *een* (from Anglo-Saxon *edgan*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hosan*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *pisan*).

-en5. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with *-an* (Latin *-anus*), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dozen*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midden*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

★**enable** (e-nā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable*; < ME. *enablen*; < *en-*1 + *able*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

> Temperance gives nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigour.
> *Spectator*, No. 195.

> No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer *enabled* men to measure the degree of temperature. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 34.

2†. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

> Joy openeth and *enableth* the heart.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pains for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who *enabled* them for the business. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. *intrans.* To give ability or competency.

> For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than *enable* thereunto is a thing very improbable. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

enablement† (e-nā'bl-ment), *n.* [< *enable* + *-ment*.] The act of enabling.

> Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 82.

enach (en'äch), *n.* [Gael. *eineach*, bounty.] In *old Scots law*, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enacten*; < *en-*1 + *act*.] 1. To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

> Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath beene prov'd that God hath still reserv'd to himselfe the right of *enacting* Church-Government.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

> It was *enacted* that, for every ton of Malmsey or Tyne wine brought into England, ten good bowstaves should also be imported. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2. To act; perform; effect.

> The king *enacts* more wonders than a man,
> Daring an opposite to every danger.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

> *Ham.* And what did you *enact*?
> *Pol.* I did *enact* Julius Cæsar: I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact†, *n.* [ME.; < *enact*, *v.*] An enactment; an act.

> This *enacte* so to endure by force of this present yelde [gild]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

enactive (e-nak'tiv), *a.* [< *enact* + *-ive*.] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nakt'ment), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

> In 1176, precise *enactment* established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial.
> *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 61.

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

> If we look simply at the written *enactments*, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 58.

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play.=**Syn.** 2. *Statute*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*1.

enactor (e-nak'tor), *n.* [< *enact* + *-or*.] 1. One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

> This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and *Enactor* of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II., Pref.

2. One who acts or performs.

enacture† (e-nak'tūr), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ure*.] Purpose; effect; action.

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The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

enaget, *v. t.* [< OF. *enagier, enaagier*, declare of age, pp. *enaagié*, aged, < *en-* + *aage*, age: see *age*.] To age; make old.

That never hail did Harvest preiudice,
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
The fields *en-ag'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνάλιος*, in, on, or of the sea (< *ἐν*, in, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1866 under the name *Pelagornis* (*P. barretti*), which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857), was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1869. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

enaliosaur (e-nal'i-ō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal'i-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάλιος*, living in the sea (< *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebræ. The group contained the ichthyosaurians, plesiosaurians, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

enaliosaurian (e-nal'i-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria;* an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal'ā-jē), *n.* [= F. *énallage* = Sp. *enalage* = Pg. It. *enallage*, < L. *enallage*, < Gr. *ἐναλλαγή*, an interchange, < *ἐναλλάσσειν*, interchange, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other: see *allo-*.] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antimeria;* that of one case for another is *antiptosis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiptosis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me" for "It is I." Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.

Enallostega (en-a-los'te-gē), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Enallostègues*, D'Orbigny), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄλλος*, other (one besides), + *τέγος*, roof.] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush† (en-am'bůsh), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ambush*.] To place or conceal in ambush.

Explor'd th' embattled van, the deep'ning line,
Th' *enambush'd* phalanx, and the springing mine.
Cawthorn, Elegy on Capt. Hughes.

★**enamel** (e-nam'el), *n.* [< ME. *enamaile* (with prefix *en-*, due to the verb *enamelen*), prop. **amaile, amel, amell, amelle, amall, aumayl*, later *ammell* (> D. G. *email* = Dan. *emaille* = Sw. *emalj*), < OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, enamel: see *amel*.] **1.** In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxids are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sealing-wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints; but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limoges enamel*, below.

3. Enamel-work: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné *enamel;* a specimen of *enamel* à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface-enamel*, in which the whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

About her necke a sort of faire rubies
In white floures of right fine *enamaile*.
The Assembly of Ladies, l. 534.

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the *enamel* of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—**5.** In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See cut under *tooth*.

All the bones of the body are covered with a periosteum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an *enamel* of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant *enamel* of Petrarch in the style.
Macaulay.

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion.—**Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface-enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include needle-cases, étuis, and especially plaques with portraits.—**Canton enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense-burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries.—**Champlevé enamel**. See def. 3, and *champlevé*.—**Cloisonné enamel**. See def. 3, and *cloisonné*.—**Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel when translucent shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.—**Enamel-columns**, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel-prisms, enamel-rods*, and *enamel-fibers*.—**Enamel-cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in unworn teeth. Also called *Nasmyth's membrane* and *cuticula dentis*.—**Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lowered or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen.—**Enamel en taille d'épargne**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is almost wholly cut away or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.—**Flocked enamel**, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made dull by grinding or by the use of acid.—**Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of binoxid of tin. It is used for window transparencies and "porcelain" lamp-shades.—**Incrusted enamel**, disks or similar small flat pieces of enameled metal inlaid in a larger surface, as of chased metal or filigree.—**Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.

enamel (e-nam'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enameled* or *enamelled*, ppr. *enameling* or *enamelling*. [< ME. *enamelen, enaumaylen*, < OF. *enamailler, enameler, enamaler* (in pp.), < *en-* + *esmailler*, > ME. *amelen, amilen* (see *amel, v.*), F. *émailler* (> D. *emailleren* = G. *emailliren* = Dan. *emaillere* = Sw. *emaljera*) = Sp. Pg. *esmaltar* = It. *smaltare*, enamel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

Ther wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere,
Enaumaylde with ager & ewres of sute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1457.

A knife he bore,
Whose hilt was well *enamelled* o'er
With green leaves on a golden ground.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 107.

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon: as, to *enamel* cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—**3**†. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

The pleasing fume that fragrant Roses yeeld,
When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
Enammels all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*.—**Enameled glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enameling.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.
Boyle.

enamelar, enamellar (e-nam'el-är), *a.* [< *enamel* + *-ar*.] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [Rare.]

enamel-blue (e-nam'el-blō), *n.* Same as *smalt*.

enameler, enameller (e-nam'el-èr), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-er*[1].] One who enamels; one whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all fiery, such as painters or *enamellers* use.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 461.

It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were Greek *enamellers* in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Walpole*, Anecdotes, I. ii., note.

Enamelers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam'el-jėrm), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam'el-ist), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-ist*.] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam'el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enamelar*, etc.

enamel-membrane (e-nam'el-mem'brān), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dentinal part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam'el-ôr'gan), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dentinal portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wadded with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam'el-pān'ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado† (e-nam-ō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *innamorato*, q. v.), < ML. *inamoratus*, pp. of *enamorar, inamorare* (> Sp., etc.), put in love: see *enamour*.] One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam'or), *v. t.* [Also written, but rarely, *enamor;* < ME. *enamoured*, pp., < OF. *enamourer, enamorer*, F. *enamourer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enamorar, namorar* = It. *innamorare*, < ML. *inamorare*, put in love, *inamorari*, be in love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor* (> F. *amour*, etc.), love: see *amor, amorous*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate: used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing: as, to be *enamoured of* a lady; to be *enamoured of* or *with* books or science.

What trust is in these times?
They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
Are now become *enamour'd* on his grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Oh, death!
I am not yet *enamour'd of* this breath
So much but I dare leave it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

Or should she, confident,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt
To *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove.
Milton, P. R., ii. 214.

He became passionately *enamoured of* this shadow of a dream.
Irving.

=Syn. To fascinate, bewitch.

enamourite† (e-nam'o-rīt), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ite*[1], as in *favorite*.] A lover. [Rare.]

Is this no small servitude for an *enamourite*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam'or-ment), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *enamourement*, < *enamourer*, enamour.] The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

enanthema (en-an-thē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄνθημα*, as in *ἐξάνθημα*, an eruption: see *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane: distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄνθησις*, blossom, < *ἀνθεῖν*, blossom, bloom. Cf. *enanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan'ti-ō-blas'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite (see *enantiosis*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum.

enantiomorphic (e-nan'ti-ō-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

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enantiomorphous (e-nan′ti-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *enantiomorphus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- to a left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan′ti-ō-path′ik), *a.* [= F. *énantiopathique;* as *enantiopathy* + *-ic.*] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in *med.*, palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan-ti-op′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐναντιοπάθεια*, < *ἐναντιοπαθής*, having contrary properties, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopathists.

enantiosis (e-nan-ti-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίωσις*, contradiction, < *ἐναντιόεσθαι*, contradict, gainsay, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, < *ἐν-*, in, + *ἀντίος*, contrary, < *ἀντί*, against: see *anti-*.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *antiphrasis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiosis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify enantiosis by use of a word of opposite meaning. Enantiosis by negation of the contrary, as, 'he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. Enantiosis or antiphrasis in such instances as the "Eumenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the fairies, passes into euphemism. See *irony*.

Enantiotreta (e-nan′ti-ō-trē′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **enantiotretus:* see *enantiotretous.*] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan′ti-ō-trē′tus), *a.* [< NL. **enantiotretus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ **τρα*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta*.

enarch† (en-ärch′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inarch*.

enarché (en-är-shā′), *a.* [F., < *en-* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*[1].] In *her.*, same as *enarched;* also, rarely, same as *arched*.

enarched (en-ärcht′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarché*.] In *her.*, combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle.—**Bend enarched.** Same as *bend archy* (which see, under *bend*[2]).



Argent, a Chevron Enarched Gules.

enargite (en-är′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐναργής*, visible, palpable, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀργός*, bright, + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenite of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm† (en-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *enarmen*, < OF. *enarmer*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, < *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To equip with arms or armor.

How mony knightes there come & kynges *enarmed*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same, to *enarm* you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

2. In *old cookery*, to lard.

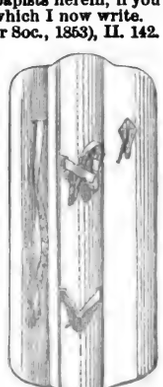
The crane is *enarmed* ful wele I wot
With larde of porke.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd to danger.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's [Judith, i. 371.

enarme†, *n.* [OF., < *enarmer*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm.*] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarmed (en-ärmd′), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *armed.*] In *her.*, having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.



Inside View of Shield, showing Enarme, or Gear. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

enarming†, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge;* verbal n. of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarme*.

He griped the shelde so faste by the *enarmynge* that the catte myght it not hym be-reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

enarration† (ē-na-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énarration* = Sp. *enarración* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, < L. *enarratio(n-)*, < *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, < *e*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate.*] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high-priest embezell, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historicall *enarration* of the years of their generation of life. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Remonstrance.

enarthrodia (en-är-thrō′di-ạ), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis*.

enarthrodial (en-är-thrō′di-ạl), *a.* [< *enarthrodia* + *-al.*] Pertaining to enarthrosis; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*, *diarthrosis.*] In *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketing of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia*.

enascent† (ē-nas′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *enascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, < *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent.*] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation. *Warburton*, Occasional Reflections, ii.

enatation† (ē-nā-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatatio(n-)*, < *enatatus*, pp. of *enatare*, swim out, < *e*, out, + *natare*, swim: see *natant, natation.*] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascent.*] 1. Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith*, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the *enates* are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell*, Science, V. 347.

enation (ẹ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatio(n-)*, < *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate, enascent.*] 1. In *bot.*, the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—2. In *ethnol.*, maternal relationship.

enaunter†, *adv.* [For *en aunter*, after ME. *in aunter*, peradventure: *in*, F. *en*, in; *aunter, aventure*, chance, adventure.] Lest that.

Anger nould let him speake to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

en avant (oṅ a-voṅ′). [F.: *en*, < L. *inde*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant, advance.*] Forward; onward.

enavigate† (ẹ-nav′i-gāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [< L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, < *e*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate.*] To sail out or over. *Cockeram.*

enb-. See *emb-*.

en barbette (oṅ′ bär-bet′). [F.] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette*.

enbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

enbaste†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *baste*[3].] To steep or imbue. *Davies.*

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions. *Philpot*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaume†, **enbawme**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *embalm*.

enbene†, *v. t.* [Poss. a variant of *embain*, to bathe, steep.] To baste; steep (?). *N. E. D.*

enbibe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe*.

enblanch†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblanch*.

en bloc (oṅ blok). [F.: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*[1].] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc*.

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 81.

enblow†, *v.* [Var. of *inblow.*] 1. To inflate; puff up.—2. To inspire.

enbose[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

enbose[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *emboss*[2].

enbrace†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embrace*.

enbraude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbroude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbuschement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

A gret *enbuschement* they sett,
Thare the foster thame mett.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 136.

enbusy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*.

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia*.

en cabochon (oṅ ka-bọ-shôṅ′). [F.] See *cabochon*.

en cachette (oṅ ka-shet′). [F.: *en*, in; *cachette*, hiding-place, < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*[1].] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrim to the Holy City. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 486.

encænia, *n. pl.* See *encenia*.

encage, incage (en-, in-kāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaged, incaged*, ppr. *encaging, incaging.* [< F. *encager*, < *en-*[1], *in-*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *encaged* him. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's End.

encalendar (en-kal′en-där), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *calendar.*] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find these four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *n.* [< *en-* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *callow*[2], q. v.] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *v. t.* [< *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-käm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *calm*[1].] To place calmly or reposefully.

With an illumined forehead, and the light
Whose fountain is the mystery of God
Encalmed within his eye.
N. P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane.

encamp (en-kamp′), *v.* [< *en-*[1] + *camp*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or huts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall *encamp* round about the tabernacle. Num. i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth *encamped* before Boulogne on the North-side. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

He was *encamped* under the trees, close to the stream.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll *encamp* ourselves.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Sultan Selim *encamped* his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 23.

encampment (en-kamp′ment), *n.* [< *encamp* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay*, Trivia.

encanker† (en-kang′kėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *canker.*] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encankered* all with rust?
Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

encanthis (en-kan′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐν*, in, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*[1].] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle.*] In *her.*, placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap′sụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating.* [< *en-*[1] + *capsule* + *-ate*[2].] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap-sụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *encapsulate* + *-ion.*] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

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encapsule (en-kap′sūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsuled*, ppr. *encapsuling*. [< *en-*[1] + *capsule*.] To encapsulate.

Encapsuled by a more or less homogeneous membranous layer. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 107.

encaptivate (en-kap′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaptivated*, ppr. *encaptivating*. [< *en-*[1] + *captivate*.] To captivate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

encarnalize (en-kär′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encarnalized*, ppr. *encarnalizing*. [< *en-*[1] + *carnalize*.] To make carnal; sensualize. [Rare.]

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

encarpi, *n.* Plural of *encarpus*.

encarpium (en-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *encarpia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκάρπιος*, containing seed, as fruit (*ἔγκαρπος*, containing fruit), < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *sporophore*.

encarpus (en-kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *encarpi* (-pī). [NL., prop. **encarpum*, L. only pl. *encarpa*, < Gr. *ἔγκαρπα*, pl., festoons of fruit on friezes or capitals of columns, neut. pl. of *ἔγκαρπος*, containing fruit, < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland or festoon of fruits, leaves, or flowers, or of other objects, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from



Encarpus.—From Palazzo Niccolini, Rome.

which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, or implements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.

encase, encasement. See *incase, incasement*.

encashment (en-kash′ment), *n.* [< **encash* (< *en-*[1] + *cash*[2]), + *-ment*.] The act of cashing; payment in cash; cash receipts.

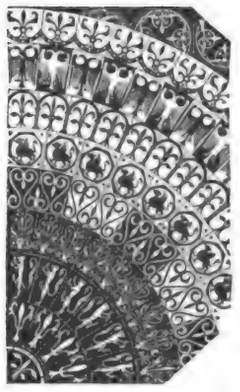
encastage (en-kas′tāj), *n.* [Appar. < *en-*[1] + *cast*[1], *v.*, + *-age*.] The arrangement in a pottery- or porcelain-kiln of the pieces to be fired, inclosed in their seggars if these are employed.

encauma† (en-kâ′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκαυμα*, a mark burnt in, a sore from burning, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in: see *encaustic*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it. (*b*) Ulceration of the cornea, causing the loss of the aqueous humors.

encaustic (en-kâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encaustique*, < L. *encausticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, of or for burning in, *ἡ ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*), L. *encaustica*, the art of encaustic painting, < *ἐγκαυστος*, burnt in, painted in, encaustic, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in, < *ἐν*, in, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*. From the neut. *ἐγκαυστον* (> LL. *encaustum*, purple-red ink) is derived E. *ink*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of painting with pigments in which wax enters as a vehicle, or to a painting so executed.

It is a vaulted apartment, . . . decorated with *encaustic* ornaments of the most brilliant colors.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 123.

Encaustic painting. (*a*) The art of painting with wax as a vehicle: strictly applicable only to painting executed or finished by the agency of heat, but applied also to modern methods of painting in wax, in which the wax-colors are dissolved in a volatile oil and used in the ordinary way. In the hot process colored sticks of wax and resin are melted on a heated palette, applied with the brush, and afterward modeled and united with a heated iron and spatula. After the surface has become cool and hard, it is rubbed with a candle and gone over with a clean linen cloth. According to another method, tested by Count Caylus, the ground of cloth or wood is first rubbed over with a piece of beeswax, and afterward with chalk or whiting, in order to form a surface on which the colors will adhere. The colors are mixed simply with water, and are applied in the ordinary way. When the picture is dry, it is heated, and the wax softens and absorbs the colors, forming a firm and durable coating. Encaustic painting was in very common use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Paintings executed in encaustic occupy, in color and general effect, a place midway between paintings in oil and in fresco. (*b*) In *ceram.*, an arbitrary name given by Josiah Wedgwood to his attempted imitation of the painted decoration of Greek vases, the effort being to produce fired colors without the gloss of enamel.—**Encaustic tile**, a tile for pavement- and wall-decoration, in which the pattern is inlaid or incrusted in clay of one color in a ground of clay of another color. The manufacture and employment of encaustic tiles were brought to great excellence in connection with the architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, particularly in France and England; and the art has been successfully revived in the nineteenth century. The name is an arbitrary one, without relation to the process of manufacture.—**Encaustic vase**, a vase painted with the so-called encaustic colors of Wedgwood ware. See *encaustic painting* (*b*).



Part of a Medieval Pavement of Encaustic Tiles.—Church of St. Pierre-sur-Dive, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

II. *n.* [< L. *encaustica*, < Gr. *ἐγκαυστική*. See I.] The art, method, or practice of encaustic painting.

encaustum (en-kâs′tum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκαυστον*, neut. of *ἐγκαυστος*, burnt in: see *encaustic*.] The enamel of a tooth.

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaved, incaved*, ppr. *encaving, incaving*. [< *en-*[1], *in-*, + *cave*[1].] To hide in or as in a cave or recess.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

An abrupt turn in the course of the ravine placed a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely *encaved*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

-ence, -ency. See *-ance, -ancy*, and *-ent*.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *n.* [F., < *enceinte* (< L. *incincta*), fem. pp. of *enceindre* = Pr. *encenher* = It. *incingere*, < L. *incingere*, gird about, surround, < *in*, in, + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*, and cf. *encincture*.] 1. In *fort.*, an inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, often composed of bastions or towers and curtains. The enceinte with the space inclosed within it is called the *body of the place*.

The best authorities estimate the number of habitations [in El-Medinah] at about 1500 within the *enceinte*, and those in the suburb at 1000.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

2. The close or precinct of a cathedral, abbey, castle, etc.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *a.* [F., fem. of *enceint* (< L. *incinctus*), pp. of *enceindre*, < L. *incingere*, gird about: see *enceinte*, *n.*] Pregnant; with child.

encenia, encænia (en-sē′ni-ạ), *n. pl.*, used also as *sing.* [< L. *encænia*, < Gr. *ἐγκαίνια*, neut. pl., a feast of renovation or consecration, a name for Easter, < *ἐν*, in, + *καινός*, new, recent.] 1. Festive ceremonies observed in early times in honor of the construction of cities or the consecration of churches, and in later times at the University of Oxford (in June) in honor of founders and benefactors: also used as a singular.

The elegies and *encænias* of those days were usually of a formidable length. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lxvii.

Specifically—2. In the Greek New Testament, and hence sometimes in English writing, the Jewish feast of the dedication. See *feast*.

encense†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *incense*.

Encephala[1] (en-sef′ạ-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalus*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, in the head; as a noun, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Haeckel's classification, a group of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, composed of the snails (*Cochlides*) and cuttles (*Cephalopoda*): one of his two main divisions of *Mollusca*, the other being *Acephala*, or the brachiopods and lamellibranchs. (*b*) As used by E. R. Lankester, a prime division or branch of the *Mollusca*, represented by two series, *Lipoglossa* and *Echinoglossa*, as together contrasted with *Lipocephala*. The *Encephala* in this sense contain the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and other forms. (*c*) A group of mollusks including those which have a head. Synonymous with *Cephalata* or *Cephalophora* (which see): distinguished from *Acephala*.

encephala[2] (en-sef′ạ-lạ), *n.* Plural of *encephalon*.

encephalalgia (en-sef-ạ-lal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (= F. *encéphalalgie*), < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (see *encephalon*), + *ἄλγος*, pain, ache.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

Encephalartos (en-sef-ạ-lär′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (as a noun, the edible pith of young palm-shoots), + *ἄρτος*, bread.] A genus of *Cycadaceæ*, having short cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny, leaflets. There are about a dozen species, found only in southern Africa, but some of them are grown in conservatories for ornament. The Kafirs use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food; hence they have received the name of *Kafir-bread*.

Encephalata (en-sef-ạ-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalatus*: see *encephalate*.] Animals which have an encephalon, as all cranial vertebrates: nearly synonymous with *Vertebrata*, and exactly with *Craniota*.

encephalate (en-sef′ạ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *encephalatus*, < *encephalon*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having an encephalon, or a brain and skull; cranial, as a vertebrate.

encephalatrophic (en-sef′ạ-lạ-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *encephalon* and *atrophy*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with atrophy of the brain.

encephalic (en-se-fal′ik or en-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *encephalon* + *-ic*; = F. *encéphalique* = Sp. *encefálico* = Pg. *encephalico*, < NL. *encephalicus*, < *encephalon*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] 1. Pertaining to the encephalon; cerebral.—2. Situated in the head or within the cranial cavity; intracranial.

encephalitic (en-sef-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *encephalitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with encephalitis.

encephalitis (en-sef-ạ-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *encephalon* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain.

encephalocele (en-sef′ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *encéphalocèle* = Sp. *encefálocele*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the brain.

encephalocœle (en-sef′ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the entire cavity of the encephalon, consisting of the several cœliæ or ventricles and their connecting passages. [Rare.]

encephaloid (en-sef′ạ-loid), *a.* [= F. *encéphaloïde*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the matter of the brain.—**Encephaloid cancer**, a soft, rapidly growing, and very malignant carcinoma or cancer, with abundant epithelial cells and scanty stroma: so named from its brain-like appearance and consistence. Also called *carcinoma molle* and *medullary cancer*.

encephalology (en-sef-ạ-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *encephalologia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the encephalon or brain; the science of the brain.

encephaloma (en-sef-ạ-lō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *encephalomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < *encephalon* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an encephaloid cancer.

encephalomalacia (en-sef′ạ-lō-ma-lā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the brain.

encephalomata, *n.* Plural of *encephaloma*.

encephalomere (en-sef′ạ-lō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μέρος*, part.] In *anat.*, an encephalic segment; one of the series of parts into which the brain is naturally divisible, as the prosencephalon, diencephalon, etc. [Rare.]

Five definite encephalic segments or *encephalomeres*.
Wilder, New York [Medical Jour., [XLI. 327.

encephalon (en-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *encephala* (-lạ). [= F. *encéphale* = Pg. *encephalo* = It. *encefalo*, < NL. *encephalon*, also *encephalos*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, prop. adj.

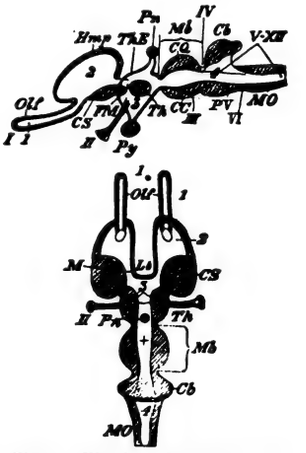


Diagram of Vertebrate Encephalon: upper figure in longitudinal vertical section and lower figure in horizontal section.

Mb, mid-brain: in front of it all is forebrain, behind it all is hind-brain; *Lt*, lamina terminalis, represented by the heavy black line in upper figure; *Olf*, olfactory lobes; *Hmsph*, cerebral hemispheres; *ThE*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body, or conarium; *Py*, pituitary body; *FM*, or *M*, foramen of Monro; *CS*, corpus striatum; *Th*, optic thalamus; *CQ*, corpora quadrigemina; *CC*, crura cerebri; *Cb*, cerebellum; *PV*, pons Varolii; *MO*, medulla oblongata; *I*, olfactory nerves; *II*, optic nerves; *III*, point of exit from brain of the oculimotpres; *IV*, of the pathetici; *VI*, of the abducentes; *V-XII*, origins of other cerebral nerves; *1*, olfactory ventricle; *2*, lateral ventricle; *3*, third ventricle; *4*, fourth ventricle; + is in the iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

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(sc. *μυελός*, marrow, the brain), within the head, < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *anat.*, that which is contained in the cranial cavity as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathia, encephalopathy (en-sef′a-lō-path′i-ą, en-sef-ą-lop′ą-thi), *n.* [= F. *encéphalopathie*, < NL. *encephalopathia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sef′ą-lō-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *encephalon*, brain, + L. *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sef-ą-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head: see *encephalon*. The right form for this meaning is *cephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*: an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamellibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace[1]†, *v. t.* See *enchase*[1].

enchace[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

enchafe† (en-chāf′), *v.* [< ME. *enchaufen*, < *en-* + *chaufen*, chafe, as if ult. < L. *incalefacere*, make warm or hot: see *en-*[1] and *chafe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make warm or hot; heat.

Ever the gretter merite shal he have that most restreyneth the wikkede *enchaufing* or ardure of this sinne.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

So in the body of man, when the bloud is moved, it invadeth the vitall and spirituall vessels, and being set on fire, it *enchafeth* the whole body.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchaf'd*, as the rud'st wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain pine
And make him stoop to the vale.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Seizes the rough, *enchafed* northern deep.
J. Baillie.

II. *intrans.* To become warm.

As thei *enchaufe*, thei shul be losid fro ther place.
Wyclif, Job vi. 17 (Oxf.).

enchain (en-chān′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchain*; < OF. *enchainer*, F. *enchaîner* = Pr. Sp. *encadenar* = Pg. *encadear* = It. *incatenare*, < ML. *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catenare* (> OF. *chainer*, F. *chaîner*, etc.), chain: see *en-*[1] and *chain*.] 1. To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

In times past the Tyrians . . . *enchained* the images of their Gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon their city and be gone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 712.

What should I do? while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *enchain* the attention.

The subtilty of nature and operations will not be *inchained* in those bonds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

It was the Time when silent Night began
T' *enchain* with Sleep the busie Spirits of Man.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Howell.*

enchainment (en-chān′ment), *n.* [< F. *enchaînement* = Pr. *encademen* = Sp. *encadenamiento* = Pg. *encadeamento* = It. *incatenamento*, < ML. **incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, enchain: see *enchain* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained; a fastening or binding; bondage.

It is quite another question what was the time and what were the circumstances which, by an *enchainment* as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror which before the war with England had already coloured the advancing stages of the Revolution [in France].
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess that the hand of God was of a truth in this wonderful defeat.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 3.

The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena, in which each is conditioned by every other, and none can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the rest, was foreign to his [Epicurus's] mind.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 475.

enchair (en-chār′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *chair*.] To seat or place in a chair; place in a position of authority or eminence. [Rare.]

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

enchant (en-chant′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchant*; < ME. *enchaunten*, < OF. *enchanter*, *encanter*, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantar*, *enchantar* = Sp. Pg. *encantar* = It. *incantare*, < L. *incantare*, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant a magic formula, < *in*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing, chant: see *chant* and *incantation*.] 1. To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

By the Witchcraft of fair Words, [Rowena] so *enchanted* the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was again established in the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

John thinks them all *enchanted*; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to; change the nature of by incantation or sorcery; bewitch, as a thing.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fascinate.

Bid me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 145.

The prospect such as might *enchant* despair.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 469.

=**Syn.** 3. *Enchant*, *Charm*, *Fascinate*, captivate, enrapture, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell, as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious power. This difference in the literal affects also the figurative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All generally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but *fascinate* less often than the others.

So stands the statue that *enchants* the world.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1346.

The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, i.

Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated so potently. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a boa-constrictor, doomed—fluttering—*fascinated*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxiii.

★**enchanter** (en-chan′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *enchanter*, *enchaunter*, *enchauntour*, < OF. *enchanteor*, *enchanteur*, F. *enchanteur* = Pr. *encantaire*, *encantador* = Sp. Pg. *encantador* = It. *incantatore*, < L. *incantator*, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. One who enchants or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magician.

Flatereres ben the develes *enchauntours*, for they maken a man to wenen himself be lyke that he is not lyke.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchaunters* of Egypte; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery.
Bible (1551), Ex. vii.

2. One who charms or delights.—**Enchanter's nightshade**, a name of the common species of the genus *Circæa*, of the family *Onagraceæ*, low and slender erect herbs with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanting (en-chan′ting), *p. a.* Charming; ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanting* effect.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism, iii.

The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchanting* gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 242.

enchantingly (en-chan′ting-li), *adv.* In an enchanting manner; so as to delight or charm.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

enchantment (en-chant′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enchantement*, *enchauntement*, < OF. *enchantement*, *encantement*, F. *enchantement* = Pr. *encantamen* = Cat. *encantament* = Sp. *encantamento*, *encantamiento* = Pg. *encantamento* = It. *incantamento*, < L. *incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. The pretended art or act of producing effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which produces magical results.

A-noon as thei were a-bedde, Merlin be-gan an *enchauntement*, and made hem to slepe alle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their *enchantments*. Ex. vii. 11.

She is a witch, sure,
And works upon him with some damn'd *enchantment*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

2. The state or condition of being enchanted, literally or figuratively; especially, a very delightful influence or effect; a sense of charm or fascination.

Warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

3. That which enchants or delights; the power or quality of producing an enchanting effect.

As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment* every year. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

=**Syn.** 1. Charm, fascination, magic, spell, sorcery, necromancy, witchery, witchcraft.—2. Rapture, transport, ravishment.

enchantress (en-chan′tres), *n.* [< ME. *enchaunteresse*, < OF. **enchanteresse*, F. *enchanteresse* = It. *incantatrice*, < LL. **incantatrix*, fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter: see *enchanter*.] A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

enchantry†, *n.* [ME. *enchantery*, *enchauntery*, < OF. *enchanterie*, enchantment, < *enchanter*, enchant: see *enchant*.] Enchantment.

Tho the clerke hadde yseid hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther fore Silui hym let sle.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.

encharge† (en-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enchargen*, < OF. *encharger*, *enchargier*, *encarchier*, *encarkier*, etc., < ML. *incaricare*, load, charge, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *caricare*, *carricare* (> F. *encharger* = Pr. Sp. *encargar* = Pg. *encarregar* = It. *incaricare*, < *charger*, etc.), charge, load: see *en-*[1] and *charge*.] To give in charge or trust.

I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's secretary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and *encharged* with my main pacquet to the secretary.
Sir W. Temple, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

encharge† (en-chärj′), *n.* [< *encharge*, *v.*] An injunction; a charge.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaunded his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it; who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge*, and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No, sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me.
A. Copley, tr. of Wits, Fits, and Fancies (ed. 1614).

enchase[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *enchasen*, *enchacen*, < OF. *enchacier*, *enchacer*, *enchasser*, *encachier*, *encacier* (= Pr. *encassar*), chase away, < *en-* + *chacier*, *chacer*, *chasser*, chase: see *en-*[1] and *chase*[1].] To drive or chase away.

After the comynge of this myghty kynge,
Oure olde woo and troubille to *enchace*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

And ne we ne shull no helpe haue of hym that sholde hem alle *enchace* oute of this londe, that is the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

enchase[2] (en-chās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchased*, ppr. *enchasing*. [Also *inchase*, and early mod. E. *enchace*, *inchace*; < F. *enchâsser*, enchase, < *en-* + *châsse*, a frame, chase, > E. *chase*[2], q. v. Hence by apheresis *chase*[3], q. v.] 1. To inlay; incrust with precious stones or the like.

Thou shalt have gloss enough, and all things fit
T' *enchase* in all show thy long-smothered spirit.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 40.

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced.
Mickle, tr. of the Lusiad, ii.

Hence—2. To incrust or enrich in any manner; adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamental work.

She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Vain as swords
Against the *enchased* crocodile.
Keats, Endymion, i.

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase*[3], 1.—4†. To inclose or contain as something enchased.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchace*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

enchaser (en-chā′sėr), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

enchasten (en-chā′sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *chasten*[1].] To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. K. White.*

enchaufe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchafe*.

encheason†, *n.* See *encheson*.

encheck† (en-chek′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *check*[1].] To checker.

Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Decay.

enchecker†, **enchequer**† (en-chek′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *checker*, *chequer*.] To checker; arrange in a checkered pattern. *Davies.*

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For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed
And neatly here *enchequered*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

enchede†, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix *-ed*[2], < OF. *encheu*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < *en-* + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*[1].] Fallen; vanquished.

And the *enchede* kynge in the gay armes,
Lys gronande one the grownnde, and girde thorowe evene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3938.

encheer† (en-chēr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cheer*[1].] To enliven; cheer.

And in his soveraine throne gan straight dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and Majestie,
That mote *encheare* his friends, and foes mote terrifie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 24.

encheirion (en-kī′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *encheiria* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐγχειριον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchelia (en-kē′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγχελυς*, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelycephali (en′kel-i-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalous*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the murænoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a precoracoid arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apodes*.

enchelycephalous (en′kel-i-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *enchelycephalus*, < Gr. *ἐγχελυς*, an eel, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

enchelyid (en-kel′i-id), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelyidæ (en-ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animalcules. They are holotrichous ciliate infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface. The cuticle is soft and flexible, the oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a neck-like manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Enchelina*, *Enchelinæ*, *Enchelya*, etc.



Enchelys pupa, much enlarged.

Enchelys (en′ke-lis), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *ἐγχελυς*, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidæ*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farcimen*. Also spelled *Enchelis*.

enchequer†, *v. t.* See *enchecker*.

enchère (oṅ-shâr′), *n.* [F. *enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *incheria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, F. *enchérir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In *French law*, an auction; sale by auction.

enchesont, **encheasont**, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *enchesun*, *enchesoun*, earlier *ancheson*, *ancheison*, *ancheisun*, *ancheisoun*, later often abbr. *cheson*, *chesun*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *achesoun* (rare), < OF. *achaison*, *achoison*, *achesen*, var. of *ochoison*, *ocoison*, etc., = Pr. *ocaizo*, *ochaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *cagione*, also *occasione*, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archaic in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the *enchesoun*
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 681.

Frendis, be noght afferde afore,
I schall 3ou saye *encheson* why. *York Plays*, p. 191.

"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led."
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 30.

enchest†, *v. t.* See *inchest*.

enchiridion (en-ki-rid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-onz, -ä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον*, a handbook, manual, neut. of *ἐγχειρίδιος*, in the hand, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, that as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and usefull. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

Enchiridions of meditation all divine.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (*b*) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-chiz′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiselled*, ppr. *encheseling*, *enchiselling*. [< *en-*[1] + *chisel*[2].] To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

enchondroma (en-kon-drō′mä), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-kon-drom′a-tus), *a.* [< *enchondroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-kon′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Enchophyllum (en-kō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Gr. *ἔγχος*, spear, lance, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidæ*, of arched compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruentatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-kō′ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *enchorius* (< Gr. *ἐγχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, country) + *-al*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native, indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 721.

enchoric (en-kor′ik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-kō-ris′tik), *a.* [As *enchor-ial* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-ki-lē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid part, or cytolymph, of vegetable protoplasm.—2. In *cytol.*, the more liquid, as distinguished from the more granular or fibrillar portion of the cytoplasm; the cytochylema or cytolymph. The corresponding hyaline or liquid substance in the nucleus is known as the *caryochylema* or *caryolymph*.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, . . . is equivalent to the "kernsaft" of . . . German writers.
Science, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγχυμα(τ-)*, an infusion (< *ἐγχεῖν*, pour in, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyme*[1]), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encina (en-thē′nä), *n.* [Sp.] The coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large evergreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encincture (en-singk′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encincturedd*, ppr. *encincturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *cincture*. Cf. *enceinte*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-singk′tūr), *n.* [< *encincture*, *v.*] A cincture; inclosure.

Fancy, free, . . .
Hath reached the *encincture* of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. *Wordsworth*, Source of the Danube.

encindered† (en-sin′dėrd), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *cinder*; suggested prob. by *incinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram*.

encipher (en-sī′fėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To *encipher* a message in the General Service Code.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 113

en cirage (oṅ sē-räzh′). [F.: *en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaieu*.

encircle (en-sėr′kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, ppr. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incercle*, *incircule*; < *en-*[1] + *circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

Then let them all *encircle* him about.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Young Hermes next, a close contriving God,
Her browes *encircled* with his serpent rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Parnell, Heslod, Rise of Woman.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South-west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoule of rocks and sand, but so farre as I *incercled* it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong currant. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 194.

encircletd (en-sėr′klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en-*[1] + *circlet*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

enclaretedt (en-klar′e-ted), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *claret* + *-ed*[2].] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame *enclarited*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 146.

enclasp, **inclasp** (en-, in-klâsp′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, The Hermaphrodite.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, ppr. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, F. *enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < Pr. *enclavar* = It. *inchiavare*, lock, < ML. *inclavare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt?).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav′), *n.* [D. G. *enclave* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclave*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something inclosed; specifically, an outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all other *enclaves* within these limits are to be French territory.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small *enclaves*, like Harár. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. oṅ-kla-vā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (*b*) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. oṅ-klav′moṅ), *n.* [< F. *enclavement* (= It. *inchiavamento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *-ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *Wor. Supp.*

encleart, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *encleare*.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. lxxxvii.

enclinet, *v.* An obsolete form of *incline*.

enclisis (en′kli-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκλισις*, inclination, < *ἐγκλίνειν*, incline: see *incline*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent: opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms orthotonesis and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 218.

enclitic (en-klit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < LL. *encliticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < *ἐγκλίνειν* (= L. *inclinare*, > E. *incline*), lean toward, incline, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλίνειν* = E. *lean*: see *lean*[1], and cf. *cline*, *incline*.] I. *a.* 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or *enclitical* penthouse. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ii. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accentually dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or gives up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *synclitic* (which see).

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word accentually connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitical (en-klit′i-kal), *a.* [< *enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-klit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-klit′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to Gr. *ἐγκλισις*, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

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enclog† (en-klog′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *clog.*] To clog or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *enclog* the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

encloister (en-klois′tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incloister*; < OF. **encloistrer*, *enclostrer* (cf. *encloistre*, *enclostre*, n., an inclosure, cloister) (F. *encloître* = Pr. *enclostrar* = Sp. Pg. *enclaustrar* = It. *inclaustrare*), < *en-*, in, + *cloistrer*, inclose, < *cloistre*, an inclosure, cloister: see *cloister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; immure.

Those that sprung
From Ponda, that great king of Mercia; holy Tweed,
And Kinisdred, with these their sisters, Kinlsweed,
And Eadburg, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Encloister'd. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxix.

enclose, encloser, etc. See *inclose*, etc.

enclothe (en-klōᵺ′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclothed*, ppr. *enclothing*. [< *en-*[1] + *clothe*.] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

encloud (en-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cloud*[1], *v.*] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on everie side *enclowded* bee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 571.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *enclouded*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclow†, *v. t.* To nail up.

encoach (en-kōch′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *coach*.] To place or seat in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaëton . . . *encoached* in burnished gold.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. i. 3.

en cœur (oṅ kėr). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *core*[1].] 1. In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—2. In *her*. See *cœur*.

encoffin (en-kof′in), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *coffin*.] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encoignure (F. pron. oṅ-kwo-nyür′), *n.* [F., OF. also *encognure*, corner, corner-piece, < OF. *encoignier*, place in a corner, < *en*, in, + *coin*, corner: see *coin*[1], *coign*.] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, étagère, or the like.

encollar (en-kol′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *collar*.] To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd.*

encolor, encolour (en-kul′or), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *color, colour*. Cf. OF. *encolorer, encolourer, encouleurer*, color.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning.*

encolpion, encolpium (en-kol′pi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *encolpia* (-ą). [LGr. *ἐγκόλπιον*, prop. neut. of *ἐγκόλπιος*, on the bosom, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap.] 1. In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—2. In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

encolure (F. pron. oṅ-ko-lür′), *n.* [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *encolure, encoleure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *encoler*, put on the neck, embrace), < *en* (< L. *in*), in, on, + *col*, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure*.
Browning, Statue and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework.*

encomber†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encumber*.

encomberment†, *n.* See *encumberment*.

encomiast (en-kō′mi-ast), *n.* [= F. *encomiaste* = Sp. *encomiasta* = It. *encomiaste*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise, < *ἐγκώμιον*, an ode of praise, eulogy: see *encomium*.] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great *encomiasts* of the Chineses. *Locke*, Human Understanding, i. 4.

In his writings he appears a servile *encomiast*.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *encomiástico* = Pg. It. *encomiastico*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise: see *encomiast*.]

I. *a.* Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *encomiastic* speech upon this our metropolis. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *encomiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 495.

II.† *n.* An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compass, for your short *Encomiastic*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

encomiastical (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *encomiastic*.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *encomiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history. *Donne*, Letters, p. 32. *N. E. D.*

encomiologic (en-kō-mi-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< LL. *encomiologicus*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιολογικός* (as a noun in neut., *ἐγκωμιολογικόν*, sc. *μέτρον*), < *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode, + *-λογικός*, < *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (⏜ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏜ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏓) followed by an iambic penthemim (⏑ ⏜ | ⏑ ⏜ | ⏑).

Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegiambus*.

encomion† (en-kō′mi-on), *n.* Same as *encomium*.

encomium (en-kō′mi-um), *n.* [Formerly also *encomion* (and *encomy*, q. v.); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *encomio*, < L. *encomium*, **encomion*, < Gr *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of *ἐγκώμιος*, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, < *ἐν*, in, + *κῶμος*, a revel: see *Comus, comedy*.] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing.

His first *Encomium* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation then is that of King, Peers, and Commons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It is strange the galley-slave should praise
His oar or strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call'd Marriage,
Should sing *encomions* on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

Tush, thou wilt sing *encomions* of my praise.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Panegyric*, etc. See *eulogy*.

encommon† (en-kom′ǫn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *common*.] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *encommoned* by the vulgar. *Feltham*, Resolves.

encompass (en-kum′pas), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incompass*; < *en-*[1] + *compass*.] 1. To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in: as, the besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *encompassed* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie.

Canutus before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large Trench *encompassed* it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

We live *encompassed* by mysteries; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 223.

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—4†. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *encompassing* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves himself a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

=**Syn.** 2. To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

encompassment (en-kum′pas-ment), *n.* [< *encompass* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of encompassing, or the state of being encompassed.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

encomy†, *n.* [< L. *encomium*: see *encomium*.] Same as *encomium*.

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encope (en′kō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκοπή*, an incision, a hindrance, < *ἐγκόπτειν*, make incisions, hinder, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] A genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ*. It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata*. The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.



Encope emarginata.

en coquille (oṅ kō-kēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle: see *cockle*[2].] In *dressmaking*, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *adv.* [F., < OF. *encore* = Pr. *encara, enquera* = OSp. *encara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, < L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour*.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *n.* [< *encore*, *adv.*] 1. A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—2. A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *encores*.

It was evident he felt this device to be worth an *encore*: he repeated it more than once.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encored*, ppr. *encoring*. [< *encore*, *adv.*] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment)

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.
W. Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

encorporet, *v. t.* [ME. *encorporen, encorperen*, < OF. *encorporar*, < L. *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*.] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye .iiij. lb of watir vpon j lb af mater and putte by .vij. dales to *encorpere* wel as tofore in the bath of marien.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And eek of our materes *encorporing*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 815.

encorret, *v.* A Middle English form of *incur*.

encoubert (en-kō′bėrt), *n.* [Appar. a F. form of Sp *encubierto* = Pg. *encoberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encobrir*, Sp. also *encubrir*, cover, conceal, < *en-* + Sp. *cobrir, cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir*, cover: see *cover*[1].] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasypodidæ* and subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*. The term has had a more extensive application. See cut under *armadillo*.

en couchure (oṅ kō-shür′). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, < *coucher*, lie down, couch: see *couch*[1].] In *embroidery*, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

encounter (en-koun′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encountren*, < OF. *encontrer, encuntrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encontrar* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against: see *counter*[1], *counter*[3], and cf. *rencounter, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *encountered* with Beggars.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *encounter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mise as bigge as our countrey dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because cats are not able to *incounter* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 55.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Encounter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

3†. To oppose; oppugn.

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Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be *encountred* in his chiefe affection.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 225.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them.
Sir M. Hale.

4†. To befall; betide.

Good time *encounter* her! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

=Syn. 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we *encountered*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

More than once
Full met their stern *encountering* glance.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow,
If thou *encounter* with the boar to-morrow.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 672.

★**encounter** (en-koun'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encontre* (rare), < OF. *encontre*, F. *encontre* = Pr. *encontre* = Sp. *encuentro* = Pg. *encontro* = It. *incontro*, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. *rencounter*, *n.*] **1.** A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

Specifically—**2.** In *physics*, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid *collision*, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the encounter. See *gas*.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an *encounter* between them.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giusts and fierce *encounters* fitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Leave this keen *encounter* of our wits.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open *encounter*? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 52.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of *encounter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

=Syn. 3. *Encounter*, *Rencounter*, *Skirmish*, *Brush*, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under *battle*. An *encounter* is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. *Rencounter* is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A *skirmish* is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A *brush* is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See *strife*.

encounterer (en-koun'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—**2.** One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue,
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes,
And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts
To every tickling reader! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

encourage (en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encouraged*, ppr. *encouraging*. [Formerly also *incourage*; < OF. *encouragier*, *encoraigier*, *encourager*, F. *encourager* (= Pr. *encorajar* = Sp. Pg. *encorajar* = It. *incoraggiare*, *incoraggire*), < *en*, in, + *courage*, courage, heart: see *courage*, *n.* and *v.* Cf. ML. *incordari*, encourage, inspire, < L. *in*, in, + *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] **1.** To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and *encourage* him. Deut. iii. 28.

King Richard, to *encourage* his Soldiers, made a solemn Speech to them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

The actors behind the scene, who ascribed this pause to his natural timidity, attempted to *encourage* him.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to: as, to *encourage* manufactures.

The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness.
Cowper, Task, ii. 709.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not *encourage* sin.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 101.

3†. To make stronger.

Erasmus had his Lagena or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London), which he drank sometimes singly by itselfe, and sometimes *encouraged* his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *incouragement*, *incoragement*; < OF. *encoragement*, *encouragement*, F. *encouragement* (= It. *incoraggiamento*, *incoraggimento*), < *encoragier*, *encourager*, encourage: see *encourage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhile with merry purpose, fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 32.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway*, Orphan.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of *encouragement* which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What *encouragement* is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer.
Byrom, On the Lord's Prayer.

encourager (en-kur'āj-ėr), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 529.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest *encourager* of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encradle (en-krā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encradled*, ppr. *encradling*. [< *en*-1 + *cradle*.] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

encratic (en-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐγκρατής, having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < ἐν, in, + κράτος, power, strength, < κρατύς, strong, hard, = E. *hard*.] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

Encratism (en'krā-tizm), *n.* [< *encrat-ic* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Encratites; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

Encratite (en'krā-tīt), *n.* [< LL. *Encratitæ*, < Gr. ἐγκρατῖται, pl. of ἐγκρατίτης, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < ἐγκρατής, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < ἐν, in, + κράτος, power, strength.] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian, of the second century. They were also called *Continents*.

It was the heresy of the Gnostics, that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detest, that he fell into a quite contrary, . . . and thence came the sect *Encratites*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

encraty (en'krā-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἐγκράτεια, mastery, control, self-control, < ἐγκρατής, having power, possession, or control: see *encratic*.] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of S. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation: by *encraty*, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. *Mahan*, Church History, p. 161.

encreaset†, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

encredit†, *v. t.* [*en-* + *credit*.] To gain credit for (a person). *N. E. D.*

Thinking to *encredit* and ingratiate themselves into their affections.
Rogers, Naaman.

encrest†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *increase*.

encrimson (en-krim'zn), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *crimson*.] To make crimson; redden.

Look here what tributes wounded fancies sent me,
Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood;
Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me,
Of grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 201.

encrinal (en'kri-nal), *a.* [< *encrin*(*ite*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to an encrinite or encrinites; relating to or containing fossil crinoids; belonging to extinct forms of the class *Crinoidea* (which see).

encrinic (en-krin'ik), *a.* [< *encrin*(*ite*) + *-ic*.] Same as *encrinal*.

Encrinidæ (en-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinus* + *-idæ*.] The former name of a family of crinoids which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or encrinites, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the free feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to articulate crinoids with a dicyclic base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachials of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See *Crinoidea*.

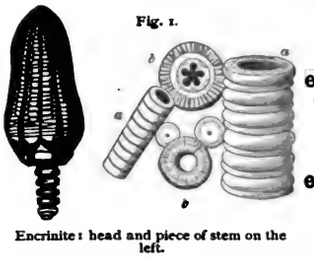


Fig. 1.

Encrinite: head and piece of stem on the left.
a, *a*, parts of the stem; *b*, *b*, separate joints.

encrinital (en'kri-nī-tal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-al*.] Same as *encrinal*.

encrinite (en'kri-nīt), *n.* [= F. *encrinite*, < NL. *encrinites*, < Gr. ἐν, in, + κρίνον, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. -ite2.] Any fossil crinoid; a stone-lily: a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. Encrinites compose vast strata of marble in many parts of the world. In fig. 2 the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different sections represented. See *Crinoidea*. [The words associated with *encrinite* are now archaic in zoölogy. In composition *encrinite* (NL. *encrinites*) is generally represented by its radical element (Gr. κρίνον), giving two parallel series of generic words ending in *-crinus* and *-crinites*.]

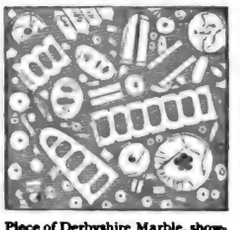


Fig. 2.

Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

Encrinites (en-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The prior form of *Encrinus*.

encrinitic, encrinitical (en-kri-nit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Same as *encrinal*.

Encrinoidea (en-kri-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of crinoids. See *Crinoidea*.

Encrinuridæ (en-kri-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Silurian trilobites.

Encrinurus (en-kri-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + κρίνον, lily (see *encrinite*), + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Encrinuridæ*.

Encrinus (en'kri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. ἐν, in, + κρίνον, lily: see *encrinite*.] The name-giving genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also *Encrinites*.

encrisped (en-krispt'), *a.* [< ME. *encrisped*; pp. of **encrisp*, *v.*, < *en*-1 + *crisp*.] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

Thai shall have softe *encrisped* wolle [wool]
And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

With heris [hairs] *encrisped*, yalowe as the golde.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 289.

encroach (en-krōch'), *v.* [Formerly also *incroach*; < ME. *encrochen*, < OF. *encrochier*, *encrocher*, *encrocier*, *encroquier*, *encrocquier* (ML. *increcare*), seize upon, take, < *en*, in, + *croc*, a hook: see *crook*, and cf. *accroach*.] **It.** *trans.* To seize or obtain wrongfully.

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He *encrochez* kenely by craftez of armes
Countrese and castelles that to thy coroun langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1248.

Thay ar happen also that for her harme wepes,
For thay schal comfort *encroche* in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 18.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in *law*, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with *on* or *upon* before the object.

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.

Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to *encroach*, suffer much.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 61.

Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between hordes, when, in pursuit of food, one *encroaches on* another's territory.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with *on* or *upon* before the object: as, old age is *encroaching upon* me.

Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled
The frosty air, till now the *encroaching* cold
Recalled her to herself.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

=**Syn.** *Trench upon, infringe upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, *v. i.*); to invade, violate, creep upon.

encroach† (en-krōch′), *n.* [< *encroach*, *v.*] The act of encroaching; encroachment.

I cannot imagine that hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible *encroaches* and gradual insinuations.
South, Works, IV. ix.

encroacher (en-krō′chėr), *n.* One who encroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.

Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and Learned Man, but a great Usurper and *Encroacher* upon Ecclesiastical Livings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 337.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.
Swift, Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

encroachingly (en-krō′ching-li), *adv.* By encroachment.

encroachment (en-krōch′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *encrochment*, < *encrochier*, encroach: see *encroach* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of encroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek *encroachment*
Upon anothers right. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

But ambitious *encroachments* of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. xlvi.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the *encroachments* of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The thing taken by encroaching.

The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the *encroachment* (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding.
Rapelje and Lawrence.

3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the *encroachments* of disease.

encrownt, *v. t.* [ME. *encrownen*, < OF. *encoroner*, < *en-* + *coroner*, *coronner*, *couronner*, crown: see *en-*[1] and *crown*.] To crown.

This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angellys in heven *encrownyd* with precyous stonys of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are fyguryed the colours in armys.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 103.

encrownment†, *n.* [ME. *encorownment*, < OF. *encoronement*, < *encoroner*, crown: see *encrown* and *-ment*.] Coronation.

Kepede fore *encorownmentes* of kynges enoynttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4198.

encrust, encrustation, etc. See *incrust*, etc.

encrystal† (en-kris′tal), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enchristal*; < *en-*[1] + *crystal*.] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.

We hear of some *enchristal'd*, such as have
That, which produc'd their death, become their grave.
Cartwright, On the Great Frost.

encuirassed (en-kwē-rast′ or en-kwē′rast), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *cuirass* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, incumber (en-, in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **encumbren*, *encombren*, < OF. *encombrer*, *encumbrer* (= Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*), < *en-* + *combrer*, cumber: see *en-*[1] and *cumber*.] **1.** To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.

Into the bestes throte he shal hem caste,
To aleke hys hunger, and *encombre* hys teth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

Encombre neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede [gain]. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 51.

Though laden, not *encumber'd* with her spoil.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 17.

Knowledge, . . .
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but *encumber* whom it seems t' enrich.
Cowper, Task, vi. 95.

Specifically—**2.** To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an *encumbered* title. See *encumbrance*, 3. =**Syn. 1.** To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.

encumbert, *n.* [< ME. *encomber*, < OF. *encombre*, < *encombrer*, v., encumber: see *encumber*, *v.*] An encumbrance; a hindrance.

Thei spedde her iourneyes that thei com to the Castell of Charroye with-oute eny *encomber*, and ther thei made of the kynge Bohors grete ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

encumberingly, incumberingly (en-, in-kum′bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumbermentt, *n.* [= F. *encombrement* = Pr. *encombrament* = It. *ingombramento*; as *encumber* + *-ment*.] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.

Into the se of Spayn [they] wer dryuen in a torment
Among the Sarazins, bot God, that grace tham lent,
Saued tham alle tho tymes fro ther *encumberment*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.

The beast advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill without *encumberment*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

encumbrance, incumbrance (en-, in-kum′brans), *n.* [< ME. *encombrance*, *encombraunce*, < OF. *encombrance*, < *encombrer*, encumber: see *encumber*.] **1.** The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.

Ther-fore, wyte ye well that this is the *encombraunce* of the deuell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.

Let none thinke they incountred not with all manner of *incumbrances*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 214.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

Specifically—**3.** In *law*, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without *encumbrance* or *encumbrances*. [Colloq.]—**Covenant against encumbrances**, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—**Mesne encumbrances.** See *mesne*. =**Syn. 2.** Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, incumbrancer (en-, in-kum′bran-sėr), *n.* One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

encumbrous†, *a.* [ME. *encombrous*, *encomberous*, < OF. *encombros*, *encombrous*, *encombrus*, < *encombre*, n., encumber: see *encumber*, *n.*] Cumbrous; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.

Ful *encomberouse* is the usynge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 42.

What helpp shall he
Whos sleves *encombrous* so syde trayle
Do to his lorde?
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 3, note.

encurtain† (en-kėr′tān), *v. t.* [ME. *encurtynen*, *encorteinen*, < OF. *encortiner*, *encourtiner*, < *en-* + *cortiner*, curtain: see *en-*[1] and *curtain*.] To curtain; inclose with curtains.

And all within in preuy place
A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made, and *encorteined* [var. *encurtyned*].
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

encyclic, encyclical (en-sik′lik, -li-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encyclique* = Sp. *enciclica* = Pg. *encyclico* = It. *enciclico*, < NL. *encyclicus* (after L. *cyclicus*: see *cyclic*), equiv. to L. *encyclios*, < Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος*, rounded, circular, periodic, general, < *ἐν*, in, + *κύκλος*, a circle.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called *encyclic letters*. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.

An imperial *encyclic letter* branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iii. 1.

The *Encyclic* Epistle commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1194.

2. In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.

If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it [a flower] is *encyclic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 127.

II. *n.* A circular letter.

He [Leo XIII.] teaches by *encyclicals*; his predecessor taught by allocutions. *The Century*, XXXVI. 90.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia (en-sī-klō-pē′di-ą), *n.* [Formerly also *encyclopedy*, *encyclopedie*, *encyclopædy*, < F. *encyclopédie* = Sp. *enciclopedia* = Pg. *encyclopedia* = It. *enciclopedia*, < NL. *encyclopædia*, < Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία* (a rare and barbarous form found in L. authors), prop. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: *ἐγκύκλιος*, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see *encyclic*); *παιδεία*, education, < *παιδεύειν*, educate, bring up a child, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child: see *pedagogue*.] **1.** The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge.

And therefore, in this *encyclopedie* and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed *encyclopedy*.
Boyle, Works, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal *Encyclopædia*, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

Specifically—**2.** A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in *encyclopædias*, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedia. See *cyclopedia*, 1.

Abbreviated *enc.*, *ency.*, *encyc.*

French Encyclopedia (Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, etc.), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1765. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776–7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by D'Alembert, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the *encyclopedists*) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopediacal (en-sī′klō-pē-dī′a-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

encyclopedian (en-sī-klō-pē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 191.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-sī-klō-pē′dik or -ped′ik), *a.* [= F *encyclopédique* = Sp. *enciclopédico* = Pg. *encyclopedico* = It. *enciclopedico*, < NL. *encyclopædia*: see *encyclopedia*.] **1.**

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Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be *encyclopedic* in any age.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an *encyclopedic* training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopædical (en-sī-klō-pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*.

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the *encyclopedical* works of the middle ages. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and *encyclopædical*, but also one of the most thoroughly sensible, of all writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 516.

encyclopedism, encyclopædism (en-sī-klō-pē'dizm), *n.* [< *encyclopedia* + *-ism*.] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia.—2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia*.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopedism*, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

encyclopedist, encyclopædist (en-sī-klō-pē'-dist), *n.* [= F. *encyclopédiste* = Sp. *enciclopedista* = Pg. *encyclopedista* = It. *enciclopedista*; < *encyclopedia* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an *encyclopædist*, which is often but another name for bookmaker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Specifically—2. In *French literature*, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751–65). The encyclopedists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name *encyclopedist* has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia*.

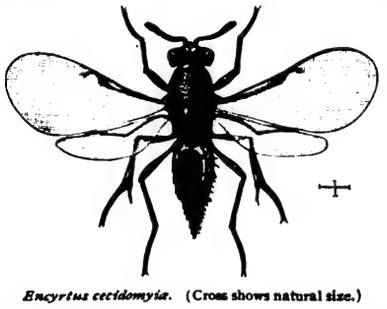
Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II., the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopædists*, it [French influence] sank deeper. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 389.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopædists*.
W. G. T. Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 217.

encyclopedy† (en-sī-klō-pē'di), *n.* Same as *encyclopedia*.

Encyrtidæ (en-sėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-idæ*.] The *Encyrtinæ* as a family of *Hymenoptera*.

Encyrtinæ (en-sėr-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ*.



Encyrtus cecidomyiæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal sutures, a short marginal vein on the fore wings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesotibial spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvæ, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ἐγκυρτος*, curved, arched, < *ἐν*, in, + *κυρτός*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Encyrtinæ*.

encyst (en-sist'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *en-*[1] + *cyst*.] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

A different mode of *encysting*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ation*.] Same as *encystment*.

The Helizoa propagate by simple division, with or without previous *encystation*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 564.

encystment (en-sist'ment), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ment*.] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) A process which goes on in protozoans, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastidules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective*, *duplicative*, and *sporular*. (*b*) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algæ, especially desmids. (*c*) The hydatid or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See cut under *Tænia*. (*d*) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvæ.

★**end** (end), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *eend*); < ME. *ende, eende*, < AS. *ende* = OS. *endi* = OFries. *enda, einde, eind, ein* = MD. *ende, einde*, D. *eind, einde* = MLG. LG. *ende* = OHG. *anti, andi, enti, ente, ende*, MHG. *ente, ende*, G. *ende* = Icel. *endir*, m., *endi*, neut., = Sw. *ände, ända* = Dan. *ende* = Goth. *andeis* (with orig. suffix **-ya*) = Skt. *anta*, end, limit, border, vicinity. From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *and-* (> *an-*[2], *a-*[5]), *ante-, anti-*: see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the *end* of a house or of a table; the *end* of the street; each *end* of a chain or rope.

The holi man sah the heg engel atte alteres *ende*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what *ende* goes forward. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 86.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the *end* opposite to me.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Specifically—(*a*) In *coal-mining*, the extremity of a working-place, stall, or breast. (*b*) In *spinning*, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a sliver. (*c*) The stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng.]

2. One of the extreme or furthermost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the *ends* of the earth; the southern *end* of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the *end* of the garden.

An hunting for to pleyen him bi the wode's [wood's] *ende*.
Life of St. Kenelm, l. 150 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall).

And now from *end* to *end*
Night's hemisphere had veil'd the horizon round.
Milton, P. L., ix. 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of *beginning*: as, the *end* of time; the *end* of a controversy or of a book; the *end* of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that lasteth into the *eende* schaal be saaf.
Wyclif, Mark xiii. 13.

At the *end* of two months . . . she returned.
Judges xi. 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end*. Isa. ix. 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse, but noble from beginning to *end*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the *end* of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37.

Think on thy life and *end*, and call for mercy.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet *end*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching *end*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the *end* of me.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-*ends*.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With odd old *ends*, stolen forth of holy writ.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's *end*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the *end* justifies the means."

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. i. 5.

To gain our *ends* we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4

As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their finis, the *end* or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its *end*. *Emerson*, Art.

A life that moves to gracious *ends*
Thro' troops of unrecording friends.
Tennyson, To ———.

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in *logic*, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The *end* of those things is death. Rom. vi. 21.

Whose *ende* is good or evill, the same thing is good or evill. A sweard is good, because it is good for a manne to defende himself. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

9. In *archery*: (*a*) The act of shooting from one end of the range before proceeding to shoot from the other. (*b*) The number of arrows so shot. (*c*) The number of arrows so shot by one archer.—**Blank end**, an end in which no arrow hits the target.—**An end.** See *an-end*.—**At loose ends**, in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are all *at loose ends*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

At one's wit's end, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astrymyanes also aren *at her wittes ende*;
Of that was calculed of the element the contrarie thei fynde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 364.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are *at their wit's end*. Ps. cvii. 27.

Candle's end. See *candle-end*.—**Dead on end.** See *dead*.—**End for end.** (*a*) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank *end for end*.

To shift a fall *end for end* is to reeve it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part. *Hamersley*.

(*b*†) *Naut.*, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.—**End man.** See *end-man*.—**End on.** (*a*) Having the end pointing directly toward an object: specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside on*.

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral] streamers almost *end-on*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face on*.—**External end**, the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently.—**In the end**, at last.

The very world, which is the world
Of all of us,—the place where, *in the end*,
We find our happiness, or not at all!
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Latter end, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion: chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider their *latter end*! Deut. xxxii. 29.

I will sing it in the *latter end* of a play, before the duke.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The *latter end* of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No end. (*a*) [As noun.] A great deal; a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had *no end* of fun; he spends *no end* of money. [Colloq.]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had *no end* of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is *no end* of a fool, i. e., the greatest fool possible.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 40.

(*b*) [As adverb.] Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely. [Colloq.]

He is rich; and he is *no end* obliging.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or absolute end, or **end in itself**, in *Kantian philos.*, that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends.—**Odds and ends.** See *odds*.—**On end** [= *an end, an-end*: see *an-end*]. (*a*) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log *on end*.

And Katerfelto with his hair *on end*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 86.

(*b*) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times *on end* she dreamt this dream.
Fair Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 250).

He looked out of the window for two hours *on end*.
Dickens.

Principal or chief end, the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the *chief end* of man?
Ans. Man's *chief end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever. *The Shorter Catechism*, ques. 1.

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Secondary or **succedaneous end**, some additional object to be attained.—**Subjective** or **relative end**, that to which some particular impulse tends.—**Subordinate end**, that which is aimed at as a means to some further end.—**The better end** (*naut.*), the inner and little-used end, as of a cable. *Bartlett.*

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to *the better end*. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

The ends of the earth, in *Scrip.*, the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. xcviii. 3.—**To burn the candle at both ends.** See *candle*.—**To drink off candles' ends**†. See *candle*.—**To get the better end of.** (*a*) To get the better of. *Davies.*

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have *gotten the better end of* him. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 183.

(*b*) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to *get the better end of* a bargain.—**To give one a rope's end**, to give one a beating with the end of a rope.—**To have** (something) **at one's fingers' ends**, to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I *have* them [jests] *at my fingers' ends*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

To make an end. (*a*) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with *of* before the thing concerned.

Believe 't, my lord and I have *made an end*;
I have no more to reckon, he to spend.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to *make an end*,
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!
Tennyson, Ulysses.

(*b*) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with *of*.

There was noe other way but *to make* that shorte *end of* them which was made. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I will *make an end of* my dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to *make both ends meet*; and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

The other impecunious person contrived to *make both ends meet* by shifting his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black.*

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to *put an end to* one's sufferings.

The revolution *put an end . . . to* the long contest between the King and the Parliament. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who *puts an end to* pain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To the bitter end. See *bitter*[1].—**To the end of the chapter.** See *chapter*.—**To the end (that)**, in order (that).

I schalle schewe how zee schulle knowe and preve *to the ende that* zee schulle not been disceyved. *Mandeville*, p. 51.

Confess them [our sins] . . . *to the end that* we may obtain forgiveness of the same.
Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

=**Syn.** See *extremity*.

end (end), *v.* [< ME. *enden*, *endien*, < AS. *endian*, usually *geendian* = OS. *endiōn*, *endōn* = OFries. *endia*, *enda*, *einda* = D. *einden* = OHG. *enteōn*, *entōn*, MHG. G. *enden* = Icel. *enda* = Sw. *ända* = Dan. *ende*, end; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. Gen. ii. 2.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from,
End all contention.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Specifically—**2.** To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike *end* myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to *end* a cane with an iron ferrule.—**4.** To set on end; set upright.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage *ends* with the return of a ship.

Her *endeththh* nu thiss goddspell thuss.
Ormulum, l. 6514.

All's well that *ends* well. *Proverb.*

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and *ended* in words. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus *ended* an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1652.

To end even. See *even*[1].

endable (en'da-bl), *a.* [< *end* + *-able*.] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'âl), *n.* [< *end*, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

endalong†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *endlong*.

endamage (en-dam'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endamaged*, ppr. *endamaging*. [Formerly also *endammage*, *indamage*, *endomage*; < ME. *endamagen*, < OF. *endommager*, *endommaigier*, F. *endommager*, endamage, < *en-* + *dommager*, damage: see *en-*[1] and *damage*.] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you bee a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high wayes, . . . than thus they shuld *endammage* mee to my eternall vndooing.
Quoted in *Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays*, Int., p. xcvi.

The deceitfull Phisition, which recounteth all thinges that may *endomage* his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which *endamageth* ciuill societie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

endamageable† (en-dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *endamage* + *-able*.] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement† (en-dam'āj-ment), *n.* [= F. *endommagement*; as *endamage* + *-ment*.] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your *endamagement*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

endamnify†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *damnify*.] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were *endamnified* much by the violent breaking in of the seas. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 276.

endanger (en-dān'jėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indanger*; < *en-*[1] + *danger*.] **1.** To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to *endanger* our Lives?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have *endangered* peace with Mexico.
Sumner, Orations, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be *endangered*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 112.

2†. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giveth the king counsel to *endanger* unto his grace the judges of the realm, that he may ever have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3†. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governour . . . that it would *endanger* a war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 397.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall *endanger* either not to be regarded, or not to be understood. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dān'jėr-ment), *n.* [< *endanger* + *-ment*.] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside,
And bad his servant Talus to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

endark† (en-därk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *endirken*, **enderken*, < *en-*[1] + *derk*, dark.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyuerse there be industrious of reason,
Som what wolde gadder in their conjecture
Of such an *endarked* chaptre some season;
Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

endarken† (en-där'kn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *darken*.] Same as *endark*.

Vapours of disdain so overgrown,
That my life's light wholly *endarken'd* is.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xxi.

★**endarteritis** (en-där-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also *endoarteriitis*, *endoarteritis*.

end-artery (end'ärʹte-ri), *n.* An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspideæ (en-das-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield (scute), + *-eæ*.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical *Furnariinæ*, *Synallaxinæ*, and *Dendrocolaptinæ*, or the South American oven-birds, piculules or tree-creepers, and their allies.

endaspidean (en-das-pid'ē-an), *a.* [As *Endaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the scutellæ lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from *exaspidean*. See *scutelliplantar*.

endaunt†, *v. t.* [ME. *endaunten*, < *en-* + *daunten*, tame, daunt: see *en-*[1] and *daunt*.] **1.** To tame.

He *endaunteds* a douue [dove] day and nyght here fedde.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 171.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endauntureț, *n.* [ME.; < *endaunt* + *-ure*.] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), *n.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day†, *n.* [ME. *ende day*, *endedai*, *endedeie*, < AS. *endedæg* (= MHG. *endetac*), < *ende*, end, + *dæg*, day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And sithe at his *ende-day* he was buried there.
Robert of Gloucester, App.

endear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indear*; < *en-*[1] + *dear*[1].] **1.** To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be *endeared* to a king,
Made it no conscience to destroy a prince.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore,
How to *endear*, and hold thee to me firmest.
Milton, S. A., l. 796.

He lived to repent; and later services did *endear* his name to the Commonwealth. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 337.

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to *endear* it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 177.

2†. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a testimonial of the Colony's *endeared* love and affection to him."
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 467.

3†. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the excesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoyning, are, and daily will be, more and more pestred, all victuals and other provisions *endeared*, &c.
King James's Procl. conc. Buildings (1618), Rym. Fœd., [i. 107.

endearance† (en-dēr'ans), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ance*.] Affection. *Davies.*

But my person and figure you'll best understand
From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand,
Show it young Lady Betty, by way of *endearance*,
And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, x.

endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly. *Imp. Dict.*

endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being endeared. *More.*

endearing (en-dēr'ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *indearing*; ppr. of *endear*, *v.*] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, *endearing* qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor *endearing* smiles
Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as beseems
Fair couple. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 337.

With those *endearing* ways of yours . . . I could be brought to forgive anything.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are *endearing*, and in its discords there is sweet sound.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 260.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly† (en-dēr'li), *adv.* [Irreg. (for *dearly*) < *endear* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly.

Portia so *endearly* reverenced Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create *endearment* between them. *South.*

Speaking words of *endearment*, where words of comfort availed not. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 5.

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2. Endearing action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

We have drawn you, worthy sir,
To make your fair *endearments* to our daughter,
And worthy services known to our subjects.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

If the name of mother be an appellative of affections and *endearments*, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'ọr), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *endevor, endevoir, indevor, indevour, indever*, < late ME. *endevor, indevor*, a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever: in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-, in-*; *dever, devor, devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever, devoir*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

I *indever my selfe* to do a thyng, I payne my selfe, I *indever me* to do the best I can. *Palsgrave.*

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to *endeavor* an accommodation between the governor and Assembly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 253.

This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in *endeavoring* it, falls more below himself.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. *intrans.* 1. To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

But he *endevored* with speaches mild
Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in *endeavouring* to escape. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

Amy hastily *endeavoured* to recall what she were best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with *at, for*, or *after*. [Archaic.]

Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without *endeavouring at* great actions.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoas, to *endeavour for* a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . *endeavour after* a handsome elocution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to *endeavor at* exciting our own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

=**Syn.** *Undertake, Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endevour*; < *endeavor, v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

His *endeuour* is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

If the will and the *endeavour* shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his *endeavours* to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's endeavor, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to *do my endeavor*.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

And yet I have *done my* best *endeavors*.
Franklin, Autoblog., p. 448.

=**Syn.** Struggle, trial.

endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev'ọr-ėr), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single *endeavourers* or results of chance. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy *endeavourer* in that way the further off his wishes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavorment† (en-dev'ọr-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *endevourment*; < *endeavor* + *-ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

The Husbandman was meanly well content
Triall to make of his *endevourment*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 297.

endeavour, *v.* and *n.* See *endeavor*.

endeca-. An improper form of *hendeca-*.

endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dīk'tik), *a.* [Prop. **endictic*, < Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, probative, indicative, < *ἐνδεικνύναι*, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < *ἐν*, in, + *δεικνύναι*, point out: see *deictic, apodictic*.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Endeictic dialogue**, in the *Platonic philos.*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dīk'sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *endixis*, < Gr. *ἔνδειξις*, a pointing out, demonstration, < *ἐνδεικνύναι*, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del'yon-īt), *n.* [< *Endellion* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemial† (en-dē'mi-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδήμιος*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*.

There are *endemial* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

The distemper . . . is *endemial* among the great, and may be termed a scurvy of the spirits.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

★**endemic** (en-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *endémique* = Sp. *endémico* = Pg. It. *endemico* (cf. D. G. *endemisch* = Dan. Sw. *endemisk*), < Gr. as if **ἐνδημικός* for *ἐνδήμιος*, equiv. to *ἔνδημος*, native, belonging to a people, < *ἐν*, in, + *δῆμος*, the people: see *deme*2. Cf. *epidemic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.

This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 329.

A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; goitre, at the base of lofty mountains. *Dunglison.*

2. In *phytogeog.* and *zoögeog.*, peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera.
A. R. Wallace.

They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. *n.* A prevalence of endemic disease.

In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.
Sanitarian, XV. 31.

endemical (en-dem'i-kal), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

That fluxes are the general and *endemical* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you. *Boyle*, Works, II. 190.

endemically (en-dem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

endemicity (en-de-mis'i-ti), *n.* [< *endemic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 209.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδήμιος* (see *endemic*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemious† (en-dē'mi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδήμιος*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kersey*, 1715.

endemism (en'dem-izm), *n.* [As *endem-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the sole European species of Dioscorea (yam), the D. pyrenaica, on a single high station in the Central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus Xatardia only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Eynes and Catalonia.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 126.

endenization (en-den-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *endenize* + *-ation*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenize† (en-den'iz), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it [our tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden*, quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 6.

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name, like as the Persians also did.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizon*; < *en-*1 + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

Yet a Man may live as renown'd at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Vertue that gives Glory; That will *endenizon* a Man every where. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endenizon'd*.
Locke, Third Letter on Toleration, iii.

endent†, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en'dėr), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

Allas, myn hertes queen! allas, my wyf!
Myn hertes lady, *endere* of my lyf!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1918.

But yield them up where I myself must render,
That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 222.

ender†, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

That saw Roben hes men,
As thay stode *ender* a bow [bough].
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

ender-day†, *n.* [ME., also *enders-, enderes-, endres-, endris-, andyrs-day*, < *ender-*, appar. < Icel. *endr*, adv., in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to L. *ante*, before: see *and, ante-*, and *end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *ōther* = G. *ander*, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *this ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

The mater of the [metyng] migtow here finde,
As I descriued *this ender day* whan thow thi drem toldest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3042.

I me wente *this endres-daye*,
Full faste in mynd makane my mone.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

Quhen I was young *this hendre day*,
My fadyr wes kepar off yor houss.
Barbour MS., x. 551.

endermatic (en-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρμα*(τ-), the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endermic*.

endermic (en-dėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρμα*, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρος*, the skin.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the corium, derma, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See cut under *skin*.

Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinides have a similar origin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

enderonic (en-de-ron'ik), *a.* [< *enderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the dermis in the integument.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endetted†, *a.* A Middle English form of *indebted*.

endewe†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endue*1, *endue*2, *endue*3.

endexoteric (en-dek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἐξωτερικός*, outside: see *exoteric*.] In *med.*, resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both esoteric and exoteric agency.

endiable†, *v. t.* [< F. *endiabler* = Pr. Sp. *endiablar* = Pg. *endiabrar* = It. *indiavolare*, possess with a devil, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *diabolus* (> F. *diable*, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Such an one as might beat *endiablee* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.
Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

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endiablement†, *n.* [< *endiable* + *-ment.*] Diabolical possession. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an *endiablement* had possessed them all.
Roger North, Examen, p. 608.

endiaper (en-dī'a-pėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *diaper.*] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegate.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.
Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict†, **endictment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ending, -yng, -ung,* < AS. *endung*, verbal n. of *endian*, end: see *end, v.*] 1. The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their services. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Much adoe is made about the beginning and *ending* of Daniels weekes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day†, *n.* [ME. *endyng-day.* Cf. *end-day.*] The day of death.

To myn *endyng-day*. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 55.

endirk†, *v. t.* Same as *endark.*

end-iron (end'ī'ėrn), *n.* [< *end* + *iron.* In the second sense confused with *andiron.*] 1. One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—2. One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron.*

endite† (en-dīt'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite.*

enditer† (en-dī'tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer.*

endive (en'div), *n.* [< ME. *endyve* = D. *andijvie* = G. Dan. *endivie* = Sw. *endivia*, < OF. *endive*, F. *endive* = Sp. *endibia*, formerly *endivia* = Pr. Pg. It. *endivia*, < ML. **intibea*, orig. adj., < L. *intibus, intubus, intybus*, masc., *intibum, intybum*, neut., endive. The LGr. *ἔντυβον* and Ar. *hindiba* are appar. of Latin origin.] A plant, *Cichorium Endivia*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, distinguished from the chicory, *C. Intybus*, by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum*, a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

endless (end'les), *a.* [< ME. *endeles*, < AS. *endeleás* (= OS. *endilōs* = D. *eindeloos* = G. *endlos* = Dan. *endelös* = Sw. *ändelös*), < *ende*, end, + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless* progression; *endless* bliss; the *endless* pursuit of an object.

My sone, God of his *endeles* goodnesse
Walled a tonge with teeth, and lippes eke,
For man sholde him avyse what he speke.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 218.

Let *endlesse* Peace your steadfast hearts accord.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 190.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. E.

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless* belt or chain; a circular race-course is *endless*.—3. Perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual: as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What *endless* melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

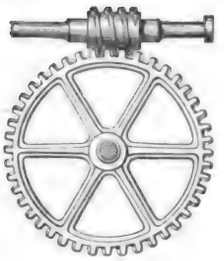
4†. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

5†. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw.*—**Endless screw**, a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., and for the transmission of power at slow speed or with great reduction of velocity. = **Syn. 1.** Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.


Endless Screw and Wheel.

endlessly (end'les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,
Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

endlessness (end'les-nes), *n.* [< ME. *endelesnes*, < AS. *endeleásnes*, < *endeleás*, endless, + *-nes*, -ness.] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration. *Donne.*

endlevet, endlevent†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven.*

endlichite (end'lik-īt), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. *Endlich.*] An arsenio-vanadate of lead, intermediate between mimetite and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong† (end'lông), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if < *end* + *long* or *along*), < ME. *endelonge*, orig. *andlong*, < AS. *andlang*, > E. *along*: see *along*[1].] **I.** *prep.* Along; lengthwise of; from end to end of.

This lady rometh . . . *endelonge* the stronde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1498.

And as thay went *endlande* [read *endlange*] this revere, abowte the viij houre of the day thay come tille a castelle that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

And so he went *endelonge* the Cloyster there we sat at ye table and dalt to euery Pylgryme as he passed a pap wt relyques of ye holy place aboute Jherusalē.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tynedale and Redesdale.
Hodgson, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

II. *adv.* 1. Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and ouerthwart.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

So takes in hond
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 19.

endly†, *a.* [(= MHG. *endelich, endlich*, G. *endlich*, final) < *end* + *-ly*[1].] Final.

An *endly* or finall processe of peace by authoritie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly†, *adv.* [< ME. *endely* (= MHG. *endelīche, endlīche*, G. *endlich*), finally; < *end* + *-ly*[2].] Finally.

Pees shalle be whereas nowtrouble is,
After this lyfe *endely* in blys.
MS. Harl., 3869. (*Halliwell.*)

end-man (end'man), *n.* 1. A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.
Science, IV. 113.

Specifically—2. In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers, or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *end* + *-most.*] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en'dō). [< Gr. *ἐνδο-*, combining form of *ἔνδον*, in, within, in the house, at home (= OL. *endo-, indu-*, in comp.; cf. *intus*, within), < *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*[1].] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-*, and in some cases to *apo-, epi-*, and *peri-.*

endoarian (en-dō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarii*; not exoarian.

Endoarii (en-dō-ā'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, egg.] The actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarii.*

endoarteritis, endoarteritis (en'dō-är'tę-rī'tis, -är-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endarteritis.*

endobasidium (en'dō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endobasidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *basidium.*] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscent or indehiscent conceptacle, as in *Gasteromycetes.*

endoblast (en'dō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast.*

endoblastic (en-dō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *endoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-dō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-ac.* Cf. *cardiac.*] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—3. Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

endocardial (en-dō-kär'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-al.*] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Pertaining to the endocardium.

Endocardines (en-dō-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo, cardinal.*] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Rudistæ* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hippuritidæ*: opposed to *Exocardines.* They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en'dō-kär-dit'ik), *a.* [< *endocarditis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en'dō-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (= F. *endocardite*), < *endocard-ium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] In *anat.*, the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the membrane forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.

endocarp (en'dō-kärp), *n.* [= F. *endocarpe*, < NL. *endocarpium*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers. It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.



Fruit of Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*). *En*, endocarp; *Ep*, epicarp; *Mes*, mesocarp.

Endocarpeæ[1] (en-dō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endocarpon* (the typical genus) + *-eæ.*] In *bot.*, a family of angiocarpous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Now *Endocarpaceæ.*

Endocarpeæ[2] (en-dō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-eæ.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpeæ.* The division contains the *Scyphomedusæ*, and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa.* *Hertwig Brothers*, 1879.

endocarpein (en-dō-kär'pē-in), *a.* [< *Endocarpeæ* + *-in*[1].] Same as *endocarpoid.*

endocarpeid (en-dō-kär'poid), *a.* [< *Endocarpon* + *-oid.*] In *lichenology*, having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon.*

Endocarpon (en-dō-kär'pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the representative genus of *Endocarpaceæ.* It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-dō-sef'a-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endocephalus*: see *endocephalous.*] The headless mollusks: same as *Acephala.*

endocephalous (en-dō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **endocephalus*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head, as it were, within; acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala.*

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endoceratid (en-dō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidæ*.

Endoceratidæ (en'dō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large longicones with holochoanoid siphons, endocones or sheaths, an endosiphon, and the shell circular in transverse section. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 266.

endocervical (en-dō-sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

endocervicitis (en-dō-sėr-vi-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

endochona (en-dō-kō'nä), *n.*; pl. *endochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochona*. *Sollas*.

endochondral (en-dō-kon'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

endochone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *endochona*.] The inner division of a chone. *Sollas*.

endochorion (en-dō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *endochoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χόριον*, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion: a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

endochorionic (en-dō-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *endochorion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

endochroa (en-dok'rō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, surface.] In *bot.*, a name given by Hartig to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

endochrome (en'dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, the brown cell-contents in *Diatomaceæ*, colored by diatomin. The term has also been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—**Endochrome plates**, the colored portions of the cell-contents of diatoms.

endochyme (en'dō-kīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

★**endoclinal** (en-dō-klī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κλίνειν*, lean (see *clinode*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

endocœlar (en-dō-sē'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or intestinal surface or visceral side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; splanchnopleural: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *ectocœlar*.

The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed, firstly, the *endocœlar*: that is, the inner or visceral cœlom epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel*, Evol. (trans.), I. 271.

endocœlarium (en'dō-sē-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the cœloma.

endocondyle (en-dō-kon'dil), *n.* Same as *entocondyle*.

endocone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κῶνος*, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by organic deposits in the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidæ*. *Hyatt*.

endoconic (en-dō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

endocranial (en-dō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; ★situated or taking place within the cranium.

endocranium (en-dō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a cruciform partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tentorium*, and by Kirby *cephalophragma*.

There is [in the cockroach] a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or tentorium), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cranium . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 348.

endoctrinate† (en-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* See *indoctrinate*.

endoctrinet† (en-dok'trin), *v. t.* [= F. *endoctriner* = Pr. *endoctrinar*; as *en-*[1] + *doctrine*.] Same as *indoctrinate*.

endocyclic (en-dō-sik'lik), *a.* [< NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύκλος*, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclica*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclica (en-dō-sik'li-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*: see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the anus centric, as the cidarids and ordinary sea-eggs: same as *Desmosticha*: opposed to *Exocyclica*.

endocyclical (en-dō-sik'li-kal), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

endocyemate (en-dō-sī'e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύημα*, an embryo (< *κυεῖν*, conceive), + *-ate*[1].] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epicyemate*.

The formation of the amnion in the *endocyemate* types of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder*, Amer. Nat. (1885), p. 1118.

endocyesis (en'dō-sī-ē'sis), *n.*; pl. *endocyeses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύησις*, conception, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

endocyst (en'dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoön. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See cut under *Plumatella*.

★**endoderm** (en'dō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *zoöl.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primitively, it is the wall of the gastrular body-cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *entoderm*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "invagination" of that layer into the space left void by the dissolution of the central cells of the "morula." *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 391.

endodermal (en-dō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm; consisting of endoderm. Also *entodermal*, *endodermic*, *entodermic*.

endodermic (en-dō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

endodermis (en-dō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchyma-cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle or system of bundles.

endoenteritis (en'dō-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

endogamous (en-dog'a-mus), *a.* [< *endogam-y* + *-ous*.] Marrying, or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group; pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamous*.

These [the Roman usus and confarreatio] are . . . forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family-group or tribe; and . . . could only have originated among *endogamous* tribes. *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii.

The outer or *endogamous* limit, within which a man or woman must marry, has been mostly taken under the shelter of fashion or prejudice. It is but faintly traced in England, though not wholly obscured. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 224.

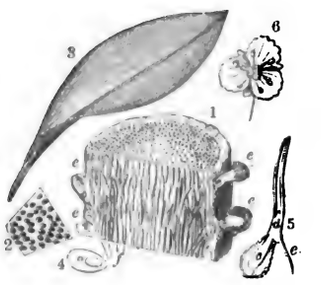
★**endogamy** (en-dog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unnamed. . . . The words *endogamy* and exogamy (for which botanical science affords parallels) appear to be well suited to express the ideas which stand in need of names, and so we have ventured to use them. *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii., note.

Evidently *endogamy*, which at the outset must have characterized the more peaceful groups, and which has prevailed as societies have become less hostile, is a concomitant of the higher forms of the family. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 290.

endogastritis (en'dō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*. Cf. the like-formed Gr. *ἐνδογενής*, born in the house.] A plant that grows from within or has an endogenous structure, so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogens* or "outside growers." The term was used in the plural by Lindley as the equivalent of the *Monocotyledones* (which see). In their structure the endogens differ from the exogens chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings, have a variously oblique or curved direction, cross-



Parts of an Endogen.

1. Section of the stem of a palm: *e*, *e*, remains of leaf-stalks; *f*, bundles of woody fiber. 2. Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fiber. 3. Endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (*a*) its single cotyledon. 5. Germination of palm: *b*, albumen; *c*, cotyledon; *d*, plumule; *e*, radicle issuing from a short sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

ing each other, and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross-section shows the bundles irregularly disposed, either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a taproot in germination. In view of the well-known fact that the living vascular cryptogams (*Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*) also have an endogenous structure (see *Endogenæ*), the term *endogens* has ceased to have any systematic value.

The structure of the roots of *endogens* and exogens is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 375.

Endogenæ (en-doj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *endogenus*: see *endogenous*.] In *bot.*, A. P. de Candolle's name (1813) for the *Monocotyledones* (which see) and vascular ★cryptogams. Compare *Exogenæ*.

★**endogenetic** (en'dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *endogenetic* diseases. *Dunglison*.

endogenous (en-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *endogenus*: see *endogen*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Growing or proceeding from within; having the structure of an endogen: as, *endogenous* trees or plants; *endogenous* growth. See *endogen*.

It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed exogenous. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 365.

(*b*) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium.

The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation. *Bessey*.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Same as *autogenous*. (*b*) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage-cells.—**Endogenous cell-formation**, the development of daughter-cells within the mother-cell wall.

endogenously (en-doj'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endognathal (en-dog'nā-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyurous crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage — the *endognathal* palp. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 299.

endogonidium (en'dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Saprolegnia*, *Mucor*, *Vaucheria*, the yeast-plant, etc.

These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent-cell soon enlarge and comport themselves as ordinary yeast-cells. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 811.

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endogonium (en-dō-gō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γόνος*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany.*

endolaryngeal (en′dō-lā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al*.] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en′dō-limf), *n.* [= F. *endolymphe*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water: see *lymph*.] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both are inside the bony labyrinth. The endolymph may contain hard bodies called otoconites. It is also known as the *liquor Scarpæ* and the *vitreous humor* of the ear.

endolymphangial (en′dō-lim-fan′ji-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water (see *lymph*), + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-al*.] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels: an epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membrane in relation with the lymphatic system: opposed to *perilymphangial*: as, *endolymphangial* nodules.

endolymphatic (en′dō-lim-fat′ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*[1].] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; endolymphic: as, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is, the endolymph); the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus*.

endolymphic (en-dō-lim′fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

She [Laura Bridgman] does not appear to be in the least ataxic; but it will be remarkable if touch and muscle-sense have . . . so well learned to discharge those [functions] now generally supposed to be due to *endolymphic* pressure. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 262.

endomage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

endome (en-dōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **endomed**, ppr. *endoming*. [< *en-*[1] + *dome*[1].] To cover with or as if with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer.
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

endomersion (en-dō-mėr′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + LL. (gloss.) *mersio(n-)*, a dipping in, immersion, < L. *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] Immersion. a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective*, *n.*).

endometrial (en-dō-mē′tri-al), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the uterus. ★—2. Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en′dō-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *endometrium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dō-mē′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en′dō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals a great variety of minerals, as rutile, tremolite, tourmalin, hematite, etc.

★**endomorphic** (en-dō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic*.] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomychid (en-dom′i-kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidæ*; a fungus-beetle.

Endomychidæ (en-dō-mik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trimerous or cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidæ*. They have cylindrical maxillary palpi with the terminal joint filiform; long antennæ; an elongated head; often grooves at the base of the prothorax; the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous; the ventral free; the wings not fringed; the tarsi typically 3-jointed, with the second joint dilated; and the claws simple. There are about 400 species, which live on fungi in both the larval and the mature state, and are sometimes called *fungus-beetles*. In some the tarsi are evidently 4-jointed. The family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dom′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Paykull, 1798), < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μυχός*, the innermost part, inmost nook or corner, < *μύειν*, close, shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidæ*. *E. coccineus* and *E. biguttatus* are examples. *E. bovistæ* is a British species; *E. biguttatus* is the only North American one.



Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

endomysial (en-dō-mis′i-al), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dō-mis′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle: see *muscle*.] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the *endomysium*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., V. 63.

endonephritis (en′dō-ne-frī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Same as *pyelitis*.

endoneurial (en-dō-nū′ri-al), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en′dō-nū-klē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *endonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum; an endoplastule.

The protoplasm is made very opaque by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk spherules. A nucleus containing nucleolus and *endonucleoli* is always visible after staining or crushing.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 634.

endoparasite (en-dō-par′a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host, as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The entozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en′dō-par-a-sit′ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

Dr. Grassi has investigated the *endoparasitic* "Protista," and recognizes five families of Flagellata.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 704.

endopathic (en-dō-path′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per′i-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dō-per′i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n.* Plural of *endoperidium*.

endoperidial (en′dō-pe-rid′i-al), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en′dō-pe-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *endoperidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *peridium*, q. v.] The inner peridium, where two are present, as in *Geaster*. Compare *exoperidium*.

endoperineuritis (en-dō-per′i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *perineurium*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dof′a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ous*.] Cannibalistic within the tribe; given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dof′a-ji), *n.* [As *endophag-ous* + *-y*.] Cannibalism practised within the tribe; the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en′dō-fle-bit′ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en′dō-fle-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endophlœum (en-dō-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. See *liber*.

The internal [layer] or *endophlœum*, which is more commonly known as the liber.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

endophragm (en′dō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *endophragma*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φράγμα*, a partition, < *φράσσειν*, shut in, fence in. Cf. *diaphragm*.] In *zoöl.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by apodemes of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dō-frag′mal), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

endopleurite

The internal face of the sternal wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal* system. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 157.

endophyllous (en-dō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheath, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophytal (en′dō-fī-tal), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al*.] Same as *entophytic*.

endophyte (en′dō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte*.

endophytic (en-dō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic*.

endophytically (en-dō-fit′i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *entophytically*.

endophytous (en-dof′i-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees; living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvæ of certain insects.

The larvæ of the castnians are . . . *endophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants.
C. V. Riley.

endoplasm (en′dō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*: same as *endosarc*. Also called *chyme-mass*, *parenchyma*.

endoplasmic (en-dō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en′dō-plast), *n.* [< NL. **endoplastum*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologue of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Actinosphærium* and *Paramecium*.

The "nucleus" is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast*. . . . In a few Protozoa there are many *endoplasts*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 74.

endoplastic (en-dō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endoplast: as, *endoplastic* substance.—2. Having an endoplast; being one of the *Endoplastica*: as, an *endoplastic* protozoan.

Also *entoplastic*.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoplasticus*, endoplast.] A higher group of the *Protozoa*, conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of an endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *moner*. The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica*, as named by Huxley, are the *Amœboidea* (here called *Protoplasta*), *Gregarinida*, *Infusoria*, *Radiolaria*, and probably the *Catallacta*.

The Protozoa are divisible into a lower and a higher group. . . . In the latter—the *Endoplastica*—a certain portion of this substance [protoplasm] (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. [Note] I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience, although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 73.

endoplastular (en-dō-plas′tū-lär), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dō-plas′tūl), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule*.] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amœba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Paramecium*.

Attached to one part of it [the endoplast] there is very generally . . . a small oval or rounded body, the so-called "nucleolus" or *endoplastule*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 98.

endopleura (en-dō-plō′rä), *n.*; pl. *endopleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πλευρά*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperm*.

endopleural (en-dō-plō′ral), *a.* [< *endopleur(ite)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an endopleurite. Also *endopleuritic*.

endopleurite (en-dō-plō′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + E. *pleurite*.] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the interepimeral membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an endosternite.

The floor of the thoracic cavity [of the crawfish] is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers, by . . . apodemal partitions, which . . . arise partly from the intersternal, partly from the interepimeral mem-

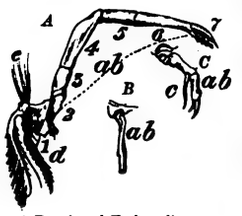
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brane connecting every pair of somites. The former portion of each apodeme is the endosternite, the latter the *endopleurite*. . . . The *endopleurite* . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or arthrodial, and two which pass nearly horizontally inwards.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

endopleuritic (en′dō-plŏ-rit′ik), *a.* [< *endopleurite* + *-ic.*] Same as *endopleural.*

endoplutonic (en-dō-plŏ-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + E. *plutonic.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, + *-ite.*] The inner one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite.* Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *protopodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The epipodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, basipodite, ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards's and Huxley's nomenclature. The nippers or chelæ at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movably apposable dactylopodite.



A, Developed Endopodite, or ordinary ambulatory leg of the crawfish as a thoracic appendage: *ab*, the whole extent of the endopodite with seven joints; 1, coxopodite; 2, basipodite; 3, ischiopodite; 4, meropodite; 5, carpopodite; 6, propodite; 7, dactylopodite; *c*, filaments borne on coxopodite; *d*, an epipodite. *B* and *C*, appendages respectively of first and second abdominal somite of the male: *ab*, endopodite; *c*, exopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop-ō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or *endopoditic* division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 218.

Endoprocta (en-dō-prok′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoproctus*: see *endoproctous.*] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta.*

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

endoproctous (en-dō-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. **endoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta:* as, an *endoproctous* polyzoan.

endoptile (en-dop′til), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πτίλον*, feather, down, wing, leaf.] Same as *monocotyledonous:* an epithet proposed by Lestiboudois, because the plumule is inclosed within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oxytrichidæ:* said of certain cilia.

endore[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, *endouren*, < OF. *endorer*, gild, glaze, < *en-* + *dorer*, F. *dorer*, gild, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*, and cf. *adore*[2], *Dorado*, *dory*[1].] In *cookery*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Enbroche hit fayre, . . .
Endore hit with zolkes of egges then
With a fedyr at fire.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with rosted motton, vele, porke,
Chekyns or *endoured* pygyons.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Darielles [curries] *endordide*, and daynteez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 199.

endore[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, var. of *adoren*, adore: see *adore*[1].] To adore.

Rebuke me neuer with wordez felle,
Thaz I forloyne me dere *endorde*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 368.

endorhizal (en-dō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo inclosed within a sheath, as in many monocotyledonous plants. See *coleorhiza* and cut under *endogen.*

endorhizous (en-dō-rī′zus), *a.* Same as *endorhizal.*

endorsable, endorse, etc. See *indorsable*, etc.

endosalpingitis (en-dō-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, > L. *salpinx* (*salping-*), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en′dō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), the flesh.] In *zoöl.*, the inner or interior sarcode or protoplasm of the amœbæ or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodous substance or ectosarc; endoplasm. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell-wall and cell-nucleus. See cut under *Paramecium.*

endosarcodous (en-dō-sär′kō-dus), *a.* [< *endosarc* (*sarcode*) + *-ous.*] Same as *endosarcous.*

endosarcous (en′dō-sär-kus), *a.* [< *endosarc* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of endosarc.

endoscope (en′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *endoscope* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope.—2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dō-sī′fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, a tube.] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the endocones, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the *endosiphon*, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves or the secondary diaphragms.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

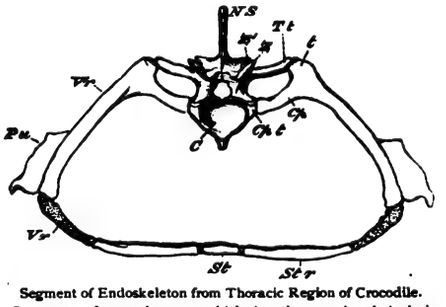
endosiphonal (en-dō-sī′fon-al), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

endosiphonate (en-dō-sī′fon-āt), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-ate*[1].] Having an endosiphon.

The *endosiphonate* and transitional types [of cephalopods] of these periods have a common character.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

endoskeletal (en-dō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *endoskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton.*] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, chitinous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton.* In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard interior framework supporting soft parts, as the apodemal system of arthropods, the cuttle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions: the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breast-bones, hyoid bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and inclusive of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder- and hip-girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.



Segment of Endoskeleton from Thoracic Region of Crocodile.

C, centrum of a vertebra, over which rises the neural arch, inclosing the neural canal and ending in *NS*, the neural spine; *Z*, prezygapophysis; *Z′*, postzygapophysis; *Tr*, transverse process which articulates with *t*, tubercle of a rib; *C*, that which articulates with *C*, capitulum of a rib; *Vr*, ossified vertebral rib, or pleurapophysis; *Vr′*, cartilaginous part of same; *Str*, sternal rib, or hemapophysis; *St*, segment of sternum; *Pu*, uncinate process of a rib or epipleura. From *C* to *St*, on either side, is the hemal arch.

endosmic (en-dos′mik), *a.* Same as *endosmotic.*

endosmometer (en-dos-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *endosmomètre*; < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *endosmosis*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dos-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *endosmometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmose (en′dos-mōs), *n.* [= F. *endosmose*, < NL. *endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis.*

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action. *Whewell.*

endosmosis (en-dos-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ὠσμός*, impulsion, < *ὠθεῖν*, push, thrust, impel.] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis:* see *osmosis.* The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *diosmosis* or *osmosis*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum.—**Electrical endosmosis**, the cataphoric action of the electric current; the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to present the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmosmic (en-dos-mos′mik), *a.* An incorrect form for *endosmotic* or *endosmic.*

endosmotic (en-dos-mot′ik), *a.* [< *endosmosis* (*-osmot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmic.*

Root-pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of *endosmotic* action taking place in the root-cells. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 174.

Endosmose is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic* force. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 597.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dos-mot′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes *endosmotically* into the body parenchyma. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 307.

endosomal (en′dō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *endosome* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en′dō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σῶμα*, body.] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome: distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome.*

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the Hexactinellida, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

endosperm (en′dō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo-sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cannaceæ*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo-sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm.* See *albumen*, 2, and cut under *episperm.*

The macrospore of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the Rhizocarps extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it; . . . in the Phanerogams, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently . . . enclosed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 430.

endospermic (en-dō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *endosperm* + *-ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds.

endospore (en′dō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *endosporium*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the *intine* of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore*, *exospore.*

Their further history has been traced out by Kirchner; who found that their [oösperes'] germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical *endospore* from its envelope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 240.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from *arthrospore.*

Also *endosporium.*

Endosporeæ (en-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ.*] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxogastrales* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores inclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except one genus, which is referred to the *Exosporeæ.* It comprises 45 genera (Schröter).

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endosporium (en-dō-spō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The zygospore does not immediately germinate; but, after a longer or shorter period of rest, the exosporium and the *endosporium* burst, and a bud-like process is thrown out. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

endosporous (en-dos′pō-rus), *a.* [< *endospore* + *-ous*.] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity: in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endoss† (en-dos′), *v. t.* [= D. *endosseren* = G. *endossiren* = Dan. *endossere* = Sw. *endossera* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar*, < F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, put on the back, indorse; < *en*, in, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*, and cf. *indorse*, *endorse*.] 1. To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner espyed the morninges mistresse, with disheueled tresses, to mount her iuorie chariot, but they *endossed* on their armours.
Knight of the Sea, quoted in Todd's Spenser, VI. 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will *endosse*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 632.

endostea, *n.* Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dos′tē-al), *a.* [< *endosteum* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone.—2. Autogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal*, or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 72.

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dō-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *sternite*.] In *zoöl.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.*

endosteum (en-dos′tē-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] 1. In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone; the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals, finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.

2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dos′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *endostomæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*.—2. In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en′dō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The orifice at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (*b*) The inner peristome of mosses. See cut under *exostome*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the formation of an endostoma.—2. Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dos′trā-kal), *a.* [< *endostracum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endostracum.

endostracum (en-dos′trā-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὄστρακον*, shell.] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en′dō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*2.] A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian, which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod, whence the name. *Huxley*. See cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Tunicata*.

endostylic (en-dō-stil′ik), *a.* [< *endostyle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians. — **Endostylic cone**, a short cæcal process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 525.

endote†, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *dote*2. Cf. *endow*.] To endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them.
Tyndale, Works, I. 249.

endotheca (en-dō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *endothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.

endothecal (en-dō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dō-thē′kāt), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-ate*1.] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dō-thē′si-al), *a.* [< *endothecium* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the endothecium.—2. Having the asci inclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dō-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (*b*) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archespore is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dō-thē′li-al), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dō-thē′li-oid), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations. *Medical News*, LII. 301.

endothelioma (en-dō-thē-li-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *endothelium* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dō-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θηλή*, nipple. Cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *vasalium* and *cœlarium*.

endothermic (en-dō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothermic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat, and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothermic compounds.

endothermous (en-dō-thėr′mus), *a.* Same as *endothermic*.

endothoracic (en′dō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *endothorax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod; situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate, the chest.] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodemal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton, and so constituting an interior framework of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and thorax in many orders of the Insecta, where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 249.

Endothyrinæ (en′dō-thi-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θύρα*, a door, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lituolidæ* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Lituolidæ*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endoute†, *v. t.* [ME. *endouten*, < OF. **endouter*, later *endoubter*, < *en-* + *douter*, fear, doubt: see *en-*1 and *doubt*1.] To doubt; suspect.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
To have ben hated or assailed,
My thankes wol I not haue failed.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1664.

endow (en-dou′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indow* (also *endew*, *endue*: see *endue*2); < ME. *endowen*, < AF. *endower*, OF. *endouer* (= Pr. *endotar*), < *en-* + *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer*, endow: see *dow*4, *dower*2, *dowry*. Cf. *endue*2.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*.
Book of Common Prayer, Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone*.

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best, the noblest, the most lasting Works of Charity; . . . *endowing* Hospitals and Alms-houses for the Impotent, distemper'd, and aged Poor. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 96.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip: as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gode vertues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., vii.

Beings *endowed* with life, but not with soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 56), empowering commissioners to remodel such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*. = **Syn.** *Endue*, *Endow*. See *endue*2.

endower1 (en-dou′ėr), *n.* [< *endow* + *-er*1.] One who endows.

endower2† (en-dou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *dower*2.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 142.

endowment (en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *endow* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of settling dower on a woman.—2. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc.—3. That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object: as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden*.

Professor Stokes, having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnett, of Aberdeen, chose Light as his general subject.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 129.

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen
Persons of meaner quality much more
Exact in fair *endowments*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor*.

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 473.

Endowment policy, or, in full, **endowment insurance policy**, a life-insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time, or sooner to his representatives should he die before the time named. = **Syn.** 3. Bequest, present, gift, fund.—4. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*); gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts. See comparison under *genius*.

end-paper (end′pā′pėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End-papers are not to be confounded with the *lining-papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end′pēs), *n.* 1. A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot.—2. A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end′plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end′plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endrudge† (en-druj′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *drudge*1.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

endry†, *v. t.* [ME. *endryen* (only once), erroneously for *adryen*, *adrigen*, < AS. *ā-dreógan*, suffer, < *ā-* + *dreógan*, ME. *drigen*, *dryen*, dree: see *dree*1.] To suffer.

In courte no lenger shulde I, owte of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.
Court of Love, l. 726.

end-shake (end′shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.

end-speech† (end′spēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

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end-stone (end'stōn), *n.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel, against which the pivot abuts. *E. H. Knight.*

enduce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *induce.*

endue[1] (en-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*, *indew*, now usually *indue*; < L. *induere*, put on (an article of clothing or ornament), clothe, deck, put on (a character), assume (a part): see *indue*[1]. Cf. *endue*[2], with which *endue*[1] is partly confused.] To clothe; invest: same as *indue*[1].

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.
Book of Common Prayer (English).

Thus by the organs of the eye and ear,
The soul with knowledge doth herself *endue.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xv.

endue[2] (en-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; a variant form of *endow*; partly confused with *endue*[1], *indue*[1].] 1†. To furnish with dower: same as *endow*, 1.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoyes dead dowry you *endew.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 51.

2†. To furnish with a permanent fund: same as *endow*, 2.

There are a great number of Grammer Schooles throughout the realme, and those verie liberallie *endued* for the better relief of pore scholers.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lviii.

3. To invest with some gift, quality, or faculty: used especially of moral or spiritual gifts, and thus partially differentiated from *endow*, 3.

God may *endue* men extraordinarily with understanding as it pleaseth him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her, *endued* as she was with the most exalted understanding. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn.** 3. *Endue*, *Endow.* *Endue* is used of moral and spiritual qualities, viewed as given rather than acquired; *endow*, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. (See *acquirement.*) An institution or a professorship is richly or fully *endowed*; a person is *endowed* with beauty or intellect; he is *endued* with virtue or piety.

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be *endued* with power from on high. Luke xxiv. 49.

Pandora, whom the gods
Endow'd with all their gifts.
Milton, P. L., iv. 715.

endue[3]† (en-dū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; < OF. *enduire*, *induire*, *indure*, bring in, introduce, cover, digest, F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire*, *endurre*, cover, coat, < L. *inducere*, bring in or on, lead in: see *induce.*] To digest: said especially of birds.

'Tis somewhat tough, sir,
But a good stomach will *endue* it easily.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Cheese that would break the teeth of a new hand-saw I could *endue* now like an estrich.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

Endew is when a Hawk digesteth her meat, not only putting it over from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.
Latham's Faulconry (Explan. of Words of Art), 1658.

enduement (en-dū'ment), *n.* [Also *induement*; < *endue*[1], = *indue*[1], + *-ment.*] The act of enduing or investing, or that with which one is endued; endowment.

enduginet, *n.* [See *dudgeon*[2].] Resentment; dudgeon.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *enduginе*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to look after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 118.

endungeon†, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weene there were a sunne.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 26.

endurability (en-dūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *endurable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being endurable; capability of being endured.

They use this irritation [of the eye] as a test of the *endurability* of the atmosphere within the chamber.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 336.

endurable (en-dūr'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *endurable*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-able.*] 1. That can be endured or suffered; not beyond endurance.

Novelties which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

2. Durable. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

endurableness (en-dūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being endurable; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dūr'a-bli), *adv.* In an endurable or durable manner; so as to be endured.

endurance (en-dūr'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *indurance*; < OF. *endurance*, F. *endurance*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-ance.* Cf. *durance.*] 1†. Continuance; duration.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, . . . others of less *endurance.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Continuance in bearing or suffering; the fact or state of enduring stress, hardship, pain, or the like; a holding out under adverse force or influence of any kind: as, the *endurance* of iron or timber under great strain; a person's *endurance* of severe affliction.

Patience likewise hath two parts, hardness against wants and extremities, and *indurance* of pain or torment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 200.

The victory of *endurance* born.
Bryant, The Battle-field.

3. Ability to endure; power of bearing or suffering without giving way; capacity for continuance under stress, hardship, or infliction; as, to test the *endurance* of a brand of steel; that is beyond *endurance*, or surpasses *endurance.*

O, she misused me past the *endurance* of a block; an oak with but one green leaf on it would have answered her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until *endurance* grow
Sinew'd with action. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4†. Delay; procrastination. [Rare.]

My lord, I look'd
You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract has been disputed, some thinking it equivalent to *durance*, *confinement*; others, to *suffering.*]= **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Fortitude*, etc. (see *patience*); permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, sufferance, tolerance.

endurant (en-dūr'ant), *a.* [< F. *endurant*, ppr. of *endurer*, endure: see *endure.*] Enduring; able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. [Rare.]

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time. *J. G. Wood.*

endure (en-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *endured*, ppr. *enduring.* [Early mod. E. also *indure*; < ME. *enduren*, *endeuren*, *induren*, *indowren*, tr. bear, suffer, intr. last, continue (tr. also as in L., make hard), < OF. *endurer*, F. *endurer* = Pr. Sp. OPg. *endurar* = It. *indurare*, *indurire*, tr., bear, < L. *indurare*, tr. make hard, intr. become hard, ML. bear, endure, < *in*, in, + *durare*, make hard, become hard, last, etc., < *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make hard; harden; inure.

Therfore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he *endurith.* *Wyclif*, Rom. ix. 18.

That age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne,
And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

2†. To preserve; keep.

Somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde,
And winter wol *endure* and kepe it longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

3. To last or hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; support without breaking or giving way.

After that the kynge Pignoras smote in to the stour with his swerde in honde, and be-gan to yeve soche strokes that noon armure hym myght *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

'Tis in grain, sir: 'twill *endure* wind and weather.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Thou canst fight well; and bravely
Thou canst *endure* all dangers, heats, colds, hungers.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.*
Dryden.

4. To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

We shalbe able to brooke that which other men can *indure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. iii.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes.
2 Tim. ii. 10.

Neither father nor son can ever since *endure* the sight of me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Square windows, round Ragusan windows, might well be *endured.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 253.

5. To undergo; suffer; sustain.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii. 7.

And since your Goodliness admits no blot,
Still let your Virtue too *indure* no stain.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 211.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure*,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Johnson, Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here),
Have all in all *endured* as much, and more
Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6†. To continue or remain in; abide in.

Absteyne you stithly, that no stoure fall;
And *endure* furthe your dayes at your dere ese.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2661.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

=**Syn. 4.** To brook, submit to, abide, tolerate, take patiently.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become hard; harden.

Alsike is made with barly, half mature
A party grene and uppon repes bounde
And in an oven ybake and made to *endure.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

2. To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding.

So that wee may seen apertely, that 3if wee wil be gode men, non enemye ne may not *endurен* ageinst us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

He was so chaufed whan it was a-boute the houre of noone that nothinge myght agein hym *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 549.

A courage to *endure* and to obey. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

3. To continue; remain; abide.

Fre am I now, and fre I wil *endure.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

Nowe schalle thou, lady, belde with me,
In blisse that schall euere *in-dowre.*
York Plays, p. 495.

Some would keep the boat, doubting they might be amongst the Indians, others were so wet and cold they could not *endure*, but got on shore.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Fresh be the wound, still-renew'd be its smarting,
So but thy image *endure* in its prime!
M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

4. To continue to exist; continue or remain in the same state without perishing; last; persist.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever. Ps. ix. 7.

The Indian fig, which covers acres with its profound shadow, and *endures* while nations and empires come and go around its vast circumference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 121.

=**Syn.** To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

endurement† (en-dūr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *endurement* = It. *induramento*, *indurimento*; as *endure* + *-ment.*] Endurance.

Certainly these examples [Regulus and Socrates] should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery, if not out of religion, yet at least out of shame.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

endurer (en-dūr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who endures, bears, suffers, or sustains.

They are very valiaunte and hardye, for the most part great *endurours* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. One who or that which continues long, or remains firm or without change.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *endure*, *v.*] Lasting; permanent; unchangeable: as, an *enduring* habitation.

Ah, vain
My yearning for *enduring* bliss of days
Amidst the dull world's hopeless, hurrying race.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

It is now known that the colouring principle of the Mytilus is so *enduring* that it is preserved when the shell itself is completely disintegrated.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 209.

Can I have any absolute certainty that what seem to me to be the feelings of an *enduring* "me" may not really be those of something utterly unknown?
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *prep.* [ME. *enduryng*; ppr. of *endure*, *v.*, used like *during*, *prep.*] During. [Old Eng., and local U. S.]

Ther to warde and kepe hir faders tresoure;
Enduryng hir life.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4629.

enduringly (en-dūr'ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

enduringness (en-dūr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of enduring; durability; permanence. *H. Spencer.*

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *endwise.*

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endwise (end'wīz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-wise.*] 1. On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise.*
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise.*

endyma (en'di-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. *ἔνδυμα*, a garment, < *ἐνδύειν*, put on, get into: see *endue*[1], *indue*[1].] Same as *ependyma.*

All parts of the true cavities of the vertebrate brain are lined by a smooth epithelium called ependyma or *endyma*, the shorter name being preferable.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 413.

endymal (en'di-mal), *a.* [< *endyma* + *-al.*] Same as *ependymal.*

Endymion (en-dim'i-ọn), *n.* [NL., < L. *Endymion*, < Gr. 'Ἐνδυμίων, in myth. a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regalis*, is now placed in the genus *Evenus.*—2. A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en'di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδυσις*, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, < *ἐνδύειν*, put on, get into: see *endyma.*] In *ornith.*, the acquisition of plumage by a bird: the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis.*

ene[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even*[1].

ene[2]†, *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even*[2].

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east-northeast.*

-ene. [< L. *-ēnus* (Gr. *-ηνος*), an adj. term. as in *serēnus*, serene, *terrēnus*, terrene, etc. Cf. *-anus* (E. *-an*), *-inus* (E. *-ine, -in*), *-ōnus* (E. *-one*), etc.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *serene, terrene.*—2. In *chem.*, a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the oleïne series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}: as, *ethylene* (C_2H_4), *propylene* (C_3H_6).

enecate† (en'ẹ̄-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *enecatus* (also *enectus*), pp. of *enecare, enicare*, kill off, < *e*, out, + *necare*, kill.] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
Harvey, The Plague.

en échelle (oṅ ā-shel'). [F.: *en*, in; *échelle*, ladder.] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

enecia (ẹ̄-nē'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠνεκής*, bearing onward, far-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. *διηνεκής*, etc., continuous, < *διηνεγκεῖν*, irreg. 2d aor. associated with *διαφέρειν*, carry through or to the end, < *διά*, through, + *ἠνεγκεῖν* (√ *ἐνεκ, *ἐνεγκ*), associated with *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A continued fever.

ened†, *n.* [ME., also *ende*, < AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake*[1].] A duck.

enema (en'e-mạ or ẹ-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνεμα*, an injection, clyster, < *ἐνιέναι*, inject, send in, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἱέναι*, send.] 1. Pl. *enemata* (e-nem'ạ-tạ). In *med.*, a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy. *Jour. Ment. Sci.*, XXX. 22.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of scarabæoid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiable†, *a.* [ME. *enemyable, enmyable*, < OF. *enemiable, ennemiable, anemiable*, < ML. **inimicabilis* (in adv. *inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, < L. *in-* priv. + *amicabilis*, friendly, amicable: see *amicable*, and cf. *enemy*[1].] Hostile; inimical.

A bure he made agen the *enmyable* [var. *enemyable*] folc. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlvi. 7 (Oxf.).

enemity†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

enemy[1] (en'ẹ-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemie.* < ME. *enemy, enemye*, often syncopated *enmy* (cf. *enmity*), < OF. *enemi, anemi*, F. *ennemi* = Pr. *enemic* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico*, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, lit. an unfriend, < *in-* priv., = E. *un-*[1], + *amicus*, a friend: see *amiable, amicable, amity.* Cf. *inimical, inimicous.*] I. *n.*; pl. *enemies* (-miz). 1. One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to inflict, or is willing to inflict, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

With my wyf, I wene,
We schal yow wel acorde,
That watz your *enmy* kene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2406.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies.* Mat. v. 44.

It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

An *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Specifically—2. An opposing military force. See *the enemy*, below.—3. A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—4. That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous: as, strong drink is one of man's worst *enemies;* a bad conscience is an *enemy* to peace.

I am sure care's an *enemy* to life. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Alien enemy, a natural-born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy, king's enemy, queen's enemy**, an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the opposing force: used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison*, State of the War.

We have met *the enemy*, and they are ours.
Com. O. H. Perry (in despatch announcing the battle [of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813).

(*b*) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (*c*) Time: as, how goes *the enemy?* (= what o'clock is it?); to kill *the enemy.* [Slang.]

"How goes *the enemy*, Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

=**Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary.*

II. *a.* 1†. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *international law*, belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, *enemy* property.

Enemy ship does not make *enemy* goods.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 196.

enemy[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *enemyen*, < OF. *enemier, ennemier*, < L. *inimicare*, make hostile, < *inimicus*, hostile, an enemy: see *enemy*[1], *n.*] To be hostile. *Wyclif.*

enemy[2] (en'ẹ-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *anemone.*

Doon i' the woild' *enemies.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy[3], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *emmet.*

enemy-chit (en'ẹ-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemytet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

enepidermic (en-ep-i-dėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + NL. *epidermis* + *-ic.*] In *med.*, upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerd†, *v. i.* [ME. *enerden*, < *en-* + *erden*, < AS. *eardian*, dwell, < *eard*, country: see *eard.*] To dwell; live.

Ofte faght that freike & folke of the Cité,
With Enmys *enerdande* in ylis aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12857.

★**energetic** (en-èr-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνεργητικός*, active, < *ἐνεργεῖν*, be in action, operate, tr. effect, < *ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy.*] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an *energetic* man or government; *energetic* measures, laws, or medicines.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally *energetick.*
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 1.

Nitric acid of 40° is too *energetic* and costly.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

The most *energetic* element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

=**Syn.** Strenuous, assiduous, potent.

energetical (en-èr-jet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *energetic* + *-al.*] Same as *energetic.* [Rare.]

He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be *energetical* and triumphant over devils.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

energetically (en-èr-jet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-èr-jet'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor. *Scott.*

energetics (en-èr-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic:* see *-ics.*] The science of the general laws of energy.

A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics.*
Rankine, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1855.

energic (e-nėr'jik), *a.* [Formerly *energick;* < F. *énergique* = Sp. *enérgico* = Pg. It. *energico* (cf. D. G. *energisch* = Dan. Sw. *energisk*), < Gr. *ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy.*] 1. Energetic; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

Arise, as in that elder time,
Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!
Collins, The Passions.

To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned
Energic Reason and a shaping mind.
Coleridge, On a Friend.

2. In *physics*, exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an *energic* agent.

energical (e-nėr'ji-kạl), *a.* [< *energic* + *-al.*] Same as *energic.*

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 85.

energico (e-ner'jē-kō), *a.* [It.: see *energic.*] In *music*, energetic: indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en'ėr-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized*, ppr. *energizing.* [< *energy* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the *energizing* of it by the brooding spirit. *Science*, III. 600.

II. *intrans.* To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

Those nobler ecstasies of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven. *Horsley*, Works, III. xxv.

Also spelled *enerģise.*

energizer (en'ėr-jī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser.*

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives: an *energizer*, which is active, and a subject, which is passive. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 9.

energumen (en-ėr-gū'men), *n.* [= F. *énergumène* = Sp. *energúmeno* = Pg. It. *energumeno*, < L. *energumenus*, < Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἐνεργεῖν*, effect, execute, work on: see *energetic, energy.*] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. In the early church the energumens were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *Energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given uggly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

The Catechumens, *Energumens*, and Penitents, says S. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 208.

★**energy** (en'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. G. *energie* = Dan. Sw. *energi*, < F. *énergie* = Sp. *energía* = Pg. It. *energia*, < LL. *energia*, < Gr. *ἐνέργεια*, action, operation, actuality, < *ἐνεργής*, active, effective, later form of *ἐνεργός*, at work, active, etc., < *ἐν*, in, + *ἔργον* = E. *work.*] 1. The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

The world was compact, and held together by its own bulk and *energy.* *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or *energy*, or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.
Hume, Human Understanding, i. § 7.

The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, *energy.* They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, viii.

We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous *energy.* *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 19.

My desire, like all strongest hopes,
By its own *energy* fulfill'd itself.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the *energy* of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative *energy;* the *energies* of mind and body.

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The work of reform required all the *energies* of his powerful mind, backed by the royal authority.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. In the *Aristotelian philos.*, actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse: opposed to *power*, *potency*, or *potentiality*. Thus, *first energy* is the state of acquired habit; *second energy*, the exercise of a habit: one when he has learned to sing is a singer in *first energy;* when he is singing, he is a singer in *second energy*. See *act*.

5. A fact of acting or actually being.

All verbs that are strictly so called denote *energies*.
Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

6. In *rhet.*, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy*?
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and *energy* divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

7. In *physics:* (*a*) Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See *vis viva*. This sense, introduced by Dr. Thomas Young, is now obsolete. It gave rise to the following, which was introduced about 1850 by Sir William Thomson, and is now widely current. (*b*) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see *work*) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities. The law of *energy* is precisely the principle that these two definitions are equivalent. This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles — that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically that, taking any two level or equipotential surfaces (see *equipotential*) which a particle might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocities as it passed through them would be the same no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus, the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner, if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities, half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion* — that is, its *kinetic activity;* while the quantity to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum is termed the *potential energy* — that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position;* the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *persistence* or *conservation of energy*. (See below.) Examples of actual energy are the energy of sensible motion as in a moving cannon-ball, of sound-waves, of heat; of potential energy, the energy of position of a weight raised above the earth, of elasticity as in a bent bow, of electricity, chemical combination, etc. Potential or positional energy and actual or kinetic energy are in incessant interconversion; for positional energy implies force, or a tendency to motion, as much as kinetic energy implies motion or change of position. Thus, in the case of a swinging pendulum, the actual energy is null at the turning-points at the extremities of the swing, while the potential energy is at its minimum when the center of gravity is lowest; and the oscillation, but for resistances (as friction), would continue forever. Another equivalent version of the law of energy is as follows: Suppose a system of bodies were moving under the influence of those positional forces to which the law exclusively applies, and suppose that at any one instant all the particles were to strike squarely against elastic surfaces so as to have the directions of their motions reversed, but their velocities otherwise unaltered; then the whole series of motions would be performed backward, so that the particles would again pass through the same positions they had already passed through, and in the same intervals of time, but in the reverse order. Thus, a squarely rebounding cannon-ball in vacuo would move backward over the same trajectory, and with the same velocities, as in its forward motion, plunging into the mouth of the cannon again with exactly the velocity with which it had issued.

The heat which any ray, luminous or nonluminous, is competent to generate is the true measure of the *energy* of the ray. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 9.

The quantity of *energy* can always be expressed as that of a body of a definite mass moving with a definite velocity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xcvii.

If we multiply half the momentum of every particle of a body by its velocity, and add all the results together, we shall get what is called the kinetic *energy* of the body.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 29.

Correlation of energies or **of forces**, the transformability of one form of energy into another. Thus, for example, when mechanical energy disappears, as in friction when a railroad-train is stopped at a station, or in percussion when a cannon-ball is arrested by a target, some other form of energy, chiefly heat, is produced in its place; moreover, there is a definite numerical relation existing between the energy expended and the heat which is produced as its equivalent. (See *equivalent*.) A water-wheel is an arrangement for transforming the energy of water into some other form of mechanical energy, as for sawing wood or grinding corn; a steam-engine is used to transform the potential chemical energy of coal or wood and oxygen of the air into mechanical energy, as in a mill; and in a voltaic battery the potential energy of the zinc and acid is transformed into the energy of an electric current, and this in turn may be transformed into light and heat, or mechanical motion, or chemical separation (as in electroplating). It is found, however, that in every transformation, while no energy is absolutely lost, a considerable portion is lost as useful or available energy, being transformed into useless heat; further, it can be shown that the process which is continually going on is a change from a higher type of energy to a lower, as from heat at a high temperature to heat at a lower — that is, a *degradation* or *dissipation of energy*. If the change were to go on until all bodies were at the same temperature, then no work of any kind would be possible. The principal *stores of energy* on the earth, available for the purposes necessary to human life and comfort, are: (*a*) the energy of coal, wood, oil, and other combustibles; (*b*) of water in motion, or in an elevated position; (*c*) of air in motion, as the wind; (*d*) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun. — **Energy of recoil**, the capacity for work which a body has upon a recoil, as a gun when fired. — **Energy of rotation** or **translation**, the capacity of a body for doing work in virtue of its motion of rotation or translation. See *motion*. — **Extensive energy**, the number of different coöperating powers which enter into a mental state. The phrase is also applied to a kind of elasticity. — **Radiant energy**, that form of energy which is emitted by a hot body and which is propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether at a rate of about 186,000 miles per second, as the energy sent out by a stove, by the electric arc-light, or by the sun. Every body sends out radiant energy, whatever its temperature, but as its temperature rises the amount increases, and to the sum of rays before emitted are added others of shorter and shorter wave-length. When the temperature of a solid body is raised to about 600° C. it begins to be luminous. The first rays to affect the eye are those of the yellow-green of the spectrum, from which region visibility spreads with rising temperature into the portions of less luminosity at the ends of the spectrum. In the first color from a glowing body red predominates, passing into white as the shorter wave-lengths become relatively stronger, — hence the terms *red-hot*, *white-hot*. That portion of radiant energy which is incapable of affecting the eye is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*. See *heat*. — **The law of the conservation of energy**, the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. (See *correlation of energies*.) This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. Those uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions — such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc. — cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules. =**Syn. 2.** Activity, intensity, push, stir, zeal.

enervate (ē-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enervated*, ppr. *enervating*. [< L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, deprive of nerves or sinews, weaken: see *enerve*.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; render feeble: as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body.

For great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their owne protecting forces.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke*.

It is the tendency of a tropical climate to *enervate* a people, and thus fit them to become the subjects of a despotism. *Everett*, Orations, p. 11.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of force or applicability; render ineffective; refute.

Quoth he, it stands me much upon
T' *enervate* this objection.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 706.

3. To cut the nerves of: as, to *enervate* a horse. =**Syn. 1.** To enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate, paralyze, unstring, relax.

enervate (ē-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *a.* [< L. *enervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weakened; weak; enervated.

The soft *enervate* Lyre is drown'd
In the deep Organ's more majestick Sound.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Without these intervening storms of opposition to exercise his faculties, he would become *enervate*, negligent, and presumptuous. *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

enervation (en-ėr-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *énervation* = Sp. *enervación* = Pg. *enervação* = It. *enervazione*, < LL. *enervatio(n-)*, < L. *enervare*, enerve: see *enerve*, *enervate*.] The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; reduction or weakening of strength; effeminacy.

This colour of mellority and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

This day of shameful bodily *enervation*, when, from one end of life to the other, such multitudes never taste the sweet weariness that follows accustomed toil.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, x.

enervative (ē-nėr′vā-tiv or en′ėr-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *enervate* + *-ive*.] Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

enerve† (ē-nėrv′), *v. t.* [= D. *enerveren* = G. *enerviren* = Dan. *enervere* = Sw. *enervera*, < F. *énerver* = Sp. Pg. *enervar* = It. *enervare*, < L. *enervare*, take out the nerves or sinews, < *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve, sinew: see *nerve*. Cf. *enervate*.] To weaken; enervate.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smoothe the rugged'st brow,
Enerve . . . at will the manliest, resolutest breast.
Milton, P. R., ii. 165.

Age has *enerv'd* her charms so much,
That fearless all her eyes approach.
Dorset, Antiquated Coquet.

enervose (ē-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without nerves or veins: applied to leaves.

enervous (ē-nėr′vus), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ous*. Cf. *enervose*.] Without force; weak; powerless. [Rare.]

They thought their whole party safe ensconced behind the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their partisans of ignoramus; and that the law was *enervous* as to them.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

enest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*.

eneuch, eneugh (ē-nūch′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* Scotch forms of *enough*.

He that has just *eneuch* may soundly sleep,
The o'ercome only fashes folk to keep. *Ramsay*.

enfame†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infamy*. *Testament of Love*.

en famille (oṅ fa-mēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *famille*, family.] With one's family; domestically; at home.

Deluded mortals whom the great
Choose for companions tête-à-tête,
Who at their dinners *en famille*
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift*.

enfamine†, *v.* [ME. *enfamynen*, *enfaminien;* < *en-*[1] + *famine*.] I. *trans.* To make hungry; famish.

II. *intrans.* To become hungry; famish.

His folke forpyned
Of werynesse, and also *enfamyned*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2429.

enfamish† (en-fam′ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *famish*.] To famish.

enfarce†, *v. t.* [Also *infarce;* < OF. *enfarcir*, < L. *infarcire*, *infercire*, stuff into, stuff, < *in*, in, + *farcire*, stuff: see *en-*[1] and *farce*, *v.*] To fill; stuff.

Not with bellies, but with souls, replenished and *enfarced* with celestial meat. *Becon*, Potation for Lent, I. 91.

enfaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infancy*.

enfaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infant*. See *faunt*.

enfavor†, **enfavour**†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *favor*, *favour*.] To favor.

If any shall *enfavour* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition . . . return him both my thanks and amendment.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I.

enfear†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fear*[1].] To alarm; put in fear.

But now a woman's look his hart *enfeares*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 38.

enfect†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *infect*.

enfeeble (en-fē′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfeebled*, ppr. *enfeebling*. [Formerly also *infeeble;* < ME. *enfeblen*, < OF. *enfeblir*, *enfebleir*, *enfieblir*, *enfoiblir* (= Pr. *enfeblir*) (cf. OF. Pr. *afeblir*), enfeeble, < *en-* + *feble*, feeble: see *en-*[1] and *feeble*.] To make feeble; deprive of strength; reduce the strength or force of; weaken; debilitate; enervate: as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeeble* a state.

We by synne *enfeblen* our feith.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 94.

So much hath hell debased, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heaven.
Milton, P. L., ix. 488.

Some . . . *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.
=**Syn.** See list under *enervate*.

enfeeblement (en-fē′bl-ment), *n.* [< *enfeeble* + *-ment*.] The act of enfeebling, or the state of being enfeebled; enervation; weakness.

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enfeebler (en-fē′blėr), *n.* One who or that which enfeebles or weakens.

Bane of every manly art,
Sweet *enfeebler* of the heart!
O, too pleasing is thy strain,
Hence, to southern climes again.
Philips, To Signora Cuzzino.

enfeeblish† (en-fē′blish), *v. t.* [< ME. *enfeblishen*, < OF. *enfebliss-*, stem of certain parts of *enfeblir*, enfeeble: see *enfeeble* and *-ish*[2].] To enfeeble.

Who of his neizbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were *enfeblished* [var. *feblid*] or deed, the lord not present, he shal be compelled to zeeld.
Wyclif, Ex. xxii. 14 (Oxf.).

enfeff†, *v. t.* See *enfeoff*.

enfeffement†, *n.* See *enfeoffment*.

enfellowship†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fellowship*.] To join in fellowship.

enfelon† (en-fel′on), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *felon*.] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did rome whether her rage her bore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 48.

enfeoff (en-fef′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *infeoff*; the spelling, as also in the simple *feoff*, q. v., is artificial, after the ML. (Law L.) form *infeoffare*, *infeofare*, *feoffare*; prop. spelled *enfeff*, < ME. *enfeffen*, < OF. *enfeffer*, *enfeofer* (ML. reflex *infeoffare*, *infeofare*), < *en-* (L. *in-*) + *feffer*, *feoffer*, invest with a fief: see *feoff*, *v.*] 1. In *law*, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail.

Alsoe, that as often as it shall happen that seaven of the said feoffees dye, those seaven who shall be then liveing shall *enfeofe* of the premisses certain other honest men. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

The dispossessed Franks of Armenia and Palestine . . . he *enfeoffed* with estates of land in Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 165.

2†. Figuratively, to surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

enfeoffment (en-fef′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enfeffement*, < OF. *enfeffement*, < *enfeffer*, enfeoff: see *enfeoff* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (*b*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate. (*c*) The estate thus obtained.

For thee y ordeyned paradijs;
Ful riche was thin *enfeffement*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

enferm†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *affirm*.

enfertile†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fertile*.] To fertilize.

The rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves and *enfertile* the fields.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 46.

enfetter (en-fet′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fetter*.] To fetter; bind in fetters.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

enfever (en-fē′vėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fever*, after F. *enfiévrer*.] To excite fever in. [Rare.]

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves.
Anna Seward, Sonnets.

enfierce† (en-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fierce*.] To make fierce.

But more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt, and, hailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 8.

★**enfilade** (en-fi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *enfilade*, a suite of rooms, a string (as of phrases, etc.), a raking fire, lit. a thread, < *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel): see *enfile*.] *Milit.*, a line or straight passage; specifically, the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

enfilade (en-fi-lād′), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *enfiladed*, ppr. *enfilading*. [< *enfilade*, *n.*] *Milit.*, to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length, as a work or line of troops; be in a position to attack (a military work or a line of troops) in this manner.

The Spaniards, carrying the tower, whose guns completely *enfiladed* it, obtained possession of this important pass into the beleaguered city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

While this was going on, Sherman was confronting a rebel battery which *enfiladed* the road on which he was marching. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 505.

A strong and well-constructed earth-work, which was so placed as to *enfilade* the narrow and difficult channel for a mile below. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 216.

Enfilading battery. See *battery*.

enfile† (en-fīl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfiler*, F. *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel), = Sp. *enfilar* = Pg. *enfiar* = It. *infilare*, < ML. *infilare*, put on a thread, thread, string, < L. *in*, on, + *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3], *n.* and *v.*] To put on a thread; thread; string.

Thei taughten hym a lace to braied
And weue a purs, and to *enfile*
A perle. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

The common people of India make holes through them, and so wear them *enfiled* as carkans and collars about their neckes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 6.

enfiled (en-fīld′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enfile*, *v.*] In *her.*, transfixing and carrying any object, as the head of a man or beast: said of a sword the blade of which transfixes the object.

enfire† (en-fīr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fire*.] To inflame; set on fire; kindle.

It glads him now to note how th' Orb of Flame
Which girts this Globe doth not *enfire* the Frame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

enflame†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *inflame*.

enflesh (en-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *flesh*.] 1†. To incorporate as with the flesh; embody; incarnate.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him. *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 173.

2. To clothe with flesh. [Rare.]

What though the skeletons have been articulated and *enfleshed*? *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 57.

enfleurage (F. pron. oṅ-flė-räzh′), *n.* [F., < *en-*, < L. *in-*, + *fleur*, < L. *flos* (*flōr-*), flower; cf. *inflorescence*.] The process of extracting delicate perfumes from flowers by the agency of inodorous fats.

enflower† (en-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enflore*; < *en-*[1] + *flower*.] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and *enflowered* fields
Are none of thine; no, here's Elysium.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 1.

enfold (en-fōld′), *v. t.* See *infold*.

enfoliate† (en-fō′li-āt), *v. t.* See *infoliate*.

enforce (en-fōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enforced*, ppr. *enforcing*. [Formerly also *inforce*; < ME. *enforcen*, *enforsen*, < OF. *enforcer*, *enforcier* (F. *enforcir*), < ML. *infortiare*, strengthen, < *in-* + *fortiare*, strengthen, < *fortia* (OF. *force*), strength, force: see *force*[1], and cf. *afforce*, *deforce*, *efforce*. Cf. *effort*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To increase the force or strength of; make strong; strengthen; fortify.

Hur seemely cities too sorowen hem all,
Enforced were the entres with egre men fele,
That hee ne might in that marche no maner wende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 908.

And what there is of vengeance in a lion
Chaf'd among dogs or robb'd of his dear young,
The same, *enforc'd* more terrible, more mighty,
Expect from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

2. To urge or impress with force or energy; make forcible, clear, or intelligible: as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

This fable contains and *enforces* many just and serious considerations. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. To gain or extort by force or compulsion; compel: as, to *enforce* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

My business, urging on a present haste,
Enforceth short reply. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. To put or keep in force; compel obedience to; cause to be executed or performed: as, to *enforce* laws or rules.

Law confines itself necessarily to such duties as can be *enforced* by penalties.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 31.

5†. To discharge with force; hurl; throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

6. To impel; constrain; force. [Archaic.]

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Through fortune's spight, that false did prove,
I am *inforc'd* from thee to part.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Thou shalt live,
If any soul for thee sweet life will give,
Enforced by none.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7†. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Now, when I come to *inforce*, as I will do,
Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers,
Your more than many gifts. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

8†. To prove; evince.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

9†. To force; violate; ravish. *Chaucer.*—10†. Reflexively, to strain one's self; put forth one's greatest exertion. *Chaucer.*

Also the Cristene men *enforcen hem*, in alle maneres that thei mowen, for to fighte, and for to desceyven that on that other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

=**Syn.** 3. *Extort*, etc. See *exact*, *v. t.*

II.† *intrans.* 1. To grow strong; become fierce or active; increase.

Whan Hervy saugh hym so delyuered, he hente the horse and lepte vp lightly, and ran in to the presse that dide sore encrese and *enforse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 330.

2. To strive; exert one's self. *Chaucer.*—3. To make headway.

Whanne the schip was rauyschid and myghte not *enforce* aghens the wynd, whanne the schip was gheuun to the blowingis of the wynd, we weren borun with cours into an yle that is clepid Canda. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 15, 16.

enforce† (en-fōrs′), *n.* [< *enforce*, *v.* Prop. *force*.] Force; strength; power.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1223.

enforceable, enforcible (en-fōr′sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason. *Barrow*, Works, I. 71.

The public at large would have no *enforceable* right.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 14.

enforcedly (en-fōr′sed-li), *adv.* By violence or compulsion; not by choice. [Rare.]

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well: but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*; thou 'dst courtier be again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

enforcement (en-fōrs′ment), *n.* [< OF. *enforcement*, < *enforcer*, enforce: see *enforce*.] 1. The exercise of force; compulsory or constraining action; compulsion; coercion. [Archaic.]

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe warde canste thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and *enforcement*, but by the operacion and workinge of the spirite. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

At my *enforcement* shall the king unite
Their nuptial hands. *Glover*, Athenaid, xx.

O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear.
Keats, Ode to Psyche.

2. That which enforces, urges, or compels; constraining or impelling power; efficient motive; impulse; exigence. [Archaic.]

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Law enjoyns a Penalty as an *enforcement* to Obedience. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 50.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law.
Locke.

His assumption of our flesh to his divinity was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

3. The act of enforcing; the act of giving force or effect to, or of putting in force; a forcing upon the understanding or the will: as, the *enforcement* of an argument by illustrations; *enforcement* of the laws by stringent measures.—**Enforcement act**, an act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

enforcer (en-fōr′sėr), *n.* One who or that which compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Julio. With my soveraignes leave
I'll wed thee to this man, will he, nill he.
Phil. Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*:
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Fletcher (*and Rowley*), Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

That is even now an ineffective speaking to which grimace and gesture ("action," as Demosthenes called them) are not added as *enforcers*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 767.

enforcible, *a.* See *enforceable*.

enforcive† (en-fōr′siv), *a.* [< *enforce* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsory.

Cæs. But might we not win Cato to our friendship
By honouring speeches, nor persuasive gifts?
Me. Not possible.
Cæs. Nor by *enforcive* usage?
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

enforcively† (en-fōr′siv-li), *adv.* By enforcement; compulsorily. *Marston*.

enforest (en-for′est), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enforrest*; < OF. *enforester*, < ML. *inforestare*, convert into forest, < *in*, in, + *foresta*, forest: see *en-*[1] and *forest*.] To turn into or lay under forest; afforest.

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Henry the VIIIth *enforrested* the grounds thereabouts, . . . though they never attained the full reputation of a forrest in common discourse.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform† (en-fôrm′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inform*[1].

enforsooth†, *v. t.* [ME. *enforsothen*; < *en-*[1] + *forsooth*.] To assure earnestly.

Y *enforsothe* me othir whilis,
And thinke y wolde lyue a trewe lijf.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

enfort† (en-fôrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salem braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Roundly *enforted*, soe the greate Jehova
Closeth his servantes, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cxxv.

enfortune† (en-fôr′tūn), *v. t.* [ME. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < *en-* + *fortune*, fortune: see *en-*[1] and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wroght it *enfortuned* it so
That every wight that had it shulde have wo.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 259.

enfouldered†, *p. a.* [Pp. of **enfoulder*, < OF. *en-* + *fouldre*, F. *foudre*, < L. *fulgur*, lightening, flashing, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,
With fowle *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 40.

enframe (en-frām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< *en-*[1] + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.

Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates which it [the frieze] *enframes*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 115.

★ **enfranchise** (en-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis-*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, *enfraunchir*, *enfranchier*, set free, enfranchise, < *en-* + *franchir*, set free: see *franchise*.] 1. To set free; liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself [from drinking] at once, that is the best.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

This is that which hath *enfranchis'd*, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Our great preserver!
You have *enfranchis'd* us from wretched bondage.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters.
Sir W. Temple.

The *enfranchised* spirit soars at last!
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Specifically — 3. To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections: as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen, . . . but the postman-mote and the merchant guild retained their names and functions, the latter as a means by which the freemen of the borough were *enfranchised*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts*.

=Syn. 1. *Manumit*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *enfranchise* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot does Cassius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing farther than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary *enfranchisement* of women?
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-fran′chi-zėr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

enfray†, *n.* [A Middle English variant of *affray*.] An affray.

Let no man wyt that we war,
For ferdnes of a fowle *enfray*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 179.

enfreet (en-frē′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *free*.] To set free; release from captivity.

To render him,
For the *enfreed* Antenor, the fair Cressid.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

enfreedom† (en-frē′dum), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *freedom*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul, I mean, setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming* thy person. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

enfreeze† (en-frēz′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice; congeal.

Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainefull brest.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 146.

enfrenzy (en-fren′zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzying*. [< *en-*[1] + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an *enfrenzied* grasp he tore the jasey from his head. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 363.

en froid (oṅ frwo). [F.: *en*, < L. *in*, in; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state: said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied *en froid*. *South Kensington Handbook*, Spanish Arts.

enfroward† (en-frō′wärd), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *froward*.] To make froward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

enfume† (en-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *enfumer* = Pr. *enfumar*, smoke, blind with smoke, < *en-* + *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] 1. To dry or cure by smoking; smoke. — 2. To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations . . . gainst their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 38.

eng (eng), *n.* [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard, and is largely used for house-posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng. A common abbreviation of *England* and of *English*.

★ **engage** (en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *ingage*; = D. *engageren* = G. *engagiren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engagera*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatgar*, *enguatgar*, *engatjar* = It. *ingaggiare*, < ML. *invadiare*, pledge, engage, < *in*, in, + *vadiare* (> F *gager*, etc.), pledge, gage: see *en-*[1] and *gage*[1].]
I. *trans.* 1. To pledge; bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal: with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object: as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that *engaged* his heart to approach unto me?
Jer. xxx. 21.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

To the Pope hee *ingag'd* himself to hazzard life and estate for the Roman Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Besides disposing of all patronage, civil, military, legal, and ecclesiastical, for this end, he [Lord Townshend] *engaged* himself to new pensions said to amount to 25,000*l.* a year. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 461.

The league between virtue and nature *engages* all things to assume a hostile front to vice. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He is a noble gentleman; I dare
Engage my credit, loyal to the state.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

For an armour he would haue *engaged* vs a bagge of pearle, but we refused.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 83.

And most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 338.

He that commends another *engages* so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of: as, to *engage* one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen, to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melawé to complain of our treatment at Shekh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 92.

He *engaged* seven [reindeer], which arrived the next evening, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn, who was to be our conductor. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain, win and attach, draw; attract and fix: as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has *engag'd* my truth.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

The Servant . . . joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receiv'd the present: and this still *engages* him more; and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 55.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* everybody to him. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution *engages* the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of: as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you?
Maria. No, sir, he was *engaged*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when *engaged* in his devotions.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle: as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He *engages* the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.
Bacon, Moral Fables, i.

The great commanders of antiquity never *engaged* the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 368.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves; returning, he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *ingaged* him.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled, entangle; involve.

There be monks in Russia, for penance, that will sit a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be *engaged* with hard ice. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O limed soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more *engag'd*! *Shak.* Hamlet, iii. 3.

Once, however, *engaged* among the first ravines and hill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merv.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

8. In *mech.*, to mesh with and interact upon; enter and act or be acted upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement. =Syn. 1. To commit, promise. — 5. To engross, busy. — 6. To attack, join battle with.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake: as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise
To free them did *engage*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not.
Fuller.

I dare *engage*, these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

How commonly . . . rulers have *engaged*, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order!
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 468.

2. To occupy one's self; be busied; take part: as, to *engage* in conversation; he is zealously *engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I *engaged* in. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

All her slumbering energies *engage* with real delight in what lies before them. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 318.

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you *engage* too deeply.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

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4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any manœuver from taking one unawares. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**5.** In *mach.*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel [a sort of water-clock] was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack *engaged*, and which was, therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.
American Anthropologist, I. 47.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gājd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage*, *v.*] **1.** Affianced; betrothed: as, an *engaged* pair. —**2.** Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted; not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*.—**3.** In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged* columns.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background; the figures are not, therefore, sculptured in the round, but, if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged* figures.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 78.

Engaged column. See *column*.—**Engaged wheels**, in *mech.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gā′jed-li), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for publick good there were more . . . progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biassed to one side or other.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 283.

engagedness (en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gāj′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *ingagement*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *engagement*, < F. *engagement* = It. *ingaggiamento*, < ML. *invadiamentum*, engagement, < *invadiare* (> F. *engager*, etc.), engage: see *engage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged.

These are they who have bound the land with the sinne of Sacrilege, from which mortal *ingagement* wee shall never be free till wee have totally remov'd with one labour as one individuall thing Prelaty and Sacrilege.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement; an appointment; a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*.

If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*; if not, they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 186.

We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* . . . if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 3.

Specifically—**3.** The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced.—**4.** That which engages or binds; obligation.

He was kindly used, and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.
Milton.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 437.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine. *Swift*.

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers*.

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels.—**8.** A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The showr of Arrows and Darts overpass't, both Battels attack'd each other with a close and terrible *ingagement*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

All full of expectation of the fleete's *engagement*, but it is not yet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden*.

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *Ingagement* at Brandywine, which have been bandied about in all the Newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.
Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 480.

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**The Engagement**, in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.=**Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*), contract.—**8.** *Conflict*, *Fight*, etc. See *battle*[1].

engager (en-gā′jėr), *n.* **1.** One who engages or secures.—**2.** One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian operas] might be performed with all decency, seemliness, and without rudeness and profaneness, John Maynard . . . and several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *engage*, *v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

His [Horace's] addresses to the persons who favoured him are so inimitably *engaging*, that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

That common-sense which is one of the most useful, though not one of the most *engaging*, properties of the [English] race. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconsciousness of childhood.
Emerson, History.

engagingly (en-gā′jing-li), *adv.* In an engaging manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā′jing-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant† (en-gal′ant), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gallant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither; if you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

engaol† (en-jāl′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

engarboil† (en-gär′boil), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garboil*.] To embroil.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his owne particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboile* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so . . . bee blamed.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ix.

engarland (en-gär′land), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garland*.] To encircle with a garland. [Poetical.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid,
With choicest flowers my speech t' *engarland* so.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 530).

Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

engarrison (en-gar′i-sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garrison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body, like a besieged enemy; and such an one, when he has *engarrison'd* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.
South, Works, IX. v.

There was John *engarrison'd*, and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 127.

engastrimyth† (en-gas′tri-mith), *n.* [Also *engastromith*, *engastrimuth*; < Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < ἐν γαστρί, in the belly (ἐν, in; γαστρί, dat. of γαστήρ, akin to L. *venter*, belly), + μῦθος, speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all incenst, the pale *engastromith*
(Rul'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)
Speaks in his womb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

engender (en-jen′dėr), *v.* [Formerly also *ingender*; < ME. *engendren*, < OF. *engendrer*, F. *engendrer* = Pr. *engenrar*, *engendrar* = Sp. Pg. *engendrar* = It. *ingenerare*, < L. *ingenerare*, beget, < *in*, in, + *generare*, beget, produce, generate: see *generate* and *gender*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To breed; beget; generate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and heete,
Thai two dooth all *engendre* grapes greete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hence—**2.** To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Sir Philip Sidney very pretily closed vp a dittie in this sort:

What medcine, then, can such disease remoue
Where loue breedes hate, and hate *engenders* loue?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Of that airy
And oily water, mercury is *engendered*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits *ingendering* pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.
Sumner, Orations, I. 59.

=**Syn. 2.** To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take hede they speake no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *ingender* in them.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.
Dryden.

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

Luff *ingendreth* with ioye, as in a lust sawle,
And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7959.

The council of Trent and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indexes. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

engenderer (en-jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* [= F. *engendreur* = Pr. *engenraire*, *engenrador* = Sp. *engendrador* = It. *ingeneratore*, < L. as if **ingenerator*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *ingenderers* and ingendered.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. O, 1.

engendrure†, *n.* [ME., also *engendure*, < OF. *engendrure*, *engendreure*, *engenrure*, *engenreure* = Pr. *engenradura*, < L. as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] **1.** The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddestow as greet a leeve as thou hast myght,
To parfourne al thy lust in *Engendrure*,
Thou haddest bigeten many a creature.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 59.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to declare and tell,
Comyn is he off full noble linage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6345.

engild (en-gild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded*, *engilt*, ppr. *engilding*. [< *en-*[1] + *gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night
Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

engin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (F. pron. oṅ-zhaṅ′ä-verzh′), *n.* A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

engine (en′jin), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine*, *ingin*; < ME. *engin*, *engyn*, *engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by apheresis often *gin*, *gyn*, *ginne*, *gynne*, > mod. E. *gin*[4], q. v.), < OF. *engin*, *enging*, *engeng*, *engeinh*, *enginh*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, F. *engin* = Pr. *engin*, *engen* = OSp. *engeño*, Sp. *ingenio* = Pg. *engenho* = It. *ingegno*, < L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in LL. a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *ingenitus*), instil by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genius*.] **1†.** Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne *engin*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, Pref.

Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made. *Churchyard*.

Such also as made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French toung, & few or none of their owne *engine*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 68.

He does 't by *engins* and devices, he!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

Therefore this craftie *engine* he did frame,
Against his praise to stirre up enmitye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 23.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was esteemed and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 69.

I must visit Contarino; upon that
Depends an *engine* shall weigh up my losses,
Were they sunk low as hell.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

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3. An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

In the tyme that we ly be-fore this town ther may be taken a-nother town other be famyn or be other *engyne*, for as soone shall we take tweyne as oon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 255.

Dexterity and sufferance, brave Don,
Are *engines* the pure politic must work with.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate *engine* of government.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

An age when the Dutch press was one of the most formidable *engines* by which the public mind of Europe was moved. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance: used in a very general way.

States, as great *engines*, move slowly.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*†) A snare, gin, or trap.

A fissher of the contrey com to the Lak de Losane with his nettes and his *engynes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.

Item, Whereas it is contained in the Statute of Westminster the Second, that young salmons shall not be taken nor destroyed by nets, nor by *engines*, at milldams, from the midst of April till the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Statute of 13th Richard II., quoted in Walton's [Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

(*b*) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, *engines* of war or of torture.

The kyng of kyngges erly vppe he rose,
And sent for men of craft in all the hast,
To make *engenys* after his purpose,
The wallis to breke, the Citee for to wast.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2887.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh*, Essays.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

But that two-handed *engine* at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* [scissors] on his fingers' ends.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 132.

More particularly—(*c*) A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic *engine* for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam-, gas-, or air-*engine*, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-*engine*; stationary or locomotive *engines*. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive engine. See these words.

In mechanicals, the direction how to frame an instrument or *engine*, is not the same with the manner of setting it on work. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play,
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

As the barometric oscillations are due to solar radiation, it follows that the earth and sun together constitute a thermodynamic *engine*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 330.

Agricultural, ammoniacal, annular, assistant, atmospheric engine. See the adjectives.—**Balance-wheel engine.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Binary engine.** See *binary*.—**Bisulphid-of-carbon engine,** an engine using the vapor of bisulphid of carbon as a motive agent. The liquid boils at 110° F., and at the usual temperature of exhaust-steam will give a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. The vapor in such engines is condensed after passing through the cylinder, and returned to the boiler to be converted again into vapor; it can be thus used continuously.—**Caloric engine.** See *caloric*.—**Carbonic-acid engine.** See *carbonic*.—**Compound engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compressed-air engine.** See *compressed*.—**Concentric engine,** a rotating engine.—**Cornish engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Cycloidal engine,** a machine for engraving the wavy or curved lines upon the plates from which bank-checks, bonds, etc., are printed. The lines are produced by a compound motion given to the graver, or by a combined movement of graver and plate.—**Dental engine,** an apparatus for conveying power to dental surgical instruments.—**Direct-action engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is directly coupled to the crank.—**Disk engine,** an engine in which motive power is obtained by the application of steam to the oscillation of a disk.—**Double-acting engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Electro-dynamic engine,** an engine operated by an electric current.—**Electromagnetic engine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Elevator-engine,** a special form of steam hoisting-engine that can be controlled from the elevator-car or from any floor, or made to operate automatically at any point of the travel of the car.—**Empty engine.** See *empty*.—**Ether-engine,** a machine similar to the steam-engine, in which the vapor of ether is substituted for steam.—**Geared engine,** an engine which actuates the driven machinery through the intervention of gearing.—**Half-beam engine,** a steam-engine having a beam so arranged as to be moved about a pivot at one end by the action of the engine placed at the other end, the crank being placed beneath the middle of the beam.—**Harmonic engine,** an electromagnetic engine of small size, invented by Edison.—**High-duty engine,** an engine designed to work with minimum consumption of fuel.—**Horizontal engine,** an engine set with the axes of its steam-cylinders and its center-lines horizontal.—**Hydraulic engine.** See *hydraulic*.—**Hydrocarbon engine,** another name for the petroleum engine, or for any oil-and-vapor motor.—**Inclined engine,** an engine of which the line of action is inclined to the horizon.—**Internal-combustion engine,** an engine in which the working cylinder is also the furnace.—**Man engine,** an apparatus set in mine-shafts, consisting of two parallel and vertical rods alternately rising and falling, and carrying at suitable intervals platforms, of which a pair stop opposite each other at each stroke of the engine. In another form one set of platforms is stationary and fixed to the walls of the shaft, there being but a single oscillating rod. Miners, by stepping back and forth from one platform to another at each stroke of the engine, are raised to the surface or transported to the bottom of the mine.—**Marine engine.** See *marine*.—**Mogul engine,** a locomotive of a peculiar and heavy type, built for hauling heavy trains, and having six coupled driving-wheels and a single pair of truck-wheels.—**Non-condensing engine.** See *non-condensing*.—**Non-rotative engine,** an engine which does not turn a fly-wheel and crank-shaft.—**Oscillating engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is coupled directly to the crank-pin, the steam-cylinder oscillating on trunnions to permit the requisite lateral movement of the rod.—**Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine,** an engine in which the steam-cylinder is supported by and oscillates about trunnions at the upper end, the piston-rod being directly connected to the crank below.—**Rose engine.** See *rose-engine*.—**Side-lever engine,** a type of marine engine.—**Stationary engine,** any form of motor on a fixed bed, as distinguished from a portable, road, or locomotive engine.—**Trunk-engine,** an engine in which the connecting-rod is coupled to crank and piston, reaching the latter through a large hollow "trunk" or rod forming a part of the structure.—**Twin engine,** a combination of two engines of the same construction, coupled so as to work together.—**Vertical engine,** an engine without a beam, set in the vertical line.—**Wildcat engine,** a locomotive engine that runs without a train and at an irregular time.

engine (en'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engined*, ppr. *engining*. [< ME. *enginen*, *engynen*, contrive, deceive, torture, < OF. *engignier*, *engigner*, *engenier*, *engenhier*, contrive, invent, deceive, intrigue, etc., = Pr. *enginhar* = OSp. *engeñar*, Sp. *ingeniar* = Pg. *engenhar* = It. *ingegnare*, deceive, dupe, etc., < ML. *ingeniare*, contrive, attack with engines, dep. *ingeniari*, intrigue, deceive, < L. *ingenium*, genius, invention, LL. an engine: see *engine*, *n.*] **1**†. To contrive.

And now shal Lucifer leue it thowgh hym loth thinke;
For Gygas the geaunt with a gynne *engyned*
To breke and to bete doune that ben azeines Iesus.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 250.

2†. To assault with engines of war. *Davies*.

Infidels, profane and professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 29.

3†. To torture by means of an engine; rack.

The mynistres of that toun
Han hent the cartere and so sore him pyned,
And eek the hostiller so sore *engyned*,
That they biknewe hir wikkednes anoon.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 240.

4. To furnish with an engine or engines.

engine-bearer (en'jin-bâr''ėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a system of transverse and longitudinal girders built on top of the bottom framing to form a foundation and support for the main engines. In a steel steamer the girders are formed of plates and angles; in a wooden steamer, they are built up of heavy timbers.

engine-counter (en'jin-koun''tėr), *n.* A registering device for recording or counting the strokes or traverses of parts of engines or other machinery.

engined (en'jind), *a.* Same as *engine-turned*.

engine-driver (en'jin-drī''vėr), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine: in the United States commonly called *engineer*.

★**engineer** (en-ji-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly *enginer*, rarely *ingener*; < OF. *engignier* = Sp. *ingeniero* = Pg. *engenheiro* = It. *ingegnere*, *ingegnero*, < ML. *ingeniarius*, one who makes or uses an engine, < *ingenium*, an engine: see *engine*. Cf. D. G. *ingenieur* = Dan. Sw. *ingeniör*, < F. *ingénieur*, OF. *engigneor*, *engigneour*, one who makes an engine, < ML. **ingeniator*, < *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of any department of engineering. Engineers are classified, according to the particular business pursued by them, as *military*, *naval* or *marine*, *civil*, *mining*, and *mechanical* and *electrical engineers*. (See *engineering*.) In the United States navy engineers are ranked as line-officers. The *engineer in chief* ranks as a rear-admiral and has charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department.

In nearly all fields of modern industry and throughout the whole range of rapidly increasing municipal activities the *engineer* is indispensable where the aim is to secure maximum returns for minimum expenditure, the nicest adaptation of means to ends. *New Int. Cyc.*, VII. 78.

2. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who has charge of an engine and its connected machinery, as on board a steam-vessel.—**3.** One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.—**Chief of engineers,** in the United States army, a high official of the War Department, head of the corps of engineers, who has supervisory charge of fortifications, torpedo service, military bridges, river and harbor improvements, military surveys, etc.—**Corps of engineers.** See *corps*[2].—**Fleet engineer.** See *fleet*[2].

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *v. t.* [< *engineer*, *n.*] **1.** To plan and direct the formation or carrying out of; direct as an engineer: as, to *engineer* a canal or a tunnel.

Carefully *engineered* waterways.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 14.

2. To work upon; ply; try some scheme or plan upon.

Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him. *Cowper*.

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort: as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

An exhibition *engineered* by a native prince is quite a novelty even in India. *The American*, VII. 24.

★**engineering** (en-ji-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engineer*, *v.*] **1.** The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing civil or military works which require a special knowledge or use of machinery, or of the principles of mechanics. Abbreviated *engin.*—**2.** Careful management; manœuvering.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your *engineering* proves in vain.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 321.

Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the construction or care of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbors, drainage-works, etc.—**Electrical engineering.** See *electrical*.—**Hydraulic engineering.** See *hydraulic*.—**Mechanical** or **dynamic engineering,** that branch which relates to machinery, manufacturing, and generation and distribution of power.—**Military engineering,** that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defense of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—**Mining engineering,** that branch which relates to all the operations involved in selecting, testing, opening, and working mines.—**Naval** or **marine engineering,** that branch which relates to the construction and management of engines for the propulsion of steam-ships.

engineership (en-ji-nēr'ship), *n.* [< *engineer* + *-ship*.] The post of engineer. [Rare.]

His nephew, David Alan Stevenson, joined with him at the time of his death in the *engineership*, is the sixth of the family who has held, successively or conjointly, that office.
R. L. Stevenson, in Contemporary Rev., LI. 790.

engine-house (en'jin-hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of an engine or engines.

Boilers, dynamos, and *engine-house* must all be arranged for that size. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 243.

engine-lathe (en'jin-lāтн), *n.* A form of lathe driven by power and with the cutting tool mechanically fed to the work.

engineman (en'jin-man), *n.*; pl. *enginemen* (-men). A man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-cars, manufactories, etc.

engine-plane (en'jin-plān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless chain or rope worked by an engine.

enginer† (en'ji-nėr), *n.* [Also *ingener*; earlier form of *engineer*: see *engineer*.] **1.** An engineer; one who manages a military engine.

For 'tis the sport to have the *enginer*
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4 (quartos).

2. A skilful contriver; an artful or ingenious deviser.

He is a good *enginer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 134.

There's yet one more, Gabinius,
The *enginer* of all. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

engine-room (en'jin-rōm), *n.* The room or apartment of a vessel or building in which the engines are placed.

Where, for example, are the *engine-room* logs of any of the ships he warms? *The Engineer*, LXV. 108.

enginery (en'jin-ri), *n.* [< *engine* + *-ry*.] **1.** The act or art of managing engines or artillery.—**2.** Engines collectively; mechanism; machinery; especially, artillery; instruments of war.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish *enginery*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 558.

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I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent *enginery* to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

The earth is shaken by our *engineries*.
Emerson, Success.

With a mighty inward whirring and buzzing of the *enginery* which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 129.

3. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudful *enginery* of Rome. *Shenstone*, Economy.

All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, etc. *Macaulay.*

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling *enginery* for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief.
New Princeton Rev., II. 134.

4†. Engineering.

They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton*, Education.

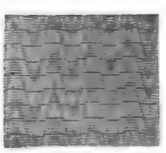
engine-shaft (en'jin-shâft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-tōl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool.*

engine-turned (en'jin-tėrnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engined.*

engine-turning (en'jin-tėr'ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-





Specimens of Engine-turning.

engine. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch-case. See *rose-engine.*

enginous† (en'ji-nus), *a.* [< ME. *enginous*, < OF. *engignos*, *engignous*, F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = OSp. *engeñoso*, Sp. *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso* = It. *ingegnoso*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious, < *ingenium*, natural ability, genius, LL. an engine. See *engine*, and *ingenious*, of which *enginous* is the older form.] Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben *enginous*
And swifte of fote and eke irous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII. 99.

All the *Enginous* Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Those beams, by *enginous* art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the deified persons that are placed under it.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

That's the mark of all their *enginous* drifts,
To wound my patience.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

engird (en-gėrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding.* [< *en-*[1] + *gird*[1].] To surround; encircle; encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;
My body round *engirt* with misery.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

While they the church *engird* with motion slow.
Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

engirdle (en-gėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling.* [< *en-*[1] + *girdle.*] To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,
With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round,
And spread the terrours of their burning locks.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

engirt† (en-gėrt'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt.*] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 364.

engiscope, *n.* See *engyscope.*

englad† (en-glad'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *glad.*] To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the larke vpon the somer's daye,
When Titan radiant burnisheth his bemes bryght,
Mounteth on hye, with her melodious laye
Of the sonshyne *engladid* with the lyght.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 536.

englaim†, *v.* [ME. *englaymen*, *engleymen*, besmear, make sticky, cloy, < *en-*[1] + *glaymen*, *gleymen*, smear: see *glaim.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To besmear.

The gorre [gore] guschez owte at ones
That alle *englaymez* the gresse, one grounde ther he standez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *engleymed*, and his nose black.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it *engleymeth.*
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 56.

II. *intrans.* To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white
Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

englaimous†, *a.* [ME. *englaymous*; < *englaim* + *-ous.* Cf. *glaimous.*] Smeared; sticky.

Som gomys thourghe gyrde with gaddys of yryne,
Comys gayliche clede *englaymous* wapene!
Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes,
Hittis thourghe the harde stele hertly dynnttis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

★**Englander** (ing'glan-dėr), *n.* [= G. *Engländer* = Dan. *Englænder*; as *England* + *-er*[1].] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art — neither *Englander* nor Scot. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.

englanté (F. pron. oṅ-gloṅ-tā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., better **englandé*, < *en-*, = E. *en-*, + *glandé* (equiv. to *englanté*), acorned, < *glande*, < L. *glan(d·)s*, an acorn: see *gland.*] In *her.*, bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

englet†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle.*

★**English** (ing'glish. The historical pron. would be eng'glish; the change to ing'glish is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *English*, *Englisch*, *Englissh*, *Englyssh*, *Englisse* (= D. *Engelsch* = G. *Englisch* = Dan. Sw. *Engelsk*; cf. OF. *Englesche*, usually *Angleis*, *Anglois*, F. *Anglais* = Sp. *Inglés* = Pg. *Inglez* = It. *Inglese*, English, after E. *English*, as if from a ML. **Anglensis* (see *-ese*), for *Anglicus*: see *Anglic*, *Anglican*), < AS. *Englisc*, rarely *Ænglisc*, English, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, < *Engle*, *Ængle*, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of *Engla land* (> ME. *Englelond*, *Englond*, *England*, mod. *England*), i. e., the land of the Angles: see *Angle*[2], *Anglo-Saxon.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British.*

Englische men beth Saxoynes,
That beth of Englistes Soones.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 521.

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippe iiij *Englysch* prestis moo. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our *English* dead!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

O the roast beef of Old England!
And O the old *English* roast beef!
Fielding, Roast Beef of Old England.

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See II., 2.—**Early English architecture.** See *early.*—**English basement, bond, horn,** etc. See the nouns.—**English disease,** rickets.

II. *n.* **1.** Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,
And all the troops of *English* after him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. [ME *English*, *Englisch*, etc., < AS. *Englisc*, *Ænglisc*, neut adj. as noun (also with a noun, *Englisc gereord* or *getheód*), the English language—that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and def.] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language, has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Oldest English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical differences of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West-Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (600)–1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)–1500); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500–1550), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or, in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, as Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Dan Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock! it's Latin," the lady said,
"Richard's the *English* of that name."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

And for English gentlemen me thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as Italian] outvide by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde *Englishes* of manie wordes in this is manifest.
Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.

4. In *printing*, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 5½ lines to the linear inch.

This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slant given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw*, *follow*, *masse*, etc.), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [U. S.]—**Pidgin English.** See *Pidgin-English.*—**Sandal-wood English.** See the extract.

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White men and natives communicate with each other [in the South-Sea islands] by means of a very singular jargon . . . known as *sandal-wood English*, or the "bêche de mer lingo." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 200.

The king's (or **queen's**) **English**, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and *the king's English*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

English (ing'glish), *v.* [< *English*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he woulde *englyshe* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *english'd* more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Lucretius *English'd!* 'twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake.
Otway, To Mr. Creech.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantily-*Englished* Frenchman, who wasted time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself. *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey.

3†. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over-*englishing* his travels. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

4. In *billiards*, to cause to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact: as, he *Englished* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Englished* just right. [U. S.]

Englishable (ing'glish-a-bl), *a.* [< *English* + *-able.*] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englisher (ing'glish-ėr), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Englishers* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well-born may find these eunuch Romans. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 138.

Englishman (ing'glish-man), *n.*; pl. *Englishmen* (-men). [< ME. *Englischman*, *Engliscman*, < AS. *Englisc man* (*mon*) (rare) (= D. *Engelschman* = Dan. *Engelskmand* = Sw. *Engelskman*), as two words: see *English* and *man*.] **1.** A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a true-born *Englishman*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing
The sundry foreign Fields the *Englishmen* had fought.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 448.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing-ships. She was not an *Englishman*, though I really forget the nationality of the colour she flew at the peak. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iv.

Englishness (ing'glish-nes), *n.* [< *English* + *-ness.*] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englishness*. *Art Jour.*, April, 1888, p. 121.

Englishry (ing'glish-ri), *n.* [< *English* + *-ry.*] **1.** The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of *Englishry*, by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 297.

"*Englishry* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror, for the protection of his followers, that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island [Ireland] against the domination of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxv.

Presentment of Englishry, in *old Eng. law*, during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coroner, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man, that the deceased was not a Norman, but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englishwoman (ing'glish-wụm'an), *n.*; pl. *Englishwomen* (-wim'en). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *Englishwomen*. *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 45.

englislet (eng'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretense.

engloom (en-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gloom.*] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

Is this the result for the attainment of which the gymnasium remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 535.

englue† (en-glö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *engluer*, < OF. *engluer*; < *en-*[1] + *glue.*] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

Whan he sawe, and redie fonde
This coffre made, and well *englued*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

englut† (en-glut'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; < F. *engloutir* = Pr. *englotir* = OSp. *englutir* = It. *inghiottire*, < ML. *inglutire*, swallow, < L. *in*, in, + *glutire* (> F. *gloutir*, etc.), swallow: see *en-*[1] and *glut.*] **1.** To swallow or gulp down.

My particular grief . . .
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

engobe (en-gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip. *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 22.

The true Naukratian [ware], coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange. *J. P. Taylor*, Andover Rev., VII. 447.

engold† (en-gōld'), *v. t.* [ME. *engolden* (tr. L. *inaurare*); < *en-*[1] + *gold.*] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvii. 4 (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *γόμφος*, a nail, tooth, + *-osis.*] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore[1]**†** (en-gōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engored*, ppr. *engoring*. [< *en-*[1] + *gore*[1].] To make gory. *Davies.*

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword,
Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd to be so much *engor'd*
With such base souls. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 22.

engore[2]**†** (en-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gore*[2].] **1.** To pierce; gore; wound.

Lo! where beyond he lyeth languishing,
Deadly *engored* of a great wilde Bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary warde them to awayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 42.

engorge (en-gôrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engorged*, ppr. *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; < F. *engorger* (= Pr. *engorgar*, *engorjar* = It. *ingorgare*, *ingorgiare*), < *en-* + *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To swallow; devour; gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say,
That deepe *engorgeth* all this worldes pray.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; specifically, in *med.*, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in. —**Engorged papilla**, the edematous and swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemic and tortuous veins: same as *choked disk*.

II.† *intrans.* To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 293.

engorgement (en-gôrj'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *engorgement* (= Pr. *engorjamen* = It. *ingorgamento*, *ingorgiamento*), < *engorger*, engorge: see *engorge* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. —**2.** In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion. —**3.** In *metal.*, the partial choking up of a blast-furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *scaffolding*.


A Bend Engoulée.

engouled (en-gōld'), *a.* Same as *engoulée*.

engoulée (oṅ-gö-lā'), *a.* [F., fem. pp. of F. *engouler* = Pr. *engolir*, *engouller* = Sp. *engullir* = Pg. *engulir*, swallow up, < L. *in*, in, + *gula* (> OF. *goule*, F. *gueule*, etc.), the throat: see *gullet*, *gules.*] In *her.*, swallowed; being swallowed. Specifically—(*a*) An epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals. (*b*) Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it.

engraff†, engraffment†. Obsolete forms of *ingraft*, *ingraftment*.

engraft, engraftation, etc. See *ingraft*, etc.

engrail (en-grāl'), *v.* [Also *ingrail*; < F. *engréler*, engrail, < *en-* + *grêle*, hail: see *grail*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To variegate; spot, as with hail.

A cauldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hewes. *Chapman*, Iliad, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrail'd*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

II. *intrans.* To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.


Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.

engrailed (en-grāld'), *p. a.* [Also *ingrailed*; < ME. *engrelyd*, etc.; < *engrail* + *-ed*[1].] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indents: said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engresléd*.

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

engrailing (en-grā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrail*, *v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailing*.

engrailment (en-grāl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *engrail* + *-ment.*] **1.** A ring of dots round the edge of a medal. —**2.** In *her.*, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines. Also written *ingrailment*.

engrain, engrainer. See *ingrain*, *ingrainer*.

engrapple† (en-grap'l), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *grapple.*] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

engraspt (en-grąsp'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *grasp.*] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by inclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together fiers *engrasped* bee,
Whyles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife does see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Engraulidæ (en-grâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulididæ*.

engraulidid (en-grâ'li-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulididæ (en-grâ-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies. Also *Engraulidæ*. See cut under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-grâ-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeidæ*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral; the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary, which is elongate, and scarcely protractile; and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulis (en-grâ'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγγραυλίς*, a small fish (also called *ἐγκρασίχολος*, < *ἐγκρασις*, a mixing in, + *χόλος*, *χολή* = E. *gall*[1], bile).] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididæ*. The common anchovy, *E. encrasicholus*, is the best-known species. See *anchovy*.

engrave[1] (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, ppr. *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; < OF. *engraver*, F. *engraver*, engrave, < *en-* + *graver*, engrave: see *en-*[1] and *grave*[1]. The Gr. *ἐγγράφειν*, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *grave*[1].] **1.** To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *ingraven* upon her Tombe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 5.

To all these there be divers Witnesses, both Squires and Ladies, whose Names are *engraven* upon the Stone. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 9.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will scarce seem possible that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object: applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

So fond were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his shoes with *engraved* gems. *Fairholt.*

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engrave[2]† (en-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *grave*[2]. Cf. *grave*[1], *v. t.*] To deposit in a grave; bury; inter; inhume.

The sixt had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

engravement (en-grāv′ment), *n.* [< *engrave*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved.—2†. The work of an engraver; an engraving.

We, . . . being the offspring of God, ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device.
Barrow, Expos. of Decalogue.

★**engraver** (en-grā′vėr), *n.* One who engraves; especially, an artist who produces ornaments, patterns, or representations of objects by means of incisions on a hard surface; specifically, one who produces such designs with a view to the taking from them of impressions in printers' ink or other pigment.

To work all manner of work, of the *engraver*, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer. Ex. xxxv. 35.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the image in the table or metal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 47.

Engravers' sand-bag, a leather cushion tightly packed with sand, used to prop up a copper plate at a convenient working angle, or to permit the free movement of a plate or wooden block, when fine lines are being engraved upon it.

engravery† (en-grā′vėr-i), *n.* [< *engrave*[1] + *-ery.*] The work of an engraver.

Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 210.

★**engraving** (en-grā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrave*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or art of cutting designs, inscriptions, etc., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, or wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity.

2. Specifically, the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood, etc., for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving, representing St. Christopher, bearing the date of 1423, while the earliest engraving worthy of the name from a metal plate was produced by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in 1452. Relief-engraving on wood was, however, in use among the Orientals at a far earlier period. In engraving on metal the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being cleaned before the impression is taken. On a block of wood the lines for impression are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wooden block serves as a type. Copper and steel plates are printed from separately on a press specially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, on the ordinary printing-press, commonly along with the accompanying text. The wood generally used for fine engraving is box, and the metals commonly employed by engravers are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etching*, *mezzotint*, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc.

In facsimile *engraving*, . . . the drawing is made upon the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by another person, and all that the engraver does is just to hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from: as, an *engraving* on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood *engraving*.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyptographic engraving, anastatic engraving.** See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau*.—**Chalk engraving**, a form of stipple engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving**, the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a woolen rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burs.—**Facsimile engraving**, engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash, gauche, or oil paint, the engraver has to invent the lines, which he cuts in such a manner as to render when printed the exact shades of the original drawing—a method of engraving of comparatively recent origin.—**Line-engraving**, the art, methods, etc., of engraving in incised lines on metal. Modern line-engravers frequently begin by etching, and complete their work with the dry-point and the burin. After the design has been transferred to the etching-ground, and the parts to be bitten in, such as grass, foliage, sea-waves, and the flowing lines of draperies, have been drawn with the needle, all white objects, such as drapery, satin, clouds, ice, the light parts of water, etc., are stopped out, to preserve them from the corroding acid. A ruling-machine, consisting of a straight bar of steel with a sliding socket having a perpendicular tube containing a diamond-pointed pen attached to its side, is used to lay flat tints, such as clear-blue skies, in parallel lines, either straight or curved, as the shape of the object to be represented may demand. When the plate has been bitten in, the ground is removed and the unbitten parts are engraved with the burin. This instrument is handled in various ways, according to the texture of the object under treatment, as by cross-hatchings, undulating or straight lines, dots in lozenge-shaped or square spaces formed by the intersection of lines, etc.; care being taken to avoid sameness of stroke, and to give as much variety as possible to the necessarily more or less mechanical patterns produced by a stiff unyielding instrument.—**Photographic engraving**, any method of engraving in which an application of photography is a chief factor in the production of the block or plate from which the impressions are taken.—**Photo-intaglio engraving**, any process for producing lines on a plate by photography, and subsequently etching them in.—**Process engraving**, a name often given to photographic engraving. Also called *process*. (See also *etching*, *heliotypy*, *lithography*, *mezzotint*, *photo-engraving*, *photogravure*, etc.)

engreaten† (en-grā′tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *greaten.*] To make great or greater; augment; aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

engredge†, *v. t.* [ME. *engredgen*, *engreggen*, < OF. *engregier*, < ML. **ingraviare* for L. *ingravare*, make heavy, weigh down, aggravate, < *in*, on, + *gravis*, heavy. Cf. *engrieve*, and see *aggravate*, *aggrieve*, *aggredge*.] To aggravate; lie heavy on.

All thise thinges . . . *engreggen* the conscience.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

engrieve† (en-grēv′), *v.* [< ME. *engreven*, < OF. *engrever*, grieve, aggrieve, < *en-* + *grever*, grieve. Cf. *engredge* and *aggrieve*.] To grieve; pain.

For yit no thyng *engreveth* me. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3444.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do *engrieve* either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

engross (en-grōs′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *ingross*; < ME. *engrossen*, write large, < OF. *engrossir*, *engroisser*, *engrossier*, *engroissier* = Sp. *engrosar* = Pg. *engrossar* = It. *ingrossare*, < ML. *ingrossare*, make large, write large, engross, *ingrossari*, become large, < L. *in-* + LL. *grossus*, thick, gross, ML. also large: see *gross*.] 1†. To make large or larger; make additions to; increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up
The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body,
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2†. To make thick or gross; thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 46.

3. To take in the gross or in bulk; take the whole of; get sole possession of; absorb completely: with or without *all*.

Cato . . . misliking greatly the *engrossing* of offices in Rome that one man should haue many at once.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 174.

If thou *engrossest all* the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Now with my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to *engross* his sorrows.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

These negroes, in fact, like the monks of the dark ages, *engross all* the knowledge of the place, . . . being infinitely more adventurous and more knowing than their masters. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

Specifically—4. To monopolize the supply of, or the supplies in; get entire possession or control of, for the purpose of raising prices and enhancing profits: as, to *engross* the importations of tea; to *engross* the market for wheat.

Some by *engrossing* of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents.
Act of Philip and Mary, quoted in English Gilds [(E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxiii.

What your people had you haue *ingrossed*, forbidding them our trade.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 207.

5. To occupy wholly; take up or employ entirely, to the exclusion of other things: as, business *engrosses* his attention or thoughts; to be *engrossed* in study.

Barakát, excited by this tale, became *engrossed* with the desire of slaying his own father, whom he was made to believe to be his father's murderer.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 122.

6. To write out in a fair large hand or in a formal or prescribed manner for preservation, as a public document or record. The engrossing of documents was formerly executed in England, and for some purposes till a late period, in a peculiar hand, called the *engrossing-hand*, derived from the ancient court-hand, nearly illegible to all but experts. The engrossing-hand of the present day is a fair round hand, purposely made as legible as possible. The engrossing of testimonials and other commemorative documents is often a work of much art involving the employment of ornamental characters of various forms, and sometimes also of elaborate adornment, and a studied arrangement for effective display.

That the actes of the yelde and of other yelds precedents shullen be enacted and *engrossed* in a quayer of parchemyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Jack had provided a fair copy of his father's will, *engrossed* in form upon a large skin of parchment.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, etc. (see *absorb*); to lay hold of, monopolize.

engrosser (en-grō′sėr), *n.* 1. One who takes, or gets control of, the whole; a monopolizer; specifically, a monopolizer of commodities or a commodity of trade or business.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke*.

Lord Bolingbroke tells us, that "we have lost the spirit of our Constitution; and therefore we bear, from little *engrossers* of delegated power, that which our fathers would not have suffered from true proprietors of the Royal authority." *V. Knox*, Essays, cxix.

2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters, or in an ornamental manner.

engrossing-hand (en-grō′sing-hand), *n.* The handwriting employed in engrossing. See *engross*, 6.

engrossment (en-grōs′ment), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of engrossing; the appropriation of things in large or undue quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.—2. The act of copying out in large fair or ornamental characters: as, the *engrossment* of a deed, or of a testimonial.—3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment*, it was again thus reformed. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 495.

4. The state of being engrossed or entirely occupied about something, to the exclusion of other things; appropriation; absorption.

In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love.
Bulwer.

engrossure (en-grōs′ūr), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ure.*] Same as *engrossment*, 4.

Engrossure in his work. *Missionary Rev.*, IX. 278.

enguard† (en-gärd′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engarder*, < *en-* + *garder*, guard: see *en-*[1] and *guard.*] To guard; defend.

A hundred knights! Yes, that on every dream,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers,
And hold our lives in mercy. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

enguiché (oṅ-gē-shā′), *a.* [F., < OF. *enguiché*, < *en-* + *guiche*, a handle of a shield, buckler, etc.] In *her.*, having a rim around the mouth: said of a hunting-horn used as a bearing, and used only when the rim is of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

engulf, ingulf (en-, in-gulf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engolfer*, engulf (= Sp. Pg. *engolfar*, get into narrow sea-room, refl. plunge into a business, = It. *ingolfare*, engulf), < L. *in* + ML. *golfus*, *gulfus* (OF. *golfe*, etc.), gulf: see *gulf.*] 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; overwhelm by swallowing or submerging.

You begin to believe that the hat was invented for the sole purpose of *ingulfing* coppers, and that its highest type is the great Triregno itself, into which the pence of Peter rattle. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *engulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward*.

engulfment, ingulfment (en-, in-gulf′ment), *n.* [< *engulf*, *ingulf*, + *-ment.*] The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

The formation of the crevasses was violent, accompanied by an explosive noise; and, where they traversed villages, escape from *ingulfment* was by no means easy.
Science, V. 351.

engyn†, **engyne**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *engine*.

Engyschistæ (en-jis-kis′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σχιστός, verbal adj. of σχίζειν, cleave.] In Günther's

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ichthyological system, the second subfamily of *Muræniдæ*, characterized by the reduction of the branchial apertures in the pharynx to narrow slits, whence the name. It includes the typical *Murænidæ*, or morays. See cut under *Murænidæ*.

engyscope (en'ji-skōp), *n.* [Less prop. *engiscope*; < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

enhabilet, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhabit† (en-hab'it), *v. t.* See *inhabit*.

enhablet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhalo (en-hā'lō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *halo*.] To surround with a halo or glory. [Rare.]

Her captain still lords it over our memories, the greatest sailor that ever sailed the seas, and we should not look at Sir John Franklin himself with such admiring interest as that with which we *enhaloed* some larger boy who had made a voyage in her [the sloop Harvard].
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 41.

enhalse† (en-hals'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *halse*.] To clasp round the neck; embrace.

The other me *enhalse*,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.
Mir. for Mags., p. 406.

enhance (en-hâns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enhanced*, ppr. *enhancing*. [Formerly also *inhance*; early mod. E. also *enhaunce*, *enhaunse*, < ME. *enhauncen*, generally with *s*, *enhaunsen*, *enhansen*, also, with altered prefix, *anhansen*, and without prefix, *haunsen*, etc. (see *hance*); also rarely *enhawsen*: < OF. *enhauncer*, *enhaunsier*, *enhaucer*, *enhaucier*, *enhalcer*, < *en-* + *haucer*, *haucier*, F. *hausser* = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar* = Sp. *alzar* = It. *alzare*, raise, < OF. *halt*, *haut*, F. *haut*, etc., < L. *altus*, high (see *haughty*, *altitude*); the forms with *n* (OF. *enhauncer*, etc.) being appar. due to association with Pr. *enansar*, *enanzar*, promote, further, < *enant*, before, rather, < L. *in* + *ante*, before. Cf. Pr. *avant*, F. *avant*, etc., before, < L. *ab* + *ante* (> ult. E. *advance*, equiv. to *enhance*): see *avant*, *avaunt*, *advance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To raise up; lift up; elevate.

He that mekith himself shall be *enhaunsed*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxiii. 12.

He was *enhaunsyt* full high in his hed toune.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13378.

Both of them high attonce their handes *enhaunst*,
And both attonce their huge blowes down did sway.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 31.

2. To raise to a higher degree; increase to a higher point; carry upward or to a greater extent; heighten; make greater: as, to *enhance* prices, or one's reputation or dignity; to *enhance* misery or sorrow.

I move you, my lords, not to be greedy and outrageous in *enhancing* and raising of your rents.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound before yet the musician has *enhanced* this pleasure by concords and combinations.
Emerson, Art.

=Syn. 2. To swell, augment, aggravate.

II. *intrans.* To be raised; swell; grow larger: as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest. [Rare.]

Leaving fair Voya cross'd up Danuby,
As high as Saba, whose *enhauncing* streams
Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

enhanced (en-hânst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enhance*, *v.*] In *her.*, removed from its proper position and set higher in the field: said of any bearing. Also *inhanced*.

enhancement (en-hâns'mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inhancement*; < *enhance* + *-ment*.] The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase in degree or extent; augmentation; aggravation: as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, etc.

Their yearly rents . . . are not to this day improved at all, the landlords making no less gain by fines and income then there is raised in other places by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

enhancer (en-hân'sẽr), *n.* [< ME. *enhaunsere*.] One who enhances; one who or that which carries to a greater degree or a higher point.

There may be just reason, . . . upon a dearth of grain or other commodities, to highten the price; but in such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 2.

enharbor† (en-här'bọr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *harbor*.] To dwell in or inhabit.

O true delight! *enharboring* the brests
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

enharden† (en-här'dn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *harden*.] To harden; encourage; embolden.

France useth . . . to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 192.

enharmonic, enharmonical (en-här-mon'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *enharmonique* = Sp. *enarmónico* = Pg. *enharmonico* = It. *enarmonico*, < Gr. ἐναρμονικός, usually ἐναρμόνιος, in accord or harmony, < ἐν, in, + ἁρμονία, harmony: see *harmony*, *harmonic*.] 1. In *Gr. music*, pertaining to that genus or scale that is distinguished from the diatonic and the chromatic by the use of intervals of less than a semitone.—2. In *mod. music*: (*a*) Pertaining to a scale or an instrument using smaller intervals than a semitone. (*b*) Pertaining to a use of notes which, though differing in name and in position on the staff, refer on instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, to identical keys or tones; thus (*a*) are enharmonically distinct, but practically identical.—**Enharmonic change** or **modulation**, a change of key or of chord-relationship effected by indicating a given tone first by one staff-degree and then by another, so as to associate it with two distinct tonalities. It is a somewhat arbitrary use of the imperfect modulatory capacities of instruments of fixed intonation.—**Enharmonic diësis**. See *diësis*.—**Enharmonic interval** or **relation**, an interval or a relation based on the nominal distinction mentioned in def. 2 (*b*).—**Enharmonic organ**, an organ having more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Enharmonic scale**, a scale having more than twelve tones to the octave.





enharmonically (en-här-mon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an enharmonic manner, or in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enharmonion† (en-här-mō'ni-ọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐναρμόνιον, neut. of ἐναρμόνιος, in accord: see *enharmonic*.] A song of many parts, or a concert of several tunes.

Enharmonion, one of the three general sorts of musick; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

enhauset, *v. t.* [ME.: see *enhance*.] To lift up; elevate; exalt. *Chaucer.*

Full many thereof raised vp hath she,
Fro pouerte *enhaused* to rychesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6255.

enhearten (en-här'tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hearten*.] To hearten up; encourage; animate; embolden. [Rare.]

When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 141.

The enemy exults and is *enheartened*. *Jer. Taylor.*

enheavent, *v. t.* To place in or raise to heaven; entrance. *N. E. D.*

enhedge† (en-hej'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hedge*.] To surround with or as if with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes
And frightfull matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps *enhedg'd* it.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

enheritage†, *n.* See *inheritage*.

enheritance†, *n.* See *inheritance*. *Tyndale.*

enhort† (en-hôrt'), *v. t.* [ME. *enhorten*, *enorten*, < OF. *enhorter*, < L. *inhortari*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, to, + *hortari*, urge: see *hortation*. Cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] To encourage; urge; exhort.

He his nevywe Jason wolde *enhorte*,
To saylen to that londe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1440.

enhouse† (en-houz'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *house*.] To house; harbor.

Enhoused there where majesty should dwell.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

enhuilet, *v. t.* See *enoil*.

enhunger (en-hung'gẽr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hunger*.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

Its first missionaries bare it [the gospel] to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

Enhydra (en'hi-drạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water: see *Enhydris* and *enhydrous*.] Same as *Enhydris*.

enhydric (en-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *enhydrous*.

Enhydrinæ (en-hi-drī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enhydris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ*; the sea-otters. The hind feet are greatly enlarged and fully webbed, somewhat resembling seals' flippers; the fore feet are small; the tail is comparatively short; the muzzle is blunt; the cranial portion of the skull is very prominent; and the teeth are all blunt, 32 in all, but there are no median lower incisors. There is but one living genus, *Enhydris*. Also *Enhydrina*.

Enhydris (en'hi-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρις, an otter, < ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water: see *enhydrous*.] 1. A genus of reptiles.—2. The typical genus of sea-otters of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. The grinding-teeth are of peculiar shape, without any trenchant edges or acute cusps, all being bluntly tubercular on the crowns, and rounded off in contour. The palms of the fore feet are naked, with



Sea-otter (*Enhydris lutris*).

webbed digits, and the hind feet are furry on both sides, with small hidden claws. *E. lutris*, the sea-otter of the northern Pacific, is about 4 feet long, the tail being a foot or less in length, and of dark liver-brown color, bleaching about the head, and everywhere silvered over with the hoary ends of the longer hairs. Its pelt is highly valued. Also written *Enhydra*, *Enydris*.

enhydrite (en-hī'drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water (see *enhydrous*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral containing water.

enhydros (en-hī'dros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water: see *enhydrous*.] A geode of translucent chalcedony containing water.

enhydrous (en-hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water, < ἐν, in, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid: as, *enhydrous* quartz. Also *enhydric*.

enhypostasia (en-hī-pō-stā'si-ạ), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνυποστασία, < ἐνυπόστατος, really existent: see *enhypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possession of personality not independently but by union with a person: sometimes used as a name descriptive of the relation of the human nature of Christ to the person of God the Son. *Schaff*, in Smith and Wace's Dict. Christ. Biog., I. 495.

enhypostatic (en-hī-pō-stat'ik), *a.* [< MGr. ἐνυποστατικός, < ἐνυπόστατος, really existent, having substantial existence, < ἐν, in, + ὑπόστατος, substantially existing: see *hypostasis*, *hypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Possessing substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possessing or endued with personality by existence in or intimate union with a person.

enhypostatize (en-hī-pos'tạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enhypostatized*, ppr. *enhypostatizing*. [< *enhypostat-ic* + *-ize*.] In *theol.*, to endow with substantiality or personality; especially, to endow with personality by incorporation into or intimate union with a person. See *enhypostasia*.

His humanity was *enhypostatized* through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

Enicuridæ (en-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* See *Henicuridæ*.

Enicurus (en-i-kū'rus), *n.* See *Henicurus*.

enigma (ẹ-nig'mạ), *n.* [Formerly also *ænigma* (and by contraction, corruptly, *egma*); = F. *énigme* = Sp. Pg. *enigma* = It. *enigma*, *enimma*, < L. *ænigma*(*t*-), < Gr. αἴνιγμα(τ-), a riddle, < αἰνίσσεσθαι, speak in riddles, < αἶνος, a tale, story, fable, saying.] 1. A dark saying or representation, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure words or forms; a question, saying, figure, or design containing a hidden meaning which is proposed for discovery; a riddle.

One while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which something is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of a phenomenon, etc.: as, how it was done is an *enigma*; his conduct is to me an *enigma*.

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Faith itself is but *ænigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.
Donne, Sermons, xxi.

The origin of physical and moral evil: an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attracting less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 306.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *énigmatique* = Sp. *enigmático* = Pg. *enigmatico* = It. *enigmatico, enimmatico*, < Gr. *αἰνιγματικός*, < *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages. *Warburton*, Rise of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*[1].—**Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Syn.** Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatise, *v. t.* See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ē-nig'ma-tist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *enigmatista*, < Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής*, < *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in enigmas or riddles. *Addison*.

enigmatize (ē-nig'ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *enigmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= Pg. *enigmatisar* = It. *enigmatizzare*; as *enigma*(*t*-) + *-ize*.] To utter or talk in enigmas; deal in riddles. Also spelled *enigmatise*. [Rare.]

enigmatography (ē-nig-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), enigma, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of making enigmas or riddles.

enigmatology (ē-nig-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), enigma, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of enigmas and their solution.

enist, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *once*.

enisle (en-īl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enisled*, ppr. *enisling*. [< *en-*[1] + *isle*.] To make an island of; insulate; place apart. [Poetical.]

Yes! in the sea of life *enisled*,
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live alone.
M. Arnold, To Marguerite.

enjail (en-jāl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engaol, ingaol*; < OF. *enjaoler, enjaioler, engaioler, engeoler, angeoler*, F. *engeôler, enjôler* (= Sp. Pg. *enjaular*), put into a cage, lay in jail, < *en-* + *geole*, etc., gaol, jail: see *en-* and *jail*.] To put in jail; imprison; confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

enjambement (oṅ-zhoṅb'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *enjamber*, stride, stride over, run over, project, < *en-* + *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*.] In verse, the putting over into a following line of a word or words necessary to complete the sense. [Rare.]

There are two awkward *enjambements* here. . . . There is a trick, which we have noticed above, of putting an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next.
Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 111.

enjoin (en-join'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *injoin*; < ME. *enjoinen, enjoynen*, < OF. *enjoindre*, F. *enjoindre* = Pr. *enjonger, enjunher* = It. *ingiugnere, ingiungere*, < L. *injungere*, enjoin, charge, lay upon, lit. join with or to, < *in*, in, + *jungere*, join: see *join*, and *injunction*, etc.] **I.†** To join; unite.

To be *enjoyned* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoyn'd* in one.
Phillis of Scyros (1655).

2. To lay upon, as an order or command; put an injunction upon; order or direct with urgency; admonish or instruct with authority; command.

Thorwȝ Iugement thou art *en-Ioynet*
To bere fooles, ful of sinne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

To satisfy this good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches,
A whole city of hospitals.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

3. In *law*, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction: used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person: as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enioyned* them *from* their wiues, & railed as fast against him. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants *from* disturbing the plaintiffs. *Chancellor Kent*.

4. To lay as an injunction; enforce by way of order or command: as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I neede must by all meanes fulfill
This penaunce, which *enjoyned* is to me.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

=**Syn. 2.** *Enjoin, Direct, Command*; to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority: as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*: as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-joi'nėr), *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson*.

enjoinment† (en-join'ment), *n.* [< *enjoin* + *-ment*.] The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-joi'), *v.* [< ME. *enjoyen*, < OF. *enjoier, anjoier, enjoer*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, refl. rejoice (= It. *ingiojare*, fill with joy) (It. also, like Sp. *enjoyar*, adorn with jewels), < *en-* + *joie*, joy: see *joy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of: as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison*, Cato.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer. *Macaulay*, Milton.

But in Ghirlandaio the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable: as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. Num. xxxvi. 8.

It [Syria] came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in: as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with patience be nothing almost unto eternity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 7.

Specifically—**4.** To have sexual intercourse with.

That Hill, on whose high top he [Endymion] was the first that found
Pale Phoebe's wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
As some stick not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1032.

5. To have or possess, as something good or desirable, in a general sense: as, he *enjoys* the esteem of the community; the paper *enjoys* a wide circulation.

He expired, . . . having *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death. *Johnson*.

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, x.

To enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; be happy.

When I employ my affection in friendly and social actions, I find I can sincerely *enjoy myself*.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

Saints
Enjoy themselves in heaven.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To live in happiness; take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.
Milton, P. L., ix. 829.

enjoyt, *n.* [< *enjoy, v.*] Enjoyment.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witnesse nor no record.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 208.

enjoyable (en-joi'a-bl), *a.* [< *enjoy* + *-able*.] That may be enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope*.

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 132.

enjoyableness (en-joi'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being enjoyable.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-joi'ėr), *n.* One who enjoys.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them. *South*, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-joi'ment), *n.* [< *enjoy* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state of enjoying; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight: as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or *of* a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in *law*, the exercise of a right: as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 4.

To enjoy rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners. *Ames*, Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight: as, the *enjoyments* of life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction.

enkennelt (en-ken'el), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *kennel*[1].] To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog [Diogenes]
That alwaies in a tub *enkennell'd* lies.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enkert, *a.* [< OF. *incré*, lit. 'inked,' in the phrase *vert incré*, dark green. *N. E. D.*] Dark, in the phrase *enker green*.

The knyȝt in the *enker* gren.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2477.

enkerchief (en-kėr'chif), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft, *enkerchief'd* hair,
And those sweet eyes of blue.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, i. (Meeting).

enkerlyt, *adv.* [Also *encerly, encrely*: origin uncertain.] Earnestly; heartily; fervently. *N. E. D.*

For he thocht ay *encrely*
To do his deid awysily.
Barbour, Bruce, i. 301. *N. E. D.*

Thene the emperour was egree, and *enkerly* fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

The kyng . . . *inkerly* from his hart
Maid this orisone. *Douglas*, Æneis, VI. i. 8.

enkernel (en-kėr'nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkerneled, enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling, enkernelling*. [< *en-*[1] + *kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Davies*.

When I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernell'd* thus. *Southey*, Nondescripts, vi.

enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [< *en-*[1] + *kindle*[1].] **1.** To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-sky merely, artificially *enkindled* from behind.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—**2.** To excite; rouse into action; inflame: as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mirabeau.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

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enlace (en-lās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *inlace*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacer*, F. *enlacer*, interlace, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlaissar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçar* = It. *inlacciare*, ensnare, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *laqueus*, a string, lace: see *lace*.] 1. To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaceth* hym in the cheyne with whiche he may be drawen. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

Tymber stronge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 34.

2†. To entangle; intertwine.

That the questioun of the devyne purveaunce is *enlaced* with many other questiouns, I understonde wel.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās′ment), *n.* [< *enlace* + *-ment*.] The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the imp he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.
Southey, The Young Dragon, i.

enlangoured†, *a.* [< OF. *enlangouré*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en-* + *langor*, *langur*, languor: see *languor*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangoured*,
Was Abstinence ywis coloured.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard† (en-lärd′), *v. t.* [Also *inlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, spit, < *en-* + *larder*, lard: see *lard*, *v.*] To cover with lard or grease; baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

enlarge (en-lärj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *inlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlargier*, *enlargir*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en-* + *large*, large: see *en-*[1] and *large*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment: as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us, and *enlarged* the wind to the N. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 18.

But he [Ahab] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *inlarged* his time of forbearance. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied. *Locke*.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.
Emerson, Success.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress. Ps. iv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Drusus, and make him our chief.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark. *Cowper*.

5†. To state at large; expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See II., 2.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Were there nought else t' *enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

6†. To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate: often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *inlarged*, and spake so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge my selfe* any further, but in respecte of diverse poore souls here.
Lyford, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 184.

I will *enlarge myself* no further to you at this time.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

7. In *old law*, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue: as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—**Enlarging-hammer.** See *hammer*.—**Enlarging statute.** See *statute*.—**To enlarge the heart†**, to awaken religious emotion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much *upon* the Sieges it has sustain'd in former times.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged upon* the happiness of the neighboring shire.
Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, 8.

enlarge† (en-lärj′), *n.* [< *enlarge*, *v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarge*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

enlarged (en-lärjd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge*, *v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views. *Brougham*, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

Enlarged tarsi, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsi* (which see, under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lär′jed-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; strictè magis, and extensivè; precisely . . . and *enlargedly*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, vi.

enlargedness (en-lär′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Christian Examiner*.

enlargement (en-lärj′ment), *n.* [< *enlarge* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion: as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1510.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a feast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 471.

3 Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Earnestly intreat the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

However, these little, idle, angry controversies proved occasions of *enlargements* to the church of God.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews. Esther iv. 14.

Chrys. How does my dear Eugenia?
Eug. As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sister passion to it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter E. Thus, E log x = log $(x+1)$.—8. In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.—**Calculus of enlargement.** See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lär′jėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Bollousus the Gaule, that was the *inlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon. *The American*, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lâ′rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaurelling*. [< *en-*[1] + *laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlaurell'd* Queen.
Davies, Eclogue, p. 20.

enlay† (en-lā′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inlay*.

enleague (en-lēg′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleagued*, ppr. *enleaguing*. [< *en-*[1] + *league*[1].] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear
That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the spoiler.
J. Baillie.

enlegeance†, *n.* A variant of *allegeance*[2].

enlengthen† (en-leng′thn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some publicke meeting or other: where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown'd cups *enlengthen* their jollity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 11.

enlevé (F. pron. oṅ-lė-vā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *enlever* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enhanced*. [Rare.]

enlevent†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enliance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enliance*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight† (en-līt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *light*[1]. Cf. AS. *inlȳhtan*, *inlihtan*, also *onlȳhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *lȳhtan*, > E. *light*[1], *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refus'd all Pleasures quite,
Till Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

enlighten (en-lī′tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inlighten*; < *en-*[1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlight*.] 1. To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. Ps. xcvii. 4.

Syene, seated under the Tropick of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightned* throughout by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 86.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to. as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance. Heb. vi. 4–6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings. *Rogers*.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Abp. Trench*.

=**Syn.** 1. To illume, illumine, irradiate.—2. To teach.

enlightened (en-lī′tnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten*, *v.*] 1†. Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp to be no more than a Group of small *enlightened* Insects. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.: used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been discussed in the Edinburgh Review in so *enlightened* a manner.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

enlightener (en-lī′tn-ėr), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

O sent from Heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 271.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life. *Carlyle*.

enlightenment (en-lī′tn-ment), *n.* [< *enlighten* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light, used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

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She wanted it [his approval] passionately, with an insistance which even her own complete *enlightenment* as to the difference between them never affected.
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xiii.

2. [Tr. G. *aufklärung.*] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

This *enlightenment* Hegel had received at first in its sober German form — in the dry analysis and superficial criticism of the post-Wolffian age; but at the university he came to know it in its more intensive French form, which was to the German *enlightenment* as wine to water.
J. Caird.

enlimn† (en-lim′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *limn.* Cf. *enlumine* and *illumine*, ult. of same elements.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.*

enlink (en-link′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *link*[1].] To link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

enlist (en-list′), *v.* [Formerly also *inlist;* < *en-*[1] + *list*[5]. Hence, by apheresis, *list*[5], *v.*, 2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To enter, as a name on a list; enroll; register. — 2. To engage for public service, especially military or naval service, by enrolling after mutual agreement: as, to *enlist* men for the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is, to *enlist* . . . Lucanian, or Samnite, or Bruttian mercenaries.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xiii.

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to soldiers, *enlisted* applies to drafted men as well as to volunteers, whose names are duly entered on the military rolls. *Sheffield vs. Otis*, 107 Mass., 282.]

3. To unite firmly to a cause; employ in advancing some interest; engage the services of: as, to *enlist* one's sympathies in the cause of charity.

Methodically to *enlist* the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of its public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 103.

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability been *enlisted* in politics. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Enroll*, etc. See *record, v.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in public service, especially military service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; specifically, to engage in such service voluntarily. — 2. To enter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its interests.

enlistment (en-list′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inlistment;* < *enlist* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; the levying of soldiers or sailors by voluntary enrolment.

In England, with *enlistment* instead of conscription, this supply was always precarious.
Buckle, Civilization, II. viii.

2. The writing by which a soldier (other than one who has entered the military service under a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive† (en-liv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *life*, appearing as *live* in *alive, livelong, live, a.*, etc. Cf. *enliven.*] To enliven; quicken; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

enliven (en-lī′vn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *life* (*live*) + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *enlive.*] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify; quicken.

It [the spawn of carp] lies ten or twelve days before it be *enlivened*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 142.

There, warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

For if there be but one life from which every man is alike *enlivened*, . . . then the unity of the creature . . . is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth will eventually bow. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 262.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; animate; make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of Philosophy *enlivened* with all the Charms of Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color, *enlivened* by touches of scarlet bushes and brilliant flowers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 324.

=**Syn.** 2. To exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, gladden, invigorate, rouse, wake up.

enlivener (en-lī′vn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 427.

enlivening (en-lī′vn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enliven, v.*] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 84.

enlivenment (en-lī′vn-ment), *n.* [< *enliven* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of enlivening or of making or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the trance mediums, the visions of hands without bodies, . . . the *enlivenment* of furniture — we have invented none of them, they are all heirlooms.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. The act of making or becoming gay, animated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns — in the midst of sober discussion, a flash of *enlivenment*.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 408.

enlock† (en-lok′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *lock*[1].] To lock up; inclose.

That sacred Saint my soveraigne Queene,
In whose chast brest all bountie naturall
And treasures of true love *enlocked* beene.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol., st. 4.

enlumine† (en-lū′min), *v. t.* [< ME. *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer* = Pr. *enlumenar, enlhumenar*, < L. *inluminare, illuminare*, light up: see *illumine*, and cf. *enlimn.*] To illumine; enlighten; give light to.

That same great glorious lampe of light
That doth *enlumine* all these lesser fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 7.

Even so doe those rough and harsh termes *enlumine*, and make more clearly to appeare, the brightnesse of brave and glorious words. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

enluring† (en-lūr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **enlure*, *v.*, < *en-*[1] + *lure.*] Luring; enticement. *Davies.*

They know not the detractions of slander, . . . provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 311.

enlute†, *v. t.* [ME. *enluten;* < *en-*[1] + *lute*[1].] To daub with clay so as to make air-tight.

Of the pot and glasses *enluting* [var. *engluting*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 213.

enmanché (F. pron. oṅ-moṅ-shā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *en* + *manche*, a handle.] Same as *emmanché.*

enmarble† (en-mär′bl), *v. t.* Same as *emmarble.*

en masse (oṅ mas). [F.: *en*, in; *masse*, mass: see *in* and *mass*[2].] In mass; all together: as, the audience rose *en masse.*

enmesh (en-mesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *mesh.* Now more commonly *immesh*, q. v.] To inclose in or as if in meshes; immesh; entangle; snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Fly thither? But I cannot fly;
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the circulatory system of higher animals is very complex in many of the higher holothurida, extends over the alimentary canal, and *enmeshes* one of the respiratory trees.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 177.

enmeshment (en-mesh′ment), *n.* [< *enmesh* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of enmeshing, or the state of being entangled or entrapped. — 2. Woven work of meshes; network.

The moon, low in the west, was drawing a seine of fine-spun gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that enchanted *enmeshment* were tangled all the fancies of the night.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts., p. 120.

enmew† (en-mū′), *v. t.* Same as *emmew.*

enmiddes†, *prep.* A Middle English variant of *amidst.*

Enmyddes the medew founde where he stode,
Thys cruell geaunt which that he had slain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3097.

enmingle† (en-ming′gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *mingle.* More commonly *immingle*, q. v.] To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Suits but ill with my years
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. 1.

enmious† (en′mi-us), *a.* [Another form of *enemious*, OF. *enemieux.*] Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox.*

enmity (en′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *enmitie, enimitie;* < ME. *enmyte, enemyte, enemytee*, < OF. *enemite, ennemite*, usually *enemistie*, older *enamistiet*, mod. restored *inimitié* = Pr. *enemistat* = Sp. *enemistad* = Pg. *inimizade* = It. *nemistà, nemistade, nemistate*, < ML. as if **inimicita(t-)s* for L. *inimicitia*, enmity, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, > OF. *enemi*, > E. *enemy:* see *enemy*[1]. Cf. *amity*, the same word as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition of antagonism; ill will; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman.
Gen. iii. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God.
Jas. iv. 4.

There is now professed actual *Enmity* betwixt France and Spain. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in *enmity*.
Macaulay, Addison.

=**Syn.** *Animosity, Ill will, Malice*, etc. See *animosity* and *odium.*

enmoss (en-môs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *moss.*] To cover with moss: as, "*enmossed* realms," *Keats.* [Poetical.]

enmove†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *move.*] Same as *emove.*

The knight was much *enmoved* with his speach.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

enmuffle† (en-muf′l), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *muffle.*] To wrap up or infold, as in a muffler; muffle.

enmure† (en-mūr′), *v. t.* See *immure.*

enmyt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enemy*[1].

enmyte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

ennated† (e-nā′ted), *a.* [Var. of *innated*, equiv. to *innate.*] Innate.

But I have noted in her, from her birth,
A strange *ennated* kind of courtesy.
Webster (*and Dekker?*), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 2.

Ennea (en′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα* = E. *nine.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, or snails, of the family *Helicidæ. Adams*, 1858.

ennea-. [< Gr. *ἐννέα* (with prothetic *ε-* and doubled *ν*; cf. *ἐνενήκοντα* (*ἐννεν-*), ninety), orig. **νεϝεν* = L. *novem* = E. *nine:* see *nine.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en′ē-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *ἄκανθα*, the spine.] A genus of small American sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having the caudal fin convex, and nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obesus* is about 3 inches long and marked with dark vertical bands.

ennead (en′ē-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννεάς* (*ἐννεαδ-*), a body of nine, the number nine, < *ἐννέα* = E. *nine.* Cf. *enneatic.*] 1. The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in *math.*, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves. — 2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is mysticism, and like all mysticism it consists of two main divisions [theoretical and practical].
Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 335.

enneadic (en-ē-ad′ik), *a.* [< *ennead* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine. Also, improperly, *enneatic.* — **Enneadic system**, in *math.*, a system of ten points, such that on joining any one to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead. — **Enneadic system of numeration**, a system of numeration by nines.

enneagon (en′ē-a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en-ē-ag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *enneagon* + *-al.*] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertaining to an enneagon. — **Enneagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n(7n-5)$. Such are 1, 9, 24, 46, etc.

enneagynous (en-ē-aj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having nine styles or carpels: said of a flower or plant.

enneahedra, *n.* Plural of *enneahedron.*

enneahedral (en′ē-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< *enneahedron* + *-al.*] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, enneahedron (en′ē-a-hē′dri-ä, -dron), *n.*; pl. *enneahedriæ, enneahedra* (-ē, -drä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy† (en-ē-al′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A speaking or treating of nine points; also, an oration or a treatise divided into nine points or chapters. *Bailey*, 1727.

enneander (en-ē-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **enneandrus:* see *enneandrous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having nine stamens.



Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*, belonging to the class *Enneandria.*

Enneandria (en-ē-an′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **enneandrus:* see *enneandrous.*] The ninth class of the Linnean system of plants, comprising such as have perfect flowers with 9 equal, separate stamens.

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enneandrian (en-ē-an′dri-an), *a.* Same as *enneandrous*.

enneandrous (en-ē-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **enneandrus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en′ē-a-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneapetalus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] Having nine petals.

Enneapterygii (en′ē-ap-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *πτέρυξ*, fin.] A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en′ē-a-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἐννεάσημος* (cf. *δίσημος*, etc., *ὀκτάσημος*), < *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *σῆμα*, sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, sign, mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine semeia (moræ) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts: as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripody is *enneasemic*.

enneasepalous (en′ē-a-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneasepalus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + E. *sepal*.] In *bot.*, having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en′ē-a-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. **enneaspermus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having nine seeds: as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en′ē-a-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*².] Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The misshapen monument called the Basilica, at Pæstum, the Thersites of its style, has a front of nine columns, or an *enneastyle* arrangement. The temples of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, and of Apollo at Branchidæ, had each a front of ten columns.

Encyc. Brit., II. 410.

enneasyllabic (en′ē-a-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννεασύλλαβος*, nine-syllabled, < *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] Containing or consisting of nine syllables: as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic†, enneatical† (en-ē-at′ik, -i-kal), *a.* An obsolete form for *enneadic*, **enneadical*.— **Enneatical days**, every ninth day of a disease.— **Enneatical years**, every ninth year of a man's life.

Enneoctonus (en-ē-ok′tō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *κτείνειν*, kill.] A genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ:* so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. collurio*. See *nine-killer*.

ennew† (e-nū′), *v. t.* [< ME. *ennewen*, < *en-*¹ + *newe*, new. Cf. L. *innovare*, > E. *innovate*, of similar elements.] To make new; renew.

And maister Chaucer, that nobly enterprysed
How that our Englysshe myght fresshely be *ennewed*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 389.

enniche (en-nich′), *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *niche*.] To place in a niche. [Rare.]

Slawkenbergius . . . deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

ennis, innis (en′is, in′is). [Ir. and Gael. *innis*, *inis*, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing-place for cattle.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis*, *Enniscorthy*, *Ennis*killen, *Innis*fallen, etc.

ennoble (e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ennobled*, ppr. *ennobling*. [< OF. (and F.) *ennoblir*, < *en-* + *noble*, noble: see *en-*¹ and *noble*.] 1. To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampden to be attainted for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing?
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king can *ennoble;* so at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 304.

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 113.

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 215.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life — the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it — can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3†. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

This man [Carolus Martellus] is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 47.

Naples . . . is backt by mountains *enobled* for their generous wines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

ennoblement (e-nō′bl-ment), *n.* [< *ennoble* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of ennobling, or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

He [Henry VII.] added during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or aduancement in nobilitie of a few others. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15.

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdome . . . enricht him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

ennobler (e-nō′blėr), *n.* One who or that which ennobles.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetener and *ennobler* of the street and the fireside. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 357.

Ennomidæ (e-nom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of moths: same as *Ennominæ*. *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennominæ (en-ō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus*. *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidæ* and *Ennomites*.

Ennomus (en′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἔννομος*, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), < *ἐν*, in, + *νέμειν*, feed, pasture, *νέμεσθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennæ stout. The larvæ are tuberculate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomos*.

ennoy†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *annoy*.

ennui (on-nwē′), *n.* [F., the mod. form of OF. *enui*, older *anoi*, > E. *annoy:* see *annoy*, *n.*] A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing. *Gray*, Letters.

Undoubtedly the very tedium and *ennui* which presume to have exhausted the variety and the joys of life are as old as Adam. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 12.

The dreadful disease of *ennui*, of life-weariness, attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 35.

ennuyé (on-nwē-yā′), *a.* and *n.* [F. (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*, affect with ennui, the mod. form of OF. *anoier*, > E. *annoy:* see *annoy*, *v.*, and cf. *ennui*.] **I.** *a.* Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure.

II. *n.* One affected with ennui; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (ē-nō′dal), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodal*.] 1. In *bot.*, without nodes; jointless.—2. Without nodes: said of an aspect of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*.

Also *enodous*.

enodally (ē-nō′dal-i), *adv.* In an enodal manner or shape.

enodation† (ē-nō-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *enodatio(n-)*, < *enodare*, clear from knots, unfold, explain, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] The act or process of untying, unraveling, loosing, or disentangling; hence, figuratively, the solution of difficulties or knotty points; elucidation.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation*.
W. Sclater, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock, 1654.

enode† (ē-nōd′), *a.* [= F. *énode*, < L. *enodis*, knotless, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] Destitute of knots; knotless.

enode† (ē-nōd′), *v. t.* [< L. *enodare*, make free from knots, < *enodis*, free from knots: see *enode*, *a.*] To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram*.

Enodia (e-nō′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνόδιος*, in or by the way, by the wayside, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ:* synonymous with *Parasphex*. *Dahlbom*, 1843.

enodous (ē-nō′dus), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodous*.] Same as *enodal*.

enoff†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *enough*.

enoil†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enhuile* (after F.); < ME. *enoylen*, < OF. *enoilier*, *enolier*, *ennulier*, *ennuilier*, *enhuilier*, etc., < ML. *inoleare*, anoint with oil: see *anoil* (doublet of *enoil*) and *anele*.] To anoint.

Their manner was to *enhuile* or anoint their very altars all over. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoint†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *anoint*.

enology (ē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of making wine.

The school of "viticulture and *enology*," or vine-growing and wine-making, at Conegliano [Italy], dates from 1876. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 461.

enomotarch (e-nom′ō-tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχης*, < *ἐνωμοτία*, an enomoty, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford*.

enomoty (e-nom′ō-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνωμοτία*, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, < *ἐνώμοτος*, sworn, bound by oath, < *ἐν*, in, + **ὠμοτός*, verbal adj. of *ὀμνύναι*, swear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Lacedæmonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en′ō-plą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, armed, in armor, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλα*, arms.] A subordinal group of nemerteans or rhynchocœlous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets: opposed to *Anopla*. The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see), of the order *Turbellaria*. The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enoplidæ (e-nop′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enopla* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguillulidæ* or vinegar-eels. The leading genera are *Enoplus*, *Enchelidium*, and *Dorylæmus*.

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning-gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the under side of the tail. . . . One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enoplidæ* avoid the neighborhood of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 209.

enoplios (e-nop′li-os), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνόπλιος*, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλον*, a tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ –, or ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ –). It was also analyzed by some ancient metricians as consisting of four feet, an iambus or a spondee, a pyrrhic, a trochee, and an iambus (⏑– | ⏑⏑ | – ⏑ | ⏑ –), or of two feet, an Ionic a majore and a choriambus (– – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ –).

enoploteuthid (e-nop-lō-tū′thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoploteuthidæ;* an onychoteuthid. *Hoyle*, 1886.

Enoploteuthidæ (e-nop-lō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enoploteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuttlefishes: same as *Onychoteuthididæ*.

Enoploteuthis (e-nop-lō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, in arms, + *τευθίς*, a cuttlefish.] A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthididæ*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplus (en′ō-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, in arms, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλον*, a tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] 1. The typical genus of nematodes or threadworms of the family *Enoplidæ*. *E. tridentatus* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of *Scarabæidæ*, containing one species, *E. tridens*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptromancy (e-nop′trō-man-si), *n.* [F. *énoptromancie*, < Gr. *ἐνόπτρον*, a mirror, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror.

enorchis (e-nôr′kis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐνορχις*, having testicles, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus inclosed in an outer crust.

enorlet†, *v. t.* [ME. *enorlen*, *enourlen*, < OF. **enorler*, < *en-* + *orler*, *ourler* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *orlar* = It. *orlare*), edge, ornament with an edging, < *orle*, edge: see *orle*.] To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was evene rownde with vynes of silver,
Alle with grapis of golde, gretter ware never!
Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees,
Erberis fulle honeste, and byrdez there undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3245.

Angeleȝ *enourled* in alle that is clene,
Bothe with-inne & with-outen, in wedeȝ ful bryȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 19.

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enorm† (ē-nôrm′), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *enorm* = F. *énorme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *enorme*, < L. *enormis*, irregular, immoderate, immense, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule: see *norm*. Cf. *enormous*.] 1. Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform,
Pure, pervious, immixed, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. ii. 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . . actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis, To James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 99.

enorm† (ē-nôrm′), *v. t.* [Also *inorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

Then lets hee friends the fantacie *enorme*
With strong delusions and with passions dire.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

enormal (ē-nôr′mal), *a.* [As *enorm* + *-al*.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; etypic. [Rare.]

enormious† (ē-nôr′mi-us), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + E. *-ous*. Cf. *enormous*.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philospher.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

enormitant† (ē-nôr′mi-tan), *n.* [Irreg. < *enormity* + *-an*.] A wretch; a monster. *L'Estrange.*

enormity (ē-nôr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enormities* (-tiz). [< OF. *enormite*, F. *énormité* = Sp. *enormidad* = Pg. *enormidade* = It. *enormità*, *enormitade*, *enormitate* = D. *enormiteit* = G. *enormität*, < L. *enormita(t-)s*, irregularity, hugeness, < *enormis*, irregular, huge: see *enorm*, *enormous*.] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme; atrociousness; vastness: in a bad sense: as, the *enormity* of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great *enormity* were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democracies under its protection. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakspeare period we see the fulness of life and the *enormity* of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous; a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if any deeme it a shame to our Nation to haue any mention made of those *inormities*, let them pervse the Histories of the Spanyards Discoveries and Plantations.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 164.

As to salutations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great *enormities* committed with regard to this particular. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 259.

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Enormity*, *Enormousness*. *Enormousness* is strictly limited to vastness in size; *enormity*, to vastness in atrocity, baseness, etc.

enormous (ē-nôr′mus), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormious*.] 1†. Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal
And bended dolphins play: part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 411.

2†. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, *enormous* debts; a man of *enormous* size.

An *enormous* harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

The mischiefs wrought by uninstructed law-making, *enormous* in their amount as compared with those caused by uninstructed medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

A certaine fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very *enormous* liver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 91.

5†. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time
From this *enormous* state — seeking to give
Losses their remedies. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The influences of a spirit possess'd of an active and *enormous* imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

=**Syn.** 3. *Enormous*, *Immense*, *Excessive*, huge, vast, monstrous, prodigious, gigantic, immoderate, unwieldy. The first three words agree in expressing greatness, and the first two vastness; anything, however small, is *excessive* if for some special reason too great in amount. Literally, *enormous* is out of rule, out of proportion; *immense*, unmeasured, immeasurable; *excessive*, going beyond bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, *enormous* egotism; *immense*, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an *immense* national debt; *immense* folly; *excessive*, to degree: as, an *excessive* dose; an *excessive* opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the *enormous* amount of 548,280 tons. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an *immense* mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 177.

An *excessive* expenditure of nerve-force involves *excessive* respiration and circulation, and *excessive* waste of tissue. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 21.

4. *Villainous*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (ē-nôr′mus-li), *adv.* In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect. It is *enormously* out of all proportion. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are *enormously* complex in chemical constitution.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 315.

enormousness (ē-nôr′mus-nes), *n.* The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain *enormousness* of feeling.
W. James, Mind, XII. 3.

=**Syn.** Immensity, vastness, hugeness. See *enormity*.

enorn†, **enourn**†, *v. t.* [ME. *enurnen*, *enournen*, var. of *aornen*, *aournen*, for *adornen*, adorn: see *adorn*.] To adorn.

An auter *enournet* in nome of a god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

enorthotrope (en-ôr′thō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatrope, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See *thaumatrope*.

enostosis (en-os-tō′sis), *n.*; pl. *enostoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to *exostosis*.

enough (ē-nuf′), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enow*, dial. *enow*, *enoo* (also *enuf*, *enif*, a spelling recognized even in late ME. *enoffe*) = Sc. *eneuch*, *eneugh*; < ME. *enogh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, also with prefix spelled *i-*, *y-*, *a-*, *inough*, *inogh*, *inouh*, *inoh*, *inow*, *inou*, etc., *ynough*, etc., *anough*, etc., pl. ending in *-e*, *enoghe*, *enowe*, etc., earliest ME. *genoh*, < AS. *genōh*, pl. *genōge* = OS. *ginōg*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, *anog*, *noch* = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. *ginuog*, *ginuoc*, MHG. *genuoc*, also OHG. *ginōgi*, MHG. *ginuege*, G. *genug*, sometimes *gnug*, *genung* = Icel. *gnōgr* = Sw. *nog* = Dan. *nok* = Goth. *ganōhs*, enough, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. *ganauha*, sufficiency, AS. *genyht* = OHG. *ginuht*, G. *genüge*, sufficiency); < AS. *geneah* = OHG. *ginah* = Goth. *ganah* (Goth. also *binah*, with pp. *binauhts*), it suffices, an impers. pret. pres. verb; < *ga-*, *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + Teut. √ **noh* = Skt. √ *naç*, attain, reach to, = L. *nancisci* (√ **nac*), acquire, = Gr. *ἤνεγκα* (√ **νεκ*), irreg. 2d aor. of *φέρειν*, bear.] **I.** *a.* Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The nexte daye, Frydaye, that was Newe Yeres daye, there was metely wynde *ynoughe*, but it was so scarse towardes oure waye that we made noo spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare! Luke xv. 17.

It were *enough* to put him to ill thinking.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Have you not yet found means *enow* to waste
That which your friends have left you?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

[*Enough* usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not *enough* leek to swear by.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.]

=**Syn.** *Sufficient*, *Competent*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* A quantity of a thing or act, or a number of things or persons, sufficient to satisfy desire or want, or adequate to a purpose; sufficiency: as, we have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

He answerde, that he was gret Lord y now, and well in pees, and hadde *ynowghe* of worldly Ricchesse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 146.

Inough is a feast; more than *ynough* is counted foolishnesse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother.
Gen. xxxiii. 9.

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done *enough*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

Enough and enough†, more than enough.

Every one of us, from the bare sway of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough and enough* about him to assure his final doom. *South*, Sermons, VI. cxxvi.

=**Syn.** Plenty, abundance.

enough (ē-nuf′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enew*, etc.; < ME. *enogh*, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. *genōh* (= OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, etc., = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. MHG. *ginuog*, G. *genug*, etc.), adv., neut. acc. of adj.] 1. In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The wey from Rome it ys knowen perfyghthly *I now* with many Sondry persons to Englond, And ther for I Doo not wryght itt. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them.
Gen. xxxiv. 21.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large *enough* for only one person. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play, . . . though academical *enough*, is certainly just.
Goldsmith, Sequel to a Poetical Scale.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well *enough*.

I was . . . virtuous *enough*: swore little; diced, not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Thou singest well *enough* for a shift.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

4†. To a great degree; very much.

Game of hounde's he louede *inou* & of wilde best.
Robert of Gloucester, l. 375.

enough (ē-nuf′), *interj.* An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff!
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, *enough!*"
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, *enough*, and die. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

enounce (ē-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enounced*, ppr. *enouncing*. [< F. *énoncer* = Sp. Pg. *enunciar* = It. *enunciare*, *enunziare*, < L. *enunciare*, prop. *enuntiare*, say out, declare: see *enunciate*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; state, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally *enounce* the principle [the necessity of good roads for the nation] feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 226.

enouncement (ē-nouns′ment), *n.* [< *enounce* + *-ment*.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

enourn†, *v. t.* See *enorn*.

enow (ē-nou′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *enough*.

enpaire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*.

en passant (oṅ pa-soṅ′). [F.: *en*, in, < L. *in*; *passant*, verbal n. of *passer*, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. In chess, when, on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken *en passant*, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatron† (en-pā′trọn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *patron*.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For these, of force, must your oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 224.

enpayre†, **enpeire**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *impair*.

en pied (oṅ pyā). [F.: *en*, in, on; *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *her.*, standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

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enpierce†, *v. t.* See *impierce*.
enpight†, *v. t.* See *empight*.
enpledet, enpleet†, *v. t.* See *implead*.
enpoison†, *v. t.* See *empoison*.
enpover†, *v. t.* See *empover*.
enpowder†, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *powder*.] To sprinkle; powder.

Clothe of golde *enpowdered* emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamond emong peeble stones.
Udall, To Queen Katherine.

enprent†, **enpreynt**†, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enpresst, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *impress*.
en prince (oṅ praṅs). [F.] In a princely style or manner; liberally; magnificently: as, he does everything *en prince*.

I supp'd this night with Mr. Secretary, at one Mr. Houblon's, a French merchant, who had his house furnish'd *en prince*, and gave us a splendid entertainment.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1679.

enprint†, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enprise†, *n.* See *emprise*.
enprison†, *v. t.* See *imprison*.
enpropre†, *v. t.* A variant of *appropre*. *Chaucer*.
enquere†, *v. t.* See *inquire*.
enquest†, *n.* See *inquest*.
enquicken† (en-kwik'n), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *quicken*.] To quicken; make alive.

He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this deiform life. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

enquire, enquiry, etc. See *inquire*, etc.
enrace† (en-rās'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *race*[2].] To give race or origin to; implant; enroot.

Eternall God, in his almightie powre, . . .
In Paradize whylome did plant this flowre;
Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

enrage (en-rāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enraged*, ppr. *enraging*. [< OF. *enrager*, intr., rage, rave, storm, F. *enrager* (= Pr. *enrabiar*, *enratjar*, *enrapjar*, *enranjar*), < *en-* + *rage*, rage: see *rage*.] **I.** *trans.* To excite rage in; exasperate; provoke to fury or madness; make furious.

I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse; Question *enrages* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

What doubt we to incense
His utmost ire? which, to the highth *enraged*,
Will . . . quite consume us. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 95.

=**Syn.** To irritate, incense, anger, madden, infuriate.
II. *intrans.* To become angry or enraged. [A Gallicism.]

My father . . . will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 7.

enraged (en-rājd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enrage*, *v.*] **1.** Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury: as, an *enraged* countenance.

The loudest seas and most *enraged* winds
Shall lose their clangor.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

2†. Aggravated; heightened; passionate.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it; but that she loves him with an *enraged* affection—it is past the infinite of thought. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, having a position similar to that noted by *salient:* said of a horse used as a bearing.
enragement† (en-rāj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *enragement;* as *enrage* + *-ment*.] The act of enraging, or the state of being enraged; excitement; exaltation.

With sweete *enragement* of celestiall love.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

enrail† (en-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rail*[1].] To surround with a rail or railing; fence in.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *enrail'd* column rears its lofty head.
Gay, Trivia, ii.

enrange† (en-rānj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enraunge;* < *en-*[1] + *range*. Cf. *arrange*.] **1.** To put in order or in line.

Fayre Diana, in fresh sommers day,
Beholdes her nymphes *enraung'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

2. To rove over; range.

In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine:
Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,
I chaunst to meete this knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

enrank† (en-rank'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rank*[2].] To place in ranks or in order.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

en rapport (oṅ ra-pôr'). [F.: *en*, in; *rapport*, connection: see *rapport*.] In relation or connection; in or into communication or association, especially, in sympathetic relation: as, to bring A *en rapport* with B, or two persons with each other.

enrapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *rapt*.] Rapt; ravished; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

I myself
Am like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*,
To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

He stands *enrapt*, the half-known voice to hear,
And starts, half-conscious, at the falling tear.
Crabbe, Works, V. 24.

enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enraptured*, ppr. *enrapturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *rapture*.] To move to rapture; transport with pleasure; delight beyond measure; ravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

The natives of Egypt are generally *enraptured* with the performances of their vocal and instrumental musicians.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

enravish† (en-rav'ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ravish*.] To ravish; enrapture.

What wonder, . . .
Fraile men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravisht* bee?
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 119.

enravishingly† (en-rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* Ravishingly; ecstatically.

The subtilty of the matter will . . . more exquisitely and *enravishingly* move the nerves than any terrestrial body can possibly.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., xiii.

enravishment† (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* [< *enravish* + *-ment*.] Ravishment; rapture.

They [the beauties of nature] contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil; which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

enregiment (en-rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *regiment*.] To enroll in regiments. [Rare.]

You cannot drill a regiment of knaves into a regiment of honest men, *enregiment* and organize as cunningly as you will. *Froude*, Carlyle, II.

enregister (en-rej'is-tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inregister;* < F. *enregistrer*, < *en-* + *registrer*, register: see *register*.] To register; enroll or record. [Obsolete or rare.]

To reade *enregistred* in every nooke
His goodnesse, which his beautie doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 132.

en règle (oṅ reg'l). [F.: *en*, in; *règle*, < L. *regula*, rule: see *rule*.] According to rule; in order; in due form; as it should be.
enrheum† (en-rōm'), *v. i.* [< F. *enrhumer*, give a cold to, refl. take a cold, < *en-* + *rhume*, rheum: see *rheum*.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed*. *Harvey*.

enrich (en-rich'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inrich;* < ME. *enrichen*, < OF. *enrichier*, *enrichir*, F. *enrichir* (= Pr. *enrequezir*, *enriquir*, *enrriquir*, *enrequir* = Sp. Pg. *enriquecer* = It. *inricchire*), < *en-* + *riche*, rich: see *rich*.] **1.** To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; supply with abundant property: as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.

Hee *inriched* with reuenues and indued with priuiledges al places of religion within his Islands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 12.

War disperses wealth in the very instant it acquires it; but commerce, well regulated, . . . is the only thing that ever did *enrich* extensive kingdoms.
Burke, Source of the Nile, I. 367.

Lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither ennobled nor *enriched*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To fertilize; make fertile; supply with nutriment for plants.

The benefit and usefulness of this effusion of the Spirit; like the Rivers of Waters that both refresh and *enrich*, and thereby make glad the City of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; fill or store: as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

Enrich my fancy, clarify my thoughts,
Refine my dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Inv.

The commentary with which Lyndwood *enriched* his text was a mine of learning.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Across the north of Africa came again the progressive culture of Greece and Rome, *enriched* with precious jewels of old-world lore. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 266.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; adorn: as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or an oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

The columns are *enrich'd* with hieroglyphics beyond any that I have seen in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 76.

A certain mild intellectual apathy belonged properly to her type of beauty, and had always seemed to round and *enrich* it. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

=**Syn.** 3. To endow.—**4.** To decorate, ornament, embellish.
enricher (en-rich'ėr), *n.* One who or that which enriches.
enrichment (en-rich'ment), *n.* [< *enrich* + *-ment*.] The act of enriching. (*a*) The act of making rich; augmentation of wealth.

The *enrichment* of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the public dishonesty, the debasement of the coinage, the robbery of the Church and of learning, went on undiminished.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

The hard sufferings of the poor are intensified by the wrongful conversion of the Government to the *enrichment* of its partisans. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 274.

(*b*) Fertilization, as of the soil; a making productive. (*c*) Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers. *J. S. Mill*.

The great majority of those who favor some *enrichment* of the meager ritual of the Puritan churches yet prefer that the leader of their worship shall have some liberty of expression. *The Century*, XXXI. 152.

(*d*) The garnishing of any object with rich ornaments, or with elaborate decorative motives: as, the *enrichment* of a bookbinding, or of a stole; also, the ornamentation itself: as, ornamented with a brass *enrichment*.

West of the Church stands the atrium, with the windows of the west front and the remains of mosaic *enrichment* rising above it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 106.

enridge† (en-rij'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ridge*.] To ridge; form into ridges.

As I stood here below, methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns whelk'd, and wav'd like the *enridged* sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

enring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ring*[1].] To form a circle about; encircle; inclose.

Ivy . . . *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

enripen† (en-rī'pn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ripen*.] To ripen; bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne, Elegies, xiv.

enrive† (en-rīv'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rive*.] To rive; cleave.

The wicked shaft, guyded through th' ayrie wyde
By some bad spirit that it to mischiefe bore,
Stayd not, till through his curat it did glyde,
And made a griesly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 34.

Where shall I unfold my inward pain
That my *enriven* heart may find relief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

enrobe (en-rōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enrobed*, ppr. *enrobing*. [< *en-*[1] + *robe*.] To clothe; attire; invest; robe.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

In flesh and blood *enrob'd*. *J. Baillie*.

enrobement (en-rōb'ment), *n.* [< *enrobe* + *-ment*.] Vesture; clothing; investment.

The form of dialogue is here [in Plato] no external assumption of an imaginary *enrobement*, for the sake of increased attractiveness and heightened charm.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 41.

enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* [< *en-*[1] + *rock*[1] + *-ment*.] A mass of large stones thrown into the water to protect the outer face of a dike or breakwater, or a shore subject to encroachment of the sea.
enroll, enrol (en-rōl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inroll*, *inrol*, early mod. E. also *enroule*, *inroule;* < ME. *enrollen*, < OF. *enroller*, *enrouler* (also *enrotuler*), F. *enrôler*, write in a roll, = Sp. *enrolar* = Pg. *enrolar* (cf. equiv. Sp. *arrollar* = It. *arrolare*), roll up, < ML. *inrotulare*, write in a roll, < L. *in*, in, + *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a roll: see *en-* and *roll*.] **1.** To write in a roll or register; insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue: as, to *enroll* men for military service.

For that [the religion of Mahomet] makes it not only lawfull to destroy those of a different Religion, but *enrolls* them for Martyrs that die in the Field.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

Heroes and heroines of old
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies. *Swift*.

2. To record; insert in records; put into writing or on record.

That this saide ordynauncez and constitucionz . . . schall be ferme and stable, we the saide Maiour ballifs and commune counsayle haue lette *enroll* hit in a roll.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 334.

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He swore consent to your succession,
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling*. *Milton.*

3†. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold,
For hast did over-runne, in dust *enrould*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled themselves*. *Prescott.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Enlist*, *Register*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

enroller (en-rō'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *inroller*; cf. F. *enrôleur*.] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, enrollment (en-rōl'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inrolment*; < F. *enrôlement*, < *enrôler*, enroll: see *enroll*.] **1.** The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

Hee appointed a generall review to be made, and *enrolment* of all Macedonians. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1221.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See *clerk*.—**Statute of enrolment**, an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled.—**Statute of enrolments.** See *statute*.

enroot (en-rōt'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *root*[1].] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

enround† (en-round'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *round*[2].] **1.** To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tonge *enrounde*,
And softely of[f] wol with thi nailes slippe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

en route (oṅ rōt). [F.: *en*, in; *route*, way, route: see *route*.] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), *n.*; pl. *entia* (en'shi-ą). [ML., an object, < L. *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *esse*, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Cæsar); formed after Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-), the earlier form **sen(t-)s* appears in *absen(t-)s*, E. *absent*, *præ-sen(t-)s*, E. *present*. See *am* (under *be*), and cf. *essence*.] **1.** That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, if not the majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 934.

To thee, Creator uncreate,
O Entium *Ens!* divinely great.
M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an *ens* except in relation to a sentiens. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 13.

2. The same as *first ens* (which see, below). *Johnson.*—**Apparent** or **intentional ens**, a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow.—**Complex ens**, a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a *composite ens*, which is an object composed of different objects.—**Dependent ens**, that which is caused by another: opposed to *independent ens*.—**Ens of reason** (*ens rationis*), a product of mental action.—**Ens per accidens**, something existing only as an accident of a substance, or *ens per se*.—**Fictitious ens**, a product of the inventive imagination.—**First ens** (*ens primum*), with Paracelsus and other old chemists, that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the *primum ens* of the plant in a liquid form, transparent, and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., ii., Essay 5.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary ens.—**Most perfect ens** (*ens realissimum*), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the *Ens Realissimum*, which transcends experience. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.—**Objective ens**, something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception.—**Positive ens**, something not a mere privation or negation.—**Real ens**, anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be.—**Relative** or **respective ens**, something which exists only so far as a correlate exists.—**Subjective ens**, something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafe† (en-sāf'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *safe*.] To render safe.

ensaint†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *saint*[1].] To canonize.

For his *ensainting*, looke the almanacke in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

ensame†, *v. t.* See *enseam*[2], 2.

ensame†, *n.* [< *ensame*, *v.*] The grease of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam'pl), *n.* [< ME. *ensample*, < OF. *ensample*, an alteration, with *en-* for *es-*, of OF. *essample*, example: see *example*.] **1†.** A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attonce to let me die,
And shew the last *ensample* of your pride.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze scholde zeven *ensample* to the lewed peple, for to do wel; and zee zeven hem *ensample* to don evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 187.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul *ensample* from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain,
And all thro' thee! *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

ensample† (en-sam'pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensamplen*; < *ensample*, *n.*] To exemplify; show by example.

Homere, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath *ensampled* a good governour and a vertuous man.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensanguined*, ppr. *ensanguining*. [< *en-*[1] + *sanguine* (< L. *sanguis*, blood): see *sanguine*.] **1.** To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcases and arms the *ensanguined* field,
Deserted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 654.

He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his branded and *ensanguined* brow.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxiv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, . . . but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine, *ensanguined*, brilliant. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 67.

ensate (en'sāt), *a.* [< NL. *ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, ensiform: as, the *ensate* ovipositors of certain *Orthoptera*.

enscale (en-skāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscaled*, ppr. *enscaling*. [< *en-*[1] + *scale*[1].] To carve or form with scales. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sked'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscheduled*, ppr. *enscheduling*. [< *en-*[1] + *schedule*.] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands;
Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, *enschedul'd* briefly, in your hands.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

ensconce (en-skons'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensconced*, ppr. *ensconcing*. [Formerly also *insconce*, *inskonse*; < *en-*[1] + *sconce*.] **1.** To cover or shelter as with a sconce or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would haue gone to the head of the riuer Chawonock, with sufficient guides by land, *inskonsing* my selfe euery two dayes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 88.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself.
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation, iv. 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alcayde of Gibraltar, . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

Hence—**2.** To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge: as, he *ensconced* himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Colloq.]

ensculpture (en-skulp'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensculptured*, ppr. *ensculpturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *sculpture*.] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct
That yet survive *ensculptured* on the walls
Of palaces or temples, 'mid the wreck
Of famed Persepolis. *Wordsworth*, Apology.

enseal (en-sēl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enselen*, < OF. *enseeler*, *enseler*, *ensceler*, *enseller*, etc., < ML. *insigillare*, enseal, < *in*, in, + *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*[2], *v.*] **1.** To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place
As parlement, hath hire eschaunge *ensealed*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 559.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide *ensele* with his seell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 617.

[He]r bul *enselyd*, concludyng in sentence
[Th]at none of al thys ordyr ys neuer like to the.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Enseled til another day. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 151.

enseam[1]**†, inseam†** (en-, in-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[1], + *seam*[1].] **1.** To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe *enseames*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streames.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 35.

enseam[2]**†** (en-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *seam*[3].] **1.** To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also *ensame*.

ensear† (en-sēr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sear*[1].] To dry up; make sear.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

ensearch† (en-sėrch'), *v.* [< ME. *enserchen*, *encerchen*, < OF. *encercher*, *enserchier* (= Pr. *ensercar*, *essercar*), < *en-* + *cercher*, etc., search: see *en-*[1] and *search*.] **I.** *trans.* To search.

Another man peraunter, that wolde peynen him and travaylle his Body for to go in to tho Marches, for to *encerche* tho Contrees, myghten ben blamed be my Wordes, in rehercynge manye straunge thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

He that *enserchith* the derknes of nyȝt,
And the myst of the morowtide may se,
He schal know bi cristis myȝt
If ȝouthe kunne synge reuertere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. *intrans.* To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they beganne fyrst to *ensearche* by reason and by reporte of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

ensearch† (en-sėrch'), *n.* [< *ensearch*, *v.*] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have lost.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

enseel† (en-sēl'), *v. t.* [Also *ensile*; < *en-*[1] + *seel*[3].] To close the eyes of; seel, as a hawk.

ensegge†, *v.* and *n.* [ME.] Same as *siege*.

enseint†, *a.* An obsolete form of *enceinte*. *Blackstone.*

ensemble† (F. pron. oṅ-som'bl), *adv.* [ME. *ensemble*, < OF. *ensemble*, F. *ensemble* = Pr. *ensems*, *ensemps*, *essemps* = OCat. *ensems* = OSp. *ensemble* = OPg. *ensembra* = It. *insieme*, *insembre*, *insembra*, together, < LL. *insimul*, at the same time, mixed with *insemel*, at once, < *in* + *simul*, together, akin to *semel*, once, both akin to E. *same*, q. v. Cf. *assemble*, *resemble*.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time togeders we haue be *ensemble*,
Where-of of pete my hert doth trimble.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3996.

ensemble (F. pron. oṅ-som'bl), *n.* [F., < *ensemble*, together: see *ensemble*, *adv.*] **1.** The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—**2.** In *music*, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—**3.** In *math.*, a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The *first value* is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A *linear ensemble* is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A *derived ensemble* is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. *Disconnected ensembles* are ensembles which have no common element. A *definite ensemble* is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An *ordered ensemble*

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is one in which the elements have a definite succession. A *perfect ensemble* is one which is its own derived ensemble. See *number*.—**First genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have only a finite number of successive derived ensembles, since the elements of the *n*th derived ensemble have no limits.—**Second genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have an infinite succession of derived ensembles.—**Tout ensemble**, the entire combination or collocation; the assemblage of parts or arrangement of details viewed as a whole: as, the *tout ensemble* of the piece is admirable.

ensete (en-sē′tē), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian name of *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

enshade†, **inshade**† (en-, in-shād′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[1], + *shade*.] To mark with different gradations of colors. *Latham.*

Lily-white *inshaded* with the rose.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

enshadow (en-shad′ō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *shadow*.] To cast a shadow upon; obscure; overspread with shade. [Rare.]

That enthusiasm which foreshortens and *enshadows* every fault. *The Independent*, April 22, 1862.

enshawl† (en-shâl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *shawl*.] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

ensheathe, *v. t.* See *insheathe*.

enshield† (en-shēld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshielded* (pp. abbr. *enshield* in extract). [< *en-*[1] + *shield*.] To shield; cover; protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

enshore† (en-shōr′), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *shore*[1].] To land; put on shore.

Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)
Enshore my soule neer drownd in flesh and bloud.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 40.

enshrine (en-shrīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshrined*, ppr. *enshrining*. [Formerly also *inshrine*; < *en-*[1] + *shrine*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; deposit for safe-keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; cherish.

In his own verse the poet still we find,
In his own page his memory lives *enshrined*.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

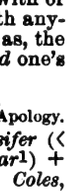
The whole of the dagoba, which is 8 ft. in diameter, has been hollowed out to make a cell, in which an image of Buddha is *enshrined*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 132.

enshroud (en-shroud′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inshroud*; < *en-*[1] + *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation: as, the sun was *enshrouded* in mist; to *enshroud* one's purpose in mystery.

They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night.
Churchill, The Apology.

ensiferous† (en-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ensifer* (< *ensis*, a sword, + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. *Coles*, 1717; *Bailey*, 1733.

ensiform (en′si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ensiforme*, < NL. *ensiformis*, < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *forma*, shape.] Sword-shaped; in *bot.*, sharp on both edges, with one of the edges turned toward the stem, and tapering to a point; xiphoid; ensate.—**Ensiform antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are equal and tapering, with compressed joints having one sharp edge.—**Ensiform appendage** or **cartilage**. See *cartilage*.



Ensiform leaf of *Iris hexagona*, Walt.

ensign (en′sīn), *n.* [Formerly *ensigne* (and corruptly *auncient*, *ancient*, in the sense of standard-bearer: see *ancient*[2]), < OF. *ensigne*, *enseigne*, F. *enseign* = Pr. *enseigna*, *enseyna*, *essenha* = OSp. *enseña* = Sp. Pg. *insignia* = It. *insegna*, < ML. *insigna*, L. *insigne*, a standard, badge, mark (pl. *insignia*), neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable: see *insignia*. Cf. *ensign*, *v.*] 1. The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; colors; a standard.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Those arms, those *ensigns*, borne away,
Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,
But all were lost on Marston's day.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 4.

We heard
The drowsy folds of our great *ensign* shake
From blazon'd lions o'er the imperial tent
Whispers of war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

I saw no sailors, but a great Spanish *ensign* floated over, and waved, a funereal plume.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

Specifically—2. In Great Britain, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all the three colors were used in the naval service, but now the white only is used for men-of-war, the red flag being assigned to the merchant service and the blue to the Royal Naval Reserve. In the United States navy the ensign is the national flag. See *flag*[2] and *union*.

3†. A sign or signal.

At the rebuke of five shall ye flee: till ye be left . . . as an *ensign* on an hill. Isa. xxx. 17.

4. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; in the plural, insignia.

The Olive was wont to be the *ensigne* of Peace and quietnesse. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

His arms, or *ensigns* of power, are a pipe in his left hand, composed of seven reeds. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

Cupids . . . all armed with bows, quivers, wings, and other *ensigns* of love. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

The tax on the armorial bearings or *ensigns* blazoned on the carriage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 178.

5†. Name and rank used as a battle-cry or watchword.

Whan the Duke saugh hem come, he cride his *ensigne*, and lete renne to theym that he sye comynge, and smote in amonge hem fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

6. In the British army, until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colors of the regiment: now called *second lieutenant*. (See *lieutenant*.) The rank of ensign also existed in the American revolutionary army.

It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch cousin, an *ensign* in a Highland regiment.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

7. In the United States navy, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, ranking with second lieutenant in the army. The title was first introduced in 1862, taking the place of *passed midshipman*.—8†. A company of troops serving under one ensign or banner.

Which also was defended a while with certain *ensigns* of footmen and certain pieces of artillery.
Expedition in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

ensign (en-sīn′ or en′sīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensignen*, *ensygnen*, < OF. *ensigner*, *enseigner*, mark, point out, tell, inform, indicate, F. *enseigner*, tell, inform, teach, instruct, = Pr. *enseignar*, *ensegnar*, *esseignar* = Sp. *enseñar* = Pg. *ensinhar* = It. *insegnare*, < ML. *insignare*, mark, indicate; cf. L. *insignire*, put a mark upon, distinguish, *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, < *in*, on, + *signum*, sign: see *sign*, and cf. *ensign*, *n.*, on which the E. verb in part depends.] 1†. To mark or distinguish by some sign; form the badge of.

Henry but joined the roses, that *ensigned*
Particular families, but this hath joined
The Rose and Thistle. *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *her.*, to distinguish (a charge) by a mark or an ornament, as a crown, coronet, or miter, borne on or over it: as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is *ensigned* with a royal crown (see the cut)—that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.—3†. To point out to; signify to.



Argent, a heart gules, ensigned with a royal crown.

Whan the quene had called them and demaunded theym the place where our lord Ihesu cryst had be crucefyed, they wold neuer telle ne *ensygne* hyr. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

ensign-bearer (en′sīn-bār′ėr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company.
Sir P. Sidney.

ensigncy (en′sīn-si), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-cy*.] Same as *ensignship*.

It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigncy* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps. *Rees*, Cyc.

ensignship (en′sīn-ship), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-ship*.] The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage (en′si-lāj), *n.* [< F. *ensilage*: see *ensile*[1].] 1. A mode of storing fodder, vegetables, etc., in a green state, by burying it or them in pits or silos dug in the ground. See *silo*. This method has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Circular wooden tanks are often used in modern practice. The movable wooden covering with heavy weight, formerly used, is now omitted. The pits or chambers are constructed in such a way as to exclude the air as far as possible.

It is not the least of the recommendations of the new process of preserving green fodder, called *ensilage*, that the exclusion of oxygen is an essential feature in it, fire-risks being thus avoided.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 79.

One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain, and fruit, and the Mexicans have practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose "Book of *Ensilage*," etc. *Mark Lane Express.*

2. The fodder, etc., thus preserved.

This is probably the kind of fermentation by which grass is converted into *ensilage*. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 336.

ensilage (en′si-lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilaged*, ppr. *ensilaging*. [< *ensilage*, *n.*] To store by ensilage; store in a pit or silo for preservation. See *silo*.

The advantage of an *ensilaged* crop is that it makes the farmer independent of drought.
West Chester (*Pa.*) *Republican*, VI. 4.

ensile (en′sīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensiled*, ppr. *ensiling*. [< Sp. *ensilar*, preserve grain in a place under ground, < *en*, in, + *silo*, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. σιρός, also σειρός, a pit to keep grain in: see *silo*.] To preserve in or as if in a silo; prepare as ensilage.

Ensiling has been accomplished without any chamber at all, the green fodder being simply stacked in the open and heavily pressed, the outer parts being, however, exposed to the air. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 222.

ensiludium (en-si-lū′di-um), *n.*; pl. *ensiludia* (-ä). [ML., < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *ludere*, play.] In the middle ages, a friendly contest with swords, usually with bated or blunted weapons. Compare *hastilude*.

ensilver†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensilveren*; < *en-*[1] + *silver*.] To cover or adorn with silver. *Wyclif*, Bar. vi. 7 (Oxf.).

ensindon†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sindon*.] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. *Davies.*

Now doth this loving sacred Synaxie
(With diuine orizons and deuout teares)
Ensindon Him with choicest draperie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

Ensis (en′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ensis*, a sword.] A genus of razor-clams, of the family *Solenidæ*,



Razor-clam (*Ensis americanus*).

including those species in which the hinge-teeth are several and the shell is curved. *Ensis americanus* is the common razor-fish or razor-clam of American waters. The genus was formerly included in *Solen*.

ensiset†, *n.* [Erroneous form of ME. *assise*, E. *assize*, abbr. *size*[1].] Assize; quality; stamp; character.

ensisternal (en-si-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *ensis*, a sword, + Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone (see *sternum*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ensiform appendage or xiphoid cartilage; xiphisternal. *Béclard.*

ensky (en-skī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enskied*, ppr. *enskying*. [< *en-*[1] + *sky*.] To place in heaven or among the gods; make immortal. [Poetical.]

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and sainted.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

enslander†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ensclaundren*, < *en-* + *sclaundren*, slander: see *en-*[1] and *slander*.] To slander; bring reproach upon.

gif ther be in bretherhede eny riotour, other contekour, other such by whom the fraternite myght be *ensclaundred*, he shal be put out therof. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

enslave (en-slāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enslaved*, ppr. *enslaving*. [< *en-*[1] + *slave*.] 1. To make a slave of; reduce to slavery or bondage; subject to the arbitrary will of a master: as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.

What do these worthies,
But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and *enslave*
Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 75.

It was also held lawful to *enslave* any infidel or person who did not receive the Christian faith.
Sumner, Orations, I. 217.

2. Figuratively, to reduce to a condition analogous to slavery; deprive of moral liberty or power; subject to an enthralling influence: as, to be *enslaved* by drink or one's passions.

Enslav'd am I, though King, by one wild Word,
And my own Promise is my cruel Lord.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 192.

Having first brought into subjection the bodies of men, had no hard task, afterwards, to *enslave* their souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Women of genius, even more than men, are likely to be *enslaved* by an impassioned sensibility.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 103.

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enslavedness (en-slā'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* [< *enslave* + *-ment.*] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for *enslavement* by a free State's legislation, this had never been attempted. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 136.

The effect of his [the negro's] *enslavement*, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal into a domesticated or tame one. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

enslaver (en-slā'vėr), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

enslumbert, *v. t.* [ME. *enslombren*; < *en-*[1] + *slumber.*] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelnesse 3ou *enslombre*,
Nor wydnesse of clothys 3ou encombre.
MS. Ashmole, 52, fol. 65. (*Halliwell.*)

ensnare, ensnarer. See *insnare, insnarer.*

ensnarl[1]† (en-snärl'), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *snarl*[1].] To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockeram.*

ensnarl[2]† (en-snärl') *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *snarl*[2].] To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caytive carle
Should issue forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober† (en-sō'bėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sober.*] To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

ensorcel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *ensorceler*, bewitch, < *en-* + *sorceler*, bewitch: see *sorcery.*] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *soul.*] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Maugre my endeuour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One-while with heat of heauenly fire *ensoul'd*;
Shivering anon, through faint vn-learned cold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly *ensouled*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (surcharged and flooded with life), not only are thoughts embodied, but words are *ensouled*.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspangle† (en-spang'gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *spangle.*] To cover with spangles; spangle. *Davies.*

One more by thee, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 204.

ensphere, insphere (en-, in-sfēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered, insphered*, ppr. *ensphering, insphering.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *sphere.*] **1.** To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphear'd*
Of fierie chrimsine.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there *ensphered* in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Carew, Obsequies to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install.* *Holland; Stirling.*

enstamp† (en-stamp'), *v. t.* [Also *instamp*; < *en-*[1] + *stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity. *Mewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 194.

enstate†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *instate.*

enstatite (en'stā-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνστάτης*, an adversary (< *ἐνίστασθαι*, stand against, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *ἱστάναι*, mid. *ἱστασθαι*, stand), + *-ite*[2]: because refractory before the blowpipe.] A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It varies in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe, whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks, especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferriferous enstatite. Chladnite, from the Bishopville (South Carolina) meteorite, is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-diabase (en'stā-tīt-dī'ą-bās), *n.* Same as *palatinite.*

enstile, *v. t.* See *enstyle.*

enstock† (en-stok'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *stock.*] To fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoïks) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of strong Necessity
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Destinies hard Diamantine Rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

enstore† (en-stōr'), *v. t.* [ME. *enstoren, instoren* (accom. to *restoren*, > E. *restore*, q. v.), < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate.*] To restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi silf.
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 9.

enstrangle†, *v. t.* [ME. *enstranglen*; < *en-*[1] + *strangle.*] To strangle.

Thei scholde suffren to gret peyne, zif thei abyden to dyen be hem self, as Nature wolde: and whan thei ben thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here Flesche, in stede of Venysoun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 194.

enstuff†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *stuff.*] To stuff; stow; cram.

Hast thou not read how wise Ulysses did
Enstuffe his eares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they closde bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did *enstuff* by stelth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

enstyle† (en-stīl'), *v. t.* [Also *enstile*; < *en-*[1] + *style*[1].] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and *enstyled* his Temple.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be *enstiled* Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir.
Bp. Corbet, Journey into France.

That renowned isle,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

ensuable† (en-sū'ą-bl), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-able.*] Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

ensuant† (en-sū'ant), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-ant*[1].] Following in natural sequence; sequent; accordant.

Make his dittie sensible and *ensuant* to the first verse in good reason. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

ensue (en-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *ensuing.* [Formerly also *insue*; early mod. E. also *ensew, ensewe*; < ME. *ensuen*, < OF. *ensuire, ensuir, ensuivre, ensuevre*, etc., F. *ensuivre* = Pr. *enseguir, ensegre*, etc., < L. *insequi*, follow upon, < *in*, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent, sue.* Cf. *insecution*, ult. < L. *insequi.*] **I.**† *trans.* To follow or follow after; pursue.

Whos stepes glade to *Ensue*
Ys eueri woman in their degre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

Seek peace and *ensue* it. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Ne was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceness did *ensew* the chace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 5.

You will set before you the end of this your short cross, and the great glory which will *ensue* the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come after; move behind in the same direction; follow.

Then after *ensued* three other Bashas, with slaues about them, being afoote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

But nowe adue! I must *ensue*
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 184).

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or course of time; succeed; come after.

The sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next *insuing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to *ensue*, if not some way prevented.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 83.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 8.

Discourse *ensues*, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cowper, Task, iv. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result, as from premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue* that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned that now we need it not. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Succeed*, etc. (see *follow*); to arise, proceed, spring, result.

ensuffer†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensufferen*; < *en-*[1] + *suffer.*] To suffer.

Where failled hert haue men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4627.

en suite (oṅ swēt). [F.: *en*, in; *suite*, suit, suite: see *suit, n., suite.*] In a set or connected series; forming a series or set with something else in the same style: as, apartments to be let *en suite* or singly.

176: an oblong Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . . 177: an upright secrétaire *en suite*.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882.

ensure (en-shör'), *v.* See *insure.*

enswathe (en-swāŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswathed*, ppr. *enswathing.* [< *en-*[1] + *swathe.*] To swathe. Also written *inswathe.* [Poetical.]

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 49.

enswathement (en-swāŦH'ment), *n.* [< *enswathe* + *-ment.*] The act of enswathing, or the state of being enswathed.

The *enswathement* of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cooke.

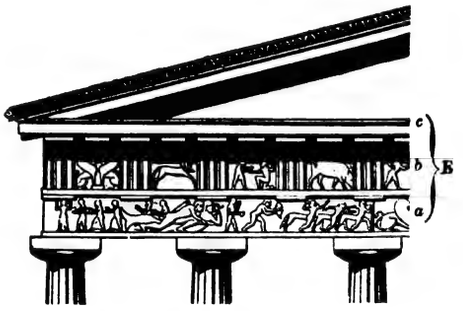
ensweep (en-swēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswept*, ppr. *ensweeping.* [< *en-*[1] + *sweep.*] To sweep over; pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

A blaze of meteors shoots: *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1109.

ensweeten†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sweeten.*] To sweeten.

-ent. [ME. *-ent*, also *-ant, -aunt*, etc., < OF. *-ent, -ant, -aunt* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ente*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, acc. *-entem*, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations. See further under *-ant*[1]. Cf. *-ence, -ance.*] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the original Latin, a present participle suffix), cognate with the original form of the English present participle suffix *-ing*[2], as in *ardent*, burning, *cadent*, falling, *crescent*, growing, *orient*, rising, etc.: equivalent to *-ant*[1]. Adjectives in *-ent* are usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*, as *cadence, ardency*, etc. See *-ant*[1], *-ance, -ancy.*

entablature (en-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *intablature*; < OF. *entablature*, entablature, more commonly a base, pedestal, < OF. *entabler*, < ML. *intabulare*, construct a basis (*intabulatum*), < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tabulare*, L. only as pp. adj. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored, neut. *tabulatum*, a flooring, < *tabula*, a board, plank: see *table.*] **1.** In *arch.*, that part of a lintel construction, or a structure consisting of horizontal members supported by columns or vertical members,



Doric Entablature.

E, entablature: *a*, epistyle or architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice. (From Archæol. Inst. Report on Assos Expedition.)

which rests upon the columns and extends upward to the roof, or to the tympana of the pediments if these features are present. In the classical styles it consists of three members, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also called by this name, are often carried around the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery wherein architectural design is introduced. See also cut under *column.*

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly an *entablature* in a good taste.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 15.

We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and *entablatures*, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 307.

2. In *mach.*, a strong iron frame supporting a paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Block cornices and entablatures.** See *block*[1].

entablement†, *n.* [F., < *entabler*: see *entablature.*] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evelyn, Architecture.

en tablier (oṅ tab-li-ā'). [F.: *en*, in; *tablier*, an apron, platform, table, board, < ML. *tabularium*, a table, board, desk, neut. of *tabularius*, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table, tabular.*] **1.** In the form of an apron, or of the outline of an apron: said of trimmings when so applied to the skirt of a dress.—**2.** Decorated by trimmings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way: said of the skirt itself.

entackle† (en-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *tackle.*] To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

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entad (en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, in a direction from without inward, or in, to, or toward a situation or position relatively nearer the center or central parts (than something else); in, on, or to the inside or inner side: opposed to *ectad*: as, the corium lies *entad* of the cuticle.

Entada (en'ta-dä), *n.* [NL., from the Malabar name.] A name given by Adanson in 1763 to *Lens*, a small genus of leguminous climbers. *Lens phaseoloides* is widely distributed in tropical regions, and bears very large flattened pods a foot or two long, or more, and four or five inches wide.

entail (en-tāl'), *v. t.* [Also *intail*; < ME. *entailen*, < OF. *entailler*, F. *entailler* = Pr. *entalhar*, *entaillar* = Sp. *entallar* = Pg. *entalhar* = It. *intagliare*, < ML. *intaliare*, **intaleare*, cut into, carve, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *taliare*, *taleare* (> F. *tailler*, etc.), cut: see *tail*[2], *tally*.] 1†. To cut; carve for ornament.

Thanne was the chaptire-hous wrouȝt as a greet chirche, Coruen and couered and queyntliche *entayled*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

The mortale steele despiteously *entayld*
Deep in their fleah. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were *entayld*
With curious antickes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

2. In *law*, to limit and restrict the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to a specified line of heirs, by settlement in such wise that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it: as, to *entail* a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. See *entail*, *n.*, 3.

He [Moses] doth not (Now) study to make his Will,
T' *Entail* his Land to his Male-Issue still:
Wisely and justly to divide his Good,
To Sons and Daughters, and his neerest Blood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—3. To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; transmit in an unalterable course; devolve as an unavoidable consequence.

My grief's *entailed* upon my wasteful breath,
Which no recov'ry can cut off but death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

It is *entailed* upon humanity to submit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, *entails* on suitors costs, or delays, or defeats. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 50.

4. To bring about; cause to ensue or accrue; induce; involve or draw after itself.

Political economy tells us that loss is *entailed* by a forced trade with colonies. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

No member of the chamber can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding *entailing* penalties, unless seized in the act or within 24 hours of the same. *Keltie.*

Whose whole career was lie *entailing* lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 183.

entail (en-tāl'), *n.* [Formerly also *intail*; < ME. *entaile*, *entayle*, < OF. *entaille*, F. *entaille* (ML. *intalia*), f., = Pr. *entalh* = OSp. *entalle* = Pg. *entalho* = It. *intaglio* (> E. *intaglio*, q. v.), m., a cutting, cut, notch, groove; from the verb.] 1†. Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay.

A worke of rich *entayle* and curious mould,
Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

2†. Shape; that which is carved or shaped.

An image of another *entaile*
A lifte halfe was her fast by,
Her name aboue her heed saw I,
And she was called Felony.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 162.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The limitation of land to certain members of a particular family or line of descent; a prescribed order of successive inheritances, voluntarily created, to keep land in the family undivided; the rule of descent settled for an estate.

He [Walpole] scoffed at . . . the practice of *entail*, and tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

(*b*) An estate entailed or limited to particular heirs; an estate given to a man and his heirs. The word is now, however, often loosely used, since strict entails are obsolete, to indicate the giving of property to one or to two successively for life with suspension of power of alienation meanwhile. By early English law, as fully established under the Norman conquest, a feoffment or grant of land to "A and the heirs of his body" created an entail, so that neither A nor any successive heir taking under the grant could alien the land; and if the line of heirs failed, the land reverted to the lord who made the grant, or his heirs. In course of time the inconveniences of the restriction on alienation led the courts to hold that such a gift must be understood not as a gift to the heirs after A, but to A on condition that he should have heirs; in other words, that the heirs could not claim as donees under the feoffment, but only as heirs under A, and that hence A took a fee, which, if he had heirs of his body, became absolute, and enabled him to alien the land. This practical abolition of entails by the courts was followed by the statute of Westminster of 1285, known as the *statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, which enacted that the will of the donor in such gifts according to the form manifestly expressed should be observed, so that such a grantee should have no power to alien. Under this act, which re-established entails, a large part of the land in England was fettered by such grants. The courts, still disfavoring entails, termed the estate thus granted a fee tail (see *tail*), and sustained alienations by the tenant in tail, subject, however, to the right of the heirs in tail, or, if none, of the lord, to enter on the death of the tenant who had conveyed. (See *base fee*, under *fee*[2].) They subsequently also sanctioned absolute alienations by allowing the tenant in tail to have an action brought against him in which he collusively suffered the plaintiff to recover the land. (See *fine*[2], *recovery*, and *Taltarum's case*, under *case*[1].) In 1833 a direct deed was substituted by statute for this fiction. The object of entails is now, to some extent, secured by family or marriage settlements, which are often, but inaccurately, spoken of as if effecting entails. In most if not all of the United States, and in Canada, entails have been abolished, either as in England or by statutes declaring that words which would formerly create an entail create a fee simple, or, as in some States, a life estate with remainder in fee simple to heirs.—**Quasi entail**, an entail of an estate less than a fee, such as an estate for the life of a third person.—**Statute of entail**, a name sometimes given to the statute de Donis Conditionalibus (which see, above).—**To bar an entail, to dock an entail**, to defeat the restrictions of an entail by aliening or resettling the land.

entailer (en-tā'lėr), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or series of heirs.

The *entailer* cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property. *Brougham.*

entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* [< *entail* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of entailing, or of limiting the descent of an estate to a particular heir and his descendants.—2. The state of being entailed.

ental (en'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, inner; internal: opposed to *ectal*. See *entad*.

entalent†, *v. t.* [ME. *entalenten*, < OF. *entalenter* = Pr. *entalentar*, *entalantar* = It. *intalentare*, excite, raise a desire, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *talentum*, an inclination, desire: see *en-*[1] and *talent*.] To implant a desire in; endow with.

Trust parfite loue, entire charite,
Feruent will, and *entalented* corage.
Letter of Cupid.

Entalis (en'ta-lis), *n.* [NL.; a perversion of *Dentalium*.] A genus of tooth-shells, of the family *Dentaliidæ*. *E. striolata* is an American species.

entame[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *entamen*, < OF. *entamer* = Pr. *entamenar*, < ML. *intaminare*, touch, contaminate, < L. *in*, in, on, + **taminare*, touch: see *attame*[2] and *contaminate*.] To harm; hurt; tear open.

Let not my foe no more my wounde *entame*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 79.

Thay hafe up hys hawberke thane, and handilez therundyre, . . .
Bothe his bakke and his breste, and his bryghte armez:
Thay ware fayne that they fande no flesche *entamede*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

entame[2]† (en-tām'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *tame*.] To tame; subdue.

'Tis not . . . your cheek of cream
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 5.

entangle (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entangled*, ppr. *entangling*. [Formerly also *intangle*; < *en-*[1] + *tangle*.] 1. To tangle; intermix the parts of confusedly; make confused or disordered: as, to *entangle* the hair. See *tangle*. [Rare.]

What a happiness would it have been, could Hester Prynne . . . have distinguished and unravelled her own darling's tones, amid all the *entangled* outcry of a group of sportive children. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, vi.

2. To insnare; involve, so as to render extrication difficult; subject to constraining or bewildering complications: as, to *entangle* fish in the meshes of a net; to *entangle* a person in a labyrinth.

They are *entangled* in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in. Ex. xiv. 3.

Nature catches, *entangles*, and holds all such outrages and insurrections in her inextricable net. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

It is under this representation [of sensual pleasure] chiefly, that sin deceives, betrays, *entangles*, bewitches, destroys the souls of men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Snow is white and opaque in consequence of the air *entangled* among its crystals. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 154.

3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; embarrass, puzzle, or distract by adverse or perplexing circumstances, interests, demands, etc.; hamper; bewilder.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. Mat. xxii. 15.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

=**Syn.** 1. To tangle, knot, snarl, mat.—2. *Involve*, etc. See *implicate*.—3. To confuse, mystify.

entangled (en-tang'gld), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fretted*. [Rare.]

entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *entangle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

2. That which entangles; specifically, in *fort.*, an obstruction placed in front or on the flank of a fortification, to impede an enemy's approach. It is a kind of abatis made by partially severing the trunks of trees, pulling down the tops, and securing them to the ground by means of pickets or crotchets.—**Wire entanglements**, military entanglements made by placing at least three rows of stout pickets across the space to be obstructed, and twisting wire around them. The pickets are arranged in quincunx order, with the wires crossing diagonally.

entangler (en-tang'glėr), *n.* One who entangles. *Johnson.*

entangling (en-tang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *entangle*, *v.*] An entanglement or complication. [Rare.]

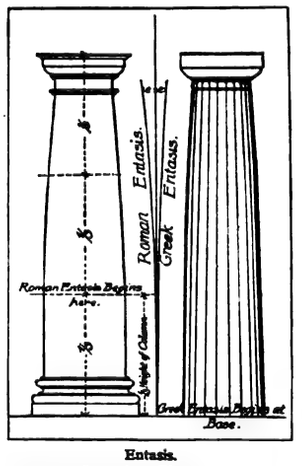
But miracles, like the hero's sword, divided these *entanglings* at a stroke, and at once made their way through them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. viii.

entangling (en-tang'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *entangle*, *v.*] Serving to entangle, involve, or embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, *entangling* alliances with none. *Jefferson*, Inaugural Address.

entasia (en-tā'si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *entasis*.] Same as *entasis*, 2.

entasis (en'tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντασις*, a stretching, distention, < *ἐντείνειν* (= L. *intend-ere*), stretch, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *τείνειν* = L. *tend-ere*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the swelling or outward curve of the profile of the shaft of a column. The entasis exists in perfection in the finest examples of Greek Doric, in which the swelling is greatest a little below the middle point of the shaft, but never so great as to interfere with the steady diminution of the shaft from the base upward. The entasis is designed both to counteract the optical illusion which would cause the profiles of the shafts to appear curved inward if they were bounded by straight lines, and to give the effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.



e e, arcs of entasis. (The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.)

2. In *pathol.*, constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. See *tetanus*. Also *entasia*.

entaskt (en-tąsk'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *task*.] To lay a task upon. *Davies.*

Yet sith the Heav'ns haue thus *entaskt* my layes, . . .
It is enough, if heer-by I incite
Some happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

entasset (en-tas'), *v. t.* [ME. *entassen*, < OF. *entasser*, F. *entasser*, < ML. *intassare*, heap up, < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tassus*, *tassa* (> F. *tas*, etc.), a heap.] To heap up; crowd together.

Gawein leide honde to his swerde and smote in to the thikkest of the presse, and passed thourgh the stour as thikke as thei weren *entassed*, and his felowes spake moche of the prowesse that thei saugh hym do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

entassement† (en-tas'ment), *n.* [ME., < OF. *entassement*, F. *entassement*, < *entasser*, heap up: see *entasse*.] A heap; an accumulation; a crowd.

Ther was grete *entassement* of men and of horse vpon hepes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

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entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *entasis.*] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by entásis, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastic* disease.

entaylet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail.*

> The mortall steele despiteously *entayld*
> Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walles.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

enté (oṅ'tā), *a.* [F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *ante*[2]. (*b*) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron-like outline.

> *Enté* en rond, similar to indented, but formed with curved instead of straight lines. *Aveling*, Heraldry, p. 142.

entecessour†, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor.*] A predecessor. See *antecessor.*

> Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
> That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151. (*Halliwell.*)

entechet, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen, entecchen*, affect, < OF. *entechier, enteichier, entecier, entessier*, also *entachier, antaichier, entacher, entequier, entoichier*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar, entacar, entachar*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, cleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche, taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en*-[1] and *tech, tetch.*] 1. To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

> Who so that ever is *entecched* and defouled with yvel.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 120.

2. To endow.

> On [one] of the best *entechod* creature,
> That is, or shal, while that the world may dure.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, I. 882.

entechet, *n.* [ME., < *enteche, v.*] A spot; a stain.

> I saide him sadly that I sek were,
> & told him al treuly the *enteeches* of myn euele.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en'te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), irreg. < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ἔδων, ppr. of ἔδειν, eat, = L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] The typical genus of



Entedon imbrasus. (Cross shows natural size.)

chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninæ*, as *E. imbrasus.*

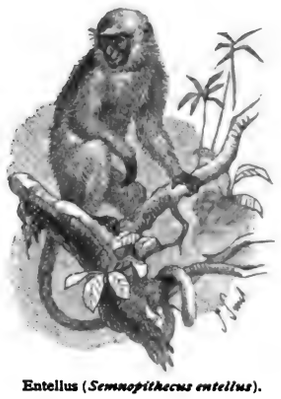
Entedoninæ (en'te-dō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entedon* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic, many of them being secondary parasites — that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonoidæ.*

entelechy (en-tel'e-ki), *n.* [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. ἐντελέχεια, actuality, < ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, be complete (cf. ἐντελής, complete, full): ἐν, in; τέλει, dat. of τέλος, end, completion; ἔχειν, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization: opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of entelechy is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked; when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy.* The development from being in posse or in germ to entelechy takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the entelechy. Entelechy is, however, either first or second. *First entelechy* is being in working order; *second entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first entelechy of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Cudworth terms his plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first entelechy, and Leibnitz calls a monad an entelechy.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy.* The word is one which explains itself. Frequently, it is true, Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and energy; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely separated from each other, and ἐνέργεια represents merely a stage on the path toward ἐντελέχεια. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function — the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.

E. Wallace, Aristotle's Psychology, p. xlii.

entellus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL., apparently from the proper name *Entellus* (Virgil's Æneid, V. 437–472). *N. E. D.*] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3; the latter is not prehensile. Also called *hanuman.*



Entellus (*Semnopithecus entellus*).

entempest (en-tem'pest), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *tempest.*] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

> Such punishment I said were due
> To natures deepliest stained with sin —
> For aye *entempesting* anew
> The unfathomable hell within.
> *Coleridge*, Pains of Sleep.

entemplet (en-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *temple*[1].] To enshrine.

> What virtues were *entempled* in her breast!
> *Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton*, Patient Grissel.

entencion†, *n.* See *intention.*

entend†, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend.*

entender† (en-ten'dėr), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *tender*[2].] 1. To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

> Virtue alone *entenders* us for life:
> I wrong her much — *entenders* us forever.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

> For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell in a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and to make it devoute and pliant to any part of duty.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

> A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of virtue, is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every uncommon instance of generosity.
> *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

entendment†, *n.* See *intendment.*

ententet, *n.* and *v.* See *intent.*

entente cordiale (oṅ-toṅt' kôr-di-al'). [F., cordial understanding: *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intent, n.*, and *cordial.*] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

> There was not only no originality, but no desire for it — perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententif†, **ententifly**†. See *intentive, intentively.*

enter[1] (en'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *entren*, < OF. *entrer*, F. *entrer* = Pr. *intrar, entrar* = Sp. Pg. *entrar* = It. *entrare, intrare*, < L. *intrare*, go into, enter, < *intro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*), < *in*, in (= E. *in*[1]), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *inter*[2], *enter-, inter-.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner: as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

> That darkesome cave they *enter*, where they find
> That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
> Musing full sadly in his sullein mind.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 35.

> For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
> To *enter* human hearing. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English *entered* it without a blow. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

> Calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
> Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns,
> Which *enter'd* their frail shins. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

> Alone he *enter'd*
> The mortal gate o' the city. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

> You are not now to think what's best to do,
> As in beginnings, but what must be done,
> Being thus *entered*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

> You love, remaining peacefully,
> To hear the murmur of the strife,
> But *enter* not the toil of life.
> *Tennyson*, Margaret.

> The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

> He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

6†. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

> Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
> Sir, I have brought a gentleman to Court.
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

> This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings,
> Shall *enter* me with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

> I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

> I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath. — 8. To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

> Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

> The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.
> *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

> I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in form. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race. — 10. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo. — 11. In *law:* (*a*) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry.* (*b*) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

> Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

> No sooner had the northern carles begun their huntsup but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entred*.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 143.

> Before being *entered*, the dogs must be taught to lead quietly. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 219.

To enter a bill short, in *banking*, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored. — **To enter lands**, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an entrance, entry, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in, into, on*, or *upon.* See phrases below.

> Full grete was the batalle and the stour mortall, where as these wardes of Benoyk were *entred*, and medled with their enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

> But he that *entereth in* by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. John x. 2.

> Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
> Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear,
> And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Specifically — 2. To appear upon the stage; come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

> Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

3†. To begin; make beginning.

> The year *entering*. *Evelyn.*

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O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!
Milton, P. L., xi. 630.

To enter into. (*a*) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are but entering; *entered* we are not *into* the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(*b*) To engage in: as, to *enter into* business.

The original project of discovery had been *entered into* with indefinite expectations of gain.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

(*c*) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once *entered into* a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

He *entered* freely *into* the distresses and personal feelings of his men. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

(*d*) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now *enter into* the particulars of my travels.
Gray, Letters, I. 240.

Into the merits of these we have hardly *entered* at all.
Brougham.

(*e*) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in: as, lead *enters into* the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never *enter into* common discourse. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 393.

To enter into recognisances, in *law*, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—**To enter on** or **upon.** (*a*) To begin; make a beginning of; set out on: as, to *enter upon* the duties of an office.

To take the childe for a chaunse & his choise moder,
And euyn into Egypt *entre on* his way.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4309.

We are now going to *enter upon* a new scene of events.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to *enter on* your probation.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 3.

(*b*) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like.—**To enter with a superior**, in *Scots law*, to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress: said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter[2]†, *v. t.* See *inter*[1].

enter[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *entire*.

enter-. [< ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, < OF. *entre-*, F. *entre-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-* = It. *inter-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enterbathe*, *enterbraid*, *enterflow*, etc.), *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words, as *enterprise*, *entertain*, etc., where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter-*.

entera, *n.* Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-tę-rad-e-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἀδήν, a gland, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-tę-rad-e-nol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἀδήν, a gland, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-tę-ral'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgy (en'tę-ral-ji), *n.* Same as *enteralgia*.

enterate (en'tę-rāt), *a.* [< *enteron* + *-ate*[1].] Having an enteron; provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, *enterate* ancestors.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

enterbathe†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *bathe*.] To bathe one another.

Cast away their spears,
And, rapt with joy, them *enterbathe* with tears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterbraid†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *braid*.] To interlace; intertwine.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,
Then *enterbraid*, and bind them curiously.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterclose (en'tėr-klōs), *n.* [< OF. *entreclos*, a partition, separation, inclosure, < ML. *intercлusus*, pp. of *intercludere*, inclose, < L. *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] A partition between two rooms or a space partitioned off as a passage between two rooms.

enterectomy (en-tę-rek'tǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἐκτομή, cutting out.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Czerny Lambert suture. *N. Senn*, Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enterepiplomphalocele (en-tę-rep'i-plom-fal'ǫ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *epiploön* (q. v.), + Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who enters.

If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall and easiest for the first *enterers*, being full of precepts of ciuilitie, and such as children will soone learne and take a delight in. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxiii.

enterflow†, *n.* [< *enter-* + *flow*.] A channel.

These Ilands are severed one from another by a narrow *enterflow* of the Sea betweene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, II. 215.

enteric (en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντερικός, < ἔντερον, intestine: see *enteron*.] Belonging to the intestines; intestinal. Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having an enteron or intestine; enterate: opposed to *anenterous*. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or to the endoderm, which primitively forms the enteron: opposed to *deric*: as, *enteric* tube, the alimentary canal or digestive tract; *enteric* walls; *enteric* appendages.—**Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*[1].

entering (en'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enter*, *v.*] 1. The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc.—2†. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chaced to the see, and hilde hem so shorte in the *entringe* to the shippes that ther were of hem slain and drowned the haluendell or more.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 602.

3†. A beginning.

The *enterings* and endings of wars.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

entering (en'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enter*, *v.*] In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en'tėr-ing-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

entering-file (en'tėr-ing-fil), *n.* See *file*[1].

entering-port (en'tėr-ing-pōrt), *n.* A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritic (en-tę-rit'ik), *a.* [< *enteritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enteritis.

enteritis (en-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine (see *enteron*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue, and not of the serous or peritoneal coat. Also *endoenteritis*.

enterkiss†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *kiss*.] To kiss mutually; come in contact. *Davies*.

And water 'nointing with cold-moist the brims
Of th' *enter-kissing* turning globes extreams,
Tempers the heat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

enter-know†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *know*.] To be mutually acquainted with. *Davies*.

I have desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, Pref.

enterlace†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermet†, **entermeting**†. See *entermit*, *entermitting*.

entermewer (en'tėr-mū-ėr), *n.* [< *enter-* + *mewer*, < *mew*, change.] In *falconry*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Eyass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and *Entermewers*.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, No. 5.

entermit†, **entermet**†, *v.* [ME. *entermitten*, *entermetten*, *entremeten*, < OF. *entremetre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = Sp. Pg. *entremeter* = It. *intramettere*, interpose, < ML. **intramittere* (also *intermittere*), put in among, mingle, < L. *intra*, within (*inter*, among), + *mittere*, send, put: see *mission*, and cf. *intermit*.] **I.** *trans.* Reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing): with *with* or *of*.

He is coupable that *entremettith him* or mellith him *with* such thing as aperteyneth not unto him.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, p. 178.

Noghte for to leue sumtyme gastely ocupacyone and *entermete the with* werldly besynes in wyse kepynge and dispendynge of thi werldly gudes, and gud rewlynge of thi seruauntes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle: with *of*.

Ye shull swere neuer to *entermete of* that arte, and I will that ye be confessed and take youre penaunce so that youre soules be not dampned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

entermitting†, **entermeting**†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *entermit*, *v.*] Intermeddling; interference.

Thow sholdest haue knowen that Clergye can and conceiued more thorugh Resoun;
For Resoun wolde haue reherced the rigte as Clergye saide,
Ac for thine *entermetyng* here artow forsake.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 406.

entero-. [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of Gr. ἔντερον: see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocele (en'tę-rǫ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντεροκήλη, < ἔντερον, intestine, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

enterocelic (en'tę-rǫ-sē'lik), *a.* [< *enterocele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with enterocele.

enterochlorophyl, enterochlorophyll (en'tę-rō-klō'rǫ-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl.] A form of chlorophyl which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en'tę-rō-kol'ę-sis-tot'-ǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *cholecystotomy*, q. v.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocœla (en'tę-rǫ-sē'lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deuterostomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocœle, as the echinoderms, chætognaths, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polyzoans: opposed to *Schizocœla* and *Epicœla*.

enterocœle (en'tę-rǫ-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*, adj., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or cœloma which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoa*, and extract under *ctenophoran*, *n.*

enterocœlic (en'tę-rǫ-sē'lik), *a.* [< *enterocœle* + *-ic*.] Same as *enterocœlous*.

This latter space being *enterocœlic* in origin.
Nature, XXXVII. 334.

enterocœlous (en'tę-rǫ-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] 1. Being or constituting an enterocœle: as, an *enterocœlous* cavity or formation.—2. Having an enterocœle; pertaining to the *Enterocœla*: as, an *enterocœlous* animal.

enterocolitis (en'tę-rǫ-kǫ-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κόλον, the colon, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.

enterocystocele (en'tę-rō-sis'tǫ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κύστις, bladder, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela†, (en'tę-rǫ-dē'lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterodelus*: see *enterodelous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of his *Infusoria polygastrica*, containing those infusorians which have an alimentary canal with oral and anal orifices: opposed to *Anentera*.

enterodelous (en'tę-rǫ-dē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterodelus*, < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + δῆλος, manifest.] Having an intestine, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Enterodela*.

enterodynia (en'tę-rǫ-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the intestine.

entero-epiplocele (en'tę-rō-e-pip'lǫ-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterepiplocele* (cf. *enterepiplomphalocele*), < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἐπιπλοκήλη, a rupture of the omentum, < ἐπίπλοον, omentum, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia which contains a part of the intestine and a part of the omentum.

enterogastritis (en'tę-rō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

enterogastrocele (en'tę-rō-gas'trǫ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, an abdominal hernia.

enterography (en-tę-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

enterohemorrhage (en'tę-rō-hem'ǫ-rāj), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage in the intestines; enterorrhagia.

enterohydrocele (en'tę-rō-hī'drǫ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κήλη, tumor: see *hydrocele*.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

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entero-ischiocele (en′tę-rō-is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterischiocele*, < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἰσχίον*, ischium, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, enterolith (en′tę-rō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus: a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en′tę-rō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en′tę-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolite: as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en-tę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enteromerocele (en′tę-rō-mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *μηρός*, thigh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en′tę-rō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *μεσεντέριον*, mesentery, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines.—**Enteromesenteric fever**, enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha (en′tę-rō-môr′fą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of green marine algæ. It has linear or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in fresh, salt, and brackish water in all parts of the world. Thirty species are known.

enteromphalus, enteromphalos (en-tę-rom′fą-lus, -lŏs), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en′tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-rą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, usually *ἔντερα*, the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of **ἔντερος* (= L. **interus*, the assumed base of *interior*: see *interior*, *enter*), < *ἐν*, = E. *in*[1], + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodæum or proctodæum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron*; in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron*, the intestine of ordinary language.—**Cephalic enteron.** See *cephalic*.

enteroparalysis (en′tę-rō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en-tę-rop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteroperistole (en′tę-rō-pe-ris′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *περιστολή*, taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic*, q. v., < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around, < *περί*, around, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en′tę-rō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en′tę-rop-nūs′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + **πνευστός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See cut under *Balanoglossus*.

enteropneustal (en′tę-rop-nūs′tąl), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, or to *Balanoglossus*.

enteroraphy, *n.* See *enterorrhaphy*.

enterorrhagia (en′tę-rō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en′tę-rō-rā′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en′tę-rō-raf′ik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy: as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorrhaphy, enteroraphy (en-tę-ror′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia*.

enterorrhœa (en′tę-rō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en′tę-rō-sär′kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroscheocele (en-tę-ros′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ὄσχεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en′tę-rō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *στένωσις*, a straitening, < *στένος*, narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en′tę-rō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + NL. *syphilis*.] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en′tę-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en-tę-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *anatomy*.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines. —2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en′tę-rō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoön*.] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*).—2. A synonym of *Metazoa*; the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anenterous worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plastidozoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] *E. R. Lankester.*

enterozoan (en′tę-rō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Enterozoa*, as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en′tę-rō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa*; an enterozoan.

The individual *Enterozoon* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 830.

enterparlance† (en-tėr-pär′lans), *n.* [< *enter-* + *parlance*.] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Sir J. Hayward.*

enterparle† (en′tėr-pärl), *n.* A parley; a conference. *Richardson.*

And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort;
Persuades him leave that unbeseeming place.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

enterpart†, **entrepart**†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterparten*, < *enter-* + *parten*, part.] To share; divide.

It is frendes right, soth for to sayn,
To *enterparten* wo, as glad desport.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 592.

enterpass†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterpassen*, *entirpassen*, < OF. *entrepasser*, pass, meet, encounter, < *entre*, between, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

He was a goode knyght and hardy, and Gawein hym smote in *entirpassinge* thourgh the helme to the sculle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

enterpassant†, *a.* [ME. *enterpassaunt*, < OF. *entrepassant*, ppr. of *entrepasser*, pass: see *enterpass*.] Passing; encountering.

And Boors *enterpassaunt* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he hente on his horse croupe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 329.

enterpendant†, *a.* [ME., also *enterpendaunt*; by error for **enterprendant*, < OF. *entreprendant*, equiv. to *entreprenant*, enterprising, bold: see *enterpreignant*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

Ffor the kynge Ventres was a noble knyght, and hardy and *enterpendaunt*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 177.

enterplead, enterpleader. See *interplead*, *interpleader*.

enterpreignant†, *a.* [ME. *entrepreignant*, < OF. *entreprenant*, also *entreprendant* (see *enterpendant*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

A full good knight was, gentile and wurthy,
Entrepreignant, coragious and hardy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

enterprise (en′tėr-prīz), *n.* [Formerly also *enterprize* (cf. the simple *prize*[1]); < OF. *entreprise*, also *entreprinse* (F. *entreprise*), an enterprise, < *entrepris*, pp. of *entreprendre*, undertake, < ML. *interprendere*, undertake, < L. *inter*, among, + *prendere*, *prehendere*, take in hand. See *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprentice*, *prize*[1]. Cf. *emprise*.] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

Alone shall I bere the strokes and dedes,
For alone I haue take this *entreprise*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4685.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. Job v. 12.

Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

New *enterprises* and ceaseless occupation were the aliment of that restless and noble spirit.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 259.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise*. *Hume.*

The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise*, is gone. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Gift enterprise. See *gift*.=**Syn.** 1. Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor.—2. Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en′tėr-prīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enterprised*, ppr. *enterprising*. [Formerly also *enterprize*; < *enterprise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But rather gan in troubled mind devize
How she that Ladies libertie might *enterprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 28.

The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *enterprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

You *enterprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. *Ruskin*, Sesame and Lilies, ii.

2†. To essay; venture upon.

Only your heart he dares not *enterprise*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

3†. To give reception to; entertain.

In goodly garments that her well became,
Fayre marching forth in honourable wize,
Him at the threshold mett and well did *enterprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 14.

4†. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

When thei herde Merlin thus speke, thei were so hevy and so pensef that thei wiste not what to say ne do. Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so *enterprised*, he be-gan for to wepe with his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

5†. To surround; circumstance.

And semed well that thei were alle come of gode issue, and it be-com hem well, that thei com so *entreprised*, and thei helde it a grete debonerte that thei helde to-geder so feire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

II. *intrans.* To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

Full many knights, adventurous and stout,
Have *enterpriz'd* that Monster to subdew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 45.

He *enterprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun & found the Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

enterpriser (en′tėr-prī-zėr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

Every good deed sends back its own reward
Into the bosom of the *enterpriser*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

enterprising (en′tėr-prī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise*, *v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

What might not be the result of their enquiries, should the same study that has made them wise make them *enterprising* also? *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs of state, has no motive whatever for being *enterprising* in his client's affairs. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous*, *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en′tėr-prī-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

enterprize†, *n.* and *v.* See *enterprise*.

entersole (en′tėr-sōl), *n.* Same as *entresol*.

entertain (en-tėr-tān′), *v.* [Formerly also *intertain*; < OF. *entretenir*, F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entreter* = It. *intertenere*, *intrattenere*, < ML. *intertenere*, entertain, < L. *inter*, among, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*, and cf. *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), entertain, < *onder*, etc., = E. *under*, + *houden*, etc., = E. *hold*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To maintain; keep up; hold.

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There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness *entertain*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

He *entertain'd* a show so seeming just,
And therein so ensconced his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1514.

2†. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I *entertain*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdome were so few good Artificers, that hee *entertained* from England Goldsmiths, Plummers, Carvers and Polishers of stone, and Watch-makers.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus. *Jer. Taylor.*

They have many hospitals well *entertained*.
Bp. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion: as, to *entertain* one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be *entertained* at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;
Address yourself to *entertain* them sprightly,
And let's be red with mirth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

The Queen going in progress, passed thro' Oxford, where she was *entertain'd* by the Scholars with Orations, Stageplays, and Disputations. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 380.

4†. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To *entertain* it so merrily with a fool.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and *entertain*
The irksome hours. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 526.

We *entertained* the time upon severall subjects, especialy the affaires of England and the lamentable condition of our Church. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 2, 1651.

5†. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Princes and worthy personages of your own eminence have *entertained* poems of this nature with a serious welcome. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this newes was *entertained* in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 78.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will *entertain* none of the waters of bitterness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

6. To take into the mind; take into consideration; consider with reference to decision or action; give heed to; harbor: as, to *entertain* a proposal.

Romeo,
Who had but newly *entertain'd* revenge.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

If thou *entertainest* my love, let it appear in thy smiling.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

I would not *entertain* a base design.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever be—"What type of social structure am I tending to produce?" But this is a question he never *entertains*.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish: as, to *entertain* decided opinions; he *entertains* the belief that he is inspired.—**8†.** To engage; give occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could *entertain*
With half their forces the full pride of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Caesar in his first journey, *entertain'd* with a sharp fight, lost no small number of his Foot. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll *entertain* myself like one that I am not acquainted withal. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be *entertained* as men, because some think we are not as good Christians as they pretend to with us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

=**Syn. 3.** *Divert, Beguile.* See *amuse*.

II. *intrans.* To exercise hospitality; give entertainments; receive company: as, he *entertains* generously.

entertain† (en-tėr-tān'), *n.* [< *entertain*, *v.*] Entertainment.

But neede, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better *entertayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Your *entertain* shall be
As doth befit our honour, and your worth.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

entertainer (en-tėr-tā'nėr), *n.* One who entertains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tėr-tā'ning), *p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting: as, an *entertaining* story; an *entertaining* friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attending the sittings of the Lords for amusement, and used often to say that a debate was as *entertaining* as a comedy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

entertainingly (en-tėr-tā'ning-li), *adv.* In an entertaining manner; interestingly; divertingly.

When company meet, he that can talk *entertainingly* upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.
Bp. Sherlock, Discourses, xxxvi.

My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tėr-tā'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< OF. *entretenement*, F. *entretènement* = Sp. *entretenimiento* = Pg. *entretenimento* = It. *intertenimento*, *intrattenimento*, < ML. *intertenementum*, < *intertenere*, entertain: see *entertain*.] **1.** The act of furnishing accommodation, refreshment, good cheer, or diversion; that which entertains, or the act of entertaining, as by hospitality, agreeable attentions, or amusement. Specifically—(*a*) Hospitable treatment, accommodation, or provision for the physical wants, as of guests, with or without pay: as, a house of *entertainment* for travelers.

He *entertainement* gave to them
With venison fat and good.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

We are all in very good health, and, having tried our ship's *entertainment* now more than a week, we find it agree very well with us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 441.

Enter therefore and partake
The slender *entertainment* of a house
Once rich, now poor. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*b*) An exhibition or a performance which affords instruction or amusement; the act of providing gratification or diversion: as, the *entertainment* of friends with a supper and dance; a musical or dramatic *entertainment*.

At recitation of our comedy,
For *entertainment* of the great Valois,
I acted young Antinous. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Beautiful pictures are the *entertainments* of pure minds, and deformities of the corrupted. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

2†. Maintenance; support; physical or mental provision; means of maintenance, or the state of being supported, as in service, under suffering, etc.

He must think us some band of strangers i' the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

These chuffs, that every day may spend
A soldier's *entertainment* for a year,
Yet make a third meal of a bunch of raisins.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

3. Mental enjoyment; instruction or amusement afforded by anything seen or heard, as a spectacle, a play, conversation or story, music or recitation.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful *entertainment* were it under proper regulations. *Addison.*

4†. Reception; treatment.

1 *Serv.* Here's no place for you: Pray, go to the door.
Cor. I have deserv'd no better *entertainment*,
In being Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

5. A holding or harboring in the mind; a taking into consideration: as, the *entertainment* of extravagant notions; the *entertainment* of a proposal.

This friar hath been with him, and advised him for the *entertainment* of death. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

Such different *entertainment* as we call "belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief," &c.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 9.

That simplicity of manners which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons (1676).

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Diversion, Recreation*, etc. See *pastime*.

entertake† (en-tėr-tāk'), *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *take*; formed, by Spenser, after *entertain* and *undertake*.] To entertain; receive.

With more myld aspect those two, to *entertake*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

entertissued† (en-tėr-tish'ūd), *a.* [< *enter-* + *tissue*.] Interwoven; having various colors or materials intermixed.

The *enter-tissued* Robe of Gold and Pearle.
Shak., Hen. V. (1623), iv. 1.

entetch†, *v. t.* See *entech*.

enthealt, entheant† (en'thē-al, -an), *a.* [< L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

entheasm (en'thē-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐνθεασμός*, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired, < *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*.] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they chime
To make religious *entheasm* a crime.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or *entheasm*, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good of human nature, is too rare in medical literature, ancient or modern. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheastic† (en-thē-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired: see *entheasm*.] Possessing or characterized by entheasm. *Smart.*

entheastically† (en-thē-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entheastic manner; with entheasm. *Clarke.*

entheate† (en'thē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired (see *entheal*), + *-ate*[1].] Divinely inspired; filled with holy enthusiasm.

Their orby crystals move
More active than before,
And, *entheate* from above,
Their sovereign prince laud, glorify, adore.
Drummond, Divine Poems.

enthelmintha (en-thel-min'thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm.] In *med.*, a general name of intestinal worms, or *Entozoa*: of no definite classificatory significance.

enthelminthic (en-thel-min'thik), *a.* [< *enthelmintha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enthelmintha.

enthetic (en-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθετικός*, fit for implanting or putting in, < *ἔνθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐντιθέναι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] Introduced or placed in.—**Enthetic diseases**, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

entheus (en'thē-us), *n.* [Improp. (as a noun in abstract sense) < L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*, *enthusiasm*.] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the *entheus* Nature's self bestows,
The world no painter nor no poet knows.
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

enthraldom (en-thrâl'dum), *n.* [< *enthrall* + *-dom*.] Same as *enthralment*. [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the *enthraldom* of nations.
Alison, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 59.

enthrall, enthral (en-thrâl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inthrall*, *inthral*; < *en-*[1] + *thrall*.] **1.** To reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjection; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants euer saw: and thus *inthralled* in their barbarous power.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 30.

Whereby are meant the victories and conquests of Venice *inthralling* her enemies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 254.

Hence—**2.** To reduce to or hold in mental subjection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or charm: as, to *enthrall* the judgment or the senses.

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joyn'd?
Prior.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if the Soul continues *enthralled*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 257.

The beauty and sorrow [of the Italian cause] *enthralled* her. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 139.

enthralment, enthrallment (en-thrâl'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inthralment*, *inthrallment*; < *enthrall* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enthralling, or the state of being enthralled.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call
Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim
His people from *enthralment*, they return.
Milton, P. L., xii. 171.

2. Anything that enthralls or subjugates.

But there are
Richer entanglements, *enthrallments* far
More self-destroying. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

enthrill† (en-thril'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *thrill*.] To pierce; cause to thrill.

A dart we saw, how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Mir. for Mags., p. 265.

enthrone (en-thrōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthroned*, ppr. *enthroning*. [Formerly also *inthrone*; ME. *entronen*, < OF. *enthroner*, < *en-* + *throne*, throne. Cf. *enthronize*.] **1.** To place on a throne; exalt to the seat of royalty; in-

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vest with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Aparty was he proude, presit after seruys,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymaginand & *entrond* in thoghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3842.

Antony,
Enthron'd in the market-place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*

2. *Eccles.*, same as *enthronize*, 2.

At five o'clock Evensong, the new bishop was formally *enthroned*. *The Churchman*, LIV. 463.

enthronement (en-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *enthrone* + *-ment.*] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The *enthronement* of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place. *The American*, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *enthronize* + *-ation*; = Sp. *entronización* = Pg. *entronização* = It. *intronizzazione*, < ML. *inthronizatio(n-)*, < *inthronizare*, *inthronisare*, enthrone: see *enthronize.*] The act of enthronizing or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation.*

We have it confirmed by the voice of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing.* [Formerly also *inthronize*; = Sp. *entronizar* = Pg. *entronizar* = It. *intronizzare*, < ML. *inthronisare*, < Gr. *ἐνθρονίζειν*, set on a throne, < *ἐν*, in, + *θρόνος*, a throne.] 1†. To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of starres, *enthronized* in the mids of the planets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. *Eccles.*, to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled *enthronise.*

enthunder† (en-thun'dėr), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags., p. 850.

enthuse (en-thūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthused*, ppr. *enthusing.* [A back-formation from *enthusiasm*, *enthusiastic.*] I. *trans.* To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm: as, he quite *enthused* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthused* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

II. *intrans.* To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm: as, he is slow to *enthuse.* [Colloq.]

He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuse* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune.*

enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiasmus* = Dan. *enthusiasme* = Sw. *entusiasm*, < F. *enthousiasme* = Sp. *entusiasmo* = Pg. *enthusiasmo* = It. *entusiasmo*, < Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, inspiration, enthusiasm (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music), < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire, < *ἔνθους*, later contr. form of *ἔνθεος* (> L. *entheus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god — of prophecy, poesy, etc., inspired from heaven; < *ἐν*, in, + *θεός*, a god: see *theism.*] 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconceit of being inspired. *Dr. H. More*, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and *enthusiasm* a false one.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. Enthusiasm generally proceeds from honorable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*: the transports of poets, the sublime of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuosi, all mere *enthusiasm!* Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism — all, all *enthusiasm!* *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, iii. § 2.

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.
Warburton, Divine Legation, v., App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasm* of impassioned oratory.

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less. *Johnson*, Cowley.

=**Syn. 2.** *Earnestness*, *Zeal*, etc. (see *eagerness*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *enthusiast* = Sw. *entusiast*, < F. *enthousiaste* = Sp. *entusiasta* = Pg. *enthusiasta* = It. *entusiasta*, *entusiaste*, < eccles. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής*, an enthusiast, a zealot, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*: see *enthusiasm.*] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of the names given to a Euchite. = **Syn. 2.** Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiastic.*

enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = Sp. *entusiástico* = Pg. *enthusiastico* = It. *entusiastico* (cf. D. G. *enthusiastisch* = Dan. *enthusiastisk* = Sw. *entusiastisk*), < Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exciting, esp. of certain kinds of music, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, be inspired: see *enthusiasm.*] I. *a.* 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object: as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving.*

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm: as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll. *W. Mason*, Odes, v.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic*, *Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition.*

II.† *n.* An enthusiast.

The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 326.

enthusiastical (en-thū-zi-as'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū-zi-as'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē'mạ), *n.* [L.] Same as *enthymeme.*

enthymematical (en'thi-mē-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *enthymema(t-)* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en'thi-mēm), *n.* [= F. *enthymème*, < L. *enthymema*, < Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, a thought, argument, an enthymeme, < *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, consider, keep in mind, < *ἐν*, in, + *θυμός*, mind.] 1. In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterous dexterity? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfils the requirements of what I have called Inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 252.

Enthymeme of the first or **second order**, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tīs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing.* [Formerly also *entise*, *intice*, *intise*; < ME. *enticen*, *entisen*, < OF. *enticier*, excite, entice; < ML. **intitiare*, set on fire, < L. *in-* + *titio*, a firebrand.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite: especially, in a bad sense.

Will *intised* to wantonnes, doth easelie allure the mynde to false opinions. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

He an unfeigned Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Sirens, or brunts of war, could force or *entice* to forgetfulness.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much *enticeth* the fish to bite without suspicion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Lure*, *Decoy*, etc. (see *allure*[1]); tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticeable (en-tī'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *entice* + *-able.*] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tīs'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inticement*; < ME. *enticement*, *entysement*, < OF. *enticement*, < *enticer*, entice: see *entice* and *-ment.*] 1. The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil: as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engines of lust. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never see any man, for fear of *inticements* to vanity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray. = **Syn. 1.** Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing. — **2.** Lure, decoy, bait.

enticer (en-tī'sėr), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-tī'sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *inticing.*

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., ix. 996.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

enticingly (en-tī'sing-li), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *inticingly.*

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She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *inticingly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

entiltment† (en-tilt'ment), *n.* [< *en-*[1] + *tilt* + *-ment*.] A shed; a tent. *Davies*.

The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvaz, or poldavies *entiltments*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en'ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), < Gr. *ἔντιμος*, honored, prized, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιμή*, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculios or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-tīr'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *intire*, *entyre*, *intyre*; < ME. *entyre*, *enter*, < OF. (and F.) *entier* = Pr. *entier*, *enteir* = Sp. *entero* = Pg. *inteiro* = It. *intero*, < L. *integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left *entire*.

One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

With strength *entire*, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 9.

The walls of this Towne are very *intyre*, and full of towers at competent distances. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.

The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. In *bot.*, without toothing or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.—**3.** In *her.*, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—**4.** Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—**5.** Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.

Of what bless'd angel shall my lips inquire
The undiscover'd way to that *entire*
And everlasting solace of my heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 265.

6†. Essential; real; true.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

7†. Interior; internal.

Casting secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their harts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.]—**Entire function.** See *function*.—**Entire horse.** See 4.—**Entire tenancy**, in *law*, ownership by one person, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.=**Syn. 1** and **5**. *Whole*, *Total*, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*.)

II. *n.* **1.** The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. [Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen, except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter*[3].]

entire† (en-tīr'), *adv.* [< *entire*, *a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.

Blest is the maid and worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possest,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lord Lyttelton, Advice to a Lady.

entirely†, *a.* [ME. *enterly*; < *entire* + *-ly*[1].] Entire.

Beseechynge you ever with myn *enterly* hert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-tīr'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*; < ME. *entierly*, *entyerly*. *entyreliche*; < *entire* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.

Thei kepen *entierly* the Cõmaundement of the Holy Book Alkaron, that God sente hem be his Messager Machomet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 139.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh*.

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.

And the kynge and the quene prayed hym right *entierly*, soone for to come a-gein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 678.

Loue god, for he is good and grounde of alle treuthe;
Loue thyn enemy *entyerly* godes heste to ful-fille.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 32.

His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* [< *entire* + *-ness*.] **1.** Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachell, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buryed hereabout, if the *entirenesse* thereof doe not confute the imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.

The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I render.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3†. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Bp. Hall*.

entirety (en-tīr'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *intirety*, *entierty*; < *entire* + *-ty*, suggested by its doublet *integrity*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. *Gladstone*.

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8890.

It is not in detached passages that his [Chaucer's] charm lies, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety . . . was to be passed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Tenancy by entireties, in *law*, a kind of tenure created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, who at common law are then said to be *tenants by entireties*—that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entitative (en'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *entity* + *-ative*.] Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to *objective* in the old sense of the latter word.

Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good?
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 340.

Entitative act, actuality, that which distinguishes existence, or being in actu, from being in power or in germ. Thus, the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin considered as an outward event, not as sin.—**Entitative being**, real being, opposed to intentional or objective being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness.—**Entitative power**, the power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *intitle* (also *entitule*, *intitule*, after mod. F. and ML.); < ME. *entitlen*, < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler* = Pr. *intitular*, *entitular*, *entitolar* = Sp. Pg *intitular* = It. *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *in*, in, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*.] **1.** To give a name or title to: affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."

That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2.

Some later writers . . . *entitle* this ancient fable, Penelope. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.

A Queen, who wears the crown of her forefathers, to which she is *entitled* by blood.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to match into such a family as ours, she knew no man she would sooner fix upon. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3†. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

If his Maiestie would please to *intitle* it to his Crowne, and yearely that both the Gouernours here and there may giue their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs! *Locke*.

4†. To attribute; ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton*.

Entitled in the cause, in *law*, having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein.=**Syn. 1.** To christen, dub.

entitule (en-tit'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entituled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler*, entitle: see *entitle*.] To entitle; give a name or title to: as, the act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]

Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entituled*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

★**entity** (en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [= F. *entité* = Sp. *entidad* = Pg. *entidade* = It. *entità*, < ML. *entita(t-)s*, < *en(t-)s*, a thing: see *ens*.] **1.** Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 145.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When th' embrion spark of *entity* began. *Hart*.

2. An independent ens; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general natures and to formalities. Modern writers have generally said the schoolmen made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to espouse the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.

The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. . . . Aristotle usually calls substances simply *ὄντα*, *entities*.
Boyle, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called second substances, or universals a parte rei. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man—Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvii.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite as metaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities; but the justification of the one set is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience; the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concretes.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 62.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic. *Disraeli*.

The foremost men of the age accept the ether not as a vague dream, but as a real *entity*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will is essentially a self-procreating, self-sustaining, spiritual *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys not law, and has no sort of affinity with matter.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. i.

Actual entity, actual existence.—**Determinative entity**, the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place.—**Positive entity**, hæcceity, as being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual.—**Quidditative entity**, the mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [Gr. *ἐντο-*, combining form of *ἐντός* (= L. *intus*), within, inside, < *ἐν* = E. *in*: see *in*[1].] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting within, inside, inner, internal: opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *endo-*, but is less frequently used; in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

★**entoblast** (en'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] In *biol.*, the nucleolus of a cell. *Agassiz*.

entobliquus (en-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the obliquus abdominis internus.

entobranchiate (en-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *branchiate*, q. v.] Having the gills or branchiæ internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en'tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *carotid*, q. v.] The internal carotid artery; the inner branch of the common carotid. See cut under *embryo*.

entocele (en'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κήλη*, rupture.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

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entocœlian (en-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κοιλία*, belly.] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entoconcha (en-tō-kong'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Synapta digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Synapta*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Synapta*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. muelleri* is another species of the genus, found in the trepang, *Holothuria edulis*.



Entoconcha muelleri, enlarged.

entoconchid (en-tō-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entoconchidæ*.

Entoconchidæ (en-tō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoconcha* + *-idæ*.] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entoconcha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a tænioglossate monochlamydate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocondyle (en-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *condyle*, q. v.] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

entocuneiform (en-tō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *cuneiform*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entosphenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See cut under *foot*.

entoderm (en'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *endoderm*.

entodermal (en-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The *entodermal* lining of the gastro-vascular canals.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 100.

entodermic (en-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the *entodermic* yoke.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., III. 172.

ento-ectad (en'tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ectad*, q. v.] From within outward. See *ecto-entad*.

entogastric (en-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *gastric*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals.—**Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemmation**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate a method of multiplication observed in certain *Discophora* of the group *Trachynemata*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward; while in all other cases gemmation takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *allœogenesis*.

The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation* have been traced by Haeckel in Carmarina hastata, one of the Geryonidæ. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in Carmarinæ which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 135.

entogastrocnemius (en-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *entogastrocnemii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *gastrocnemius*, q. v.] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Coues*, 1887.

entoglossal (en-tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *ornith.*, to the bony part of the hyoidean arch, which specially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (*b*) in *ichth.*, to an anterior median bone of the hyoidean arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to if not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

In the perennibranchiate Proteidea, the hyoidean arches are united by narrow median *entoglossal* and urohyal pieces, as in Fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 154.

II. *n.* The entoglossal bone.

entoglutæus (en''tō-glō-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *entoglutæi* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus*.] The least gluteal muscle; the glutæus minimus. See *glutæus*.

entogluteal, entoglutæal (en''tō-glō-tē'al), *a.* [< *entoglutæus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the entoglutæus.

entoil† (en-toil'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *toil*[2].] To take with or as with toils; insnare; entangle.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoyled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'ėr), *a.* In *her.*, charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tō-lith'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians whose silicious skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus*.

entolithic (en-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolith-ia* + *-ic*.] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not ectolithic.

Entoma† (en'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομα*, pl. of *ἔντομον*, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. *insectum*, insect) cut into, neut. of *ἔντομος*, cut into, cut to pieces, < *ἐντέμνειν*, *ἐνταμεῖν*, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en''tō-mā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* An improper form of *entomography*.

entomb (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; < OF. *entomber*, < ML. *intumulare*, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulus*, a mound, tomb.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried wherever man, made in his Maker's image, is *entombed* in ignorance. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 117.

entombed (en-tōmd'), *p. a.* Laid in a tomb; buried: as, "an *entombed* and consecrated past," *G. Macdonald*.

entombment (en-tōm'ment), *n.* [< *entomb* + *-ment*.] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their *entombments* in the waters. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 16.

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the Gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the blastomeres which go to form the walls of the primitive intestine or archenteron.

entomic, entomical (en-tom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *Entoma* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to insects.

entomo-. [The combining form (*entom-* before a vowel) of Gr. *ἔντομον*, usually in pl. *ἔντομα*, insect: see *Entoma*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en''tō-mō-krā'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *κρανίον* (L. *cranium*), the skull.] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, and *Cirrostomi*.

entomogenous (en-tō-moj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en''tō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *entomography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. V. Riley*.

entomography (en-tō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects.—2. A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. V. Riley*.

entomoid (en'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an insect.

II. *n.* An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tō-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *ὀλέτης*, equiv. to *ὀλετήρ*, a destroyer, < *ὀλλύναι*, destroy, kill.] Same as *Chaptia*. *Sundevall*, 1872.

entomolin, entomoline (en-tom'ō-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-ol-* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *chitin*.

entomolite (en-tom'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tom'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite*.

entomolithi, *n.* Plural of *entomolithus*, 2.

entomolithic (en''tō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *entomolith* + *-ic*.] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomolites.

Entomolithus† (en-tō-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *entomolithi* (-thī).] Trilobites in general; entomostracites.

entomolitic (en''tō-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *entomolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *entomolithic*.

entomologic, entomological (en''tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *entomologique* = Sp. *entomológico* = Pg. It. *entomologico*, < NL. *entomologicus*, < *entomologia*, entomology: see *entomology*.] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Our investigations into *entomological* geography.
Wollaston, Var. of Species, v.

entomologically (en''tō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologise, *v. i.* See *entomologize*.

entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *entomologiste*; as *entomology* + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young *entomologist* may take as a model. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

entomologize (en-tō-mol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *entomologized*, ppr. *entomologizing*. [< *entomology* + *-ize*.] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologise*.

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*. *Kingsley*, Life, I. 171.

entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *entomologie* = Sp. *entomología* = Pg. It. *entomologia* = D. G. *entomologie* = Dan. Sw. *entomologi*, < NL. *entomologia*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articulates were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta*, *Condylopoda*, or *Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tō-mof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entomophagus*: see *entomophagous*.] 1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera terebrantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the ichneumon-flies and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a borer or terebra, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larvæ apodal and aproctous, usually parasitic in the larvæ of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phytophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrypidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Cynipidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. *Westwood*, 1840. Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.]

2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen*, 1839.—3. A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the anteaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica*, *Squamata*, *Loricata*, and *Tubulidentata*. *Huxley*.—4. A division of chiropterous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora*, *Animalivora*, and *Microchiroptera*.

entomophagan (en-tō-mof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophagus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been rendered *entomophilous*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

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Entomophthora (en-tō-mof'thō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φθορά*, destruction, < *φθείρειν*, destroy.] A genus of *Entomophthoraceæ*, parasitic on insects. Closely related to *Empusa*.

Entomophthoreæ (en'tō-mof-thō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-eæ*.] A family of fungi, most of which are parasites of insects. They produce hyphæ of large diameter and fatty contents, which at length emerge from the insect in white masses, and produce at their tips conidia which are forcibly thrown into the air. Resting spores are also produced. Seven genera are recognized. The principal ones are *Empusa* and *Entomophthora*. Now *Entomophthoraceæ*.

entomophytous (en-tō-mof'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophytus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φυτός*, grown, verbal adj. of *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects or their remains; entomogenous.

entomosis (en-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a disease caused by a parasitic hexapod insect.

Entomostega (en-tō-mos'te-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομος*, incised, + *στέγος*, roof, house.] A division of *Foraminifera*, having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

Entomostomata (en'tō-mos-tō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομος*, incised, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's system, a family of siphonobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched. It was made to include the modern families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Harpidæ*, *Doliidæ*, *Cassididæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Plenaxidæ*, *Terebridæ*, and *Cancellariidæ*.

Entomostraca (en-tō-mos'trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1785), neut. pl. of *entomostracus*, <Gr. *ἔντομος*, incised, + *ὄστρακον*, an earthen vessel, a shell, esp. of *Testacea*. See *ostracism*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as *Cypris*; *Copepoda*, as *Cyclops*; *Cladocera*, as *Daphnia* (see *Daphnia*); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and the glacier-flea (*Podura nivalis*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* are the best-known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living example. To these some add the *Epizoa*, or parasitic crustaceans. No zoölogical definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order. The *Entomostraca* appear to have been first named by O. F. Müller in 1785, and have also been called *Gnathopoda*, as by H. Woodward. (*b*) In various systems, one of two main divisions of *Crustacea* proper (the other being *Malacostraca*). It is divided into *Cirripedia* (including *Rhizocephala*), *Copepoda* (including *Siphonostoma*), *Ostracoda*, and *Branchiopoda* (the latter covering both *Cladocera* and *Phyllopoda*). (*c*) As restricted, defined, and retained by Huxley, those *Crustacea* which have not more than three maxilliform gnathites and completely specialized jaws, the abdominal segments (counting as such those which lie behind the genital aperture) devoid of appendages, if there be any abdomen, and the embryo almost always leaving the egg as a nauplius-form. Thus defined, the *Entomostraca* are divided into: 1, *Copepoda*; 2, *Epizoa*; 3, *Branchiopoda*; 4, *Ostracoda*; 5, *Pectostraca*.

entomostracan (en-tō-mos'trā-kan), *a.* and *n.*

I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomostraca*.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca*.

When we come to the coal-measures, the Malacostraca disappear; but we then find the gigantic *entomostracan* called the king-crab. *Owen*, Anat.

entomostracite (en-tō-mos'trā-sīt), *n.* [As *Entomostraca* + *-ite*2.] A trilobite; one of the fossils known as *entomolites*.

entomostracous (en-tō-mos'trā-kus), *a.* [< NL. *entomostracus*: see *Entomostraca*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of *Entomostraca*.

Within the stomach [of *Pollicipes Polymerus*] from top to bottom, there were thousands of a bivalve *entomostracous* crustacean. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 313.

entomotaxy (en'tō-mō-tak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The art of preparing, setting, and preserving insects as cabinet specimens. *C. V. Riley*.

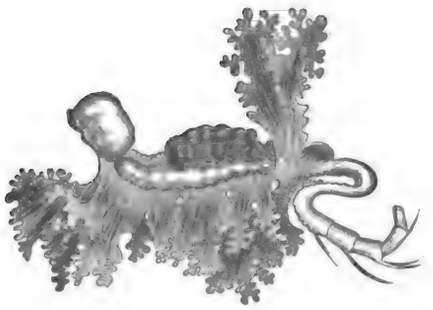
entomotomist (en-tō-mot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *entomotomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies the interior structure of insects; an entomological anatomist.

entomotomy (en-tō-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of insects; entomological anatomy.—2. The science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντονος*, strung, stretched, < *ἐντείνειν*, stretch: see *entasis*, and cf. *tonic*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting high tension or violent action.

Entoniscidæ (en-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic in the body-cavity of other crustaceans, as cirripeds, crabs, etc. Some are parasites of parasites. It contains such genera as *Cryptoniscus* and *Entoniscus*.

Entoniscus (en-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical



Entoniscus parasites (female), magnified.

genus of parasitic isopods of the family *Entoniscidæ*. *E. porcellanæ* is an internal parasite of a Brazilian crab of the genus *Porcellana*.

entoparasite (en-tō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite living in the interior of the host.

entoparasitic (en'tō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *entoparasite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an entoparasite; living in the interior of the host, as an entoparasite.

entopectoralis (en'tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *entopectorales* (-lēz). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *pectoralis*: see *pectoral*.] The inner or lesser pectoral muscle; the pectoralis minor (which see, under *pectoralis*).

entoperipheral (en'tō-pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-al*.] Situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances: opposed to *epiperipheral*: as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling. See extract under *epiperipheral*.

entophyta (en-tof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entophytum*: see *entophyte*.] Entophytes.

entophytal (en'tō-fī-tal), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entophyte (en'tō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *entophytum*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant growing within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite. Entophytes are chiefly parasitic fungi, and in use the term is not commonly employed except for those growing within animals. The commonest and most generally distributed entophytes are the bacteria, some of which are harmless and may occur in healthy animals; but many species produce diseases, especially contagious diseases. (See *bacterium*, *Schizomycetes*.) Certain groups of fungi are almost entirely entophytic in habit, as *Cordyceps* and the related forms of *Isaria*, the *Entomophthoreæ*, and others. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Also *endophyte*.

entophytic (en-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *entophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having the character or habit of an entophyte. Also *entophytal*, *entophytous*, *endophytal*, *endophytic*.

The *entophytic* fungi which infest some of the vegetables most important to man . . . constitute a group of special interest to the microscopist.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 319.

entophytically (en-tō-fit'i-kal-i), *adv.* As an entophyte; in an entophytic manner. Also *endophytically*.

Wounded places, . . . though of very small extent, are always in the natural course of things the parts where the *endophytically* developed Fungus first makes its attack.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

entophytous (en'tō-fī-tus), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entoplastic (en-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal n. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *endoplastic*.

These products are therefore either ectoplastic or *entoplastic*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 832.

entoplastron (en-tō-plas'tron), *n.*; pl. *entoplastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The single median and anterior one of the nine pieces of which the plastron usually consists in chelonians or turtles and tortoises: so named by Huxley to avoid the use of the more frequent name *entosternum*, as the plastron is not now supposed to contain any sternal elements. See *epiplastron*, and cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia* (second cut), and *plastron*.

entopopliteal (en'tō-pop-lit'ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *popliteal*, q. v.] In *anat.*, situated on the inner side of the popliteal space or region. *Coues*, 1887.

Entoprocta (en-tō-prok'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entoproctus*: see *entoproctous*.] One of two divisions of *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche (the other being *Ectoprocta*), including those *Polyzoa* in which the anus opens within the circlet of tentacles of the lophophore.

entoproctous (en-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *entoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Having the anus inside the tentacular circlet of the lophophore; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entoprocta*.

entopterygoid (en-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *entopterygoideus*, q. v.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to the entopterygoid, or to the internal pterygoid bone or process.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull in *Vertebrata*, forming an internal part of the palate; the internal or true pterygoid bone. It is free and distinct in most vertebrates in which it occurs, but in man and mammals generally it forms the so-called internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid, being in adult life firmly ankylosed with the sphenoid. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

The palato-quadrate arch [of teleostean fishes] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front, and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid; an internal, *entopterygoid*, and a metapterygoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

entopterygoideus (en-top-ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *entopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *pterygoideus*.] The internal pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

entoptic (en-top'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye.

Many forms emerge from the macula lutea in *entoptic* seeing with closed eye, suggesting that it is a seat of memory for images that reach it from without.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 312.

Entoptic phenomena, visual perceptions dependent on the eyeball itself, and not on external objects, as muscæ volitantes, phosphenes, etc.

entoptically (en-top'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entoptic way or manner.

entoptics (en-top'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *entoptic*: see *-ics*.] The investigation of the phenomena connected with the interior of the eye.

entoptoscopic (en-top-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *entoptoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to entoptoscopy: as, "*entoptoscopic* methods," *B. A. Randall*, Med. News, L. 259.

entoptoscopy (en-top-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √ *ὀπ*, fut. *ὀψεσθαι*, see, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the healthy or diseased eye.

entortilation† (en-tôr-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *entortiller*, twist (< *en-* + *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*), + *-ation*.] The act of twisting; a twist.

Entosphærida (en-tō-sfer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *-ida*.] A division of radiolarians made by Mivart for those forms which have a spheroidal intracapsular shell not traversed by radii, and no nuclear vesicle, as in the genus *Haliomma*, which is typical of this division.

entosphenoid (en-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] The internal cuneiform bone of the foot, usually called the *entocuneiform*. *Coues*.

entosternal (en-tō-stèr'nal), *a.* [< *entosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the entosternum or entoplastron.

entosternite (en-tō-stèr'nit), *n.* [< *entosternum* + *-ite*2.] An internal cartilaginous plate developed to support a series of muscles in various arthropods, as in tarantulas, scorpions, the king-crab, etc. Generally called *endosternite*.

In the Arachnids (Mygale, Scorpio) and in Limulus a large internal cartilaginous plate — the *ento-sternite* — is developed as a support for a large series of muscles.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

entosternum (en-tō-stèr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A collective name for the apodemes or interior processes of the sternum in the thorax of an insect. (*b*) Any one of these processes, generally distinguished as antefurca, mesofurca, and postfurca.

entosthoblast (en-tos'thō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντοσθε*, before a vowel *ἐντοσθεν*, from within (< *ἐντός*, within, + *-θε*, *-θεν*, a demonstrative suffix, from), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] In *physiol.*, the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. *Agassiz*.

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entotic (en-tot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*[1], + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

It [vacillation of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and so cannot be due to periodic tension of *entotic* muscles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 327.

entotriceps (en-tot'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *entotricipites* (en-tot-ri-sip'i-tēz). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *triceps*, q. v.] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. *Wilder*, 1882.

entourage (F. pron. oṅ-tö-räzh'), *n.* [F., < *entourer*, surround, < *en tour*, around: *en*, < L. *in* = E. *in*; *tour*, round: see *tour*[2].] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, *a.* See *entoire.*

Entozoa (en-tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entozoön*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the second class of *Radiata*, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, *Nematoidea* and *Parenchymata*. These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (*b*) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms: opposed to *Ectozoa*, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entoparasites, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematoids, trematoids, and cestoids. Also *Enterozoa*. (*c*) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (*d*) [*l. c.*] Plural of *entozoön*.

entozoal (en-tō-zō'ȧl), *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

entozoan (en-tō-zō'ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* One of the *Entozoa;* an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en'tō-zō-ā'ri-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* Same as *entozoan.*

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an *Entozoarian*, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a Cirripede, and was named Peltogaster. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

entozoic (en-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *entozoön* + *-ic.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to *Entozoa.*—2. In *bot.*, growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many entophytes.

entozoical (en-tō-zō'i-kȧl), *a.* [< *entozoic* + *-al.*] Same as *entozoic.*

entozoölogist (en'tō-zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *entozoology* + *-ist.*] A student of entozoölogy; an investigator of the natural history of the *Entozoa.*

This great *entozoölogist* [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa, here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders. *Owen.*

entozoölogy (en'tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, animal (see *entozoön*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Entozoa.*

entozoön (en-tō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *entozoa* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Entozoa;* an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Gregarina, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an *entozoon.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the *Demodex folliculorum* (which see, under *Demodex*).

entozoötic (en'tō-zō-ot'ik), *a.* [< *entozoön* + *-ot-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entr'acte (oṅ'tr-akt'), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *acte*, act.] 1. The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—2. Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—3. A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrail[1] (en'trāl), *n.* The rarely used singular of *entrails.*

Lest Chichevache yow swelwe in hir *entraille.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

entrail[2]† (en-trāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + F. *treiller*, lattice, < *treille*, a lattice, trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis.*] To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayld*
The ends of all the knots.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

Her high-pric'd necklace of *entrailed* pearls.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

entrailed (en-trāld'), *p. a.* [< *entrail* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called *umbrated, shadowed*, and *purfled.* [Rare.]

entrails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *entrals, entralls, intrails, intrals;* < ME. *entraile* (sing., rare), < OF. *entraille*, usually in pl. *entrailles*, F. *entrailles* = Pr. *intralias*, < ML. *intralia* (neut. pl. of **intralis*), equiv. to OF. *entraigne* = Sp. *entrañas* = Pg. *entranhas*, pl., = It. *entragno*, sing., < ML. *intrania, intranea*, for L. *interanea*, pl. of *interaneum*, intestine, neut. of *interaneus*, interior, internal, inward, < *inter*, in the midst: see *inter-, enter-.*] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper *entrails.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Hence—2. The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy *entrails* of the earth.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

This is all this huge masse containeth within his darksome *entralls.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 102.

★**entrain**† (en-trān'), *v. t.* [< F. *entraîner*, < *en-* + *traîner*, train: see *train.*] To draw on.

And with its destiny *entrained* their fate.
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

entrammel† (en-tram'el), *v. t.* [Formerly also *entramel;* < *en-*[1] + *trammel.*] 1. To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammeled* with fictions and ignorance. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Passe-fillons, small earlocks . . .; hence, any frizzled locks or *entramelled* tufts of hair. *Cotgrave.*

★**entrance**[1] (en'trȧns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entraunce, enterance, enteraunce;* < OF. *entrance*, entrance, < *entrant*, entering, entrant: see *entrant.*] 1. The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession: with *into* or *upon:* as, the *entrance* of a person *into* a room; the *entrance* of an army; one's *entrance upon* study, *into* business, *into* or *upon* the affairs of life, or *upon* his twentieth year; the *entrance* of a man *into* office, or *upon* the duties of his office; the *entrance* of an heir *into* his estate.

Beware
Of *entrance* to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the *entrance* of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 141.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Oft, at your Door, make him for *Entrance* wait.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Or her, who world-wide *entrance* gave
To the log-cabin of the slave.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet: as, the *entrance* to a house or a harbor.

Shew us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city.
Judges i. 24.

And wisdom at one *entrance* quite shut out.
Milton, P. L., iii. 50.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity; but it is not much that the frowning *entrance* leads to. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The *enteraunce* or beginnyng is the former parte of the oracion, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to heare the matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, fol. 4.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon*, Travel (ed. 1887).

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill*, Apology.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—6. The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to *run.*

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good *entrance*, and her forebody is better than her afterbody. *Boston Herald*, July, 1888.

Entrance examination. See *examination.*—**The Great Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—**The Little Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Ingress, entry, admittance.—3. Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance[2] (en-trȧns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entranced*, ppr. *entrancing.* [Formerly also *intrance;* < *en-*[1] + *trance.*] 1. To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which throng the lady Clara meeting,
Fainted, and there fell down, not bruis'd, I hope,
But frighted and *entranc'd.*
Middleton (and Rowley), Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or *entranced*, and that while *entranced* or insane they did see . . . images or imps, confessed accordingly, and were—very logically—hanged therefor.
G. M. Beard, Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotised persons should be more liable to be *entranced* than any one else.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought,
But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 119.

I sank
In cool soft turf upon the bank,
Entranced with that place and time,
So worthy of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en'trȧns-hâl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-trȧns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *intrancement;* < *entrance*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *entrant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *entrante*), < L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare* (> OF. *entrer*, etc.), enter: see *enter.*] **I.** *a.* Entering; giving entrance or admission: as, an *entrant* orifice.

II. *n.* One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The *entrant* upon life. *Bp. Terrot.*

entrap (en-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entrapped*, ppr. *entrapping.* [Also *intrap;* < OF. *entraper, entrapper*, catch in a trap, entrap, embarrass, hinder, trammel, < *en*, in, + *trape*, a trap: see *en-*[1] and *trap*[1].] To catch, as in a trap; insnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradictions.

Here in her hairs,
The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden mesh to *entrap* the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

The highest power of the soule is first *intrapped*, the lusting and sensible faculties follow after.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap'ment), *n.* [< *entrap* + *-ment.*] The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand
Of some *entrapment* by conspiracy, [he]
Gets into Wales. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

entrappingly (en-trap'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

entret, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry.*

entre-†. See *enter-.*

entreasure†, **intreasure**† (en-, in-trezh'ūr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *treasure.*] To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things
As yet not come to life; which in their seeds,
And weak beginnings, lie *intreasured.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

So he [the jeweler] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman, on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

entreat (en-trēt'), *v.* [Formerly also *intreat;* < ME. *entreten*, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < OF. *entraiter, entraitier*, treat of, entertain, < *en-* + *traiter, traitier*, treat: see *treat.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and vileynsly *entreted* in many places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

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Troste noo lenger to my curtessy,
I haue *entretyd* the full Ientelly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3428.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient, and *entreat* me fair. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Noailles. But does your gracious Queen *entreat* you king-like?
Courtenay. 'Fore God, I think she *entreats* me like a child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 3.

2†. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressingly; importune.

And Ruth said, *Intreat* me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth i. 16.

I *entreat* you with me home to dinner.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great shew of Penitence *intreats* his Pardon, which he readily granted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was *intreated* for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xxiv. 25.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*

=**Syn. 3.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1]. See list under *beseech*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of poems except Eglogue, whereof shal be *entreated* hereafter, were onely recited by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 27.

Yet seemeth it in no case to be omitted, but to be *intreated* of in the first place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

2†. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 Mac. x. 47.

Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?
K. Hen. I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

entreat† (en-trēt'), *n.* [< *entreat*, *v.*] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he
For whom I thwarted Solomon's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

From my sovereign's mouth,
Lady, you are invited, the chief guest:
His edict bears command, but kind *entreats*
Summon your lovely presence.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Wear not your knees
In such *entreats*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

entreatable (en-trē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Huloet.*

entreatance† (en-trē'tans), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ance*.] **1.** Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle *entreatance*, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and faire *entreatance* be easily obtained of that heroicall prince. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax.*

entreater (en-trē'tėr), *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us.
Fulke, Com. on Rhenish Testament (1617), p. 825.

entreatful† (en-trēt'fùl), *a.* [In Spenser *intreatfull*; < *entreat* + *-ful*.] Full of entreaty.

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares,
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-trē'ting-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

entreative† (en-trē'tiv), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-ive*.] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, i. 1.

entreatment† (en-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ment*.] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favor entreated" (Hazlitt) (as in definition); "interview" (Clark and Wright, Globe ed.); "invitation received" (Schmidt); "entertainment, conversation" (Nares). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .
Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

entreaty (en-trē'ti), *n.*; pl. *entreaties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *entreatie*, *intreaty*, *intreatie*; < *entreat* + *-y*, after *treaty*, q. v.] **1†.** Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperour . . . vsed no ill *entreatie* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this hard *entreaty*.
John Penry, in L. Bacon's Genesis of New Eng. [Churches, p. 192.

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind *entreaties*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Neither force nor *intreaty* could gain any thing upon these Shepherds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 462.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,
But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .
Besought him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn. 2.** *Request*, *Appeal*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, importunity.

entrechaunge†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interchange*. *Chaucer.*

entrecommune†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *intercommune*.

entreet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entrée (oṅ-trā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *entree*, > ME. ★*entree*, E. *entry*, q. v.] **1.** Entry; freedom of access: as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrée* of the Horse Guards. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 12.

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated: so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (*b*) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture; an intrada.—**4.** The act of entering; entrance: as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremes†, **entremesse**†, *n.* [ME., also *entermes*, < OF. *entremes* (mod. F. *entremets*) (= It. *intramesso*), < *entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. F. corruptly *mets*, a dish, a mess: see *enter-* and *mess*.] **1.** A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commaunde ȝe that youre dyashe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of *enternes*, and of pitance with-oute fat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or heroic subject, later of a burlesque character: first used in the thirteenth century; probably the germ of the modern opera.—**3.** A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an interlude or entr'acte.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mysteries so-called *entremeses* or interludes.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 414.

entremets (oṅ-tr-mā'), *n.* [F.: see *entremes*.] The French form now used instead of *entremes*, 1.

The true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

entrench, entrenchment (en-trench', -ment). See *intrench*, *intrenchment*.

entre nous (oṅ'tr nö). [F., < L. *inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepart†, *v. t.* See *enterpart*.

entrepas (oṅ'tr-pä), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (oṅ'tr-pō), *n.* [F., < L. *interpositum*, neut. of *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, place: see *interpose*, etc. Cf. *depot*.] **1.** The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reëxportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]

The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article, is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 282.

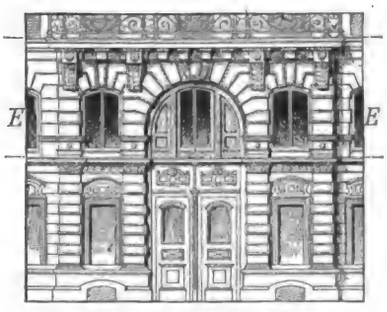
2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Tarentum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of Greece and Egypt.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 408.

entrepreneur (oṅ-tr-prē-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] One who 'gets up' or directs musical entertainments. —**2.** An undertaker or contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits—i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry—cannot be reduced to the same category as interest or wages.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 553.

entresol (en'tėr-sol or, as F., oṅ'tr-sol), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil: see *soil*.] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architectural-



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. *E*, *E*, entresol.

ly that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entersole*, *mezzanine story*.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray.*

entrete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *entreat*.

entrete[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *entrait*, *entraict*, *entret*, m., also *entraite*, f., a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, < *entraire*, draw on, cover, < ML. *intrahere*, draw on, draw away, < L. *in*, on, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] A plaster.

It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any *entrete*, bot new it evene and morne.
MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 302. (*Halliwell.*)

entrike†, *v. t.* [ME. *entriken*, < OF. *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intricar*, OSp. *entricar*, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex: see *intricate*.] To entangle; ensnare; beguile; involve.

Which of yow that love most *entriketh*
God sende hym hyr, that sorest for hym syketh.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 403.

entrochal (en'trō-kal), *a.* [< *entroch*(*ite*) + *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite. —**Entrochal marble**, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of encrinites enter largely.

entrochi, *n.* Plural of *entrochus*.

entrochite (en'trō-kīt), *n.* [As *entrochus* + *-ite*[2].] One of the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *screw-stones*, *wheelstones*, or *St. Cuthbert's beads*.

entrochus (en'trō-kus), *n.*; pl. *entrochi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Same as *entrochite*.

entropion, entropium (en-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντροπία*, *ἐντροπή*, a turning toward, < *ἐν*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

★**entropy** (en'trō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντροπία*, a turning toward: see *entropion*.] In *physics*: (*a*) A thermodynamic function η such that $\int_a^b \frac{dH}{T} = \eta_b - \eta_a$, where η (called the *entropy* by Clausius) is a function of the variables upon which the state of the substance depends. Change of entropy affords a numerical measure of the thermodynamic degeneration involved in the change of state. If a wire carrying an electric current gives up to a body of water in which it is submerged an amount of heat H, $\frac{H}{T}$ will be the increase in entropy of the water.

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entrust (en-trust'), *v. t.* See *intrust.*

entry (en'tri), *n.*; pl. *entries* (-triz). [< ME. *entree, entre,* < OF. *entree,* F. *entrée* (see *entrée*) = Pr. *intrada* = Sp. Pg. *entrada* = It. *entrata,* < ML. *intrata,* entry, entrance, orig. fem. pp. of L. *intrare* (> OF. *entrer,* etc.), enter: see *enter*[1].] 1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his *entry:* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison,* Travels in Italy.

The house was shut up, awaiting the *entry* of some new tenant. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or access; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street: as, St. Mary's *entry.*

We Passyd also by Gulfe of Sana, that ys the *entre* into Hungeri. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third *entry* that is in the house of the Lord. Jer. xxxviii. 14.

A straight long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror overhead.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1158.

3†. Beginning; commencement.

A-boute the *entre* of May, . . . these wodes and medowes beth florished grene. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [Rare.]

Attempts and *entries* upon religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or *entry* as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 213.

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. *J. S. Mill.*

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—8. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—9†. In *music,* an act of an opera, burletta, etc.—10. In *law:* (*a*) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a *right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a *title of entry* where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (*b*) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or housebreaking. (*c*) In *Scots law,* the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (*d*) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (*e*) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—11†. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel; a hall. See *hostel.*

These hostels were sometimes called "inns," "*entries,*" or "halls." *Laurie,* Universities, p. 249.

Bill of entry. See *bill*[3].—**Forcible entry.** See *forcible.*—**Single and double entry,** in *com.* See *bookkeeping.*

entryman (en'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The *entryman,* under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim, and the land is again open for entry.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 59.

entryway (en'tri-wā), *n.* A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry,* 2.

entunet (en-tūn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *entunen,* < OF. *entoner,* F. *entonner* = Pr. Sp. *entonar* = Pg. *entoar* = It. *intonare,* < L. *intonare,* intone, chant: see *intone.*] To chant; intone.

Ful wel sche sang the servise divyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

Thei herde the songe of the fowles and briddes that myrily were *entuned.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 561.

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hyms and sonnets . . . *entuned* in a solemne and mournful note. *Hakewill,* Apology, iv. 10.

entunet, *n.* [ME. *entune, entewne;* < *entunen,* v.] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
But hyt hadde be a thynge of heven,
So mery a soune, so swete *entewnes.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 309.

enturret (en-tur'et), *v. t.* To surround with turrets. [Rare.]

entwine, intwine (en-, in-twīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entwined, intwined,* ppr. *entwining, intwining.* [< *en*-[1], *in*-[2], + *twine.*] I. *trans.* To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Love was with thy Life *entwin'd*
Close as Heat with Fire is join'd.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

Round my true heart thine arms *entwine.*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* To become twisted or twined.

Harmonious youths,
Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

entwinement (en-twīn'ment), *n.* [< *entwine* + *-ment.*] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement.* *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, p. 81.

entwist (en-twist'), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *twist.*] To twist or wreathe round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist.* *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1.

entwisted (en-twis'ted), *p. a.* In *her.,* same as *annodated.*

entwitet, *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *twite.* Cf. *atwite.*] To twit; blame; chide. *Davies.*

Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpbraid the giftes amorous
Of the glittreyng Goddesse Venus.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 165.

enubilate† (ē-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *enubilatus,* pp. of *enubilare,* free from clouds, clear, < L. *e,* out, + *nubila,* clouds, pl. of *nubilum,* cloudy weather: see *nubilous,* and cf. *nubilate.*] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. *Smart.*

enubilous† (ē-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *e,* out, + *nubilosus,* cloudy, nubilous: see *nubilous,* and cf. *enubilate.*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. *Bailey,* 1727.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enucleated,* ppr. *enucleating.* [< L. *enucleatus,* pp. of *enucleare,* take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < *e,* out, + *nucleus,* kernel: see *nucleus.*] 1. To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

Lie? *enucleate* the kernel of thy scabbard.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kynge . . . demaunded of euery man seuerally, what they sayde of these thynges whych Perkyn had both *enucleated* and requyred. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 7.

Mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated,* I shall confute, refute, repel, refel.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *nucleatus,* having a kernel: see *nucleate,* and cf. *enucleate, v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleater (ē-nū'klē-ā-tėr), *n.* One who enucleates.

enucleation (ē-nū-klē-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *énucléation;* as *enucleate, v.,* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of enucleating, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—2. Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease [the plica polonica]. *Tooke.*

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tor), *n.*; pl. *enucleatores* (ē-nū'klē-ā-tō'rēz). [NL., < L. *enucleare,* pp. *enucleatus,* enucleate: see *enucleate.*] In *ornith.:* (*a*) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator,* from its habit of picking out seeds in eating. (*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name of the *Psittaci,* the crackers or parrots.

enudation† (ē-nū-dā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *enudatio(n-),* < *enudare,* pp. *enudatus,* make bare, < L. *e,* out, + *nudare,* make bare, < *nudus,* bare: see *nude.*] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. *Bailey,* 1727.

enumbret, *v. t.* [ME. *enumbren, enoumbren,* < OF. *enombrer, enumbrer* = Pr. *enombrar* = It. *inombrare,* < L. *inumbrare,* overshadow, cover, conceal, < *en,* in, on, + *umbra,* shade: see *umbra.*] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse *enoumbre* him in the seyd blessed and glorioure Virgine Marie, and become Man. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 1.

enumerable (ē-nū'me-ra-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enumerabilis,* < L. *enumerare,* number: see *enumerate.*] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be *enumerable* if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are *enumerable;* but the points in a line, however short, are not *enumerable.*

enumerate (ē-nū'me-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enumerated,* ppr. *enumerating.* [< L. *enumeratus,* pp. of *enumerare* (> It. *enumerare* = Sp. Pg. *enumerar* = F. *énumérer*), count over, count out, number, < *e,* out, + *numerare,* count, number: see *number, numerate.*] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan *enumerated*—direct, oblique, and collusive. *Macaulay,* Montgomery's Poems.

Noses (again) are in some cases chosen as easily *enumerated* trophies. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 351.

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ē-nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *énumération* = Sp. *enumeración* = Pg. *enumeração* = It. *enumerazione,* < L. *enumeratio(n-),* < *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] 1. The act of enumerating. (*a*) The act of counting; a numbering. (*b*) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact *enumeration* of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me.
Enumerator's Oath, United States Census of 1880.

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

3. In *rhet.,* a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anacephalæosis.* See *epanodos.*

4. In *logic,* abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing onely of necessitie remayneth to be affirmed.
Blundeville, Logic (1599), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument.*—**Induction by simple enumeration,** the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iii. § 2.

enumerative (ē-nū'me-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énumératif;* as *enumerate* + *-ive.*] Serving to enumerate; counting; reckoning up. [Rare.]

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry.*

enumerator (ē-nū'me-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *énumérateur,* < NL. **enumerator,* < L. *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one *enumerator* found most to turn to the right, another to the left. *Mind,* IX. 96.

enunciability (ē-nun-si-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *enunciable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciable (ē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enuntiabilis,* < L. *enuntiare,* enunciate: see *enunciate.*] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enunciated,* ppr. *enunciating.* [< L. *enunciatus,* prop. *enuntiatus,* pp. of *enunciare,* prop. *enuntiare* (> It. *enunciare* = Pg. Sp. *enunciar* = F. *énoncer,* > E. *enounce,* q. v.), say out, tell, di-

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vulge, declare, < *e*, out, + *nuntiare*, announce, tell, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *enounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter, as words or syllables; pronounce: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.—2. To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Articulate*, etc. See *utter*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.
Hart, Vision of Death.

enunciation (ē-nun-si-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *énonciation* = Sp. *enunciación* = Pg. *enunciação* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio(n-)*, prop. *enuntiatio(n-)*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] 1. The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegancy of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Chesterfield.*

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel, that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the thesis at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true or false is pronounced of another. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*.—**Composite enunciation**, an enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses: opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adversative, or relative, according to the nature of the conjunctions uniting the clauses.—**Exceptive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains an exceptive expression: as, all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family.—**Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*.—**Exponible enunciation**, an enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of syllogism, etc.—**Modal enunciation**, an enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent: contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*.—**Pure enunciation**, an enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable.—**Restrictive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains a restrictive expression: as, Christ, in respect to his divine nature, is omnipresent. See *proposition*.—**Simple enunciation**, an enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate; a categorical proposition: opposed to *composite enunciation*.

enunciative (ē-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énonciatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enuntiativus*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

enunciatively (ē-nun′si-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Declaratively. *Johnson.*

enunciator (ē-nun′si-ā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < LL. *enunciator*, prop. *enuntiator*, a declarer, < L. *enuntiare*, enunciate, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, xv.

enunciatory (ē-nun′si-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *enunciate* + *-ory*.] 1. Pertaining to utterance or sound. *Smart.*—2. Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enuresis (en-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνουρεῖν*, make water in, < *ἐν*, in, + *οὐρεῖν*, make water, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-ėr′ni), *a.* [< Anglo-F. *enorné*, *enourné*, adorned.] In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lioncels: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lioncels or," or the like.

envapor†, envapour† (en-vā′pọr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vapor*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies blear-ey'd Sleep,
Snorting alowd, and with his panting breath,
Blowes a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

envassal† (en-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou husk of my *envassail'd* state.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

envault (en-vâlt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vault*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.
Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt′), *a.* See *invecked*.

enveigle† (en-vē′gl), *v. t.* See *inveigle*.

enveil (en-vāl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *veil*.] To veil.

The back of the head *enveiled*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 357.

envelop (en-vel′up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *invelop*, *invelope*; < ME. *envolupen*, *envolipen* (rare), < OF. *envoluper*, *enveloper*, *envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Pr. *envolopar*, *envolupar*, *envelopar* = It. *inviluppare*, formerly also *ingoluppare*), wrap up, envelop, < *en-* + **veloper*, wrap (a verb found also in *desveloper*, etc., > E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **vlopp-*, which must be of OLG. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *wlappen* (> mod. E. *lap*[3]), another form of *wrappen* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *lap*[3], *wrap*. Thus *envelop* is a Rom. doublet of *inwrap*, *enwrap*.] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host heer shal biginne,
For he is most *envoluped* in sinne.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 942.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost! *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden.*

The dust-cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind bewilders contemporary judgment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 347.

3†. To line; cover on the inside.

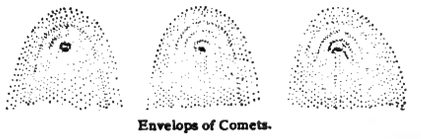
His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.
Spenser, F. Q.

Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point.=**Syn. 1.** To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel′up, en′ve-lōp: see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelope*, F. *enveloppe*, a cover, envelop; from the verb.] 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the *envelop* of a seed. Specifically—2. A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, on′ve-lōp.]

Lend these to paper-sparing Pope,
And when he slits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight.
Swift, Advice to Grub Street Verse-Writers.

3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—4. In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus



Envelops of Comets.

of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch. Large comets generally show several of these under the telescope. They successively rise from the nucleus and disappear

5. In *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces. Thus, suppose a plane curve to undergo a continuous change in its shape and position; then the curve as it is at any instant is intersected by the curve as it is at any subsequent instant, and the closer the second instant follows after the first the closer do these intersections approach certain positions on the first curve. These positions are points on the envelop, and in this way all the points on the envelop are determined. If t is a variable parameter, and $P = 0$ is the equation of the surface, then the equation obtained by eliminating t between $P = 0$ and $dP/dt = 0$ is the equation to the envelop. Or if there are two variable parameters, s and t, the equation of the envelop is obtained by eliminating them between $P = 0$, $dP/ds = 0$, and $dP/dt = 0$. Every curve may thus be regarded as an envelop. Caustics, evolutes, etc., are so by their definitions.—**Floral envelop**, the perianth of a flower.—**Stamped envelop**, an envelop imprinted with a postage-stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel′upt), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined: applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *inwrapped*.



Column Ducally Crowned and Enveloped by a Snake.

envelop-machine (en-vel′up-ma-shēn′), *n.* A power-machine for making envelops for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, dries the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelops into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelops a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel′up-ment), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Pr. *envolopament*, *evolopament* = It. *inviluppamento*; as *envelop* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides.—2. A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.
Search, Free Will (1763), Pref.

His thoughts are like mummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

envenime†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *envenom*.

envenom (en-ven′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *envenome*, *invenom*, *invenome*; < ME. *envenimen*, *envenymen*, also *anvenimen*, *anvempnen*, < OF. *envenimer*, *envelimer*, F. *envenimer* = Pr. *enverinar*, *everinar* = Sp. Pg. *envenenar* = It. *invelenare*, *invelenire* (obs.), poison, envenom (It. now *invelenire*, intr. or refl., be exasperated), < ML. *invenenare*, poison, envenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = OF. *venim*, *venin*), poison, venom: see *en-*[1] and *venom*.] 1. To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous: chiefly in the past participle: as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

News was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Oking, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *invenomed* Knife. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 408.

They powre the water out of the dores, because the Angell of Death washeth his sword (lately vsed) in water, and *enuenometh* it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 219.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as it were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To hear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth. *Smollett*, The Regicide.

3†. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

4†. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Envenoming men one against another.
Glanville, Essays, iv.

enverdure (en-vėr′dūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enverdured*, ppr. *enverduring*. [< *en-*[1] + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. *Mrs. Browning.*

envermeil† (en-vėr′mil), *v. t.* [< OF. *envermeillir*, make red, < *en-* + *vermeil*, vermilion: see *vermeil*, *vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*.
Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 6.

enveront, enveroun†, *adv.* and *v.* See *environ*.

enviable (en′vi-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *enviable* (= Pg. *invejavel* = Sp. *envidiable* = It. *invidiabile*), < *envier*, envy: see *envy* and *-able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They [honest burghers of Communipaw] live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

If he [Procter] escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he taught in song, I, for one, do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 108.

enviableness (en′vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* [< *enviable* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being enviable.

enviably (en′vi-a-bli), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

envie†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*.

envier (en′vi-ėr), *n.* One who envies.

They ween'd . . .
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 89.

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To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunces, and detractors.
V. Knox, Essays, lxxxix.

Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 361.

envinet, *v. t.* [ME. *envinen, envynen*, < OF. *enviner*, F. *enviner*, < *en-* + *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.

A bettre *envyned* man was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 342.

envious (en'vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *envious, envyose, envius*, < OF. *envios, envieus*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *inveios, envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invejoso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, envious, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*[1], *n.* Cf. *invidious*, a doublet of *envious*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.

Claudas was a noble knyght and a sure and moche and stronge, but he was euer *enviouse* a-gein alle tho that were a-bove hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

For him in vain the *envious* seasons roll
Who bears eternal summer in his soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy: as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.

Cesar and Pompey of martialle wodnesse,
By theyr *enuyose* compassyd cruelte,
Twene Germany and Affrik was gret enmyte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envious* sign.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

3†. Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.

He to him lept, and that same *envious* gage
Of victors glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4†. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.

As keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 159.

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. See *invidious*.

enviously (en'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an envious manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being envious. *Bailey*, 1727.

environ†, *v. t.* [ME. *enviren, enveren*, < OF. *environer*, turn back, turn, < *en-* + *virer*, turn: see *veer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *envirid*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

Myne armez are of ancestrye *enveryde* with lordez,
And has in banere bene borne sene syr Brut tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

environ†, *adv.* [ME. *environ, environ, envyroun* (usually joined with *aboute*, about), < OF. *environ*, F. *environ* (= Pr. *environ, enviro, eviron*), around, about, < *en*, in, + *viron*, a turn (also used as an adv., equiv. to *environ*), < *vironner*, turn, veer, < *virer*, turn, veer: see *veer*.] About; around.

A compas *environ*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute *envyroun*, be aboven and be benethen 20425 miles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

And he kepte right wele the Citee and the contre *environ*, that noon that entred ne myght but litill it mysdo.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 80.

environ (en-vī'ron), *v. t.* [< ME. *environen, environen, environnen, envyronen, enverounen*, < OF. *enviruner, environner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *environar*), surround, < *environ*, around: see *environ, adv.*] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

Thei be-hilde the town that was right feire, and well sette in feire contrey and holsom air, ffor the town was *envyroned* a-boute with the wode and the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

She was *environed* on every point of her territory by her warlike foe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., vii.

2†. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.

To *envyrone* that holy Lond with his blessede Feet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *environed* with difficulties.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which *environ* it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *environ* me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

environment (en-vī'ron-ment), *n.* [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*, surround: see *environ* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of environing or surrounding, or the state of being environed.—2. That which environs; the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their *environment* is most fully and strikingly developed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 56.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditioning to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and therefore as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the resultant of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its *conditions of environment* and the former its inherited conditions. As the material for the growth and for the activity of a living being comes from its outer world, what was external is continually becoming internal, and part of its living substance; for the contrast between the living being and its environment is absolute.

environmental (en-vī-ron-men'tal), *a.* [< *environment* + *-al*.] Having the character of an environment; environing; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the hammering of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

environmentally (en-vī-ron-men'tal-i), *adv.* By means of the environment or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally-initiated Sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused. *Mind*, IX. 338.

environs (en-vī'ronz or en'vi-ronz), *n. pl.* [< F. *environs*, pl., < *environ*, adv., around.] Places lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 233.

envisage (en-viz'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envisaged*, ppr. *envisaging*. [< F. *envisager*, < *en*, in, + *visage*, visage: see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition: sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is *envisaged* as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

We can only affirm and mentally *envisage* the one [idea] by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

envisagement (en-viz'āj-ment), *n.* [< F. *envisagement*; as *envisage* + *-ment*.] The act of envisaging; view; apprehension: as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schoolmen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity rises to an *envisagement* of its significance and function.
Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

envoi†, *n.* An obsolete form of *envoy*[1].

envolume (en-vol'ūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [< *en-*[1] + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envolupe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoy[1]† (en-voi'), *v. t.* [ME. *envoyen*, < OF. *envoyer, envoier*, earlier *enveier, envier, entveier*, F. *envoyer*, send, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *inviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. *ent-*, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *veier, voyer*, travel): see *via, voyage*.] To send out as a concluding stanza.

envoy[1] (en-voi'), *n.* [< ME. *envoye, envoy*, < OF. *envoy*, F. *envoi*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1], *v.* Cf. *invoice*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballade or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoy* or *l'envoi* (len-voi').

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines. *Craik*, Eng. Lit., I. 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Lor. [Sets his foot on Alonzo's breast.]
Alon. Long since
I looked for this *l'envoy*.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

envoy[2] (en'voi), *n.* [In form assimilated to *envoy*[1]; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, envoy, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1].] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carroz, was not present at Mechlin, but it [the treaty] was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 18th. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Henry [II.] received the *envoys*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in *diplomacy*, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador. =Syn. See *ambassador*, 1.

envoyse†, *v. t.* [ME. *envoysen*, < OF. *envoisier, envoysier, enveisier, envisier*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.

After soper whan the clothes weren vp thei *enuoysed* the worthi knyghtes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

envoyship (en'voi-ship), *n.* [< *envoy*[2] + *-ship*.] The office of an envoy.

envy[1] (en'vi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy, envye, envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *enveia, eveia, evea* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, envious, < *invidere*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < *in*, upon, + *videre*, see: see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied: usually followed by *of*.

Ffor thei diden so well, that the knyghtes of the rounde table ther-of hadde *envye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 455.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., v. 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson, Spring, l. 283.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, iv.

2†. Hatred; ill will; malice.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

3†. Public odium; ill repute.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.
Bacon.

Lucius Bestia,
The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cicero.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

4. An object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Jealousy, Envy.* *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 81.

envy[1] (en'vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envyen, envien*, < OF. *envier, anvier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enveiar* = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invejar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or

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without a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects. The verb often expresses a much milder feeling than that which is usually denoted by the noun — one that may be consistent with perfect friendship and loyalty: as, I *envy* you your good health; I *envy* you your happy temper. But the feeling of envy is apt to beget repugnance and ill will, and some degree of these qualities is generally implied by the verb as well as by the noun.

He that thinketh he liues most blamelesse, liues not without enemies, that *enuy* him for his good parts, or hate him for his euill.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Envy thou not the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31.

So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot *envy* you, because we love.
Dryden, Epistles, x. 84.

Dim and remote the joys of saints I see,
Nor *envy* them that heaven I lose for thee.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 72.

Whoso *envies* another confesses his superiority.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Gloster,
You *envy* my advancement, and my friends'.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Go, go, poor soul, I *envy* not thy glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share.
Gray, Elegy.

3†. To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

Whiche, regardyng not their bounden dutie and obeisance to their prynce & souerain Lord, *enuied* the punishment of traiters and torment of offenders.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

4†. To do harm to; injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love, and *envy* my best mistress,
Pin me against a wall. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing: formerly often followed by *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man (whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*),
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

envy^{2}† (en-vī'), *v.* [< ME. *envien, envyen* (also, by apheresis, *vien, vyen*, E. *vie*), < OF. *enrier, anvier*, invite, proffer, challenge, vie (in gaming), = Sp. Pg. *envidar* = It. *invitare*, invite, vie, < L. *invitare*, invite, challenge: see *invite*. See also *vie*, an aphetic form of *envy*^{2}, which is itself an older form of *invite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To challenge (in a game). — **2.** To vie with; emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel surquedry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To strive; contend; vie.

As thogh the erthe *envye* wolde
To be gayer than the heven.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 406.

envy^{2}† (en-vī'), *n.* [< ME. *envie, envye, enveye, envaye*, < OF. *envi* (F. *envi*), m., *envie*, f., a challenge, vying, emulation; from the verb: see *envy*^{2}, *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *vie, n.*] **1.** A challenge (in a game); a vying; a vie. — **2.** A contention; an attempt; an attack.

Ther was grete slaughter of men and horse vpon bothe partyes, but at that *enuaye* loste the kynge Tradylyuant moche of his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

3. Emulation.

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*. *Ford.*

envynet, *v. t.* See *envine*.

enwall (en-wâl'), *v. t.* See *inwall*.

enwallow† (en-wol'ō), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *wallow*.] To wallow.

All in gore
And cruddy blood *enwalloweed* they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 34.

enwheel, *v. t.* See *inwheel*.

enwiden† (en-wī'dn), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *widen*.] To make wider. *Cockeram.*

enwind (en-wīnd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enwound*, ppr. *enwinding*. [< *en*-^{1} + *wind*^{1}.] To wind or coil about. [Rare.]

Around
The tree-roots, gleaming blue black, could they see
The spires of a great serpent, that, *enwound*
About the smooth bole, looked forth threateningly.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 15.

enwoman (en-wu̇m'an), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *woman*.] To endow with the qualities of woman; make womanish. [Rare.]

That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee
Lives in my lines, and must eternal be.
Daniel, Sonnets, xlii.

enwomb (en-wōm'), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *womb*.] **1†.** To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this childe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

2. To bury; hide as in a womb, pit, or cavern. [Poetical.]

The Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth. *Donne*, Elegies.

enworthy† (en-wėr'ᵺi), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *worthy*.] To make worthy.

The gift of the Muses will *enworthy* him in his love.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 330.

enwound (en-wound'). Preterit and past participle of *enwind*.

enwrap, enwrapped, etc. See *inwrap*, etc.

enwreathe, *v. t.* See *inwreathe*.

enwrite (en-rīt'), *v. t.*; pret. *enwrote*, pp. *enwritten*, ppr. *enwriting*. [< *en*-^{1} + *write*.] To write upon something; inscribe; imprint. [Poetical.]

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
Poe, To Helen.

enwrought, *p. a.* See *inwrought*.

Enyidæ (e-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enyo* + *-idæ*.] A family of retetelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Enyo*, and peculiar in the structure of the spinnerets. See *Zodariidæ*. Also *Enyoidæ*.

Enyo (ē-nī'ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐνυώ, a goddess of battle (equiv. to L. *Bellona*).] **1.** A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Enyidæ*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825–7. — **2.** A genus of sphinx-moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Enyphantæ† (en-i-fan'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Enyphanta*, < Gr. ἐνυφαντός, inwoven, < ἐνυφαίνειν, weave in, < ἐν, in, + ὑφαίνειν, weave.] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner.*

enzie†, *n.* [Sc. for *ensenzie*, ensign: see *ensign*.] An ensign. [Scotch.]

When the Grants came doun the brae,
Their *Enzie* shook for fear.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 273).

enzone (en-zōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enzoned*, ppr. *enzoning*. [< *en*-^{1} + *zone*.] To inclose as with a zone or belt; encircle.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that *enzone* Greenbank. *J. Wilson.*

enzoötic (en-zō-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enzootique*; < Gr. ἐν, in, among, + ζῷον, an animal, + *-otic* (as in *epizoötic*, etc.).] **I.** *a.* Permanently apt to affect brutes in a particular district: said of diseases. *Enzoötic* and *epizoötic* have the same meaning in reference to brutes as *endemic* and *epidemic* in reference to man.

II. *n.* **1.** The continuous prevalence of a disease among brutes in a particular district. — **2.** A disease of brutes locally prevalent.

This substance [ergotized grasses], although used in veterinary practice, often produces disastrous *enzoötics*, differing, however, in their apparent symptoms.
Science, IV., No. 91, p. vi.

enzym, enzyme (en'zim), *n.* [< MGr. ἐνζυμος, leavened, fermented, < Gr. ἐν, in, + ζύμη, leaven. Cf. *azym*.] **1.** An unorganized ferment, such as pepsin, trypsin, diastase, maltase, lipase, etc., occurring both in animal and plant life. — **2.** Leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the eucharistic bread used by the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, except the Armenians and Maronites: opposed to *azym*. Usually in the plural.

"If," says he [Theorianus, A. D. 1170], "the Divine virtue changes the oblations into the Body and Blood of Christ, it is superfluous to dispute whether they were of Azymes or *Enzymes*, or of red or white wine."
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1074.

enzymotic (en-zi-mot'ik), *a.* [< *enzym* + *-otic*, after *zymotic*.] Pertaining or relating to the unorganized chemical ferments.

eoan (ē-ō'an), *a.* [< L. *eous*, < Gr. ἠῷος, ἠοῖος, of the morning, eastern, < ἠώς = L. *aurora*, dawn: see *aurora* and *east*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern. [Poetical.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 5.

Eocene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn (see *Eos*), + καινός, recent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Literally, of the dawn of the recent: applied in geology to one of the divisions of the Tertiary, as originally suggested by Lyell. — **2.** In *paleon.*, having existed in this geological period: said of animals whose remains occur in the Eocene.

II. *n.* In *geol.* a division of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

Eocidaris (ē-ō-sid'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + κίδαρις, a tiara.] A genus of paleozoic echinoids or sea-urchins.

eodet. See *yead, yede*, and *go*.

Eogæa (ē-ō-jē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + γαῖα, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, by which the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms are collectively contrasted with *Cœnogæa*. *T. Gill.*

Eogæan (ē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Eogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Eogæa*.

Eohippus (ē-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ἵππος = L. *equus*, horse: see *Equus*.] A genus of Eocene horses, representing the oldest known type of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh (1876) upon remains from the coryphodon-beds of the Lower Eocene of New Mexico, indicating a kind of horse about as large as a fox, with four toes and a half on each fore foot, all incased in horn and forming hoofs, and three hoofed toes on each hind foot.

From the same Eocene [Tertiary of the Rocky Mountains] come the two earliest equines, *Eohippus* and Orohippus, and a host of other strange forms, all of them widely different from anything now living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 614.

Eohyus (ē-ō-hī'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ὗς = L. *sus*, hog, swine: see *swine*.] A genus of Eocene swine, representing the oldest type of the *Suidæ*, founded upon remains from the Lower Eocene of North America. *Marsh*, 1877.

Eolian, Eolic. See *Æolian, Æolic*.

Eolidæ, Eolididæ, *n. pl.* Less proper forms of *Æolididæ*.

Eolidinæ, *n. pl.* See *Æolidinæ*.

eolipile, eolipyle, *n.* See *æolipile*.

Eolis, *n.* See *Æolis*.

eolithic (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠώς, the dawn, + λίθος, a stone.] In *archæol.*, of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

eon, æon (ē'on), *n.* [< LL. *æon* (def. 2), < Gr. *aiών*, a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity, later in philos. an eon (def. 2), = L. *ævum*, OL. *ævom*, a space of time, an age, = Goth. *aiws*, an age, a long period: see *ay*^{1}, *aye*^{1}, *age, etern*.] **1.** A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to *age, era*, or *cycle*, and sometimes to *eternity*.

Then a scratch with the trusty old dagger . . . will save . . . me from any more philosophic doubts for a few *æons* of ages, till we meet again in new lives.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

Where, *æons* ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish saurian crawled to die.
Lowell, Pictures from Appledore.

Out of the deep,
Where all that was to be, in all that was,
Whirl'd for a million *æons* thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddying light.
Tennyson, De Profundis.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *eons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death. *Tyndall.*

2. In *Platonic philos.*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

eonian, æonian (ē-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *aiώνιος*, lasting for an age, perpetual, eternal, < *aiών*, an age: see *eon*.] Lasting for eons or ages; everlasting. [Poetical.]

Streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

Some sweet morning yet, in God's
Dim *æonian* periods,
Joyful I shall wake to see
Those I love who rest in Thee.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

eonic, æonic (ē-on'ik), *a.* [< *eon, æon*, + *-ic*.] Cyclic; eternal.

Suns are kindled and extinguished. Constellations spread the floor of heaven for a time, to be swept away by the *æonic* march of events. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 547.

eonist, æonist (ē'ō-nist), *n.* [< *eon, æon*, + *-ist*.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world. *N. E. D.*

Eonycteris (ē-ō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, the east, + νυκτερίς, a bat.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the macroglossine section of *Pte-*

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ropodidæ, represented by *E. spelæa*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index-finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

eophyte (ē′ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + φυτόν, a plant, < φύεσθαι, grow.] In *paleon.*, a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

eophytic (ē-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *eophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eopsaltria (ē-op-sal′tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, the east, + ψάλτρια, a female harper: see *Psaltria.*] A genus of Australian and Oceanican shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. gularis*.

eorlt, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *earl*.

Eos (ē′os), *n.* [Gr. ἠώς, Attic ἕως, Doric ἀώς, Æolic αἰώς, the dawn, the east, = L. *aurora* = E. *east:* see *aurora* and *east.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora*. She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 400.

2. [NL.] A genus of lories, by some ranked only as a section of *Domicella*, containing several species, as *E. histrio, E. rubra, E. cardinalis*, etc. *Wagler*, 1832.

eosin (ē′ō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + *-in*².] Tetrabromfluorescein ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosinic acid*.

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of *eosin*, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour. *Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, V. v. 358.

eosinate (ē′ō-sin-āt), *n.* [< *eosin* + *-ate*¹.] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē-ō-sin′ik), *a.* [< *eosin* + *-ic.*] Related to eosin.—**Eosinic acid.** Same as *eosin*.

eosinophil (ē-ō-sin′ō-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eosphorite (ē-os′fō-rīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; < Gr. ἑωσφόρος, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. *Lucifer* and *phosphorus*) (< ἕως, ἠώς, dawn, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹), + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and cleavable masses, usually of a delicate rose-pink color. It is closely related to childrenite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. ægyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia*.

-eous. [See *-ous*, *-aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious*. It occurs in *cretaceous, sebaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous.*) In some words it is a false spelling of *-ious*, as in *calcareous* (Latin *calcarius*), *beauteous, duteous* (properly **beautious, *dutious*); in *hideous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgeous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous*, and the occasional *wrongeous, wrongous*, it is a perversion of the original *-wis*. See the words mentioned.

eozoic (ē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ζωή, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life.

Eozoön (ē-ō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ζῷον, animal.] A name given in 1865 by Sir John William Dawson to a certain aggregate of minerals, which was regarded by him as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The best-characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoon* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye alternating bands of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which are generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence, and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite; the greenish, serpentine; and the fibrous bands are the variety of serpentine called chrysotile. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently running through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminiferal nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubted igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veinstones, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön*. This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azoic, and later Archæan, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the "dawn of life"; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadense* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoönal (ē-ō-zō′on-al), *a.* [< *Eozoön* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön:* as, *eozoönal* structure.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoönal* limestones.
Science, IV. 327.

Eozoönina (ē-ō-zō-ō-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eozoön* + *-ina.*] A group of supposed foraminifers, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoöninæ*, as a subfamily of *Nummulinidæ*.

ep-. The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle*.

epacrid (ep′a-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceæ*.

Certain acacias, *epacrids*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 156.

Epacridaceæ (ep′a-kri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Epacris* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of sympetalous plants, very closely allied to the *Ericaceæ*, but distinguished by one-celled, unappendaged anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 300 species, natives of Australasia, the Pacific islands, etc., with a single species in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. The largest genus is *Styphelia*, some species of which bear edible berries. The family contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep′a-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf. Gr. ἐπάκριος, on the heights), < Gr. ἐπακρος, pointed at the end: see *acro-*.] The typical genus of the family *Epacridaceæ*, of 30 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.


Flowering Branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flower on larger scale.

epact (ē′pakt), *n.* [< OF. *epacte*, F. *épacte* = Sp. Pg. It. *epacta*, < LL. *epacta*, always in pl. *epactæ*, < Gr. ἐπακτή, the epact, pl. ἐπακταί (sc. ἡμέραι), intercalary days, fem. of ἐπακτός, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, < ἐπάγειν, bring in or to, add, intercalate, < ἐπί, to, + ἄγειν = L. *agere*, bring, lead: see *act*, etc.] 1. The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually—2. A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1700–1779. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year); but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder, some chronologers make the epact 29, but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 29 and 30 days to a lunation. This would also agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap-year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years; and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should be increased by 2 for every 300 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 30 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1800 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle* or *period of epacts*. The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact**, the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact**, the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact**, an epact exceeding 18, so that that of the following year will be less or *.—**Epact of a day**, the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact**, the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact**, a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact**, the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ē-pak′tal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπακτός, brought in, intercalated (see *epact*), + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō′jē), *n.* [< LL. *epagoge*, < Gr. ἐπαγωγή, induction, < ἐπάγειν, lead to, bring on, add: see *epact.*] 1. Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would weary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradigm*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*.

epagogic (ep-a-goj′ik), *a.* [< *epagoge* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gom′e-nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπαγόμενος (ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι, intercalated days), ppr. pass. of ἐπάγειν, bring on, add, intercalate: see *epact.*] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.—**Epagomenal days**, in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 5 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ē-pal-ē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *epaleaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *palea*, chaff, + *-aceous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpate (ē-pal′pāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp.*] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep′a-na-di-plō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπαναδίπλωσις, a doubling, repetition, < ἐπαναδιπλοῦν, double, < ἐπί, upon, + ἀναδιπλοῦν, double: see *anadiplosis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word: as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*," Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep′a-na-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπανάληψις, a repetition, regaining, < ἐπαναλαμβάνειν, take up again, repeat, < ἐπί, upon, + ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up: see *analepsis.*] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of epanalepsis is found in 1 Cor. xi.: "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. . . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-naf′ō-rä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἐπαναφορά, a reference, repetition, < ἐπαναφέρειν, bring back again, refer, < ἐπί + ἀναφέρειν, bring back: see *anaphora.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3–9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word, πίστει) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated: as, "*Praise* the Lord, all ye Gentiles: and *laud* him, all ye people," Rom. xv. 11. The converse of epanaphora is *epiphora*. Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epibole*.

epanastrophe (ep-a-nas′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπαναστροφή, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, < ἐπαναστρέφειν, return, < ἐπί + ἀναστρέφειν, turn back: see *anastrophe.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or

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phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanisognathism (ep′a-ni-sog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanisognath-ous* + *-ism*.] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed hypanisognathism (Lepus, Diplarthra) and *epanisognathism* (Caviidæ). *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 11.

epanisognathous (ep′a-ni-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of hypanisognathism. *Cope.*

epanodont (e-pan′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. **epanodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. *ἐπάνω*, above, on top (< *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀνω*, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Epanodonta*.

Epanodonta (e-pan-ō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **epanodus* (*-odont-*): see *epanodont*.] A suborder of angiostomous *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name: conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodonta*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no pubis.

epanodos (e-pan′ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπάνοδος*, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνοδος*, a way up: see *anode*.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (*b*) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pan′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπάνοδος*, a return: see *epanodos*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form; regular peloria. See *peloria*.

epanorthosis (ep′an-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, a correction, < *ἐπανορθόειν*, set up again, restore, correct, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνορθόειν*, set up again, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθόειν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most *brave* act. *Brave*, did I say? Most *heroic* act." Also called *epidiorthosis*.

epanthem (e-pan′them), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπάνθημα* (see the def.), < *ἐπανθεῖν*, bloom, effloresce, be on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pa-pil′āt), *a.* [< NL. **epapillatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla*.] Not papillate; destitute of papillæ or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis*.

epapophysial (ep′a-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *epapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epapophysis: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, apophysis: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis*.

epappose (ē-pap′ōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep′ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔπαρχος*, a commander, prefect, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an eparchy.

> The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort
> To the Bucoleon with what speed they may.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

2. In the *Russian Ch.*, a bishop as governing an eparchy; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, < *ἔπαρχος*, eparch: see *eparch*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the arrondissements and communes of France.—2. In the *early church* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An eparchy was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*paræciæ*). In the Russian Church all dioceses are called *eparchies*.

eparterial (ep-är-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery: see *artery*, *arterial*.] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat′kä), *n.* [Russ. *ipatka*.] The horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*. *H. W. Elliott.*

epaule (e-pâl′), *n.* [< F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epaulment*.

epaulet, epaulette (ep′â-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *epaulette* = Sw. *epålett*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *espaule*, *espalle* = Pr. *espatla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder: see *spatula*.] 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringe of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them; all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers of and above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder-strap*, *shoulder-knot*.

> Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: it was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. (*a*) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.

> The *epaulettes* are articulated.
> *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. ix.

(*b*) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the



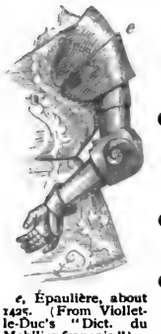
Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

sixteenth century.—3. In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—4. In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

epauleted, epauletted (ep′â-let-ed), *a.* [< *epaulet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with epaulets.

> The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his *epauletted* subordinates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 546.

épaulière (ā-pō-lyãr′), *n.* [< F. *épaulière*, OF. *espauliere*, also called *espaulle*, < *épaule*, *espaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *armor*, the devices, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *espaulière*.



c, Épaulière, about 1425. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

epaulment, epaulement (e-pâl′ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épauler*, shoulder, support, protect by an epaulment, < *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaule*.] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxal (ep-ak′sal), *a.* Same as *epaxial*. *Wilder.*

epaxial (ep-ak′si-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1], *axial*.] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (*a*) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebræ: opposed to *hypaxial*: thus equivalent to *neural* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral*.

> From this axis [the back-bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 219.

(*b*) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial*.

Also *epaxal*, *epiaxial*.

epaxially (ep-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* In an epaxial situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially*.

Epeira (e-pī′rä), *n.* [NL., named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *εἰρειν*, weave.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, diadem-spider, or cross-spider, *E. diadema*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. *Walckenaer*, 1805. See cut under *cross-spider*.

Epeiridæ (e-pī′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epeira* + *-idæ*.] A family of sedentary orbitelarian spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species, among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Nephila* is another. Also *Epiridæ*.

Epeirote, Epeirot, *n.* See *Epirote*.

epeisodion (ep-ī-sō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *epeisodia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*: see *episode*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the parodos) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reëntrance of actors after a stasimon or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en′sef-al), *n.* Same as *epencephalon*.

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon*.

epencephalic (e-pen-sē-fal′ik or ep-en-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *epencephalon* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the epencephalon: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—2. Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebræ. *Owen.*

> The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch.
> *Todd and Bowman*, Physiol. Anat., ii. 597.

epencephalon (ep-en-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (*b*) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

> While it is convenient to recognize the *epencephalon*, its precise limits are difficult to assign.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

Also *epencephal*.

ependutes, *n.* See *ependytes*.

ependyma (e-pen′di-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, an upper garment, < *ἐπενδύειν*, *ἐπενδύνειν*, put on over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἐνδύειν*, put on, > *ἔνδυμα*, a garment: see *endyma*.] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma*.

ependymal (e-pen′di-mal), *a.* [< *ependyma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ependyma of the brain; entocœlian, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal*.

ependymitis (e-pen-di-mī′tis), *n.* [< *ependyma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ependyma.

ependysis (e-pen′di-sis), *n.* [MGr. *ἐπένδυσις*, < Gr. *ἐπενδύειν*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

ependytes (e-pen′di-tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπενδύτης*, a tunic worn over another, < *ἐπενδύειν*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually

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of skins, worn especially by monks and hermits. Apparently the name was sometimes retained even when it was the only garment. (*b*) The outer altar-cloth. Also called *ependysis*, *haploma*, and *trapezophoron*. Also *ependutes*.

While the catasarka is being fastened to the table, Psalm 132 is sung; and while the *ependutes* is laid over it, Psalm 93 is sung. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 1045.

epenetic† (ep-ē-net′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *epenetick, epœnetick;* < Gr. ἐπαινετικός, given to praising, laudatory, < ἐπαινεῖν, praise, < ἐπί, upon, + αἰνεῖν, praise, < αἶνος, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epœnetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. *E. Phillips*, Theatrum Poetarum, Pref.

epenthesis (e-pen′the-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπένθεσις, insertion, as of a letter, < *ἐπένθετος, inserted, < ἐπεντίθεσθαι, insert, < ἐπί, upon, + ἐντίθεσθαι, put in, < ἐν, in, + τίθεσθαι, put: see *thesis*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

Epenthesis is the addition of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 29.

epenthesy (e-pen′the-si), *n.* [< LL. *epenthesis*.] Same as *epenthesis*.

epenthetic (ep-en-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπενθετικός, inserted, < *ἐπένθετος, inserted, < ἐπεντίθεσθαι, insert: see *epenthesis*.] Of the nature of epenthesis; inserted in the middle of a word.

In a language that permits the coexistence of three accentuations of one word, . . . as Modern Greek does, the shifting of an accent from an original to an *epenthetic* vowel cannot be regarded as astonishing or abnormal. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 511.

epergne (e-pern′), *n.* [Appar. < F. *épargne*, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French word equivalent to *epergne*, especially in the sense of a purely ornamental or artistic piece, is *surtout*.] An ornamental piece serving as a centerpiece for the dinner-table, and, in its complete form, having one or several baskets or small dishes, which are usually detachable and serve to contain flowers, fruit, bonbons, and other articles of the dessert, etc.: sometimes merely ornamental, as a group of figures. Epergnes are usually of silver, sometimes of gilt bronze, glass, or other material.

Épernay (ā-per-nā′), *n.* [< *Épernay*, a town in France.] 1. A white French wine produced near Épernay, in the department of Marne, famous since the middle ages.—2. A name given to certain sparkling champagnes, usually because the manufacturing establishments are situated about the town of Épernay.

eperotesis (ep-er-ō-tē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπερώτησις, a questioning, consulting, < ἐπερωτᾶν, consult, inquire, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ἐρωτᾶν, ask, inquire: see *erotesis*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a question or questions without expecting an answer from another person, in order to express astonishment, or to suggest to the minds of the hearers answers favorable to the speaker's cause; especially, the use of an unbroken series of rhetorical questions. Sometimes called *erotesis*. See *hypophora*.

Eperua (e-per′ō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Carib. *eperu*, the name of the fruit.] A genus of tropical South American leguminous trees, of half a dozen species, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the most important. The tree is abundant in the forests of British Guiana, and bears a large, curiously curved flat pod. Its wood is hard and heavy, of a deep-red color, and impregnated with a resinous oil, which makes it very durable.



Flower of *Eperua grandiflora*.

epexegesis (ep-ek-sē-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπεξήγησις, a detailed account, explanation, < ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, recount in detail, < ἐπί, upon, + ἐξηγεῖσθαι, recount, explain: see *exegesis*.] Subjoined explanation or elucidation; specifically, in *rhet.*, the act of subjoining a word, phrase, clause, or passage in order to explain more fully the meaning of an indefinite or obscure expression; the immediate restatement of an idea in a clearer or fuller form.

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-sē-jet′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epexegesis* (*-get-*) + *-ic, -ical*. Cf. *exegetic*.] Subjoined by way of explanation; marking an explanatory addition, or used in additional explanation: as, an *epexegetical* phrase; the *epexegetic* infinitive; *and* is sometimes *epexegetic*.

epexegetically (ep-ek-sē-jet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In or as an explanatory addition; for the purpose of additional explanation: as, a clause introduced *epexegetically;* the infinitive may be used *epexegetically*.

ephah, epha (ē′fä), *n.* [Repr. Heb. *ēphāh* (cf. Coptic *ōipi*, LGr. *οἰφί, οἰφεί*, LL. *ephi*), a measure: perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure, *ōp, ōpi*, count.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a *bath* (which see).

Ye shall have just balances, and a just *ephah*, and a just bath. The *ephah* and the bath shall be of one measure, that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer. Ezek. xlv. 10, 11.

And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour. Judges vi. 19.

ephebe (ef′ēb), *n.* [< Gr. ἔφηβος, a youth, < ἐπί, upon, + ἥβη, youth: see *Hebe*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a young man, the son of a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 20. At Athens, upon attaining the age of 18 each youth was subjected to an examination as to his physical development and his legal claims to citizenship, and received his first arms. During the next two years his education, both mental and physical, was taken in charge by the state, and conducted under the most rigid discipline, in conformity with a fixed course designed to prepare him to understand and to perform the duties of citizenship. Upon being admitted to take the sacred oath he received some of the citizen's privileges, and he became a full citizen after completing with honor his two years as an ephebe. Hence, in works on Greek art, etc., the name is applied to any youth, particularly if bearing arms, or otherwise shown to be of free estate. Also *ephebos*.

ephebeum (ef-ē-bē′um), *n.*; pl. *ephebea* (-ä). [< Gr. ἐφηβεῖον, < ἔφηβος, a youth: see *ephebe*.] A building, inclosure, etc., devoted to the exercise or recreation of ephebes.

The *ephebeum*, the large circular hall in the centre of the whole [thermæ]. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 292.

ephebic (e-fē′bik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐφηβικός, < ἔφηβος, a youth: see *ephebe*.] Of or pertaining to an ephebe, or to the ancient Greek system of public instruction of young men to fit them for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

It is possible, however, that the Diogeneium—the only gymnasium mentioned in the *Ephebic* inscriptions of the imperial period—was built about this time. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 9.

ephebolic (ef-ē-bol′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ephebology; relating to the later adolescent and the mature stages of an animal organism.

This [clinologic stage] immediately succeeded the *ephebolic* stage, and during its continuance the nealogic and *ephebolic* characteristics underwent retrogression. *Science*, XI. 42.

ephebologic (e-fē-bō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *ephebology* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the acquisition at puberty and possession during adult life of specific or peculiar features; of or pertaining to ephebology.

ephebology (ef-ē-bol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔφηβος, a youth (see *ephebe*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of puberty; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of the later adolescent and earlier adult stages of growth of any animal, during which it acquires characters more or less specific or peculiar to itself, in comparison with related organisms. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

Ephedra (ef′e-drä), *n.* [NL. ("quasi planta rebus vicinis insidens"—Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ἕδρα, a seat.] A genus of low, dioecious, gnetaceous shrubs, of about 20 species, found in desert or alkaline regions of the warmer temperate latitudes. Six or eight species occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are nearly leafless, with numerous opposite or ternate equisetum-like branches. The fruit consists of from 1 to 3 hard, coriaceous, triangular envelops, surrounded by several pairs of bracts, and each inclosing a single seed. The fruit, or the inclosing bracts, are sometimes fleshy. The stems contain a considerable amount of tannin, and are used as a popular remedy for venereal diseases.

ephelis (e-fē′lis), *n.*; pl. *ephelides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐφηλίς, ἐφηλις (*-ιδ-*), in pl. rough spots which stud the face (or, according to others, freckles, the sense taken in mod. use), < ἐπί, on, + ἥλος, a nail, stud, wart (or, irreg., < ἥλιος, the sun).] A freckle (which see).

ephemera[1] (e-fem′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *ephemeræ* or *ephemeras* (-rē, -räz). [< NL. *ephemera* (in def. 1, sc. *febris*, fever; in def. 3, sc. *musca*, fly), fem. of *ephemerus*, < Gr. ἐφήμερος, for the day, daily, living but a day, short-lived (τὸ ἐφήμερον, an insect, perhaps *Ephemera longicauda;* πυρετός ἐφήμερος, a fever lasting for a day): see *ephemerous*.] 1. A fever which lasts but a day or a very short period.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of May-flies or day-flies of the family *Ephemeridæ*, having three long caudal filaments. *E. vulgata* is a common European species; *E. (Leptophlebia) cupida* is one of the commonest in the northeastern United States. See cut under *day-fly*.

3. A May-fly, day-fly, or shad-fly; an ephemerid. See *Ephemeridæ* and *May-fly*.

The *Ephemera*, weak as it is individually, maintains itself in the world by its prolificacy. Brooks and ponds are richly populated with their young, and through the summer, when they come to maturity and take their flight, these delicate beings appear in immense numbers. They rise from the waters of our great inland lakes, fall a rapid prey to the waves, and are washed ashore in enormous quantities, their dead bodies forming windrows, comparable in extent with the sea-wrack of oceanic shores. They settle down in clouds in the streets of the lake cities, obscuring the street-lamps, and astonishing the passer-by. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 152.

4. Anything very short-lived.

ephemera[2] (e-fem′e-rä), *n.* Plural of *ephemeron*.

Ephemeræ (e-fem′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ephemera*[1].] The May-flies collectively, without implication of their taxonomic rank as a group.

ephemeral (e-fem′e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, lasting but one day; ephemeric; ephemerous. Hence—2. Existing or continuing for a very short time only; short-lived; transitory.

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself, will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

Ephemeral monsters, to be seen but once!
Things that could only show themselves and die.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

This suggests mention of the *ephemeral* group of lyrists that gathered about the serials of his time. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 255.

They [reviews] share the *ephemeral* character of the rest of our popular literature. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

Also, rarely, *ephemeric*.

=Syn. 2. Transient, fleeting, evanescent.

II. *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as certain insects.

ephemerality (e-fem-e-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ephemeralities* (-tiz). [< *ephemeral* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral; a transient trifle.

This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxi.

ephemeran (e-fem′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-an*.] Same as *ephemeral*. [Rare.]

ephemeric (ef-ē-mer′ik), *a.* [< *ephemer-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephemeral*.

ephemerid (e-fem′e-rid), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*.

Ephemeridæ (ef-ē-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] The typical and single family of pseudoneuropteroid insects of the order *Ephemerida;* the May-flies, day-flies, or ephemerids, so called from the shortness of their lives after reaching the perfect winged state, in which they have no jaws, take no food, but propagate and speedily die. The head is small and rounded, with large eyes meeting on top, and minute subulate 3-jointed antennæ; the mouth-parts are wanting or are very rudimentary; the thorax is globose, with a small collar-like prothorax; the abdomen is elongate and slender, terminated by 2 or 3 long, slender filaments; and the wings are closely net-veined, the hinder pair much smaller than the fore, or wanting. Though so fragile and fugacious in the imago, these insects in the larval and pupal states are long-lived, existing many months or for two or three years, have well-developed jaws, and are predaceous; they live in the water, and are notable for molts or castings of the skin, sometimes to the number of 20; they are well known to anglers as bait. There are about 12 leading genera, and individuals of various species swarm in prodigious numbers. In the United States many of the species are indiscriminately called *shad-flies*, from their appearance when shad are running. Also *Ephemerida, Ephemerides, Ephemerina, Ephemerinæ*. See cut under *day-fly*.

ephemerides, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris;* formerly sometimes used as a singular.

ephemeridian (e-fem-e-rid′i-an), *a.* [< *ephemeris* (*-rid-*) + *-ian*.] Relating to an ephemeris.

ephemerii, *n.* Plural of *ephemerius*.

Ephemerina (e-fem-e-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ina*.] A subordinal group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the May-flies: now ranked as the order *Ephemerida*.

ephemerinous (e-fem-e-rī′nus), *a.* [< *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or structurally allied to the *Ephemeridæ*.

ephemeris (e-fem′e-ris), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ē-mer′i-dēz). [< L. *ephemeris*, < Gr. ἐφημερίς, a diary, journal, calendar, < ἐφήμερος, for the day, daily: see *ephemerous*, *ephemera*[1].] 1. A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of

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events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xix.

That calendar or *ephemerides*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides*? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

2. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" (from 1855).

By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected. *Science*, III. 401.

3. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem'ẹ-rist), *n.* [< *ephemer-is* + *-ist.*] 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethliacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *ephemerites* (Geinitz, 1865), < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (ef-ẹ-mē'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (NGr. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφήμερος*, for the day: see *ephemerous.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (*b*) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (*c*) A domestic chaplain. (*d*) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the *elevation of the panagia.* See *panagia.*

ephemeromorph (e-fem'ẹ-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. *E. D.*

ephemeron (e-fem'ẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *ephemera* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly: see *ephemera*[1].] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time; hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron*; man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. *Whewell.*

ephemerous (e-fem'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, the more common form of *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἠμέρη*, *ἀμέρα*, *ἦμαρ*, day. Cf. *ephemera*[1], *ephemeral.*] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. *Burke.*

Ephemerum (e-fem'ẹ-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting but for a day: see *ephemeron, ephemerous.*] A genus of mosses, belonging to the family *Funariaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ephemereæ.* There are 28 species, 12 native in America, 8 in Europe, the rest in Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Ephesian (e-fē'zi̯an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ephesius*, < Gr. *Ἐφέσιος*, < *Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Cayster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and deathplace of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *Aiasuluk* (that is, "Ἅγιος Θεόλογος, the Holy Divine). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesine.*—**Ephesian Artemis.** See *Diana.*—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Council**, any one of the several church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met in A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism.*) It also decreed that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province so subjected should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Latrocinium**, a Eutychian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Latrocinium.*—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine liturgies, Ephesine class, family**, or **group** (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesine liturgy.* The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or *of St. John.* See *Gallican.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus: as, the epistle of Paul to the *Ephesians.*

What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the *Ephesians* is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana? Acts xix. 35.

2†. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

P. Hen. What company?
Page. Ephesians, my lord; of the old church.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Ephesine (ef'ẹ-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Ephesian.*

ephesite (ef'ẹ-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Ephesus*, Gr. *Ἔφεσος*, a city in Asia Minor (see *Ephesian*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminium, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephialtes (ef-i-al'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφιάλτης*, Æolic *ἐπιάλτης*, nightmare, lit. one who leaps upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰάλλειν*, verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*, send, throw.] 1. The nightmare.

The Author of the Vulgar Errors tells us, that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Ephialtes.* *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 97.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: same as *Scops. Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. *Schrank*, 1802.

ephidrosis (ef-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration, < *ἱδρόειν*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort.—**Ephidrosis cruenta**, hematidrosis.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium.*

ephippial (e-fip'i-ạl), *a.* [< *ephippium* + *-al.*] ★Of or pertaining to an ephippium.—**Ephippial ovum** or **egg**, an egg inclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia.*

Bodies of a different nature from these "agamic ova" . . . are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of strongly refracting granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

ephippid (e-fip'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidæ.*

Ephippidæ (e-fip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippus* + *-idæ.*] In *ichth.*, a small family of chætodont fishes. They are characterized by the limitation of the branchial apertures to the sides, and their separation by a wide scaly isthmus extending from the pectoral region to the chin; the spinous and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct; the upper jaw is scarcely protractile; and the post-temporal or uppermost bone of the shoulder-girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chætodipterus*, as *C. faber*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known in the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porgy*, but not to be confounded with the porgy of New York. See cut under *Chætodipterus.*

Ephippinæ (e-fip'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippus* + *-inæ.*] The *Ephippidæ* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ephippus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidæ.*

Ephippiorhynchus (e-fip'i-ọ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth (see *ephippium*), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ*; the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐφίππιον* (with or without *στρῶμα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse: see *Equus, hippo-.*] 1. In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle.—2. In branchiopods, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial.*

When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippium*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the ephippial ova are enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young Daphniæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidæ.* The larvæ of *E. thoracicum* are found in ants' nests. *Latreille*, 1802.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.

Ephippus (e-fip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding: see *ephippium.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippidæ.* The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippius.* *G. Cuvier.*

ephod (ef'od), *n.* [< LL. *ephod* (Vulgate), < Heb. *ēphōd*, a vestment, < *āphad*, put on, clothe.] 1. A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind, the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder-straps, and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See Ex. xxviii. 6–12.) In later times the ephod was not worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

And David danced before the Lord with all his might; and David was girded with a linen *ephod.* 2 Sam. vi. 14.

The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall,
The holy *ephod* made a cloak for gain.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2. An amice: a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *vakass.*

★**ephor** (ef'ọr), *n.* [< L. *ephorus*, < Gr. *ἔφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, < *ἐφορᾶν*, oversee, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 225 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing incumbents. The ephors were afterward reëstablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus.*—**Ephor eponymos.** See *eponymos.*

ephoral (ef'ọr-ạl), *a.* [< *ephor* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephoralty (ef'ọr-ạl-ti), *n.* [< *ephoral* + *-ty.*] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

Aristotle observes that the *Ephoralty* in Sparta was corrupt. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 13.

ephorate (ef'ọr-āt), *n.* [< *ephor* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *ephoralty.*

In Venice the Council served to keep the sovereign multitude in check, itself belonging to the Gerusia; in Sparta the *Ephorate* rose out of the aristocratic demos, and kept in check the monarchy and the principal families.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 134, note.

ephorus (ef'ọr-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-ī). [L.: see *ephor.*] Same as *ephor.*

Ephraitic (ē-frạ-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ephra(im)* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poeti-

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cally called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef′thi-ạ-nū′rạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. albifrons* is the white-fronted ephthianure. Also written *Epthianura* and *Hephthænura*. *Gould*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1837.

ephthianure (ef′thi-ạ-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef′i-drạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἐφύδρος, living on the water, < ἐπί, upon, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridæ*, the larvæ of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvæ are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *koochahbee; ahuatle* is the similar food prepared from *E. hians*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Tezcuco. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, improperly, *Ephidra*.

Ephydridæ (e-fid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennæ short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvæ in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephydrinidæ*. *Stenhammer*, 1843.

ephymnium (e-fim′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ephymnia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐφύμνιον, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὑμνος, hymn: see *hymn*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion*, *methymnion*, *proömnion*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (*a*) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (*b*) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (ef′i-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐφύρα, a seanymph, eponym of Ἐφύρα, Ephyra, another name of Corinth.] 1. Pl. *ephyræ* (-rē). One of the so-called *Medusæ bifidæ;* an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by agamogenetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyræ, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma*, *strobila*, and *hydra tuba*, under *hydra*.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusæ*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *maiden's-blush; E. orbicularia* is the dingy mocha; *E. pendularia*, the birch-mocha. *Duponchel*, 1829.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Ephyramedusæ (ef′i-rạ-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyridæ (e-fir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth-arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles; mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the subumbrellar wall of the gastral cavity.

Ephyromedusæ (ef′i-rō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusæ*.] Hydrozoans which produce ephyræ or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation: synonymous with *Scyphomedusæ* (which see). Also *Ephyramedusæ*, *Ephyræ*.

ephyromedusan (ef′i-rō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusæ;* scyphomedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyropsidæ (ef-i-rop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ephyromedusæ* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrellar cavities. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *ephyra* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidæ*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

épi (ā-pē′), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, finial, < OF. *espi*, < L. *spicus*, rare form of *spica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender finial of metal or terra-cotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.



Épi of Lead, 13th century—Cathedral of Chartres. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

epi-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἐπι- (before a vowel ἐπ-, before the rough breathing ἐφ-), < ἐπί, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. ἐπι-, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, to, before (see *ob-*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, moreover, related to *apa* = Gr. ἀπό = L. *ab* = E. *off*, *of*. See *apo-*, *ab-*, *off*, *of*.] A prefix (before a vowel *ep-*, before the rough breathing *eph-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (ē-pi-al′id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialidæ, Hepialidæ (ē-, hē-pi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus*, *Hepialus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, having short moniliform antennæ, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and ecarinate thorax; the ghost-moths or goat-moths. The larvæ are naked fleshy grubs with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotropha*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genus *Epialus*, and to groups known as *Epialides*, *Epialites*, and *Epialina*. Thirteen species of two genera occur in the United States.

epialine (ē-pī′ạ-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialites (ē-pī-ạ-lī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + *-ites*.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidæ*.

Epialus, Hepialus (ē-, hē-pī′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἠπίαλος, equiv. to ἠπιάλης, also ἠπιόλης, a nightmare; cf. ἠπίολος, a moth (a 'ghost-moth'; or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *vappo*(*n*-), a moth). Cf. ἠπίαλος, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form ἠπιάλης appears to simulate ἐφιάλτης, a nightmare: see *ephialtes*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidæ*, the ghost-moths. *E. humuli* is a common species.

epiaxial (ep-i-ak′si-al), *a.* Same as *epaxial*.

epibasal (ep-i-bā′sal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βάσις, base: see *base*[2], *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall: used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oöspore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oöspore into two halves.

epibatus (e-pib′ạ-tus), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. ἐπιβατός, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible, < ἐπιβαίνειν, walk on, tread on, go to, < ἐπί, upon, to, + βαίνειν, go: see *base*[2].] I. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot): a distinctive epithet of a pæonic foot of doubled or decasemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the pæon diagyios (see *diagyios*), or ordinary pæonic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *cretic*.

II. *n.* The decasemic pæon (*pæon epibatus*). See I.

epiblast (ep′i-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλαστός, a bud, germ; cf. ἐπιβλαστάνειν, grow or sprout on.] 1. In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is found in wheat and some other grasses.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ectoderm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocœle*.

epiblastema (ep′i-blas-tē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *epiblastemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλάστημα, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas′tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornea is still uncertain. . . . The objections to Kessler's view of its *epiblastic* nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. *M. Foster*, Embryology, p. 153.

epiblema (ep-i-blē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *epiblemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβλημα, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib′ọ̄-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιβολή, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw or lay upon, < ἐπί, upon, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epanaphora.—2. In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epibole*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 115.

epibolic (ep-i-bol′ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib′ọ̄-lizm), *n.* [< *epibol-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib′ọ̄-li), *n.* [< *epibole*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibole*, *epibolism*.

epibranchial (ep-i-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βράγχια, gills, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Literally, upon the gills: applied in zoölogy—(*a*) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (*b*) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end-piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial: the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. The true ceratohyals are embedded in the tongue.

The cerato- and *epibranchials* together are badly called the thyro-hyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornua or horns of the hyoid; . . . the ceratobranchials are long, and the *epibranchials* so extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 167.

Epibulinæ (e-pib-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensile jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib-ū-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Epibulinæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

Epibulus (e-pib′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβουλος, plotting against, treacherous, < ἐπιβουλή, a plot, < ἐπί, upon, against, + βουλή, a plan, scheme: see *boule*[2].] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulinæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

epic (ep′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *epick*; = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. It. *epico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*), < L. *epicus*, < Gr. ἐπικός, epic, < ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, pl. epic poetry: see *epos*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the *national* or *popular epic*) is exemplified in the great mythological epics, in Greek the Homeric epics (the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*), in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shah-nameh*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*,

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in Anglo-Saxon the *Beowulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hiawatha*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are, in Latin, Virgil's *Æneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; in Portuguese, Camoëns's *Lusiad*; in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*; in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Batrachomyomachia* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

According to Aristotle, the story of an *epic* poem must be on a great and noble theme: it must be one in itself.
R. C. Jebb, Primer of Greek Lit., I. ii. § 2.

Hence — 2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

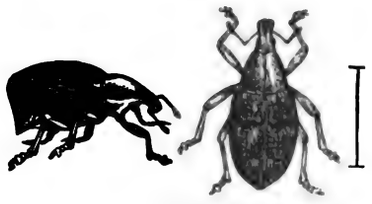
"Take Lilia, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, *epic*, homicidal." *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

The epic cycle. See *cycle*[1].

II. *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His *epic*, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Epicærus (ep-i-sē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίκαιρος*, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καιρός*, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*. It was established by Schönherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body



Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicærus imbricatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

more or less pyriform, densely scaly, the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated snout-beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbages. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration.

epical (ep′i-kal), *a.* [< *epic* + *-al*.] Epic; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty *epical*
And rhythmic with the truth.
Whittier, My Namesake.

epically (ep′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *epicalyces* (-kal′i-sēz). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κάλυξ*, calyx.] In *bot.*, an involucel or whorl of bracts resembling a calyx outside the true calyx, occurring in some plants, as the mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, *n.* Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan′thik), *a.* [< *epicanthis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epicanthis; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthis (ep-i-kan′this), *n.*; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικανθίς*, equiv. to *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*.] In *anat.*, a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan′thus), *n.*; pl. *epicanthi* (-thī). [NL.] Same as *epicanthis*.

epicardial (ep-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *epicardium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *anat.*, the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

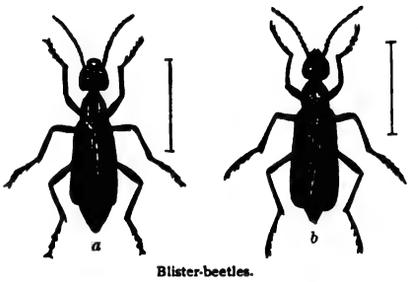
epicaridan (ep-i-kar′i-dan), *n.* One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-kar′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnean genus *Oniscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennæ, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridæ*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep′i-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp, the fleshy substance, often edible, being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See cut under *endocarp*.

epicatophora (ep′i-ka-tof′ō-rä), *n.* In *astrol.*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicauta (ep-i-kâ′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίκαυτος*, burnt at the end or on the surface, < *ἐπικαίειν*, burn on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidæ*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not bilobed, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal



Blister-beetles.
a, *Epicauta pardalis*; *b*, *Epicauta maculata*.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennæ are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindric, and more or less densely punctulate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States; both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra denuded black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. marginata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvæ of *Epicauta* prey upon locusts' eggs.

epicedet, epicedt (ep′i-sēd, -sed), *n.* [< LL. *epicedium*, q. v.] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the banckes each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her owne *epiced*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

epicedia, *n.* Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-sē′di-al), *a.* [< *epicedium* + *-al*.] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-sē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicedium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.
Cockeram.

II. *n.* An epicedium.

Black-ey'd swans
Did sing as woful *epicedians*
As they would straightways die.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

epicedium (ep-i-sē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epicedia* (-ä) [LL., < Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, a dirge, neut. of *ἐπικήδειος*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κῆδος*, care, sorrow, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Funerall songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

A more moving quill
Than Spenser used when he gave Astrophil
A living *epicedium*. *Massinger*, Sero sed Serio.

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to democracy, thought it had an air of high-breeding to join in the shallow *epicedium* that our bubble had burst.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 153.

epicene (ep′i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *epicœnus*, < Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*, common, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κοινός*, common: see *cenobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes: especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes: thus, the Greek *ὄις* and Latin *ovis*, a sheep, are feminine words, whether applied to males or to females.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial. *J. Wilson*.

epicenter (ep′i-sen-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *epicentrum*, < Gr. *ἐπίκεντρος*, on the center-point, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *seismology*, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake-waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or seismic focus.

epicentra, *n.* Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen′tral), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicentrum* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as a spine of a fish's back-bone. — 2. Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. *n.* An epicentral scleral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These "scleral" spines are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, "epineurals," "*epicentrals*," and "epipleurals"; . . . all three kinds are present in the herring. *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

epicentrum (ep-i-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *epicentra* (-trä). [NL.: see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

epicerastic† (ep′i-se-ras′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπικεραστικός*, tempering the humors, < *ἐπικεραννύναι*, mix in addition, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crasis*.] Lenient; assuaging. *Smart*.

epiceratohyal (ep-i-ser″a-tō-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ceratohyal*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. *a.* Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, ceratohyal, and hypohyal pieces.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al*.] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep′i-kil), *n.* [< NL. *epichilium*.] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epichilia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχειλής*, on or at the lips or brim, < *ἐπί*, on, + *χείλος*, lip, brim.] In *bot.*, the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep′i-kī-rē′mä), *n.*; pl. *epichiremata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχείρημα*, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < *ἐπιχειρεῖν*, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χείρ*, the hand.] In *logic*: (*a*) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (*b*) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

epichordal (ep-i-kôr′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χορδή*, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the præchordal and *epichordal* regions of the brain.
Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kō′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χώρα*, country.] Of or pertaining to a particular country or district. Also *epichoric*, *epichoristic*. [Rare.]

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
De Quincey, Modern Superstition.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kō-ri-am′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιχοριαμβικός*, having a choriambus following upon a different measure, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *χορίαμβος*, choriambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a choriambus (– ⏑ ⏑ –) preceded by a trochaic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllabic and the Eupolidean, which are now classed as logaœdic meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kō′rik), *a.* [As *epichor-ial* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoric* alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety. *The Academy*, March 3, 1888, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep′i-kō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *epichor-ial* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoristic* idiom has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the lingua franca of Dorism. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 436.

Epichthonii (ep-ik-thō′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *χθών*, the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Gecinus*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκλησις*, a calling upon, invocation, < *ἐπικαλεῖν*, call upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καλεῖν*, call: see *calends*, *ecclesia*, etc.] In *liturgics*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshipers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

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epiclidal (ep-i-klī′dạl), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an *epiclidal* center of ossification. Also *epiclidian.*

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of *epiclidium.*

epiclidian (ep-i-klī′di-ạn), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-an.*] Same as *epiclidal.*

epiclidium (ep-i-klī′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epiclidia* (-ạ). [NL., also *epicleidium*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κλειδίον, clavicle, dim. of κλείς (κλειδ-), key.] In *ornith.*, an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypoclidium. See cut under *epipleura.*

Such expansion is called the *epicleidium;* in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the precoracoid of reptiles.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 147.

epiclinal (ep-i-klī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κλίνη, a bed: see *clinic.*] In *bot.*, placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicœla (ep-i-sē′lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *epicœlus:* see *epicœlous, epicœle.*] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomatous metazoans which have an epicœle, as distinguished from a schizocœle or an enterocœle, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicœlar (ep-i-sē′lär), *a.* Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœle (ep′i-sēl), *n.* [< *epicœlia.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epicœlia.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a perivisceral cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicœlia (ep-i-sē′li-ạ), *n.*; pl. *epicœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοιλία, belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), < κοίλος, hollow. Cf. *epicœlous.*] The cavity of the epencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

epicœliac (ep-i-sē′li-ak), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-ac.*] Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœliæ, *n.* Plural of *epicœlia.*

epicœlian (ep-i-sē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicœlia. Also *epicœlar, epicœliac.*

epicœlous (ep-i-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *epicœlus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοίλος, hollow, > κοιλία, belly. Cf. *epicœlia.*] 1. Having the character of an epicœle; forming an epicœle: as, an *epicœlous* cavity.—2. Having an epicœle; of or pertaining to the *Epicœla:* as, an *epicœlous* animal.

The Vertebrata are not schizocœlous, but *epicœlous.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 54.

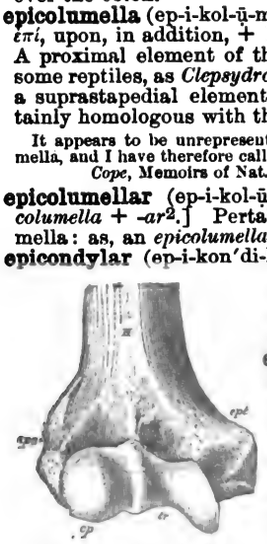
epicolic (ep-i-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόλον, the colon: see *colic, colon*[2].] In *anat.*, relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-ū-mel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + NL. *columella*, q. v.] A proximal element of the columella auris of some reptiles, as *Clepsydrops*, considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the *epicolumella.*
Cope, Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci. (1885), III. 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-ū-mel′ạr), *a.* [< *epicolumella* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an *epicolumellar* ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon′di-lär), *a.* [< *epicondyle* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle; supracondylar.



Anterior View, Distal End, of Right Humerus of a Man.

H, humerus; *epc*, epicondyle, or external supracondyloid protuberance; *epi*, epitrochlea, or internal supracondyloid protuberance; *cp*, capitellum, or convex articular surface for head of radius; *tr*, trochlea, or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna; *epc* and *cp* are together the ectocondyle, and *epi* and *tr* are together the entocondyle.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon′dil), *n.* [< NL. *epicondylus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόνδυλος, a knuckle: see *condyle.*] In *anat.*, a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which aids in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone; but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

The *epicondyle* has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external *epicondyle.*"
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus.—**Internal epicondyle,** the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called *epitrochlea.*

epicondylus (ep-i-kon′di-lus), *n.*; pl. *epicondyli* (-lī). [NL.] Same as *epicondyle.*

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor′ạ-kō-hū′me-rạl), *a.* [< NL. *epicoracohumeralis*, < *epicoraco(id)* + *humerus.*] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor′ạ-kō-hū-me-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *epicoracohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor′ạ-koid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *coracoid*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See *coracoid, n.*, extract under *precoracoid, a.*, and cuts under *pectoral* and *omosternum.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid.

epicoracoidal (ep-i-kor′ạ-koi-dạl), *a.* [< *epicoracoid* + *-al.*] Same as *epicoracoid.*

[In *Crocodilia*] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct *epicoracoidal* element.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

epicorolline (ep′i-kō-rol′in), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. *corolla* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot′il), *n.* [Abbr. of **epicotyledon*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).] In *bot.*, the part of the young stem above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē′dō-nā-ri), *a.* [< **epicotyledon* (see *epicotyl*) + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of *epicranium.*

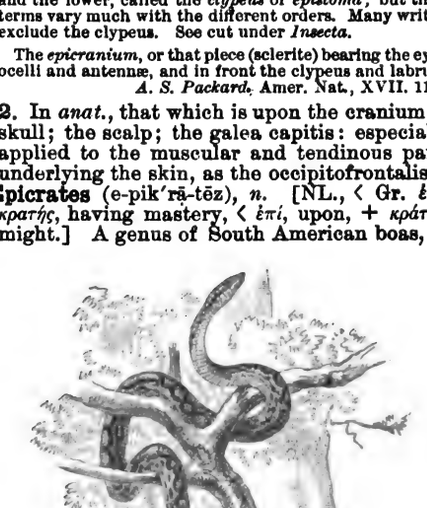
epicranial (ep-i-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *epicranium* + *-al.*] 1. In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.*, situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.—**Epicranial suture,** in *entom.*, a longitudinal impressed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennæ. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta.*

epicranium (ep-i-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epicrania* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κρανίον, the cranium.] 1. In *entom.*, the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex;* the middle, called the *front;* and the lower, called the *clypeus* or *epistoma;* but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta.*

The *epicranium*, or that piece (sclerite) bearing the eyes, ocelli and antennæ, and in front the clypeus and labrum.
A. S. Packard, Amer. Nat., XVII. 1138.

2. In *anat.*, that which is upon the cranium or skull; the scalp; the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (e-pik′rā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπικρατής, having mastery, < ἐπί, upon, + κράτος, might.] A genus of South American boas, or



Ringed Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*).

non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidæ*, having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossæ present, and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. cenchris* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.

epicrisis (e-pik′ri-sis), *n.*; pl. *epicrises* (-sēz). [< Gr. ἐπίκρισις, determination, < ἐπικρίνειν, determine, < ἐπί, upon, + κρίνειν, separate, decide, judge: see *crisis, critic.*] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the epicrisis to a book is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, and chapters, and sometimes also of sections and paragraphs, and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

That the Massoretes themselves recognized no real separation [between the books of Ezra and Nehemiah] is shown by their *epicrisis* on Nehemiah.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 832.

Epictetian (ep-ik-tē′shạn), *a.* [< *Epictetus* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep′i-kūr), *n.* [< *Epicure*, < F. *Épicure*, < L. *Epicurus*, < Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a philosopher of this name (see *Epicurean, n.*), lit. an assistant, ally, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κόρος, κοῦρος, a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

Here [Isa. xiv. 14] he describeth the furye of the *Epicures* (which is the highest and depest mischeif of all impiete); even to contempne the very God.
Joye, Expos. of Dan., xii.

Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more *epicure* and atheist than he was.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gormand: a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

Cæs. Will this description satisfy him?
Ant. With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very *epicure.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

Live while you live, the *epicure* would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.
Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

=**Syn. 2.** *Epicure, Gourmet*, and *Gormand* agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The *epicure* selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The *gourmet* is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The *gormand* differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicure† (ep′i-kūr), *v. i.* [< *epicure, n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

They did *Epicure* it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 48.

epicureal† (ep-i-kū′rē-ạl), *a.* [< *epicure* + *-al.*] Epicurean.

But these are *epicureal* tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and atheism. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 387.

Epicurean (ep′i-kū-rē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Épicurien* (cf. Sp. *Epicúreo* = Pg. It. *Epicureo*), < L. *Epicurēus*, < Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus: see *epicure.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

The sect
Epicurean, and the Stoick severe.
Milton, P. R., iv. 290.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the

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only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the a priori method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that *an Epicurean* has come to mean also a mere votary of pleasure. See 2.

I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like A wiser *epicurean*, and let the world have its way.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

The brotherhood
Of soft *Epicureans* taught — if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom — to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Epicureanism (ep′i-kū-rē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Epicurean* + *-ism.*] 1. The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

Epicureanism had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 184.

2. [*l. c.*] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely† (ep′i-kūr-li), *adv.* [< *epicure* + *-ly*2.] Luxuriously. *Davies.*

His horses . . . are provendered as *epicurely*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

epicureous†, *a.* [< L. *Epicureus*, < Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus.] Epicurean.

D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced *epicureous* bite-sheepe of Co. Lich.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, Translator to the Reader.

epicurism (ep′i-kūr-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikuräismus* = Dan. *epikuræisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *épicurisme* = Sp. Pg. *epicurismo* = It. *epicureismo*, < L. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendichism.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 80.

He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments: in other words, all his philosophy consisted in *epicurism*. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

epicurize (ep′i-kūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, ppr. *epicurizing*. [< *epicure* + *-ize.*] 1. To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life, . . . *Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

A fellow here about town, that *epicurizes* upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.
Marvell, Works, II. 60.

★**epicycle** (ep′i-sī-kl), *n.* [< ME. *episicle*, < LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. ἐπίκυκλος, epicycle, < ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, circle: see *cycle.*] 1. A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train*, under *epicyclic.* — 2. In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

The moone moevyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire *episicle*, but in non other manere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 35.

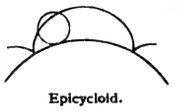
The same phænomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentrics and *epicycles*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 179.

Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of *epicycles* in *epicycles*, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

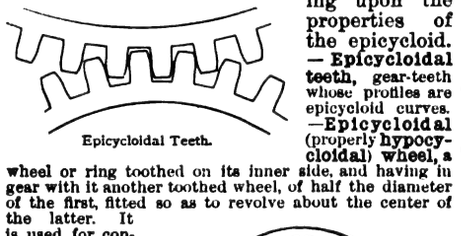
★**Deferent of the epicycle.** See *deferent.*

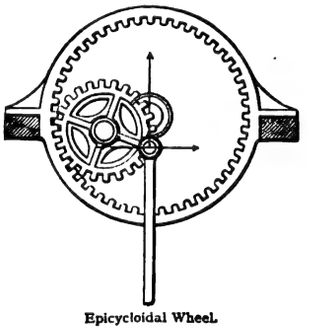
epicyclic (ep-i-sik′lik), *a.* [< *epicycle* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicycle. — **Epicyclic train**, in *mech.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī′kloid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, a circle, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *epicycle* and *cycloid.*] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674. — **Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse. — **Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper, opposed to an *interior epicycloid*, which is a hypocycloid. — **Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid. — **Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola. — **Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.


Epicycloid.

epicycloidal (ep′i-sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [< *epicycloid* + *-al.*] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid. — **Epicycloidal teeth**, gear-teeth whose profiles are epicycloid curves. — **Epicycloidal** (properly **hypocycloidal**) **wheel**, a wheel or ring toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel, of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.


Epicycloidal Teeth.


Epicycloidal Wheel.

epicyemate (ep′i-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κύημα, an embryo (< κυεῖν, be pregnant), + *-ate.*] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk inclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *endocyemate*. *J. A. Ryder.*

epicyesis (ep′i-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κύησις, pregnancy, < κυεῖν, be pregnant.] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep′i-sis-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *cystotomy.*] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, *a.* See *epidictic, epidictical.*

epideistic (ep′i-dē-is′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *deistic.*] Ultradeistic; with religious spirit or purpose.

The German expositions were essentially scientific and critical, not *epideistic*, nor intended to make converts.
Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 110.

epidemic (ep-i-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *epidemus* (< Gr. ἐπίδημος, also ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, general, epidemic, < ἐπί, upon, + δῆμος, people), + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be *epidemic* in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic.*

Whatever be the cause of this *epidemic* folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.
Warburton, Divine Legation, Ded. to Freethinkers (1738).

A dread of mad dogs is the *epidemic* terror which now prevails. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 21, 1865.

II. *n.* 1. A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an *epidemic* of smallpox.

The earlier *epidemics* of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrhœal affections.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.

Those dreadful exterminating *epidemicks*, which, in consequence of scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.
Burke, On Scarcity.

epidemical (ep-i-dem′i-kal), *a.* [< *epidemic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too *Epidemical*, not only in the City but the Countries too.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

epidemically (ep-i-dem′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being epidemic. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

epidemiography (ep-i-dē-mi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-dē′mi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-dē′mi-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ist.*] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemy† (ep′i-dem-i), *n.* [Late ME. *epydymye*; < Gr. ἐπιδημία, prevalence of an epidemic, < ἐπίδημος, epidemic: see *epidemic.*] An epidemic.

In the xix. yere of this Charlys, ye lande of Fraunce was greuously vexyd with the plage *ipydymye*, of which sykenesse a great multitude of people dyed.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1599.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den′drum), *n.* [NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. ἐπιδένδριος, on a tree), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + δένδρον, a tree.] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species, confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep′i-dėrm), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis*: see *epidermis.*] Same as *epidermis.*

epidermal (ep-i-dėr′mal), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-al.*] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid, epidermose, epidermous, epidermidal.* — **Epidermal tissue, structure,** or **system,** in *bot.*, the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep′i-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epidermalia* (-li-ą). [NL., < *epidermis.* Cf. *epidermal.*] A sponge-spicule on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epidermatoid (ep-i-dėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιδερματίς, equiv. to ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.] 1. Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.* — 2. Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid.*

epidermeous (ep-i-dėr′mē-us), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-eous.*] Same as *epidermic.* [Rare.]

★**epidermic, epidermical** (ep-i-dėr′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *epiderm(is)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal. — **Epidermic method,** a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *iatraliptic method.*

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epidermidal (ep-i-dėr′mi-dal), *a.* [< *epidermis* (*-id-*) + *-al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.* [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dėr′mis), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis*, < Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς* (*-μιδ-*), the outer skin, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, cohering into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve-fibrils, but by no blood-vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland.*

2. In *zoöl.*, broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body: a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton.* Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.*, the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper. —4. In *conch.*, specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper: commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.—5. In *bot.*, the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 377.

Also *epiderm.*

epidermization (ep-i-dėr-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *epidermis* + *-ation.*] In *surg.*, the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dėr′moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς*, epidermis, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *epidermatoid*, 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dėr-mō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *epidermis*, cuticle, + L. *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra.* See *neuromuscular.*

epidermose (ep-i-dėr′mōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-ose.*] I. *n.* Same as *ceratin.*

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidermous (ep-i-dėr′mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik′tik, -dīk′tik), *a.* [< L. *epidicticus*, declamatory (cf. LL. *epidicticalis*, normal), < Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός*, fit for displaying or showing off, < *ἐπιδεικνύναι*, display, show, exhibit, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *δεικνύναι*, show, point out. Cf. *deictic, apodictic.*] Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display: applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion; in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial; but in epidictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

I admire his [Junius's] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic.* *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxix.

He [Christ] would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. *Farrar.*

For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of *epideictic* discourses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 332.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik′ti-kal, -dīk′ti-kal), *a.* [< *epidictic* + *-al.*] Same as *epidictic.*

epididymal (ep-i-did′i-mal), *a.* [< *epididymis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis: as, *epididymal* ducts; *epididymal* tissues.

epididymis (ep-i-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, epididymis, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *δίδυμος*, testicle, lit. twin: see *didymous.*] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or globus minor, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which, 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epididymis* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *diorite.*] A variety of diorite which contains fibrous instead of compact hornblende.

epidiorthosis (ep-i-dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιδιόρθωσις*, the correction of a previous expression, < *ἐπιδιορθοῦν*, correct afterward, < *ἐπί*, upon, after, + *διορθοῦν*, correct, make straight: see *diorthosis.*] In *rhet.*, same as *epanorthosis.*

epidosite (e-pid′ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίδοσις*, a giving besides, increase (< *ἐπιδιδόναι*, give besides: see *epidote*), + *-ite*[2].] A granular or schistose rock composed essentially of epidote, usually grass-green in color, with some quartz: always an alteration product, derived from various older rocks. Also called *pistacite-rock.*

epidote (ep′i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *épidote* (so named by Haüy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if **ἐπιδοτός*, < *ἐπιδιδόναι*, give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *διδόναι*, give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote piedmontite, the cerium epidote allanite, and the calcium epidote zoisite. Epidote is also called *arendalite* and *pistacite.*

epidotic (ep-i-dot′ik), *a.* [< *epidote* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromis (ep-i-drō′mi-s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιδρομή*, a flux, < *ἐπιδραμεῖν*, run to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *δραμεῖν*, 2d aor., run, associated with *τρέχειν*, run: see *dromedary.*] In *pathol.*, afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigæa (ep-i-jē′a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίγαιος*, a once-occurring dial. form (*τὰ ἐπίγαια*, the parts on or near the ground), < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γαῖα*, poet. (dial.) form of *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, the ground: see *epigeous.*] 1. A genus of ericaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens*, the well-known Mayflower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigea.*



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

epigæal, epigæous, *a.* See *epigeal, epigeous.*

epigaster (ep-i-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A posterior part of the peptogaster, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, cæcum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Hinterdarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastræal (ep′i-gas-trē′al), *a.* [< *epigastræum* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastræum (ep′i-gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL.: see *epigastrium.*] Same as *epigastrium.*

epigastral (ep-i-gas′tral), *a.* [< *epigaster* + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epigastric.*—2. In *biol.*, pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep′i-gas-trā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epigastralia* (-li-ä). [NL.: see *epigastral.*] A spongespicule on the gastral surface with free differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epigastralgia (ep′i-gas-tral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον*, epigastrium, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain at the epigastrium.

epigastralia, *n.* Plural of *epigastrale.*

epigastrial (ep-i-gas′tri-al), *a.* [< *epigastrium* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastric (ep-i-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastræal, epigastral, epigastrial.*—**Epigastric artery.** (*a*) *Deep* or *inferior*, a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal walls. (*b*) *Superficial*, a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal walls below the umbilicus. (*c*) *Superior*, the abdominal branch of the internal mammary.—**Epigastric lobes** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura.*—**Epigastric plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Epigastric region,** the epigastrium, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal.*—**Epigastric veins,** the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas′tri-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον*, epigastrium, + *κήλη*, tumor.] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrium. Also *epigastrocele.*

epigastrium (ep-i-gas′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον*, the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the *ὑπογάστριον*, > E. *hypogastrium*), neut. of *ἐπιγάστριος*, over the belly, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach.*—2. In *entom.*, a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera, Hemiptera,* and *Orthoptera.*

Also, sometimes, *epigastræum.*

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas′trō-sēl), *n.* Same as *epigastriocele.*

Epigea, *n.* See *Epigæa*, 1.

epigeal (ep-i-jē′al), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *epigeous.*—2. In *entom.*, living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation.

Also *epigæal.*

epigean (ep-i-jē′an), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *epigeous.*

epigee (ep′i-jē), *n.* [< NL. *epigeum*, neut. of *epigeus*, < Gr. *ἐπίγειος*, on or of the earth: see *Epigæa.*] Same as *perigee.*

epigene (ep′i-jēn), *a.* [(Cf. Gr. *ἐπιγενής*, growing after or late, < *ἐπιγίγνεσθαι*, be born after), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *-γενής*, produced, < √ **γεν*, produce: see *-gen, -gene.*] 1. In *geol.*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene:* as, *epigene* rocks.

The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 24.

2. In *crystal.*, foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis.*] 1. The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually procreated by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoön in which it preëxisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preëxist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoölogy the doctrine supplanted the theory of incasement (see *incasement*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incased" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preëxisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis*; for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primeval atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 170.

2. In *geol.*, same as *metamorphism.*—3. In *pathol.*, an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesist (ep-i-jen′e-sist), *n.* [< *epigenes(is)* + *-ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep′i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *epigenesis*, after *genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind*, XII. 629.

epigenetically (ep′i-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jen′ik), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ic.*] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (e-pij′e-nus), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous.*

epigeous (ep-i-jē′us), *a.* [Also written, less exactly, *epigæous*, < Gr. *ἐπίγειος* (dial. *ἐπίγαιος*), on or of the earth, on the ground, < *ἐπί*, upon, +

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γέα, γῆ, dial. γαῖα, the earth, the ground: see *Epigæa*.] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigeous* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc.

Also *epigeal*, *epigean*.

epigeum (ep-i-jē′um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **epigeus*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on the earth: see *epigeous*.] Same as *perigee*.

epiglot (ep′i-glot), *n.* Same as *epiglottis*.

epiglottic (ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *epiglott-is* + *-ic*.] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland**, a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottidean and thyro-hyoidean ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep′i-glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* Same as *epiglottic*.

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus*.

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis*.

epiglottideus (ep′i-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL., < *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-eus*.] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior*. The latter, also called *Hilton's muscle* and *compressor sacculi laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot′is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-i-dēz). [< NL. *epiglottis*, < Attic Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς, common Gr. ἐπιγλωσσίς, epiglottis, < ἐπί, upon, + γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, glottis: see *glottis*.] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's-apple, and also to the hyoid or tongue-bone, and the tongue itself; its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic, the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air-passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx; during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth*.

2. In *Polyzoa*, same as *epistoma*.—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx*.—**Cushion of tubercle of the epiglottis**, a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright-pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the rima glottidis. *Quain*; *Holden*.—**Depressor epiglottidis**, the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (bridle of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

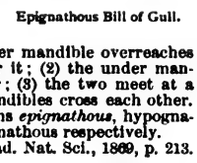
epiglottohyoidean (ep-i-glot′ō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* [< *epiglottis* + *hyoid* + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus*.

epignathism (e-pig′nā-thizm), *n.* [< *epignathous* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

Exhibited in the intermaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a little overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (e-pig′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *ornith.*, hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.

With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, hypognathous, paragnathous, and metagnathous respectively.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1869, p. 213.

epignathus (e-pig′nā-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardiac monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (e-pig′ō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γονή, the seed, + *-al*.] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryos of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep′i-gō-nā′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonatia* (-shiȧ). [< MGr. ἐπιγονάτιον (cf. Gr. ἐπιγονατίς, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, to, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornamentation. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *encheirion*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (λέντιον) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xiii. 5.

Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the *epigonation*; it is . . . made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corners. This was at first, like the Latin maniple, a mere handkerchief.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 311.

epigone[1] (ep′i-gōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίγονος, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < ἐπί, upon, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, bear, produce: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] One born after; a successor or heir.

These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigones* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.
R. T. Ely, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone[2] (ep′i-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *epigonium*.] Same as *epigonium*.

epigonia, *n.* Plural (*a*) of *epigonion*, and (*b*) of *epigonium*.

epigonion (ep′i-gō-nī′on), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ȧ). [< Gr. ἐπιγόνειον (see def.), < Ἐπίγονος, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*[1].] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonos. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γονή, the seed.] In *Hepaticæ*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra*. It is ruptured as the capsule elongates. Also *epigone*. [Not in use.]

epigram (ep′i-gram), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme*; < F. *épigramme* = Sp. *epigrama* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < ἐπιγράφειν, inscribe: see *epigraph*.] 1. In *Gr. lit.*, a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse; but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

This *Epigramme* is but an inscription or writting made as it were vpon a table, or in a windowe, or vpon the wall or mantell of a chimney in some place of common resort.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

Probably the first application of the newly adapted art [engraving words on stone or metal] was in dedicatory inscriptions or *epigrams*, to use this word in its original sense.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

The qualities rare in a bee that we meet
In an *epigram* never should fail;
The body should always be little and sweet,
And a sting should be left in its tail.
Trans. from Latin (author unknown).

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram*; and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise. *Lord Neaves*.

epigramist, epigrammist (ep′i-gram-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigramista*; as *epigram* + *-ist*.] Same as *epigrammatist*. [Rare.]

The *epigrammist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

epigrammatarian (ep-i-gram-a-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *epigramma(t-)*, epigram, + *-arian*.] An epigrammatist. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. ix. 29.

epigrammatic (ep′i-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *épigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < LL. *epigrammaticus*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματικός, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), epigram: see *epigram*.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point. *Macaulay*.

epigrammatical (ep′i-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *epigrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *epigrammatic*.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.
Camden.

Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.
Spectator, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep′i-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram′ȧ-tizm), *n.* [< *epigrammat-ic* + *-ism*.] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*. *Poe*, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram′ȧ-tist), *n.* [= F. *épigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigramatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < LL. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize*.] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

The conceit of the *epigrammatist*. *Fuller*.

Among the buffoon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 431.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram′ȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, ppr. *epigrammatizing*. [= F. *épigrammatiser*, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, write an epigram, < ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), an epigram: see *epigram*.] To represent or express by epigrams; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram′ȧ-tī-zėr), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

He [Pope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bolingbroke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigramist*.

epigraph (ep′i-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *épigraphe* = Sp. *epígrafe* = Pg. *epigraphe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraphe*, < Gr. ἐπιγραφή, an inscription, < ἐπιγράφειν, write upon, inscribe, < ἐπί, upon, + γράφειν, write. Cf. *epigram*.] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archæol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

Dr. Meret, a learned man and Library Keeper, shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In *lit.*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled,
And write me new my future's *epigraph*.
Mrs. Browning.

epigraph (ep′i-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *epigraph*, *n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

Also a paper *epigraphed*: "Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de Indiaquez, 24 June, 1586."
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 526.

epigrapher (e-pig′ra-fėr), *n.* Same as *epigraphist*.

It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an historian. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 562.

epigraphic (ep-i-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraphe*, epigraph: see *epigraph*.] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

The *epigraphic* adjuration "Siste, viator."
Saturday Rev.

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It [the Arabic of Mohammed] was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no *epigraphic* monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 144.

The authority of the *epigraphic* monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *epigraphic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose [inscription on a monument, etc.], but assuming for artistic reasons the *epigraphical* form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *epigraphic*: see *-ics.*] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (e-pig'ra-fist), *n.* [< *epigraph(y)* + *-ist.*] One versed in epigraphy.

We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the *epigraphist*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 80.

The post of *epigraphist* to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenæum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (e-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épigraphie* = It. *epigrafia*, < NL. *epigraphia*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, an epigraph: see *epigraph.*] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archæology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graffiti*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *dipinti*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience' sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (legends, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek *epigraphy*, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 2.

epigynous (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Philadelphus coronarius.*

Epihippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Eocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

epihyal (ep-i-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *hy(oid)*, q. v., + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch: as, an *epihyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an epihyal structure.

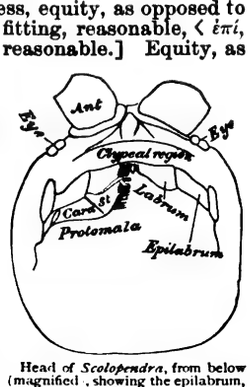
II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclesis.*

epiky†, *n.* [< ML. *epikeia*, prop. *epiccia*, < Gr. *ἐπιείκεια*, reasonableness, equity, as opposed to strict law, < *ἐπιεικής*, fitting, reasonable, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *εἰκός*, likely, reasonable.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, . . . for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it. *Latimer*, Sermons and [Remains, I. 182.

epilabrum (ep-i-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *epilabra* (-brä). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *labrum*, lip: see *labrum.*] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.



Head of *Scolopendra*, from below (magnified, showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo (*Card*), and stipes (*St*); *Ant*, antenna.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the laminæ fulcientes labri of Meinert.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXI. 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, above, + *λάχνη*, woolly hair.] A genus of cryptotetramerous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidæ*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey-yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epilated*, ppr. *epilating*. [< L. as if **epilatus*, pp. of **epilare* (> F. *épiler*, deprive of hair), < L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (> *pilare*, deprive of hair). Cf. *depilate.*] To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs [white] and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 298.

epilation (ep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *épilation*; as *epilate* + *-ion.*] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep'si-ä), *n.* [LL.] Same as *epilepsy.*

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [= D. G. *epilepsie* = Dan. Sw. *epilepsi* = F. *épilepsie* = Pr. *epilepsia*, *epilemcia*, *epilencia* = Sp. Pg. *epilepsia* = It. *epilessia*, < LL. *epilepsia*, < Gr. *ἐπιλῆψια*, also *ἐπίληψις*, epilepsy, lit. a seizure, < *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, seize. Cf. *catalepsy.*] A nervous disease characterized by recurrent attacks of (*a*) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (*b*) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy*;
This is his second fit; he had one yesterday.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex.—**Epilepsy of the retina,** a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack.—**Peripheral epilepsy,** epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion.—**Toxic epilepsy,** epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épileptique* = Sp. *epiléptico* = Pg. *epileptico* = It. *epilettico* (cf. D. G. *epileptisch* = Dan. Sw. *epileptisk*), < LL. *epilepticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, < *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy: see *epilepsy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic* fits, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy. *Farmer*, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

As a piece of magnificent invective, [Victor Hugo's] Les Châtiments is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 155.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura*1.

II. *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 445.

epileptical (ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *epileptic.*

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assaulted with *epileptical* fits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 223.

epileptically (ep-i-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *épileptiforme*, < Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A man long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not epileptic seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 179.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep'i-lep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληπτος*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers [of the brain] may acquire the *epileptogenous* property. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 449.

epileptoid (ep-i-lep'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

epilobe (ep'i-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum.*

Epilobium (ep-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, a pod, lobe: see *lobe.*] A genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Onagraceæ*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, about 160 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The great willow-herb, *Chamænerion angustifolium*, a tall perennial with a simple stem and willow-like leaves, and bearing a spike of large purple flowers, was formerly referred to this genus. See *willow-herb*, 1.

epilogic, epilogical (ep-i-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογικός*, < *ἐπίλογος*, epilogue.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

epilogism† (e-pil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, < *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *logic, logistic.*] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years, . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek.
Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep'i-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *epilog(ue)* + *-ist-ic*; cf. Gr. *ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism.*] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy.
T. Warton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems.

epilogize (ep'i-lō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epilogized*, ppr. *epilogizing*. [Also *epiloguize*; < Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, < *ἐπίλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue.*] **I.** *trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy raillery. *Student* (1750), I. 143.

II. *intrans.* To write or pronounce an epilogue; use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* [= D. *epiloog* = G. *epilog* = Dan. Sw. *epilog*, < F. *épilogue* = Sp. *epilogo* = Pg. It. *epilogo*, < L. *epilogus*, < Gr. *ἐπίλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, < *ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, < *ἐπί*, in addition, + *λέγειν*, say.] **1.** In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions—(*a*) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (*b*) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue*.
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play,
I know no cause, the old and usual way
For which they were made, was to entreat the grace
Of such as were spectators in this place.
Beaumont, Custom of the Country, Epil.

epilogue† (ep'i-log), *v. i.* [< *epilogue*, *n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . .
Begins the play in youth, and *epilogues* in age.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

epiloguize (ep'i-log-īz), *v.* [Also *epiloguise*; < *epilogue* + *-ize.* Cf. *epilogize.*] Same as *epilogize.*

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguises*.
Stage Direction in Milton's Comus.

epiloguizer (ep'i-log-ī'zėr), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues. [Rare.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;
Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Hoadley.*

Epimachinæ (ep'i-ma-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epimachus* + *-inæ.*] A group of slender-billed

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or tenuirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus;* the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradiseinæ*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (*a*) In most arrangements the *Epimachinæ* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, or closely associated with the *Promeropidæ*. G. R. Gray (1869) constitutes the group by the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Craspedophora*, *Epimachus*, *Seleucides*, *Semioptera*, and *Falculia*, some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradiseinæ*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (*b*) In later arrangements the *Epimachinæ* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus*, *Drepanornis*, *Seleucides*, and *Ptilorhis*.

Epimachus (e-pim′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. ἐπίμαχος, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < ἐπί, upon, to, + μάχεσθαι, fight, < μάχη, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradiseidæ*, and made type of a subfam-



Plume-bird (*Epimachus speciosus*).

ily *Epimachinæ*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume-bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. speciosus*, *E. maximus*, or *E. superbus*, is the type species; *E. elliotti* is another species. Also called *Cinnamolegus*.

epimacus (e-pim′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *epimaci* (-sī). ["An alleged syn. of *Oppinicus*, an imaginary beast," etc. *N. E. D.*] In *her.*, an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions: the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep′i-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + L. *mandibula*, jaw: see *mandible*, *mandibular*.] **I.** *a.* Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular*.

The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the *epimandibular*. *G. Baur*, Micros. Sci., xxviii. 179.

epimanika, *n.* Plural of *epimanikon*.

epimanikion (ep′i-ma-nik′i-on), *n.*; pl. *epimanikia* (-ă). [< MGr. ἐπιμανίκιον, also (as NGr.) ἐπιμάνικον, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + μανίκιον, μάνικα, NGr. μανίκι, sleeve, < L. *manica*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand: see *manus*, *manual*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. Epimanikia were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1600 by deacons.

The *epimanikia* come nearest to the Latin maniple, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *epimanika* (-kă). Same as *epimanikion*.

Epimedium (ep-i-mē′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *epimedion*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. ἐπιμήδιον (Dioscorides), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.] A small berberidaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macranthum* of Japan.

epimera, *n.* Plural of *epimeron*.

epimeral (ep-i-mē′ral), *a.* [< *epimeron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē′rīt), *n.* [As *epimeron* + *-ite*².] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate gregarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the gregarine is known as a *cephalont;* after it is shed, as a *sporont*.

epimeritic (ep′i-mē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *epimerite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē′ron, -rum), *n.*; pl. *epimera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + μηρός, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea*, that part of the somite between the tergum and the articulation of the leg. In insects the term is generally restricted to these pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the insertions of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-nā′os), *n.*; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ναός, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cella of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomos* and *posticum*.

epinastic (ep-i-nas′tik), *a.* [< *epinasty* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their *epinastic* growth.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an epinastic manner.

The marginal portion of the pileus is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (*epinastically*) in towards the surface of the stipe. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 294.

epinasty (ep′i-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ναστός, pressed close, solid, < νάσσειν, press close, stamp down.] In *bot.*, a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the dorsal side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nef-e-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + *-ini*.] A group or subfamily of *Serranidæ*, including the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, *Dermatolepis*, *Promicrops*, and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nef′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1793), < Gr. ἐπινέφελος, clouded over.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*. It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only 8 or 9 rays, the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preoperculum entire below. *E. morio* is the red grouper of the Mexican coast and the South Atlantic coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

épinette (ā-pē-net′), *n.* [F. *épinette*, a spinet: see *spinet*.] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force-pump. Also called *chicken-feeder*.

Épineuil (ā-pē-nèly′), *n.* [F.: see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *neural*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

In Esox and Thymallus the *epineural* and epicentral spines are present; in Cyprinus the *epineural* and epipleural. *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

II. *n.* A scleral spine attached to a neural arch. See extract under *epicentral*.

epineuria, *n.* Plural of *epineurium*.

epineurial (ep-i-nū′ri-al), *a.* [< *epineurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium: as, *epineurial* sheaths.

epineurium (ep-i-nū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *epineuria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + νεῦρον, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium*.

epinglette (ep-ing-glet′), *n.* [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming-wire, dim. of *épingle*, a pin, < OF. *espingle*, < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spinule*, *spine*.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, *n.* Plural of *epinicion*.

epinicial (ep-i-nis-i-al), *a.* Same as *epinician*.

The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an *epinicial* song was chanted.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

epinician (ep-i-nig-iăn), *a.* [Written less prop. *epinikian*, < Gr. ἐπινίκιος, of victory: see *epinicion*.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-nis′i-on), *n.*; pl. *epinicia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. ἐπινίκιον, a song of victory, neut. of ἐπινίκιος, of victory, < ἐπί, upon, + νίκη, victory.] **1.** A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

A triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre.
T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry, p. 69.

Of his [Pindar's] extant *epinicia*, Sicily claims 15.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 172.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik′tis), *n.*; pl. *epinyctides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπινυκτίς, epinyctis, < ἐπί, on, + νύξ (νυκτ-) = E. *night*.] In *pathol.*, a pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιωνικός, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < ἐπί, upon, + Ἰωνικός, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metrics to some of the meters classed as logaœdic by recent writers.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logaœdic (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapests with iambi), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiornis, *n.* An improper form of *Æpyornis*.

epiotic (ep-i-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear:* see *ear*¹, *-otic*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, upon the ear: applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the periotic bone.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the periotic bone or auditory capsule: distinguished from the *prootic* and the *opisthotic*, and also from the *pterotic* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrosal bone, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably ankylosed therewith. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Cyclodus*.

Epipactis (ep-i-pak′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιπακτίς, a plant also called ἑλλεβορίνη.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish-brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par′ō-dos), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιπάροδος, a parodos following upon another, < ἐπί, upon, + πάροδος, a parodos: see *parodos*.] In *ancient Greek tragedy*, a second or additional parodos or entrance of the chorus. See *parodos*.

epipedometry (ep′i-pe-dom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίπεδος, on the ground, plane (< ἐπί, on, + πέδον, ground), + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep′i-pe-rif′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + περιφέρεια, periphery (see *periphery*), + *-al*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface: opposed to *entoperipheral:* as, the sensation produced by a point which presses upon the skin is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to a very great extent, the entoperipheral, and still more the central, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations. *H. Spencer*.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *epipetalus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πέταλον, leaf (mod. petal): see *petal*.] Borne upon or placed before the petals or corolla of a flower: applied to stamens.

epiphany (ē-pif′a-ni), *n.* [< ME. *epyphany*, < OF. *epiphanie*, F. *épiphanie* = Pr. *epifania*, *epiphania* = Sp. *epifanía* = Pg. *epiphania* = It. *epifania*, *pifania*, *befania* (see *befana*), < LL. *epiphania*, fem. sing., *epiphania*, neut. pl., < Gr. ἐπιφάνεια, fem. sing., appearance, manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition, LGr. the epiphany, < ἐπιφανής, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (esp. of deities), < ἐπιφαίνειν, show forth, manifest, < ἐπί + φαίνειν, show: see *fancy*, *phantasm*, etc.] **1.** An appearance; manifes-

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tation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 93.

Every 19th year, we are told, . . . the god [Apollo] himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long *epiphany* "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—**3.** [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transferred to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth-day *Epiphany*, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those wise men who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the *Epiphany*, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

epipharyngeal (ep′i-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal.*

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the *epipharyngeal* bones.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

(*b*) In ascidians, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone.

epipharynx (ep-i-far′inks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx.*] In *entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera.* Also called *epiglottis.* See cut under *Hymenoptera.*

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as *epipharynx* and hypopharynx respectively.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φηγός* = L. *fāgus* = AS. *bōc*, the beech: see *Fagus*, *beech*[1].] A name given by Sprengel in 1820 to *Leptamnium*, a genus of plants of the family *Orobanchaceæ*, parasitic upon the roots of the beech. The only species, *L. Virginianum*, a native of the eastern United States, is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish-brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is known as *beech-drops* or *cancer-root.*

epiphenomenon (ep′i-fē-nom′e-non), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, upon, + *φαινόμενον*, phenomenon: see *phenomenon.*] In *pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady. See supplement.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unorganized though perhaps organic substance; that the presence of bacteria was an *epiphenomenon*—a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Belfield*, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 87.

epiphlœodal (ep-i-flē′ō-dal), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-al.*] Same as *epiphlœodic.*

epiphlœodic (ep′i-flē-od′ik), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-ic.*] In *lichenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophlœodic.*

epiphlœum (ep-i-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the corky envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The *epiphlœum* is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 872.

epiphonem (e-pif′ō-nem), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; < L. *epiphonema*, q. v.] Same as *epiphonema.*

The wise man . . . in th' ende cryed out with this *Epyphoneme*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

epiphonema (ep′i-fō-nē′mą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα*, a finishing sentence, a moral, also an exclamation, < *ἐπιφωνεῖν*, say upon or with respect to, apply to, call to, address to, < *ἐπί* + *φωνεῖν*, speak loud, speak, < *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.
Swift, To Young Clergymen.

epiphora (e-pif′ō-rą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπιφορά*, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < *ἐπιφέρειν*, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrymal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *epistrophe.*

epiphragm (ep′i-fram), *n.* [< NL. *epiphragma*, < Gr. *ἐπίφραγμα*, a covering, lid, < *ἐπιφράσσειν*, block up, stop, protect, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *φράσσειν*, block, stop, fence in: see *diaphragm.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytrichaceæ*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (*b*) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidulariaceæ*.—2. In *conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *clausilium.*

This is known as the *epiphragm*, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In Clausilia this *epiphragm* is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap-door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frag′mą), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-ma-tą). [NL.: see *epiphragm.*] Same as *epiphragm.*

epiphragmal (ep-i-frag′mal), *a.* [< *epiphragm* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiphragm: as, *epiphragmal* mucus.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma.*

epiphylline (ep-i-fil′in), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *epiphyllous.*

epiphyllospermous (ep-i-fil-ō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing the fruit or spores on the back of the leaves or fronds, as ferns.



Part of Epiphyllospermous Frond.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), a leaf, + *-ous.*] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypophyllous.* Also *epiphylline.*

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the apparent position of the flower), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), a leaf.] A genus of epiphytic cactaceous plants including about 15 species, natives of tropical America. They have flattened branches bearing large handsome flowers, and several species, as *E. Phyllanthus*, *E. crenatus*, and *E. Ackermanni*, are cultivated in greenhouses.



Right Femur of a Youth.

E, E, epiphyses; *gtr, ltr*, greater and lesser trochanter; *h*, head; *ec, ic*, external and internal tuberosity; *ec, ic*, external and internal condyle; *n*, neck.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis.*

epiphysial, epiphyseal (ep-i-fiz′i-al, -ē-al), *a.* [< *epiphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen.*

epiphysis (e-pif′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἐπίφυσις*, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < *ἐπιφύεσθαι*, grow upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur, has for a while a gristly cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coössifies with the shaft. An *epiphysis* is properly distinguished from an *apophysis*, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coössified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endoskeleton.*

The *epiphysis* of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult.
Dunglison.

(*b*) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—2. A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern.*—**Epiphysis cerebri**, the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *hypophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep′i-fī-tal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

epiphyte (ep′i-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceæ* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algæ. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

epiphytic, epiphytical (ep-i-fit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The *epiphytic* orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, straggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.
The Century, XXX. 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

epiplasm (ep′i-plazm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A name given by De Bary to the glycogen-containing protoplasmic residuum in the sporesacs of the *Ascomycetes* after the spores are formed. Also called *glycogen-mass.*

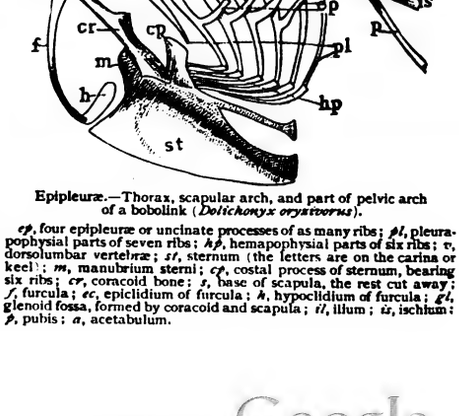
epiplastron (ep-i-plas′tron), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of epiplastra, one on each side of the single median entoplastron, and in front of the hyoplastra. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonia.*

The entoplastron and the two *epiplastra* correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the Labyrinthodont Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep′i-plē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλήρωσις*, an overfilling, < *ἐπιπληροῦν*, fill up again, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *πληροῦν*, fill, < *πλήρης*, full.] In *pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plō′rą), *n.*; pl. *epipleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλευρά*, a rib, the side: see *pleura.*] 1. A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter [epipleural spines] have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen*, Anat., I. 43).

2. In *ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming



Epipleuræ.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

ep, four epipleuræ or uncinate processes of as many ribs; *pl*, pleurapophysial parts of seven ribs; *hp*, hemapophysial parts of six ribs; *v*, dorsolumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum (the letters are on the carina or keel); *m*, manubrium sterni; *cp*, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; *cr*, coracoid bone; *s*, base of scapula, the rest cut away; *f*, furcula; *ec*, epiclidium of furcula; *h*, hypoclidium of furcula; *gl*, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *a*, acetabulum.

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a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or ankylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleurapophysial part of any rib. Also *epipleural*.

3. In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*.—**Discoidal epipleura.** See *discoidal*.

★**epipleural** (ep-i-plō′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipleura* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated upon a pleurapophysis or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrum.—**Epipleural appendage**, an epipleura.—**Epipleural carina**, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing such an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrum.—**Epipleural fold**, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytrum when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλῆξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, < *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reproaches, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploön*.

epiploce (e-pip′lō-sē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epanastrophe or climax, < *ἐπιπλέκειν*, plait together, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next, accumulated epanastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epanastrophe: as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*.—2. In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subclasses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form—that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (e-pip′lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploön or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō′ik), *a.* [< *epiploön* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epiploön; omental.

epiploischiocele (ep′i-plō-is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep′i-plō-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiploön* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploön.

epiplomerocele (ep′i-plō-mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *μηρός*, the thigh, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplomphalocele (ep-i-plom′fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploön (e-pip′lō-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ä) [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *-πλοος*, as in *διπλόος*, double, twofold: see *diploë*.] 1. The caul or apron of the intestines; the great omentum; a quadruplicature of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their apposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*.

2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiploscheocele (ep-i-plos′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀσχεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodia, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipodium* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia.—2. In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

In this genus [*Aplysia*], and in Gasteropteron, there are very large *epipodial* lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 438.

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the *epipodials* of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See cut under *crus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus, the bones of the proximal segments are the ossa propodialia; the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the *epipodialia*; the bones of the carpus and tarsus are mesopodialia; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are . . . the metapodialia.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 41.

epipodite (ep-ip′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[1]. Cf. *epipodium*.] A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchiæ, and articulated with the protopodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See cut under *endopodite*.

The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs [of the crayfish] differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the *epipodite*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

epipoditic (ep′i-pō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *epipodite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an epipodite.

★**epipodium** (ep-i-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephalophorous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropods a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order *Pteropoda*. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, < *ἐπιπέλεσθαι*, come to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πέλεσθαι*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—**Epipolic dispersion**, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipolism (e-pip′ō-lizm), *n.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ism*.] Fluorescence.

epipolized (e-pip′ō-līzd), *a.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized* light.

epipsyche (ep-i-sī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life: see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epipteре (ep′ip-tēr), *n.* [< F. *épiptère* (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [Rare.]

epipteric (ep-ip-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic*.] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone: specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (e-pip′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] 1. Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic* bone or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū′bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epiridæ. See *Epeira, Epeiridæ*.

Epirote, Epirot (e-pī′rōt, -rot), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠπειρώτης*, one who dwells inland; specifically an Epirote, < Ἤπειρος, Epirus, lit. the mainland, < *ἤπειρος*, the mainland, a continent.] One who dwells on the mainland; specifically, a native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epeirote, Epeirot*.

Of the *Epirots* there are bronze coins of the regal period.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rot′ik), *a.* [< *Epirote* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the *Epirotic* Dodona as the ancestral divinity of his house.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphæus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhematic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep′i-rē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial,' < *ἐπίρρημα*(*τ-*), epirrhema (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

His [Zielinski's] theory of the original *epirrhematic* composition of a comedy as compared with the "epeisodic" of a tragedy.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 183.

epirrheology (ep′i-rē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρροια*, equiv. to *ἐπιρροή*, afflux, influx, inflow (< *ἐπιρρεῖν*, flow upon, flow in, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī′zus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-sē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπίσκηνος*, a place above or on the stage, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *σκηνή*, the stage: see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theaters.

episcleral (ep-is-klē′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al*.] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep′is-klē-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ē-pis′kō-pā-si), *n.* [As *episcopate*[2] + *-acy*.] 1. Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an uninterrupted succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Mormons also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, *episcopus*, was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called *bishops* after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day.

2. The state of being a bishop; episcopal rank or office.

Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

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been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

episcopal (ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episkopaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkopal* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < LL. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. E. *bishop*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *Episcopal* Church.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterraneous chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromée, where I saw his body, in *episcopal* robes, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock-crystal.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 368.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal* principles or practices; an *Episcopal* clergyman or diocese; the Protestant *Episcopal* liturgy.—**Episcopal bench.** See *bench*.—**Episcopal chaplain.** See *chaplain*.—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*).—**Episcopal staff.** See *staff*.—**The Episcopal Church,** the name popularly given to the Anglican Church in a broad sense, in the United States and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church* (*b*), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church; but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xxi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practises infant baptism, admits none to communion till confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with either Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen*. (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman*.) Those who urge the largest liberty of faith and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen*. Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party; hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test, iv. 42.

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. *The Interior.*

episcopalian (ē-pis-kō-pā'li̇an), *a.* and *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the *episcopalian* regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham. *Peacock*, Maid Marian, ix.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian* Church.

II. *n.* Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopalians*.
Secker, Ans. to Dr. Mayhew.

episcopalianism (ē-pis-kō-pā'li̇an-izm), *n.* [< *episcopalian* + *-ism*.] 1. The system of episcopal church government; episcopacy.—2. [*cap.*] Adherence to or connection with the Episcopal Church; belief in Episcopal principles or doctrines.

episcopalism (ē-pis'kō-pal-izm), *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ism*.] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only primus inter pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallicans, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869–70). Compare *collegialism*, *papalism*, and *territorialism*.

episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pal-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformity required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

episcopant† (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* [< ML. *episcopan(t-)s*, ppr. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop: see *episcopate*[1].] A bishop.

The intercession of all these Apostolick Fathers could not prevaile with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provender'd *Episcopants*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

episcoparian† (ē-pis-kō-pā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. as if **episcoparius*, equiv. to *episcopalis*, episcopal: see *episcopal*.] Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 305.

episcopate[1]† (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *episcopatus*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop, < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *episcopal*, *bishop*.] To act as a bishop; fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

episcopate[2] (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* [= D. *episkopaat* = G. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < LL. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-atus*, E. -ate[3].] 1. The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—2. The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus, . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan Sees as to have a majority of Greeks. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 159.

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political *episcopate* which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 333.

There was a territorial *episcopate*, and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

episcopicide[1] (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide[2] (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + L. *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *episcopized*, ppr. *episcopizing*. [< LL. *episcopus*, bishop, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a bishop.
W. Broome.

Who will *episcopize* must watch, fast, pray,
And see to worke, not oversee to play.
T. Scot, Philomythie (ed. 1616).

II. *trans.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.
Southey, Wesley, xxvi.

episcopus (ē-pis'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop*.] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanagra episcopus*.

episcopy† (ē-pis'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπισκοπία, a looking at (the second sense is taken from ἐπισκοπή, the office of a bishop), < ἐπισκοπεῖν, look at, oversee: see *bishop*.] 1. Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopy*.
Milton, Church-Government.

2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopy* is the divine or apostolical institution. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, I. iv. 9.

episeiorrhagia, *n.* See *episiorrhagia*.

episeiorrhaphy, *n.* See *episiorrhaphy*.

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mä). [< Gr. ἐπίσημον (cf. equiv. ἐπίσημα), any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of ἐπίσημος, having a mark or device on, marked, < ἐπί, on, + σῆμα, a sign, mark.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 470.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are ϛ, a form of the digamma, *F*, βαῦ, vau (a similar character being used, later, as a ligature for στ, στ, and called *stigma*); ϙ, κόππα, koppa; and ϡ, σάν, san, later called σάμπι or σαμπῖ, sampi. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, ϛ́ = 6, ϙ́ = 90, ϡ́ = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sampi*.



Episema.
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohœmatoma (ep-i-sī-ō-hē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *episiohœmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the pubes, + *hœmatoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematocele. Also spelled *episiohematoma*.

episioperineorrhaphy (ep-i-sī-ō-per'i-nē-or'a-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-si-ō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episeiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy (ep'i-sī-or'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίσειον, also written ἐπίσιον and ἐπείσιον, the region of the pubes, + ῥαφή, a sewing, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] A plastic operation for prolapsus uteri. Also spelled *episeiorrhaphy*.

episkeletal (ep-i-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + σκελετόν, a dry body (see *skeleton*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the protovertebræ of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hyposkeletal*.

As the *episkeletal* muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebræ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

episodal (ep'i-sō-dal), *a.* [< *episode* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. **episodium*, < Gr. ἐπεισόδιον, a parenthetic addition, episode, neut. of ἐπεισόδιος, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. ἐπείσοδος, a coming in besides, entrance), < ἐπί, besides, + εἴσοδος, entrance (εἰσόδιος, coming in), < εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.] 1. A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

But since we have no present Need
Of Venus for an *Episode*,
With Cupid let us e'en proceed.
Prior, The Dove.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

The tale [the history of Zara] is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 123.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

3. In *music*, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-al), *a.* [< *episode* + *-ial*.] Same as *episodic*.

episodic (ep-i-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisodique* = Sp. *episódico* = Pg. It. *episodico* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*); as *episode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial*.

Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books.
Pope, Odyssey, xii., note.

episodical (ep-i-sod'i-kal), *a.* [< *episodic* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practised dentistry. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

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Up to 1865 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, "something *episodical*, something apart from the real object and aim of my life." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 376.

episodically (ep-i-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an episodical manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episodically*. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Passing *episodically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 172.

epispastic (ep-i-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, < *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, < *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. *n.* An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing (blistering): see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

episperm (ep'i-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (*a*) the episperm, (*b*) the endopleura, and (*c*) the endosperm.



Section of Seed.

epispermic (ep-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *episperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—**Epispermic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.

episporangium (ep'i-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *episporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

epispore (ep'i-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *episporium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the second or outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains.

episporium (ep-i-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *epispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are finally red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 100.

epistal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (e-pis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίστασις*, ★scum, < *ἐφίστασθαι*, stand upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-is-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐπίσταξις* (a false reading for *ἐπίσταγμός*, a bleeding at the nose), < *ἐπιστάζειν*, bleed at the nose again, let fall in drops upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στάζειν*, fall in drops: see *stacte*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-stē-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *epistemology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to epistemology.

Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the *epistemological* problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation. *R. Adamson*, Mind, XII. 128.

epistemology (ep'i-stē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (< *ἐπίστασθαι*, know), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely articulated "logic," that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysic, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 794.

episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *episternum* + ★*-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the episternum; anterior, as a pleural sclerite.—**Episternal granules**, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Mycetes*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.

episternite (ep-i-stėr'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *sternite*.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a pleurite. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. These are modified ★side-pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

episternum (ep-i-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *episterna* (-nä). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. In mammals, the manubrium sterni: the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur.*—2. In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicle*.

A [median] posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the *episternum* [in batrachians]. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 179.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, epimerum. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 525.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—5. *pl.* In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-is-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [Given as < Gr. "**ἐπισθεν*, forward" (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπί*, upon, + *-σθεν*, in imitation of *ὄπισθεν*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension: see *tone*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, in the sense of 'near,' + *stilbite*; see *stilbite*: also taken as from Gr. *ἐπιστίλβειν*, glisten.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ē-pis'lär), *a.* [< *epistle* + *-ar*2. Cf. *epistolar*, *epistler*.] Pertaining to an epistle or epistles: specifically applied (*eccles.*) to the side of the altar on which the epistle is read.

epistle (ē-pis'l), *n.* [< ME. *epistle*, *epistel*, *epystolle*, etc. (of mixed AS. and OF. origin), < AS. *epistol* = D. *epistel* = OHG. *epistula*, G. *epistel* = Dan. Sw. *epistel* = OF. *epistle*, *epistre*, mod. F. *épître* = Pr. *pistola* = Sp. *epístola* = Pg. It. *epistola*, < L. *epistola*, usually accom. *epistula*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, message, < *ἐπιστέλλειν*, send to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in ME. and AS. without the initial vowel: see *pistle*, *postle*.] 1. A written communication directed or sent to a person at a distance; a letter; a letter missive: used particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of ancient writings: as, the *epistles* of Paul, of Pliny, or of Cicero.

Called nowe Corona, in Morea, to whome seynt Poule wrote sondry *epystolles*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord. Rom. xvi. 22.

He has here writ a letter to you; I should have given it you to-day morning, but as a madman's *epistles* are no gospels, so it skills not much when they are delivered. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *liturgics*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lection from the Old Testament, called the *prophecy*, preceded it, and such a lection is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle (called the *apostle*, as also in the early church) is preceded by the prokeimenon and followed by "Peace to thee" and "Alleluia"; in the Western Church it is preceded by the collects and followed by the Deo gratias, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the anagnost or lector at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice) at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it. Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate or epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3†. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

So prelatyk he sat intill his cheyre!
Scho roundis than ane *epistil* intill eyre.
Dunbar, Poems (in Maitland's MS., p. 72).

Canonical epistles. See *canonical*.—**Ecclesiastical epistles.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Epistle side of the altar** (*eccles.*), the south side; the side to the left of the priest when facing the people.—**Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of directions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistlet (ē-pis'l), *v. t.* [< *epistle*, *n.*] To write as a letter; communicate by writing or by an epistle.

Thus much may be *epistled*. *Milton*.

epistler (ē-pis'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistoler*; = F. *épistolaire* = Sp. *epistolero* = Pg. *epistoleiro*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, also *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary*, *epistolar*.] 1. A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler* for saying that the apostle's charge . . . is general to all? *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and *epistler* agreeably. *24th Canon of the Church of England*.

epistling† (ē-pis'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *epistle*, *v.*] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *Epistling*, as bigge as a Packe of Woollen cloth. *G. Harvey*, quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xcvi.

epistolar† (ē-pis'tō-lär), *a.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. *epistolar* = It. *epistolare*, < LL. *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistolary*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 7.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *epistolario*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, of or belonging to a letter, < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar: as, an *epistolary* style.

I . . . write in loose *epistolary* way. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*; the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* manner. *Goldsmith*, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters.

A free *epistolary* correspondence. *W. Mason*.

II. *n.*; pl. *epistolaries* (-riz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *apostolus*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the lections from both the Acts and the epistles, the *praxapostolos*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the forms *epistolare*, *epistolarium*. See *comes*.

epistolean (ē-pis-tō-lē'an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *epistola*, an epistle, + *-ean*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

epistoler (ē-pis'tō-lėr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ē-pis'tō-let), *n.* [= It. *epistoletta*, dim., < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin. *Lamb*, To Barton.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *epistólico* = Pg. It. *epistolico*, < L. *epistolicus*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολικός*, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, epistoliser. See *epistolize*, *epistolizer*.

epistolist (ē-pis'tō-list), *n.* [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence. *Quarterly Rev.*

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epistolized*, ppr. *epistolizing*. [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolising* all the morning. *Lamb*, To Miss Fryer.

II. *trans.* To write letters to. [Rare.]

A "Lady, or the Tiger?" literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected. *The Century*, XXXII. 405.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ē-pis'tō-lī-zėr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern authors there are, who have exposed their letters to the World, but most of them, I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

epistolographic (ē-pis″tō-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épistolographique*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικός*, used in writing letters, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer:

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see *epistolography*.] Pertaining to the writing of letters.—**Epistolographic characters** or **alphabet**, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic*.

In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or enchorial: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 19.

epistolography (ē-pis-tō-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épistolographie*, < Gr. as if **ἐπιστολογραφία*, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistom (ep'i-stom), *n.* [See *epistoma*.] Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

The posterior antennæ [of decapods] are usually inserted externally, and somewhat ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistom*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 476.

epistoma (e-pis'tō-mạ), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-is-tō'ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *Polyzoa*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species; the prostomium. Also *epiglottis*. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and before the mouth, on the antennary somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennæ. Sometimes called *antennary sternites*. Also *epistom*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *cephalothorax*, and *Cyclops*.

In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 272.

(*c*) In *entom.*: (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *clypeus*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidæ*. *Osten-Sacken*.

Also *epistome*.

epistomal (e-pis'tō-mal), *a.* [< *epistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma; preoral; prostomial.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma*.

epistome (ep'i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *epistoma*, q. v.] Same as *epistoma*.

epistomium (ep-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-ạ). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (e-pis'trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistrofe*, < LL. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? *so am I*. Are they Israelites? *so am I*. Are they the seed of Abraham? *so am I*." 2 Cor. xi. 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chloroplasts, under the influence of diffuse light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Moore*).

epistropheal (ep-i-strō'fē-al), *a.* [< *epistropheus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the epistropheus.

epistropheus (ep-i-strō'fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-strof'ik), *a.* [< *epistrophe* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (e-pis'trō-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing*. [< *epistrophe* + *-ize*.] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyl-grains of, as a plant.

epistrophy (e-pis'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about: see *epistrophe*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leafed beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep'i-stī-lär), *a.* [< *epistyle* + *-ar*2.] Of or belonging to the epistyle.—**Epistylar arcuation**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves.

epistyle (ep'i-stīl), *n.* [< L. *epistylium*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*2.] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature*.

The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistols* of like workmanship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

Epistylis (ep-i-stī'lis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στῦλος*, column: see *epistyle*.] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animalcules grow in dendriform colonies, forming a zoödendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*. *E. anastatica* is the species longest known, having been described by Linnæus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella*. It is found in fresh water, on water-fleas and other entomostracous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect-larvæ, plants, etc.



Epistylis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven zoödendria or dendriform colonies of zoöids, on an entomostracous crustacean. (Two detached individuals at the left are much more highly magnified.)

episyllogism (ep-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

episynalœphe (ep-i-sin-a-lē'fē), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐπισυναλοιφή*, elision or synalœphe at the end of a verse, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συναλοιφή*, synalœphe: see *synalœphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Elision of a vowel ending one line before a vowel beginning the next; synalœphe of the final vowel of a verse with the initial vowel of the verse succeeding it. (*b*) Union of two vowels in one syllable; synæresis.

episynthetic (ep'i-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπισυνθετικός*, compounding, < *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound: see *episyntheton*.] In *anc. pros.*, composed of cola of different measures or classes of feet; compound: as, an *episynthetic* meter.

episyntheton (ep-i-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl. *episyntheta* (-tạ). [< Gr. *ἐπισύνθετον* (sc. *μέτρον*, meter), neut. of *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound, < *ἐπισυντιθέναι*, add besides, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter composed of cola of different measures.

epitactic (ep-i-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, commanding, authoritative.] Of the nature of an injunction or command.

The categorical form involves an *epitactic* meaning.
Whewell, Elements of Morality, Pref., p. 16.

epitaph (ep'i-tȧf), *n.* [< ME. *epitaphe*, < OF. *epitaphe*, F. *épitaphe* = Sp. *epitafio* = Pg. *epitaphio* = It. *epitaffio*, *epitafio* = D. *epitaaf* = G. *epitaph* = Dan. Sw. *epitaf*, *epitafium*, < ML. *epitaphium*, L. *epitaphium* or *epitaphius*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (sc. *λόγος*), a funeral oration, adj. over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, over at, + *τάφος*, a tomb, < *θάπτειν* (√ **ταφ*), dispose of the dead, burn or bury. Cf. *cenotaph*.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in memory of the dead.

After your death you were better have a bad *epitaph* than their [the players'] ill report while you lived.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. A brief enunciation or sentiment relating to a deceased person, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

An *Epitaph* . . . is an inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe in few verses, pithie, quicke, and sententious, for the passer by to peruse and iudge vpon without any long tariaunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 45.

epitaph (ep'i-tȧf), *v.* [< *epitaph*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

If I neuer deserue anye better remembrance, let mee . . . be *Epitaphed* the Inuentor of the English Hexameter. *G. Harvey*, Foure Letters, etc. (1592).

He is dead and buried,
And *epitaphed*, and well forgot.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

II. *intrans.* To make epitaphs; use the epitaphic style.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge."
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 18.

epitapher (ep'i-tȧf-ėr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epitaphist.

Epitaphers . . . swarme like Crowes to a dead carcas.
Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-taf'i-ạl), *a.* [< *epitaph* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-taf'i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph*.] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

epitaphic (ep-i-taf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *epitaph* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph.

II.† *n.* An epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on deade mennes tombes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep'i-tȧf-ist), *n.* [< LL. *epitaphista*, < LGr. **ἐπιταφιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph*.] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (e-pit'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, epitasis, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*1.] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis*.

Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the catastasis had been intervening parts.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter . . . may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3†. In *med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*.

epitela (ep-i-tē'lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *tela*, a web, tissue: see *tela*.] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Vieussens.

It is so thin that it might well be included with the other telæ as the *epitela*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 491.

epitelar (ep-i-tē'lär), *a.* [< *epitela* + *-ar*1.] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium*.

epithalamial (ep'i-thạ-lā'mi-ạl), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-al*.] Same as *epithalamic*.

He [Filelfo] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 162.

epithalamic (ep'i-thạ-lam'ik), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North British Rev.*

epithalamium, epithalamion (ep'i-thạ-lā'mi-um, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-ạ). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*), < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, (m., sc. *ὑμνος*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., of or for a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus*.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage-song, in an *epithalamion*. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

epithalamize (ep-i-thal'ạ-miz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing*. [< *epithalamium* + *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

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epithalamy† (ep-i-thal'a-mi), *n.* Same as *epithalamium.*

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptiall, or *Epithalamies*, but in a certaine misticall sense. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Sanctvm-Sanctorvm is thy Song of Songs, . . .
Where thou (devoted) doost divinely sing
Christ's and his Chvrches *Epithalamy.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal'in), *a.* [< *epithallus* + *-ine*[2].] In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus: applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a lichen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *θαλλός*, a branch.] In some lichens, the upper cortical layer of the thallus.

epitheca (ep-i-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *epithecæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the thecæ of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulæ, and is well seen in the *Tubiporæ*, or organ-pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the costæ. It may be very thin or quite dense, and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well-formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula.*

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidæ*, or dragonflies.

★**epithecal** (ep-i-thē'kal), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē'kāt), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*, and cf. *epitheca.*] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep'i-thē-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, nipple, teat, + *-aria*, neut. pl. of *-arius*: see *-ary*[1].] A prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, including all the cœlenterates excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermalia.* Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Telifera.* *R. von Lendenfeld.*

epithelarian (ep'i-thē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Epithelaria* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria.*

★ II. *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria.*

epithelial (ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelium: as, *epithelial* cells; *epithelial* tissue.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces, are called *epithelial.* *Epithelial* tissue, then, consists simply of cells.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 21.

epithelicell (ep-i-thē'li-sel), *n.* [< NL. *epithelium* + *cella*, cell.] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Coues.*

★**epithelioid** (ep-i-thē'li-oid), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-oid.*] Resembling epithelium.

The *epithelioid* tubes formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate.
M. Foster, Embryology, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *epitheliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *epithelium* + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē-li-om'a-tus), *a.* [< *epithelioma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

epithelium (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillæ; < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, the nipple, teat, < *θάειν*, suckle.] 1. In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings. The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriparous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the ependyma of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what seems a distinct widening of its meaning, the term is not infrequently employed to designate the endothelium of blood- and lymph-channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleoli. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement.* It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve-fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances, and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such especial means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of that epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity on the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion, and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine, and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood- or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted secretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Malpighian* and *villus.*

The *epithelium* is the epidermis of the mucous membrane. *Wilson*, Anat. (1847), p. 540.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous.—3. In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.: also applied to the thin epidermis of petals.—**Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished on their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual lashing or vibratile motion, by which mucus is swept along the passages. Ciliated epithelium is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the seminal passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**Columnar** or **cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod-like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter.—**Germinal epithelium.** See the extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions; and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the *germinal epithelium.*
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 608.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *tessellated*, *squamous*, *lamellose*, *lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium.* It may be either *simple*, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or *stratified*, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis.—**Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer: distinguished from *stratified epithelium.*—**Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the terminal recesses and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells.—**Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another.—**Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis.—**Tessellated epithelium.** Same as *pavement epithelium.*—**Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the ureters and urinary bladder.—**Vascular epithelium**, the epithelial or endothelial lining of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep'i-them), *n.* [< LL. *epithema*, a poultice, < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on: see *epithet.*] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason, *epithems* or cordial applications are justly applied unto the left breast.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

epithema (ep-i-thē'mä), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on: see *epithem.*] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (e-pith'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθεσις*, a laying on, an addition, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, lay on, add: see *epithet.*] 1. In *gram.*, same as *paragoge.*—2. The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunglison.*

epithet (ep'i-thet), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = F. *épithète* = Sp. *epiteto* = Pg. *epitheto* = It. *epiteto*, < L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet, neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on, put to, add, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *τιθέναι* (√ **θε*), put, = E. *do*[1]: see *thesis* and *do*[1].] 1. An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing: as, a *benevolent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or harde *Epithets* vsed, ye may put them in the number of vncouths, as one that said, the flouds of graces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features.
A. D. Hepburn, Rhetoric, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 455.

Hence—2. In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, Dionysius *the Tyrant*; Alexander *the Great.*

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderim, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxiv.

3†. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love;" a good *epithet!* I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

epithet (ep'i-thet), *v. t.* [< *epithet*, *n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better *epitheted.*
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 566.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, added (neut. *ἐπιθετικόν*, an epithet, adjective), < *ἐπίθετος*, added: see *epithet.*] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic.*

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation
Glean'd up from college education),
Approve no verse but that which flows
In *epithetic* measur'd prose. *Lloyd*, Rhyme.

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (e-pith'e-ton), *n.* [< L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet: see *epithet.*] An epithet.

Alter the *epitheton*, and I will subscribe.
Foxe, Martyrs (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*, appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

epithymetical† (ep'i-thi-met'i-kal), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithumetical*; < Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, desiring, coveting, lusting after (*τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*, that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections), < *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, set one's heart on, desire, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θυμός*, mind, heart.] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithumetical* organs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

epitimesis (ep'i-ti-mē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις*, reproof, censure, criticism, < *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τιμᾶν*, value, honor, < *τιμή*, value, honor.] In *rhet.*, same as *epiplexis.*

epitomator (ē-pit'ō-mā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *epitomator*, < LL. *epitomare*, epitomize, < *epitome*, epitome: see *epitome.*] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expositors, and imitators. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

epitome (ē-pit'ō-mē), *n.* [< L. *epitome*, *epitoma*, < Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < *ἐπιτέμνειν*, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another must (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and commonplaces. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts; of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself.
Essex, Advice to Sir Fulke Greville, 1596 (in Bacon's Letters, II. 22).

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As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are *Epitomes*, the use of them deserveth to be banished.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 127.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Hence — **2.** Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

Thus God beholds all things, who contemplates as fully his works in their *epitome* as in their full volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

A man so various that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 546.

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century. *Ruskin.*

A work of art is an abstract or *epitome* of the world. It is the result or expression of nature in miniature.
Emerson, Misc., p. 27.

=**Syn.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

epitomise, epitomiser. See *epitomize, epitomizer*.

epitomist (ē-pit′ō-mist), *n.* [< *epitome* + *-ist*.] An epitomizer.

Another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The notes of a scholiast or *epitomist*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 7.

epitomize (ē-pit′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epitomized*, ppr. *epitomizing*. [< *epitome* + *-ize*. Cf. equiv. LL. *epitomare:* see *epitomator*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make an epitome of; shorten or abridge, as a writing or a discourse; reduce to an abstract or a summary the principal matters of; contract into a narrow compass.

All the Good she [Nature] did impart
To Womankind *Epitomiz'd* in you.
Cowley, To a Lady who made Posies for Rings.

Want of judgment . . . too often observable in compilers, whereby they frequently leave far better things than they take, . . . want of skill to understand the author they cite and *epitomize*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 56.

What the former age has *epitomized* into a formula or rule for manipular convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself. *Emerson*, History.

2†. To diminish, as by cutting off something; curtail; abbreviate.

We have *epitomized* many . . . words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To describe briefly or in abstract.

Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

=**Syn. 1.** To reduce, condense, summarize.

II. *intrans.* To make an epitome or abstract.

Often he [Alfred] *epitomizes* as if he were giving the pith of the paragraph that had just been read to him.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., ii.

Also spelled *epitomise*.

epitomizer (ē-pit′ō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who abridges or summarizes; a writer of an epitome. Also spelled *epitomiser*.

I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I., vii. 1.

epitonion (ep-i-tō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *epitonia* (-ą). [Gr. *ἐπιτόνιον*, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch out, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a tuning-wrench or -handle; also, a pitch-pipe.

Epitragus (e-pit′rą-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, confined to the new world. They are mostly South American, but 9 species are found in North America. *E. tomentosus*, of Florida, feeds upon scale-insects.

Epitrichat (e-pit′ri-ką), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing such ciliated forms as *Cyclidina* and *Peridinæa*. Also *Epitrichia*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρίχιον*, dim. of *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A superficial layer of epidermis detached from the surface in an early stage of development in some animals, so as to form a case inclosing the embryo.

The same speaker presented a paper on a new membrane of the human skin, which he homologizes with the *epitrichium* of the Sauropsida. It is situated outside the horny layer, and is entirely distinct from it: an extension covers both hairs and glands. It probably causes the vernix caseosa by retaining the sebaceous secretion.
Science, VI. 226.

epitrite (ep′i-trīt), *n.* [< LL. *epitritos*, < Gr. *ἐπίτριτος*, containing one and one third, i. e., in the ratio of 4 to 3; the name of a metrical foot, compounded of a spondee (4 short) with an iambus or a trochee (3 short); < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρίτος* = E. *third*.] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth: as, *sālūtāntēs, cōncītātī, intērcălāns, incāntārĕ*.

epitritic (ep-i-trit′ik), *a.* [< *epitrite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epitrite: as, an *epitritic* foot in prosody.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok′lē-ą), *n.*; pl. *epitrochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *trochlea*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the inner condyle of the humerus, opposite the epicondyle and over or above the trochlea, or trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates. Latterly also called the *internal epicondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok′lē-ąr), *a.* [< NL. *epitrochlearis*, < *epitrochlea*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the epitrochlea. — **Epitrochlear foramen.** See *foramen*.

epitrochlearis (ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *epitrochlearес* (-rēz). [NL.: see *epitrochlea*.] A muscle, constant in some animals, occasional in man, extending from the border of the latissimus dorsi to the ulna at or near the elbow.

epitrochleo-anconeus (ep-i-trok″lē-ō-ang-kō-nē′us), *n.* [NL., < *epitrochlea* + *ancon*.] A small anconal muscle of the inner side of the elbow, arising from the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon of the ulna.

epitrochoid (ep-i-trō′koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τροχός*, a wheel, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *geom.*, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. *Hirst.*

It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid. *Penny Cyc.*, XXV. 284.

epitrochoidal (ep″i-trō-koi′dal), *a.* [< *epitrochoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

epitrope (e-pit′rō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιτροπή*, a reference, < *ἐπιτρέπειν*, turn over, yield, permit, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which one commits or concedes something to others. Especially — (*a*) Professed readiness to leave one's cause entirely to judge, jury, or audience, in order to express entire confidence in its justice, or to excite compassion. (*b*) Permission to an opponent to call an act or a fact by any name he pleases, implying that his choice of words cannot alter its true character. (*c*) Concession of a point to an opponent, in order to forestall his use of it, or to show that he will gain nothing by urging it: as, I admit that all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

epitropous (e-pit′rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. **epitropus* (cf. Gr. *ἐπίτροπος*, n., one to whom anything is trusted), < Gr. *ἐπιτρέπειν*, turn to, turn over to, intrust, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turned toward: the reverse of *apotropous:* applied by Agardh to an ovule with its raphe turned away from the placenta when erect or ascending, or toward it when pendulous.

epitympanic (ep″i-tim-pan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, situated above or upon, or forming the uppermost piece of, the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes; hyomandibular.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the uppermost or proximal bone of the tympanomandibular or third cranial hemal arch in fishes, by means of which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull: so named by Owen, but now usually called the *hyomandibular* (which see). The term is correlated with *hypotympanic, mesotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

The piers, or points of suspension of the arch, are formed by the *epitympanics*. *Owen*, Anat., I. 121.

epiural (ep-i-ū′rąl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *epural*. *Huxley.*

epixylous (e-pik′si-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing upon wood, as many fungi and other plants.

epizeuxis (ep-i-zūk′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιζευξις*, a fastening together, repetition of a word, < *ἐπιζευγνύναι*, fasten together, join to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *join, zeugma*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, union of two successive Ionics a minore so that the last syllable of the first and the first syllable of the second interchange quantities: thus, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – – for ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – –. The syllables representing an Ionic a majore (– – ⏑ ⏑) thus suffer anaclasis, taking the form – ⏑ – ⏑.

2. In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word, involving added emphasis.

An example of accumulated (fourfold) epizeuxis is:

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a *wide, wide* sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

See *palillogy*. Also called *diplasiasmus*.

Epizoa (ep-i-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *epizoön*.] **1.** External parasites or ectoparasites which live upon the surface or in the skin of the host: the opposite of *Entozoa*. The term is a collective name, having no systematic or classificatory significance in zoölogy. Among *Epizoa* are lice, fleas, ticks, etc., as well as some parasites which burrow in the skin, as itch-insects and follicle-mites.



Female of *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, enlarged; an example of the crustaceous *Epizoa*.

A, lateral view; *B*, ventral view: *a*, head; *b*, *c*, appendages; *d*, *d*, mediodorsal processes; *e*, *e*, mediventral processes; *f*, *i*, *h*, lateral processes; *g*, ovisacs; *k*, terminal segment; *l*, minute male lodged in vulva of female; *m*, *n*, mediodorsal ovarian tubes; *p*, lateral ovarian tubes; *o*, *o*, oviduct; 2, 3, antennules; 4, 5, 6, antennæ; gnathites.

2. Specifically, an order of very singular low aberrant *Crustacea* degraded by parasitism, including the many grotesque forms commonly known as *fish-lice*. The *Epizoa* are sometimes rated as a subclass of *Crustacea*, divided into the orders *Siphonostomata* and *Lernæoidea*. They are also called *Ichthyophthira*. *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, a louse of the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), is an example. See *Chondracanthus* and *fish-louse*.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *epizoön*.

epizoal (ep-i-zō′-ąl), *a.* [< *epizoön* + *-al*.] Same as *epizoic*.

epizoan (ep-i-zō′ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *epizoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *epizoic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Epizoa*, in any sense; an ectoparasite.

epizoic (ep-i-zō′ik), *a.* [As *epizoön* + *-ic*.] **1.** In *nat. hist.*, living on the surface or in the skin of animals, as lice, ticks, and many other insects, various parasitic fungi, etc. Also *epizoötic*. — **2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the crustaceous parasites known as *Epizoa*. *Huxley.*

Also *epizoal, epizoan*.

epizonal (ep-i-zō′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *zone* + *-al*.] Cut by a zone.

epizoön (ep-i-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *epizoa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Epizoa;* an epizoan.

epizoötic (ep″i-zō-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ζῷον*, an animal + term. *-ωτ-ικός*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, same as *epizoic*, 1. — **2†.** In *geol.*, containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizoötic mountains are of secondary formation.
Kirwan.

3. Prevailing among the lower animals: applied to diseases, and corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases prevalent among men.

In 1871, rabies showed itself in a truly *epizoötic* and alarming manner, on account of which the "Dogs Act, 1871," was passed and almost immediately enforced.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 108.

II. *n.* **1.** The temporary prevalence of a disease among brutes at a certain place: used in exactly the same way as *epidemic* in reference to human beings. — **2.** A disease thus prevalent.

epizoöty (ep-i-zō′ō-ti), *n.* [As *epizoöt-ic* + *-y*.] Same as *epizoötic*.

Mr. Fleming ascribes the wide and serious extension of the *epizoöty* in a great measure to the insufficiency of the police measures adopted in the different towns and districts. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 109.

eplicate (ē-plī′kāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *plicatus*, folded: see *plicate*.] In *bot.*, not plaited.

e pluribus unum (ē plō′ri-bus ū′num). [L.: *e*, out of, of; *pluribus*, abl. pl. of *plus*, more, pl. *plures*, more, several, many; *unum*, neut. of *unus* = E. *one:* see *e-, ex-, ex, plural, unity*. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.] One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as be-

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ing one nation formed of many independent States.

★**epoch** (ē'pok or ep'ok), *n.* [= F. *époque* = Sp. Pg. It. *epoca* = D. *epoque* (< F.) = G. *epoche* = Dan. *epoke* = Sw. *epok*, < ML. *epocha*, < Gr. ἐποχή, a check, cessation, stop, pause, epoch of a star, i. e., the point at which it seems to halt after reaching the highest, and generally the place of a star; hence, a historical epoch; < ἐπέχειν, hold in, check, < ἐπί, upon, + ἔχειν, have, hold, = Skt. √*sah*, bear, undergo, endure.] 1. A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

Diocletian reared the palace which marks a still greater *epoch* in Roman art than his political changes mark in Roman polity. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

It is an *epoch* in one's life to read a great book for the first time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 318.

Hence—2. A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

By the side of the half-naked, running Bedouins, they [the Turkish infantry] looked as if *epochs* disconnected by long centuries had met. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 468.

3. In *geol.*, specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time. This word is used differently by different geological writers. Thus, Jukes divides the entire series of fossiliferous strata into only three epochs, while Dana makes eight out of the Lower Silurian alone. Some later writers avoid the use of such words as *epoch* and *age*, saying, for instance, instead of *Silurian epoch* or *age*, simply *Silurian*. In the use recommended by the International Congress of Geologists, an epoch is the time during which a series of sediments is deposited.

4. In *astron.*, an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given.—**Antiochian, elephantine, glacial, Gregorian,** etc., **epoch.** See the adjectives.—**Mohammedan, Olympiadic, Persian, Spanish,** etc., **epoch.** See equivalent phrases under *era*.—**Syn. 1.** *Epoch, Era, Period, Age. Epoch* and *era* should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. "An *era* is a succession of time: an *epoch* is a point of time. An *era* commonly begins at an *epoch*. We live in the Christian *era*, in the Protestant *era*, in the *era* of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an *epoch*: the *period* of the dawn of the Reformation was an *epoch*" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 365). *Period* may be the opposite of *epoch*, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of *age* is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person: as, the *age* of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a *period* of some length: as, the bronze *age*; the golden *age*; this is an *age* of investigation.

epocha (ep'ō-kä), *n.* [< ML. *epocha*: see *epoch*.] An epoch. [Archaic.]

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable *epocha* in the history of America. *J. Adams*, To Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

But why of that *epocha* make such a fuss?
Burns, To Wm. Tytler.

epochal (ep'ō-kal), *a.* [< *epoch* + *-al.*] Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch; relating to epochs; marking an epoch.

Who shall say whether . . . this epic . . . will stand out . . . as one of the *epochal* compositions by which an age is symbolized? *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 180.

An *epochal* treatment of a portion of general European History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

epoch-making (ē'pok-mā'king), *a.* [=G. *epochemachend.*] Constituting an epoch; opening a new era; introducing new conceptions or a new method in the treatment of a subject. [Recent.]

"The Methods of Ethics" was published in 1874, but whether or not most of the joint-work of Profs. Fowler and Wilson was written before that time, it is at least fair to say that the position of Prof. Sidgwick is not dealt with in the way which is demanded by the *epoch-making* character of his book. *Mind*, XII. 596, note.

epode (ep'ōd), *n.* [< OF. *epode*, F. *épode* = Sp. Pg. It. *epodo*, < L. *epodos*, < Gr. ἐπῳδός, an epode, an aftersong, adj., singing to or over, < ἐπί, upon, to, besides, + ἀείδειν, ᾄδειν, sing, > ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode.*] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A third and metrically different system subjoined to two systems (the *strophe* and *antistrophe*) which are metrically identical or corresponsive, and forming with them one pericope or group of systems.

The Third Stanza was called the *Epode* (it may be as being the After-song), which they sung in the middle, neither turning to one Hand nor the other. *Congreve*, The Pindaric Ode.

(*b*) A shorter colon, subjoined to a longer colon, and constituting one period with it; especially, such a colon, as a separate line or verse, forming either the second line of a distich or the final line of a system or stanza. As the closing verse of a system, sometimes called *ephymnium*. (*c*) A poem consisting of such distichs. Archilochus (about 700 B. C.) first introduced these. The Epodes of Horace are a collection of poems so called because mostly composed in epodic distichs.

Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and *epodes*, before he undertook the noble work of satires. *Dryden*, Ded. of Juvenal.

I shall still be very ready to write a satire upon the clergy, and an *epode* against historiographers, whenever you are hard pressed. *Gray*, Letters, I. 262.

Specifically—2. In *music*, a refrain or burden.

epodic (e-pod'ik), *a.* [< *epode* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing an epode.

epollicate (ē-pol'i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *epollicatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb.] In *zoöl.*, having no pollex or thumb.

Epollicati† (ē-pol-i-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *epollicate.*] A group of birds having no hallux. *Illiger.*

Epomophorus (ep-ō-mof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ὠμος, shoulder, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A remarkable genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Megachiroptera*, confined to ultra-Saharic Africa. They have, in the males, large distensible pharyngeal air-sacs, and peculiar glandular pouches on the neck near each shoulder, lined with long yellowish hairs projecting or forming a tuft like an epaulet, whence the name; also, a white tuft of hairs on the ears, the tail rudimentary or wanting, and the premaxillaries united in front. The teeth are: incisors, 2 or 1 in each half of each jaw; canines, 1; premolars, 2 in upper jaw and 3 in lower; and molars, 1 in upper jaw and 2 in lower. There are about half a dozen species, of which *E. franqueti* is a leading example. They feed chiefly on figs.

eponychium (ep-ō-nik'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail: see *onyx.*] In *embryol.*, a mass of hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the distal extremity of a phalanx of the embryo, preceding the formation of a true nail.

★**eponym** (ep'ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also written *eponyme*; < Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, surnamed, named after a person or thing, giving one's name to (as a noun, in pl., ἐπώνυμοι, sc. ἥρωες, eponymous heroes, legendary or real founders of tribes or cities, as those after whom the Attic phylæ had their names), < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὄνυμα, Æolic for ὄνομα = L. *nomen* = E. *name*: see *onym.*] 1. A name of a place, people, or period derived from that of a person.

The famous Assyrian *Eponym* Canon, which gives an unbroken series of the officers after whom each year was named for about two hundred and sixty-five years, and also notes the accession of each successive Assyrian king during that time. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 53.

2. A name of a mythical or historical personage from whom the name of a country or people has come or is supposed to have come: thus, Italus, Romulus, Brutus, Heber, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy, Rome, Britain, Hebrew*, are mythical *eponyms*; Bolivar is the historical *eponym* of Bolivia.

In short, wherever there was a clan there was an *Eponym*, or founder, whether real or legendary, of that clan. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 145.

3. A name of something, as a part or organ of the body, derived from a person: thus, circle of Willis, fissure of Sylvius, aqueduct of Fallopius, are *eponyms*. [Rare.]

The very awkward dionymic *eponym*, Circulus Willisi. *Wilder*, Trans. Amer. Neurol. Assoc. (1885), p. 349.

eponymal (e-pon'i-mal), *a.* [< *eponym* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an eponymos.—2. Same as *eponymic.*

★**eponymic** (ep-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπωνυμικός, called after or by the name of a person, < ἐπώνυμος, given as a name: see *eponym.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to an eponym: as, an *eponymic* name or legend.

Eponymic myths, which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 7.

2. Name-giving, mythically or historically; from whom the name of a country, people, or period is derived: as, Hellen was the *eponymic* ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

The invention of ancestries from *eponymic* heroes or name-ancestors has . . . often had a serious effect in corrupting historic truth, by helping to fill ancient annals with swarms of fictitious genealogies. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 361.

eponymist (e-pon'i-mist), *n.* [< *eponym* + *-ist.*] One from whom a country or people is named; an eponymic ancestor, hero, or founder. *Gladstone.*

eponymos (e-pon'i-mos), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. ἐπώνυμος: see *eponym.*] A titular epithet of the first archon (*archon eponymos*) in ancient Athens, and of the first ephor (*ephor eponymos*) in Sparta, because the year of the service of each was designated by his name in the public records, etc.

eponymous (e-pon'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name: see *eponym.*] Giving one's name to a tribe, people, city, year, or period; regarded as the founder or originator.

Will Summer—the name of Henry VIII.'s court-fool, whose celebrity probably made him *eponymous* of the members of his profession in general. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 144.

Lydus and Asies are . . . *eponymous* heroes; Meles is an ideal founder of the capital. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, i. 74.

eponymy (e-pon'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *eponymies* (-miz). [< Gr. ἐπωνυμία, a surname, < ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, giving a name: see *eponym, eponymos.*] 1. The office, dignity, or prerogatives of an eponymos.—2. The period or year of office of an eponymos: used, as at Athens, as a unit of reckoning and reference for dates.

The earliest examples of the barred form of the letter shin are found on three tablets dated from the *eponymies* of Silim-assur and Sin-sar-uzur (650–640 B. C.). *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 237.

epoöphoron (ep-ō-of'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *epoöphora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ᾠοφόρος, laying eggs: see *oöphorous.*] Same as *parovarium.*

epopee (ep-ō-pē'), *n.* [< NL. *epopœia*, < Gr. ἐποποιία, epic poetry or an epic poem, < ἔπος, an epic, + ποιεῖν, make.] 1. An epic poem.

The Kalevala, or heroic *epopee* of the Finns. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 306.

2. The history, action, or fable which makes or is suitable for the subject of an epic.

The stories were an endless *epopee* of suffering. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 760.

epopœia (ep-ō-pē'iä), *n.* Same as *epopee.*

epopœist (ep-ō-pē'ist), *n.* [< *epopœia* + *-ist.*] A writer of epopees.

It is not long since two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments. *S. Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 321.

epopt (ep'opt), *n.* [< NL. *epopta*, < Gr. ἐπόπτης, a watcher, spectator, one admitted to the third grade of the Eleusinian mysteries, < ἐπόψεσθαι, fut. associated ἐφορᾶν, look on, < ἐπί, on, + ὁρᾶν, fut. ὄψεσθαι, look, see.] A seer; one initiated into the secrets of any mystical system. *Carlyle.*

epopta (e-pop'tä), *n.*; pl. *epoptæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *epopt.*] Same as *epopt.*

epoptic (e-pop'tik), *a.* [< *epopt* + *-ic.*] 1. Having the character or faculty of an epopt or seer.—2. Perceived by an epopt: as, an *epoptic* vision.—**Epoptic figures,** in *optics.* See *idiophanous.*

Eporosa (ep-ō-rō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eporosus*: see *eporose.*] A group of stone-corals with eporose or imperforate corallum. See *Aporosa.*

eporose (ē-pō'rōs), *a.* [< NL. *eporosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *porus*, pore: see *pore, porous.*] Without pores; aporose.

epos (ep'os), *n.* [< L. *epos*, < Gr. ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, saying, pl. poetry in heroic verse, orig. ϝέπος = Skt. *vachas*, a word; akin to ὄψ (*ϝοπ-ς) = Skt. *vāch* = L. *vox* (*vōc-*), voice: see *voice, vocal, vowel.*] 1. An epic poem, or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the Iliad and the Odyssey, Hesiod and the Homeric hymns; also by some fragments of the "Cyclic" poets. *Prof. Jebb.*

2. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter.—3. In *paleography*, a series of words or letters, approximately of the length of a dactylic hexameter, anciently used as a line of normal size in writing manuscripts or estimating their length. It seems to have averaged from 34 to 38 letters. See *colon*[1], *n.*, 3, and *stichometry.*

eposculation† (e-pos-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [Possibly a misprint for *exosculation*. See *exosculate.*] A kissing. *Becon*, Works, III. 52.

epotation† (ep-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *epotare*, drink out, drink up, < *e*, out, + *potare*, drink: see *potation.*] A drinking or drinking out.

When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotations* of dumb liquor damn him. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 84.

eprouvette (e-prö-vet'), *n.* [F. *éprouvette*, < *éprouver*, try, assay, < *e-* + *prouver*, try: see

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prove.] **1.** An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion. **2.** A spoon used in assaying metals.—**3.** A short mortar.

epruinose (ē-prō′i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **epruinosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pruina*, frost: see *pruinose.*] In *bot.*, not pruinose.

epsilon (ep-sī′lon), *n.* [< LGr. ἒ ψιλόν, 'simple ε' (ψιλόν, neut. of ψιλός, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong *αι*, which had come to be pronounced like *ε*. So LGr. ὐ ψιλόν, 'simple *υ*,' as distinguished from the diphthong *οι*, which had come to be pronounced like *υ*: see *upsilon, ypsilon.*] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep′sum-īt), *n.* [< *Epsom* + *-ite*².] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt.*

Epsom salt. See *salt.*

epulation† (ep-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *epulatio(n-)*, < *epulari*, banquet, < *epulæ*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epicurus] was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

epulis (e-pū′lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπουλίς, a gum-boil, < ἐπί, upon, + οὖλον, usually pl. οὖλα, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (*b*) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-ū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπούλωσις, a cicatrization, < **ἐπουλωτός*, verbal adj. of ἐπουλοῦσθαι, cicatrize, be scarred over, < ἐπί, upon, + οὐλοῦσθαι, be scarred over, < οὐλή, a wound scarred over, a cicatrix, < οὖλος, Epic and Ionic form of ὅλος, whole, = L. *salvus*, whole, safe. see *holo-.*] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-ū-lot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπουλωτικός, promoting cicatrization, < **ἐπουλωτός*, verbal adj. of ἐπουλοῦσθαι, cicatrize: see *epulosis.*] **I.** *a.* Healing; cicatrizing.

II. *n.* A medicament or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman*, On Inflammation.

epupillate (ē-pū′pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupillate.*] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color-spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (e-pū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + οὐρά, tail, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural.*

II. *n.* One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin-rays. *J. A. Ryder.*

Also *epiural.*

epuration (ep-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *purare*, pp. *puratus*, purify, < *purus*, pure.] The act of purifying.

The *epuration* of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III., No. 66, p. v.

epure (ē-pūr′), *n.* [F. *épure*, a clean draft, working-drawing, < *épurer*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, < L *e*, out, + *purare*, purify: see *epuration.*] In *arch.*, the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis, *n.* See *Æpyornis.*

equability (ē-kwa- or ek-wa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *æquability*; < L. *æquabilita(t-)s*, < *æquabilis*, equable: see *equable.*] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity: as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial . . . bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions . . . argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

I should join to these other qualifications a certain *æquability* or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 68.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 347.

equable (ē′kwa- or ek′wa-bl), *a.* [= It. *equabile*, < L. *æquabilis*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate.*] **1.** Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spake of love, such love as spirits feel,
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable*. *Macaulay.*

2†. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē′kwa- or ek′wa-bl-nes), *n.* Equability.

equably (ē′kwa- or ek′wa-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

equal (ē′kwal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *equall*; < ME. *equal* (also *egal*: see *egal*), < OF. *equal, equail, equaul, egual, egal, aigal, ugal*, etc., *ewal, euwel, yewel, yevel, ievel, ivel, yvel*, etc., F. *égal* = Pr. *egual* = Sp. Pg. *igual* = It. *eguale, uguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal, like, < *æquus*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *æquum*, a plain, *æquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to Skt. *ēka*, one.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number; two lengths are equal when either will cover the other; two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length; it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal; but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They . . . made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. 2 Mac. viii. 30.

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love.
Milton, P. L., ix. 881.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense, in which two things are *equal* when I cannot perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 266.

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always deals on at least *equal* terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd.
Dryden.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal*
With your own person.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal*. Ezek. xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man
Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord;
Law were not *equal* else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou disposest
Thy several gifts!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

O, you *equal* gods,
Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men
Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

It could not but much redound to the lustre of your milde and *equall* Government. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with *to*: as, the army was not *equal to* the contest; we are not *equal to* the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal to* fight with the English. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

His health was not *equal to* the voyage, and he did not live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. Mat. xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence.*

8. In *bot.*, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—**9.** In *entom.*, same as *equate.*—**Curve of equal approach.** See *approach.*—**Equal counterpoint**, in *music*, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration; a contrapuntal composition thus constituted.—**Equal decrement of life.** See *decrement.*—**Equal propositions**, propositions which state the same fact.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco.*—**Equal surface**, in *entom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane; an equate surface.—**Equal temperament.** See *temperament.*—**Equal voices**, in *music*, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female, or vice versa.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.*=**Syn. 2.** Equable, regular, unvarying.—**3.** Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.—**4.** Fair, even-handed.—**6.** Fit, competent.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. Ps. lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentleman
Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet
He hath his *equals*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison.*

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equals*. *Macaulay*, History.

2†. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equall* to restore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 34.

equal (ē′kwal), *adv.* [< *equal*, *a.*] Equally; in a manner equal (to). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself,
I do detest and scorn.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The head is painted *equal* to Titian; and though done, I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 365.

equal (ē′kwal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equaled* or *equalled*, ppr. *equaling* or *equalling.* [< ME. *equalen, equelen*; < *equal*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakspere.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Iesuites there abiding) *equalling* or exceeding in people foure of the greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

No falsehood
Equals a broken faith.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

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She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and ability of body, to be preferred, if *equalled*, to Argalus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And haue thereupon obtruded on many other dayes as religious respects or more then on this (which yet the Apostles entitled in name and practise The Lords Day), with the same spirit whereby they haue *equalled* traditions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 121.

And smiled on porch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That *equals* cot and palace.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

To equal aquals, to make things equal; bring about an equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-aqual*. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me — that *equals aquals*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, *to equal* with the king.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

equal-aqual (ē′kwal-ā′kwal), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *equal*.] Alike. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē′kwal-en′ded), *a.* In *oölogy*, elliptical, as an egg, in long section, and therefore having both ends alike; not distinguishable as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē′kwal-fâ′ling), *a.* Having equal velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē′kwal-i-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *æqualis*, equal, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having equal flowers: applied to a plant when all the flowers of the same head or cluster are alike in form as well as character. *A. Gray.* Also spelled *æqualiflorous*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*, etc.

equalitarian (ē-kwol-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *equality* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Believing in the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American — proud of his city, proud of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen should be — protests, as one can readily understand, against the supremacy of New York.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 226.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē-kwol′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *egalite*, < OF. *egalite*: see *egality*; OF. *equalite, egalite, egalte, eugalte, igalete, ivelie*, etc., F. *égalité* = Pr. *engaltat* = Sp. *igualdad* = Pg. *igualdade* = It. *egualità, ugualità*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equalness, < *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*.] **1.** The state of being equal; identity in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with regard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men have an equal right to all things, but that, to whatever they have a right, it is as much to be protected and provided for as the right of any persons in society.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States, without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or any other consideration, is a fundamental principle; as much so as is the *equality* of their citizens, in the governments of the several States, without regard to property, influence, or superiority of any description.
Calhoun, Works, I. 186.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; equableness: as, *equality* of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitution.

Alle fortune is blysful to a man by the egreablete or by the *egalyte* of hym that suffreth hyt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers; conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant. — **Double** or **triple equality**, a system of two or of three equations. — **Ratio of equality**, the ratio of two equal quantities. — **Sign of equality**, the sign =, used — (*a*) In *math.*, between the symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as, $6 + 5 = 11$; $2x + 3y = 13$, the whole forming an *equation* (which see). (*b*) In other cases, to indicate equality or equivalence of sense: as, Latin *gratias* = *thanks*. (*c*) In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form: as, English *two* = Latin *duo* = Greek δύο = Sanskrit *dva*.

equalization (ē′kwal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *equalize* + *-ation*.] The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county governments of some of the United States, a board of commissioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of State or county taxation may be the same in all the local subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations made by local assessors.

equalize (ē′kwal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equalized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [= F. *égaliser*; as *equal* + *-ize*.] **1**†. To be equal to; equal.

Outsung the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapman*, Ep. Ded. to Iliad.

In some parts were found some Chesnuts whose wild fruit *equalize* the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or Italy. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 122.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.
Waller, At Penshurst.

2†. To represent as equal; place on a level (with another).

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared: as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will *equalise* us all at last.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they contend only for an equality of rights.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth*.

★ Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē′kwal-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham*.

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the swingletrees to which the horses are attached; an evener. Also called *equalizing-bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē′kwal-ī-zėr-spring), *n.* A spring which rests on an equalizing-bar and carries the weight of a car. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

equalizing-bar (ē′kwal-ī-zing-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

equalizing-file (ē′kwal-ī-zing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

equally (ē′kwal-i), *adv.* **1.** In an equal manner or to the same degree; alike.

God loves *equally* all human beings, of all ranks, nations, conditions, and characters; . . . the Father has no favorites and makes no selections.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 67.

2. In equal shares or portions: as, the estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preëminently developed; but manly health and vigour were *equally* diffused through the whole. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Equally pinnate, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

equalness (ē′kwal-nes), *n.* The state of being equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars,
Unreconciliable, should divide
Our *equalness* to this. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1.

equangular (ē-kwang′gū-lar), *a.* Same as *equiangular*. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē-kwa-nim′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquanimita(t-)s*, calmness, patience, even-mindedness, < *æquanimis*, even-minded: see *equanimous*.] Evenness of mind or temper; calmness or firmness, especially under conditions adapted to excite great emotion, a state of resistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. *Tatler*.

When selfishness has given way to generosity, and perfect love has cast out fear — then all this shows itself in that equipoise of soul which we call good temper or *equanimity*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 287.

equanimous† (ē-kwan′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *æquanimis* (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit. even-minded, < *æquus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.] Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends. *Eikon Basilike*.

equant (ē′kwant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal arcs described in equal times; figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Love is the circle *equant* of all other affections.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle about whose center the center of the epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccentric equator*.

equate (ē-kwāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*, ppr. *equating*. [< L. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*, make equate, like, even, level, etc., < *æquus*, equal, even: see *equal*.] **1.** To make equal or equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty-five early Greek years with the last three hundred and twenty English years. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widefleet with Broadwall, the present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark?
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result: as, to *equate* observations in astronomy. — **3.** To be equal or equivalent to; equal. [Rare.]

No doubt Fori *equates* "Cheap" as a place of barter, but the real Roman Forum would become a closed building, like a town-hall. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 156.

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see, under *anomaly*). — **Equated bodies**, a line on Gunter's scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equate (ē′kwāt), *a.* [< L. *æquatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, smooth, as a surface; having no special elevations or depressions. Also *equal*.

equatic (ē-kwat′ik), *a.* [< *equate* + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, equal: said of a surface without large elevations or depressions, though it may be convex or gibbous as a whole, and have punctures or other small sculptural marks on it.

equation (ē-kwā′shon or -zhon), *n.* [< ME. *equacion, equacioun*, < L. *æquatio(n-)*, an equalizing, equal distribution, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **1**†. A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resum'd its right,
And rul'd in just *equation* with the night.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, ii.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case x is equal to b added to m with r subtracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four; and generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, nth, etc., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; also, in a more general sense, the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever. — **4.** In *chem.*, a collection of symbols used to indicate that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, having been brought within the sphere of chemical action, a reaction will take place, and new bodies be produced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each other form the left-hand member of the equation, and are connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the products of the reaction. It is called an equation because the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal the weight of the products of reaction. — **Abelian equation.** See *Abelian*[2]. — **Absolute equation.** See *absolute*. — **Absolute personal equation.** See *personal equation*. — **Adfected** or **affected equation.** See *adfected*. — **Algebraic equation.** See *algebraic*. — **Bernoulli's equation.** (*a*) The equation $dy/dx = Py + Qy^m$, where P and Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $z = y^{1-m}$. (*b*) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid, namely,

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the impressed forces, q the velocity, and C a constant for each stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational motion a constant for all space. — **Bessel's equation**, the equation $d^2y/dx^2 + x^{-1}dy/dx + (1 - \nu^2/x^2)y = 0$, the solution of which involves the Besselian function. — **Binomial equation.** See *binomial*. — **Biquadratic equation.** Such equations were first solved by the Italian mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522–65). His method

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is as follows: Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 - by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) - c^2 = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$(a^2 - 4b + 4y)(2x^2 + ax + y)$$
$$\pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b + 4y}\,[x(a^2 - 4b + 4y) + ay - 2c] = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics.—**Characteristic equation,** an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients.—**Chemical equation.** See *chemical.*—**Circulating equation,** a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $u_{x+1} + Pxu_x = 0$, where $P = 1$ when x is divisible by 3, $P = x$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, and $P = 2x$ when $x + 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation.—**Clairaut's equation,** the equation $y = xdy/dx + F(dy/dx)$.—**Complete equation.** See *incomplete equation.*—**Compound equation.** Same as *adfected equation.*—**Connected equations,** a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest.—**Constitutive equation,** the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem.—**Construction of equations.** See *construction.*—**Conversion of equations.** See *conversion.*—**Cubic equation,** an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione dal Ferro (died 1525?). His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 6bx + 2c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p, q, R, by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2$, $q = a^3 - 3ab + c$, $R^2 = p^3 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho\sqrt[3]{-q + R} + \rho^2\sqrt[3]{-q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ. If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ, by the equations $r^6 = q^2 - R^2$, $\tan^2 3\theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -2r\cos\theta - a$, $x_2 = -2r\cos(\theta + 120°) - a$, $x_3 = -2r\cos(\theta - 120°) - a$.—**Darboux's equation,** the equation $Adx + Bdy + C(ydx - xdy) = 0$, where A, B, C are rational functions of x and y.—**Depression of an equation.** See *depression.*—**Derived equation,** the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 = x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 = 2x$.—**Determinate equation,** an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system.—**Difference equation,** an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x + 1, y) + f(x, y - 3)$ is a difference equation. The *order* of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y. The *degree* of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions as variables. Thus, $f(x + 2) - [f(x + 1)]^2 + fx = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above).—**Differential equation,** an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable: a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The *order* of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The *degree* of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A *solution* of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A *general solution* is one which is as indeterminate as possible—that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A *particular solution* is—(*a*) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution; (*b*) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The *complete integral of a partial differential equation* is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions.—**Disjunctive equation.** See *disjunctive.*—**Eminential equation.** See *eminential.*—**Equation of achromaticity,** an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also, a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece.—**Equation of condition.** See *condition.*—**Equation of continuity.** See *continuity.*—**Equation of differences,** the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Equation of hydrodynamics,** an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces.—**Equation of Laplace's functions,** the partial differential equation

$$\left\{\left(\sin\theta\,\frac{d}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{d\phi}\right)^2 + n(n+1)(\sin\theta)^2\right\} y = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation.*—**Equation of light.** (*a*) In older writings, the sum of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (*b*) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light.—**Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.—**Equation of moments,** an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation.—**Equation of motion,** the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations.—**Equation of payments,** an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times.—**Equation of rest,** a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium.—**Equation of the argument,** in *old astron.,* the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (*Clavius,* In Sacro Bosco.)—**Equation of the center.** (*a*) In *old astron.,* usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (*Short,* Kepler, § 43); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (*Clavius; Ozanam*), but sometimes the first inequality (*Halma,* Almagest, V. vii.). (*b*) In *modern astron.,* the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (*Gauss,* Theoria Motus, I. 7.)—**Equation of the orbit,** in *old astron.*: (*a*) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (*b*) The equation of the argument. (*Kepler,* De Motibus Martis, I. iv.)—**Equation of time,** the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time.—**Equation of translation,** the differential equation for the translation of a system.—**Equation to a curve, surface,** etc., an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc.—**Equation to corresponding altitudes,** in *astron.,* a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time.—**Eulerian equation.** (*a*) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (*b*) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables: so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coördinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange.—**Exponential equation.** See *exponential.*—**Fluential equation,** the equation of the fluents: corresponding to the solution of a differential equation.—**Fluxional equation,** the equation of the fluxions.—**Functional equation,** an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = I$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand.—**General equation,** an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem.—**Group of an equation,** a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others.—**Hamiltonian equation,** one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $dp/dt = -\delta H/\delta u$ and $du/dt = \delta H/\delta p$, where u is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to u', and H is the total energy.—**Hesse's equation,** an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic.—**Homogeneous equation,** one of which all the terms are of the same degree.—**Identical equation,** one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities.—**Incomplete equation,** an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation.—**Independent equations,** a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied.—**Indeterminate equation or system of equations,** an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities.—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve,** an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature.—**Irreducible differential equation,** one which admits only of proper solutions.—**Irreducible equation,** an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor.—**Jacobi's equation,** the equation

$$(ax + by + cz)(ydx - zdy)$$
$$+ (a'x + b'y + c'z)(zdx - xdz)$$
$$+ (a''x + b''y + c''z)(xdy - ydx) = 0.$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $dx/P = \delta y/Q = \delta z/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation.—**Lagrange's linear equation,** the equation $P\delta z/\delta x + Q\delta z/\delta y = R$, where P, Q, R are explicit functions of x, y, z.—**Lagrangian equation.** (*a*) An equation of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial u'} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, Y the positional energy, u an element of position, and t the time. (*b*) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Méchanique Analitique," though invented by Euler.—**Lamé's equation,** the equation $d^2y/dx^2 - [m(m+1)k^2\,\mathrm{sn}^2x + h]y = 0$, where m is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function $\mathrm{sn}\,x$.—**Laplace's equation,** the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation.* See *equation of Laplace's functions,* above.—**Legendre's equation,** the equation

$$(1 - x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0.$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree.—**Literal equation,** one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters.—**Local equation,** the equation of a locus.—**Lunar equation,** the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the epact in 1800, 2100 etc. See *epact.*—**Mixed equation of differences,** or **equation of mixed differences,** an equation which contains both differences and differential coefficients.—**Modular equation,** in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and k, where

$$\frac{M\,dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}\cdot\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}\cdot\sqrt{1 - k^2x^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x.\partial y} + T\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R, S, T, V are functions of x, y, z, $\partial z/\partial x$, and $\partial z/\partial y$.—**Normal equation,** in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares.—**Numeral** or **numerical equation,** an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers.—**Optical equation,** in *anc. astron.,* the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit.—**Ordinary equation, partial equation.** See *differential equation.*—**Particular equation,** an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem.—**Personal equation.** (*a*) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The *absolute personal equation* is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and redetermine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, loosely—(*b*) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount peculiar to a given observer or reasoner for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance.—**Physical equation,** in *astron.,* the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the equant.—**Primitive equation,** any equation from which another is derived in any way.—**Pure equation,** one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree.—**Quadratic equation,** an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = -\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{B}{A}\sqrt{1 - \frac{AC}{B^2}}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $\pm AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{2B}{A} + \frac{C}{2B} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{C}{2B} + \frac{AC^2}{8B^3}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation, a biquadratic equation.—**Quartic equation,** one of the fourth degree.—**Quintic equation,** one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals.—**Reciprocal equation,** an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity.—**Resolvent equation,** an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation.—**Riccati's equation,** the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$.—**Root of an equation,** a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically.—**Secular equation,** the equation of the secular inequalities.—**Simple equation,** an equation of the form $Ax^m + B = 0$.—**Simultaneous equations,** two or more equations which are true at the same time.—**Solar equation,** the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap-years. See *epact.*—**Solution of an equation.** See *differential equation.*—**Symbolic equation.** (*a*) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (*b*) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2$ is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic.—**The equation of a quantic,** the equation formed by putting the quantic equal to zero. *Cayley,* 1854.—**Theory of equations,** that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationals called the adjuncts of the equation. *Gaulois.*—**To eliminate the personal equation,** to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. See *personal equation,* above.—**Total differential equation,** one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables.—**Transcendental equation,** one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations.—**Transforming equation.** See *equation of limits,* above.—**Vector equation,** an equation between vectors. (See also *formula, theorem, series, law.*)

★**equational** (ē-kwā′shon-al), *a.* [< *equation* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or involving, the

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use of equations.—2. In *mech.*, same as *differential.*—**Equational box**, a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flier. See *differential gear* (under *differential*), *bobbin*, and *fly-frame*.

★**equator** (ē-kwā'tor), *n.* [< ME. *equator* = F. *équateur* = Pg. *equador* = Sp. *ecuador* = It. *equatore* = D. *æquator* = G. *äquator* = Dan. *ækvator* = Sw. *ecvator*, < ML. *æquator*, the equator, < L. *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. In *astron.*, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator*.

This same cercle is cleped also the weyere, *equator*, of the day, for whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries & Libra, than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lengthe in al the world. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 17.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the *equator*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 617.

2. In *geog.*, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.

Hence—3. A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant.*—**Magnetic equator**, a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero—that is to say, a dipping-needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *actinic line*.

★**equatorial** (ē-kwā-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équatorial*, etc., < ML. *æquator*, equator: see *equator*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an equator: as, *equatorial* climates; the *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle.** See II.—**Equatorial dial.** See *dial.*—**Equatorial migration.** See *migration.*—**Equatorial telescope** or **instrument.** See II.

II. *n.* An astronomical telescope so mounted that it can be directed upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and can be made to follow the object for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour-angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries at right angles to itself a second axis, called the *declination axis*, to which the telescope and a second graduated circle, called the *declination circle*, are attached. This circle measures by its arcs differences of declination. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth. See under *telescope*.

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

With the *equatorially* mounted refracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted. *Science*, IV. 62.

equery, equerry (ek'we-ri or ē-quer'i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equerries* (-riz). [Altered, in simulation of L. *equus*, a horse, from OF. *escuyrie, escuirie*, mod. F. *écurie*, a stable, < ML. *scuria*, a stable, < OHG. *sciura*, MHG. *schiure*, G. *scheuer*, a shed. Hence, by apheresis, *querry, quirry*: see *querry*. In the second sense appar. mixed with OF. *escuyer*, a squire, in the phrase *escuyer d'escuyrie*, an equery, lit. squire of the stable; *esquyer*, > E. *esquire, squire*: see *esquire*[1], *squire*.] 1†. A stable for horses.

I made the proof ofttimes upon Sir R. P., that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the *equerry*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 354.

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equery and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equery goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family.

The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards follow'd *equerries*, footemen, gent. pensioners. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 23, 1661.

eques (ē'kwēz), *n.*; pl. *equites* (ek'wi-tēz). [L., a horseman, a knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the knights, an order of Roman citizens. See *equites*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Sciænidæ*, represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equitinæ*. The belted horseman, *Eques lanceolatus*, is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal line very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and belted broadly with blackish-brown on a grayish-yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ē-kwes'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équestre* = Sp. *ecuestre* = Pg. It. *equestre*, < L. *equester* (*equestr-*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *equus*, a horse (> *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman): see *Equus*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback: as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. *Spectator*, No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback: as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. *Spectator*.

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights: as, the *equestrian* order. See *equites*.

II. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ē-kwes'tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *equestrian* + *-ism.*] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ē-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* [A spurious F. form (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + F. fem. suffix *-enne*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi-. [L. *æqui-*, before a vowel *æqu-*, combining form of *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' ('having equal . . .'), as in *equidistant, equivalent*, etc.

equiangled (ē'kwi-ang'gld), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *angle*[3] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *equiangular*.] Having equal angles; equiangular.

For, whereas that consists of twelve æquilateral and *æquiangled* pentagons, almost all the planes that made up our granite were quadrilateral. *Boyle*, Works, III. 534.

★**equiangular** (ē-kwi-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict L. analogy, *equangular*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *angulus*, an angle, + *-ar*[2].] In *geom.*, having all the angles equal.—**Equiangular spiral**, the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwi-an-här-mon'ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *anharmonic*.] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwi-an-här-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwi-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equibalanced*, ppr. *equibalancing*. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *balance*. Cf. *equilibrate*.] To be of equal weight with something; counterbalance. [Rare.]

In Mahomet . . . the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost *equibalanced*.
Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

equibiradiate (ē'kwi-bī-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *bi-*, two-, + *radius*, ray.] Having two equal rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

equiconvex (ē-kwi-kon'veks), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *convexus*, convex.] Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwi-kres'ent), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *crescen(t-)s*, increasing.] Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwi-krö'ral), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*.] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

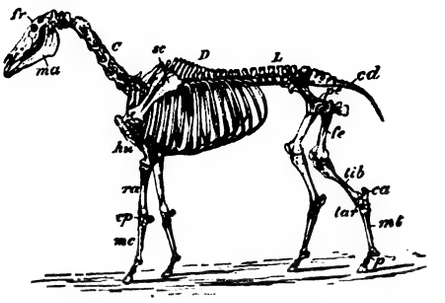
equicrure† (ē'kwi-krör), *a.* Same as *equicrural*.

An *equicrure* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, ix.

Equiculus (ē-kwik'ū-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus*, 1.

equid (ek'wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidæ*.

Equidæ (ek'wi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above



Skeleton of Horse (*Equus caballus*).

fr, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis; *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

the ectocondyle; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; the fibula imperfect and distally fused with the tibia; the skull is much elongated; the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk-teeth, di. $\frac{3}{3}$, dc. $\frac{1}{1}$, dm. $\frac{3}{3}$; permanent teeth, i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. and m. $\frac{6}{6} \times 2 = 40$. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (scarcely distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family; but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipparion, Merychippus, Protohippus, Miohippus, Epihippus*, and *Eohippus*. See these words; see also *horse, ass*[1], *zebra, quagga*, and cuts under *hock, hoof, perissodactyl*, and *solidungulate*.

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif'ėr-ent), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *differen(t-)s*, different.] 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.—2. In *crystal.*, having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—**Equidifferent series**, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistally (ē-kwi-dis'tal-i), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

The genus Actinophrys has been cited, where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistally* around a common center. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 192.

equidistance (ē-kwi-dis'tans), *n.* [= It. *equidistanza*, < NL. **equidistantia*, **æquidistantia*, < LL. *æquidistan(t-)s*, equidistant: see *equidistant*.] Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

★**equidistant** (ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [= F. *équidistant* = Pr. *equidistant* = It. *equidistante*, < LL. *æquidistan(t-)s*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *distan(t-)s*, distant.] Equally distant.

The compleat Circle; from whose every-place
The Centre stands an *equi-distant* space.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 19.

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis'tant-li), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

The porch is simple, consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

equidiurnal (ē'kwi-dī-ėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn, diurnal*.] Having or pertaining to days of equal length: equivalent to *equinoctial*.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. *Whewell*.

equiform (ē'kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æquiformis*, uniform, < *æquus*, equal, + *forma*, shape.] Having the same shape or form.

equiformal (ē'kwi-fôr-mal), *a.* [< *equiform* + *-al*.] Same as *equiform*.

The teeth being *equiformal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 660.

equiformity† (ē-kwi-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *equiform* + *-ity*.] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

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The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

★**equilateral** (ē-kwi-lat'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *æquilateralis*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *latus* (*later-*), side.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an *equilateral* triangle.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (*b*) Having all the sides equal. (*c*) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.—**Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—**Equilateral hemianopsia, hyperbola, prism**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 2.** *Equilateral, Equivalve.* In *conch.*, an *equilateral* bivalve has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equivalve* bivalve has each valve shaped like the other one.



Equilateral Triangle.

II. *n.* A figure having all its sides equal.

equilaterally (ē-kwi-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* 1. With all the sides equal.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Equally on two sides: as, *equilaterally* rounded; *equilaterally* bisinuate. (*b*) So as to have two sides equal: as, *equilaterally* produced; *equilaterally* angulose.

equilibrant (ē-kwi-lī'brant), *n.* [< L. as if **æquilibran(t-)s*, ppr. of **æquilibrare*, balance equally: see *equilibrate*.] In *physics*, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an *equilibrant* of the given system.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 558.

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrated*, ppr. *equilibrating*. [< LL. *æquilibratus* (adj., equiv. to *æquilibris*: see *equilibrium*), pp. of **æquilibrare* (> It. *equilibrare* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrar* = F. *équilibrer*), balance equally, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *librare*, balance, poise: see *librate*.] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *H. Spencer.*

★**equilibration** (ē'kwi-li-brā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *equilibración* = Pg. *equilibração* = It. *equilibrazione*; as *equilibrate* + *-ion*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to coöperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 64.

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī'brā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *equilibrate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory* action. *Jevons.*

equilibret, *n.* [< F. *équilibre*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance: see *equilibrium*.] Equilibrium. [Rare.]

It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

equilibrial (ē-kwi-lib'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-al*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibrious† (ē-kwi-lib'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ous*.] Being in a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balanced.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrious* order that, proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 2.

equiliriously† (ē-kwi-lib'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an equilibrious or balanced manner; in equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 8.

equilibrism (ē-kwi-lī'brizm), *n.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ism*.] A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī'brist), *n.* [= F. *équilibriste* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrista*; as L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ist*.] One who balances equally; one who practises balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England. *Granger*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 307.

The case of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrity (ē-kwi-lib'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquilibrita(t-)s*, < *æquilibris*, evenly balanced: see *equilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrity*.

★**equilibrium** (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* [Formerly also *æquilibrium*; = F. *équilibre* = Sp. *equilibrio* = Pg. It. *equilibrio*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance, a horizontal position, < *æquilibris*, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] 1. Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are *in equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form *in æquilibrio*, or more commonly *in equilibrio*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight-rope usually carries a pole or balancing-rod to aid him in preserving his equilibrium—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in equilibrium when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of equilibrium, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral* or *indifferent*. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of neutral equilibrium; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in stable equilibrium; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in unstable equilibrium on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of neutral or indifferent equilibrium. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be unstable.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce *equilibrium*, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the *equilibrium*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 564.

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *æquilibrium*.
Sharp, A Doubting Conscience.

Enabled them eventually to restore the *equilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(*a*) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the imagination and the understanding.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

(*b*) In the *fine arts*: (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

Center of equilibrium. See *center*[1].—**Relative equilibrium**, the instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium**, such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus, if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um-skāl), *n.* A scale or balance for weighing so arranged that if disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē'kwi-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē'kwi-mō-men'tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *momentum*, moment, + *-al*.] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équimultiple* = It. *equimultiplice*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *multiplex* (*-plic-*), multiple: see *multiple*.] **I.** *a.* Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *m*A, *m*B are *equimultiples* of A and B. Equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the equimultiples 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinal† (ē-kwī'nal), *a.* [ME. *equinall*; as *equine* + *-al*.] Same as *equine*. [Rare.]

Chalchas deviside the high *equinall* pile,
That his huge vastnesse might all entrance bar.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

equine (ē'kwin or -kwīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *equinus*, pertaining to a horse, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and asinine genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

II. *n.* A horse; an animal of the horse family.

equinecessary† (ē-kwi-nes'e-sā-ri), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessary. [Rare.]

For both to give blows and to carry [bear],
In fights are *equi necessary*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1034.

equinia (ē-kwin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse: see *equine*.] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *glanders*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is insensible, it is called *farcy*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. Equinia in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It is caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle-bacillus, known as the *glanders bacillus*.

equinity (ē-kwin'i-ti), *n.* Equine character. [Rare.]

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nok'shią), *n. pl.* [< L. *æquinoctia*, pl. of *æquinoctium*: see *equinox*.] The equinoxes. [Rare.]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *æquinoctial*; < ME. *equinoctial, equinoxial* = OF. *equinocial*, F. *équinoxial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *equinoccial* = It. *equinoziale*, < L. *æquinoctialis*, < *æquinoctium*, equinox: see *equinox*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middel cercle in wydnesse of thise 3 is cleped the cercle *equinoxial* upon whiche turneth evermo the hedes of Aries and Libra. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, travérsing each colure.
Milton, P. L., ix. 64.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—3. Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial* storm.—**Equinoctial colure**, the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colure*.—**Equinoctial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equinoctial flowers**, flowers that open at a regular

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stated hour.—**Equinoctial points**, the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. The one is the first point of Aries, and is called the *vernal point* or *equinox;* the other is the first point of Libra, and is called the *autumnal point* or *equinox*. (See *equinox*.) These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year, a movement constituting the precession of the equinoxes. See *precession*.—**Equinoctial time**, time reckoned from the instant at which the sun passes the vernal equinox: a method of reckoning time independent of the longitude, invented by Sir John Herschel.

II. *n.* [For *equinoctial circle*.] **1.** In *astron.*, the celestial equator: so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

> Whereby a Ship . . .
> Knowes where she is; and in the Card descries
> What degrees thence the *Equinoctiall* lies.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A gale or storm occurring at or near the time of an equinox.

> The wind increased to half a gale, while heavy showers kept rattling along the decks. . . . "We are in for it at last." "The *equinoctials?*" "Yes."
> *W. Black*, White Wings, xxi.

equinoctially (ē-kwi-nok′shal-i), *adv.* In the direction of the equinoctial. Formerly also *æquinoctially*.

> The floure [convolvulus] twists *æquinoctially* from the left hand to the right. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

★**equinox** (ē′kwi-noks), *n.* [(ME. *equinoxium*, pl. *equinoxiis*, < L.) < F. *équinoxe*, formerly *equinocce* = Pr. *equinocci* = Sp. Pg. *equinoccio* = It. *equinozio*, < L. *æquinoctium*, the equinox, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night:* see *night*.] **1.** The moment when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making the day and night everywhere of equal length (whence the name). There are two annual equinoxes, the *vernal*, which falls in the spring, namely, on the 21st of March according to the Gregorian calendar, and the *autumnal*, which falls in the autumn, namely, on the 22d of September. The term *equinox* is also loosely applied to the *equinoctial points* (which see, under *equinoctial*).

> Live long, nor feel in head or chest
> Our changeful *equinoxes*.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm; an equinoctial. [Rare.]

> The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
> Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
> No more than usual *equinoxes* blew.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

3. Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

> Do but see his vice;
> 'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
> The one as long as the other.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Precession of the equinoxes. See *precession*.

equinumerant (ē-kwi-nū′me-rant), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number: see *numerate*.] Having or consisting of the same number. [Rare.]

> This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

equip (ē-kwip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipped*, ppr. *equipping*. [Formerly *esquip*, *eskip;* < OF. *equiper*, *esquiper*, equip, fit out, etc., F. *équiper*, equip (a soldier, horseman, ship, fleet, etc.), > Sp. *esquipar*, fit out a ship, = Pg. *esquipar*, equip (a ship, etc.); < Icel. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, establish, equip, man (usually of a ship or boat, provide with a crew, but also used of manning a hall with warriors; even a tree is said to be "*alskipadhr* af eplum," fully "equipped" with apples), = Norw. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, etc., man (a ship or boat), = Sw. *skipa*, administer, distribute, dispense; prob. connected with Icel. Norw. Sw. *skapa* = E. *shape*, form, etc., but the word came to be associated, in both Scand. and Rom., with the notion of furnishing a *ship* (Icel. Norw. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = D. *schip* = AS. *scip*, E. *ship*): cf. Icel. *skipa upp*, unload a cargo, = Norw. *skipa* (also *skjepa*, *skæpa* = Sw. *skepp*), ship, put on a ship, = Dan. *skibe*, *indskibe*, *afskibe*, ship; so Sp. *esquifar*, arm a boat with oars, fit out a ship, < *esquife*, a small boat, = F. *esquif* (> E. *skiff*), < OHG. *scif*, MHG. *schif* = E. *ship:* see *ship*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To fit out; furnish with means for the prosecution of a purpose; provide with whatever is needed for efficient action or service: extended from the fitting out of ships and armies to that of other things, and also of persons either materially or mentally: as, to *equip* a ship with rigging, sails, tackle, etc., for a cruise or voyage; to *equip* a soldier or an army with arms and accoutrements, or a traveler with clothing and conveniences for a journey; to be *equipped* with knowledge and skill for a vocation.

> To me his secret thoughts he first declar'd,
> Then, well *equipp'd*, a rapid bark prepar'd.
> *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xiii.

I had never heard a parliamentary speech that was so vigorous, or which seemed to come from a man so thoroughly *equipped*.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 286.

Specifically—**2.** To fit up; dress out; array; accoutre.

> The church, as it is now *equipped*, looks more like a green-house than a place of worship. The middle aisle is a very pretty shady walk, and the pews look like so many arbours on each side of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.
>
> Then over all, that he might be
> *Equipp'd* from top to toe,
> His long red cloak, well-brush'd and neat,
> He manfully did throw. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pāj), *n.* [= Sp. *equipaje* = Pg. *equipagem* = It. *equipaggio*, < OF. *equipage*, F. *équipage* = D. G. Dan. *equipage* = Sw. *ekipage;* < OF. *equiper*, F. *équiper*, equip: see *equip*.] **1.** An outfit; provision of means or materials for carrying out a purpose; furniture for efficient service or action; an equipment: specifically applied to the outfit of a ship or an army, including supplies of all kinds for the former, and munitions of war for the latter. For an army, *camp equipage* consists of tents, utensils, and everything necessary for encampment, and *field equipage* consists of military apparatus, means of transport, and all requisites for march or action.

> The Emir Hadge, or Prince of the pilgrims that go to Mecca, is named yearly from Constantinople, and generally continues in the office two years, to make amends for the great expence he is at the first year for his *equipage*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, i. 165.

2. Furniture; garniture; accoutrements; habiliments; dress.

> And thus wel armd, and in good *equipage*,
> This Galant came vnto my fathers courte.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.
>
> He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater *equipage*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.
>
> Nowhere, out of tropical regions, is the vernal *equipage* of nature so rich . . . as precisely in this unhappy Egypt.
> *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

3. Retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, etc.; a train of attendants or dependents; especially, a coach with the horses, servants, liveries, harness, etc.: as, the *equipage* of a prince; Lady A.'s *equipage* was the handsomest in the park.

> A Country Squire, with the *Equipage* of a Wife and two Daughters, came to Mrs. Snipwell's Shop while I was there.
> *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

4†. A collection of little implements often carried about the person, either in an étui made for the purpose, or suspended from a chatelaine, especially in the eighteenth century. They consisted of tweezers, a toothpick, an earpick, nail-cleaner, bodkin, and often knife and scissors, and sometimes even the private seal.

> Behold this *equipage* by Mathers wrought,
> With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought,
> See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive;
> And both the struggling figures seem alive.
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Town Eclogues.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pāj), *v. t.* [< *equipage*[1], *n.*] To furnish with an equipage or outfit.

> Well dressed, well bred,
> Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough
> To pass us readily through ev'ry door.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 98.

equipage[2]† (ek′wi-pāj), *n.* [An erroneous use of *equipage*[1], due to a supposed derivation from L. *æquus*, equal.] Equality. [This sense, as Bishop Jacobson observes, clears up the passage in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which has perplexed commentators. The expression occurs only in the quarto, and is not found in the best modern editions. *Davies*.

> *Fals.* I will not lend thee a penny.
> *Pist.* I will retort the sum in *equipage*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

Nor doth it sound well that the examples of men, though never so godly, should, as to the effect of warranting our actions, stand in so near *equipage* with the commands of God as they are here placed jointly together, without any character of difference so much as in degree.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, Pref. (1655), ii. 10.

equiparable (ē-kwip′a-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *æquiparare*, compare, + *-able*.] Equivalent; equal in comparison. [Rare.]

equiparance, equiparancy (ē-kwip′a-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *equiparant*.] Identity of reciprocal relations. Thus, cousins are said to be in a relation of *equiparance*, because if A is cousin to B, then B is equally cousin to A. [Rare.]

> Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of *æquiparancy:* as, friend, rival, etc.
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vii. 17.

equiparant (ē-kwip′a-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparate*.] **I.** *n.* Anything whose relation to another thing is that of equiparance. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Identically reciprocal.

equiparate (ē-kwip′a-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equiparated*, ppr. *equiparating*. [< L. *æquiparatus*, pp. of *æquiparare*, better *æquiperare* (> It. *equiparare* = Sp. Pg. *equiparar*), put on an equality, compare, liken, intrans. become equal to, < *æquus*, equal, + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal (cf. LL. *æquipar*, perfectly equal), or (?) *parare*, make ready, prepare. Cf. *compare*.] **1.** To equal; consider equal.—**2.** To reduce to a level; raze; assimilate.

> Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
> King Latines throne, this day I'le ruinate,
> And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate*.
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

equiparation (ē-kwip-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *æquiparatio(n-)*, *æquiperatio(n-)*, < *æquiparare*, make equal: see *equiparate*.] Equal ranking; the putting on a relation of equality: as, the *equiparation* of legacies effected by changes in the law made by Justinian, who abolished previous artificial distinctions, and enacted that all legacies should be of one kind, and might be sued for by real as well as personal actions. [Rare.]

> The *equiparation* of legacies and singular trust-gifts, and the application of some of their rules to mortis causa donations. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

equipedal (ē-kwi-ped′al), *a.* [= F. *équipède*, < LL. *æquipedus*, also *æquipes* (*-ped-*), equal-footed, isosceles, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Equal-footed; in *zoöl.*, having the pairs of feet equal.

equipendency (ē-kwi-pen′den-si), *n.* [= Pg. *equipendencia:* see *equipendent* and *-cy*.] The act of hanging in equipoise; the state of being not inclined or determined either way.

> The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.
> *South*, Works, I. ii.

equipendent (ē-kwi-pen′dent), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

> If the balance be not *equipendent*, wrong may be done.
> *Manton*, Works, VIII. 74. *N. E. D.*

equipensate† (ē-kwi-pen′sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pensatus*, pp. of *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise*. Cf. *equipoise*.] To weigh equally; esteem alike. *Coles*, 1717.

equiperiodic (ē-kwi-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *periodus*, period, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or occurring in equal periods: as, *equiperiodic* vibrations.

equipment (ē-kwip′ment), *n.* [< F. *équipement*, < *équiper*, equip: see *equip* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of equipping or fitting out, or the state of being equipped, as for a voyage or an expedition.

> The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt.
> *Hume*, Works, vi. 454.

2. Anything that is used in or provided for equipping, as furniture, habiliments, warlike apparatus, necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage, or the knowledge and skill necessary for a vocation: as, the *equipments* of a hotel, a ship, or a railroad; the *equipment* of a man for the ministry, or for the law.

> The several talents which the orator employs, the splendid *equipment* of Demosthenes, of Æschines, . . . deserve a special enumeration. *Emerson*, Eloquence.
>
> The Greeks generally showed themselves excellent soldiers; their *equipment* made them at once superior to their neighbors. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 132.

Specifically—**3.** *pl. Milit.*, certain of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, and accoutrements; the clothes, arms, etc., of a soldier, or certain furnishings for artillery. Thus, the cannoneers' equipments are the priming-wire, vent-punch, thumb-stall, primer-pouch, cartridge-pouch or haversack, and hausse-pouch. The equipments for a field-piece include the vent-cover, paulin, tompion, and strap; the other articles used in the service of cannon are called *implements*.—**Equipment company**, a form of organization common in railroad business, for the purpose of furnishing the rolling-stock or equipment of a railroad or railroads by creating a cartrust (which see, under *trust*), and transferring the contract to do so to the trustee as security for bonds to be issued by the equipment company to raise funds for the purpose of providing the equipment.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Accoutrement, rigging, gear, outfit.

equipoise (ē′kwi-poiz), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *poise*. Cf. *equipensate*.] **1.** An equal distribution of weight; equality of weight or force; just balance; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced or kept in equilibrium: as, hold the scales in *equipoise*.

> So does the mind, when influenced by a just *equipoise* of the passions, enjoy tranquillity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

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The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hang in such nice *equipoise*,
A breath disturbs the balance.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol′ens, -en-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence, æquipollence;* < ME. *equipolence* = F. *équipollence* = Sp. *equipolencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. as if **æquipollentia*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s*, having equal power: see *equipollent*.] **1.** Equality of power or force.

These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical *æquipollence* of pressure. *Boyle*, Works, III. 612.

2. In *logic*, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
Late him study in *equipolences*,
And late lies and fallaces. *Rom. of the Rose.*

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *math.*, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol′ent), *a.* [ME. *equipolent*, < OF. *equipolent*, F. *équipollent* = Sp. *equipolente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s* (ML. erroneously *æquipolen(t-)s*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] **1.** Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

2. In *logic*, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—**3.** In *math.*, equal and parallel.

equipollently (ē-kwi-pol′ent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

equiponderance, equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-ans, -an-si), *n.* [= F. *équipondérance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza;* as *equiponderant* + *-ce.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-ant), *a.* [= F. *équipondérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *æquiponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderate.*] **1.** Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials. *Boyle*, Works, III. 633.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating.* [< ML. *æquiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *æquus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey.*

equiponderous† (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponderous.*] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

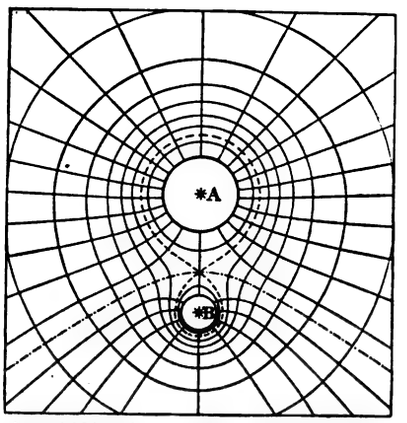
equipondious† (ē-kwi-pon′di-us), *a.* [< L. *æquipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., xxiii.

★**equipotential** (ē′kwi-pō-ten′shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential.*] In *physics*, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential.*

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 164.

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface; one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipotential line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place.—**Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other, or running back into itself in a closed circuit, as the lines of magnetic force. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so bending as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces.



Equipotential Lines about two similarly electrified spheres, *A* and *B*, the quantities of electricity being as 2 : 1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

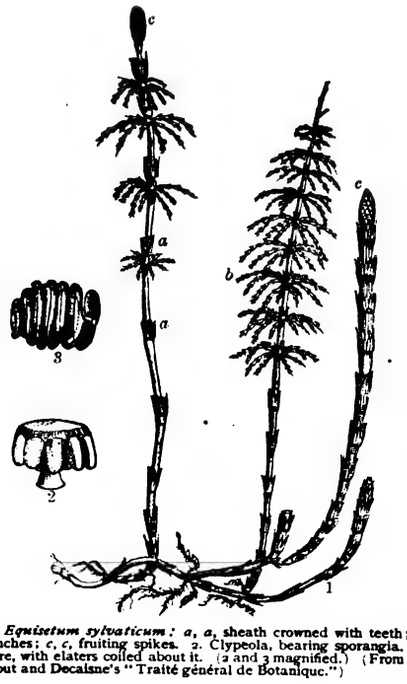
equiprobabilist (ē-kwi-prob′a-bil-ist), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ist.*] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

★**equirotal** (ē-kwi-rō′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + *-al.*] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (ā-kwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé.*

equisegmental (ē′kwi-seg-men′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *segmental.*] In *math.*, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.



1. *Equisetum sylvaticum*: *a*, *a*, sheath crowned with teeth; *b*, branches; *c*, *c*, fruiting spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (2 and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetaceæ (ek′wi-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-aceæ.*] A distinct family of plants, of the series *Pteridophyta*. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (valliculæ) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeolæ) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 9 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed diœcious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceous (ek′wi-sē-tā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek-wi-sē′tik), *a.* [< *Equisetum* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid.** Same as *aconitic acid* (which see, under *aconitic*).

equisetiform (ek-wi-sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Equisetum* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum;* resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek′wi-sē-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the family *Equisetaceæ* (which see), closely resembling the living genus *Equisetum*. It differs from *Calamites* in having the leaves attached to a common sheath, as in *Equisetum*. The genus ranges from the Lower Carboniferous (*E. mirabilis*) to the Jurassic, but some of the later forms should perhaps be more properly classed with *Equisetum*. It doubtless forms the transition from the *Calamariaceæ* to the *Equisetaceæ*. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetaceæ*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *equisætum, -sæta, -sætis*, < *equus*, a horse, + *seta, sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the family *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 10 are found in Great Britain and 14 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hiemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The branching species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (ē′kwi-sī-ded), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek′wi-son), *n.* [< L. *equiso(n-)*, a groom, stable-boy, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. *Landor*, Southey and Porson.

equisonance (ē′kwi-sō-nans), *n.* [Formerly also *æquisonance;* = F. *équisonnance;* < *equisonant.*] In *anc.* and *medieval music*, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (ē′kwi-sō-nant), *a.* [Formerly also *æquisonant;* < L. *æquus*, equal, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant.*] In *music*, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *équitable* = Sp. *equitable;* as *equity* + *-able.*] **1.** According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. vii.

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. *Goldsmith*, To Edward Mills.

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating to abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

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of procedure practised by them: as, *equitable* rights or remedies; *equitable* rules or powers. See *equity*.

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxx.

Equitable assets. (*a*) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (*b*) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose.—**Equitable conversion,** a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court may treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executors neglect to make an actual conversion into money.—**Equitable defense** or **plea,** a defense or plea which, though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity.—**Equitable disseizin, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seizin, waste,** etc. See the nouns.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.=**Syn. 1.** Fair, upright, honest, even-handed.

equitableness (ek'wi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

equitably (ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. 4.

More justly and perhaps more *equitably*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

equitancy (ek'wi-tan-si), *n.* [< *equitan*(*t*) + *-cy.*] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ē'kwi-tan-jen'shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *tangential.*] Having equal tangents.—**Equitangential curve.** See *curve*.

equitant (ek'wi-tant), *a.* [= F. *équitant* (in sense 2), < L. *equitan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *equitare*, ride, < *eques* (*equit*-), a horseman, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] 1. Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. *Smart.* [Rare.]—2. Straddling. Hence—(*a*) In *bot.*, conduplicate and overlapping: applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade; also to a form of vernation in which two-ranked (distichous) or three-ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 383.

(*b*) In *entom.*, applied to the antennæ or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, inclosing the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek-wi-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *équitation* = Sp. *equitación* = Pg. *equitação* = It. *equitazione*, < L. *equitatio*(*n*-), < *equitare*, pp. *equitatus*, ride: see *equitant.*] 1. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *Irving.*

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 203.

2†. A ride on horseback.

I haue lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc. Quoted in *Nichols's* Illus. of Lit. History, IV. 497.

equitemporaneous (ē-kwi-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= It. *equitemporaneo*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *tempus* (*tempor*-), time: see *temporal*[1], and cf. *contemporaneous.*] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Galileo . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 476.

equites (ek'wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques*, a horseman, knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] 1. In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The equites, or the *equestrian order* (in distinction from the *senatorial order*), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prescriptive right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

2†. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio*.

equitoon (ek-wi-tön'), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adenota*, found on the Gambia.

equity (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *equitee*, < OF. *equite*, F. *équité* = Pr. *equitat* = Sp. *equidad* = Pg. *equidade* = It. *equità*, < L. *æquita*(*t*-)*s*, equality, justice, fairness, < *æquus*, equal, just, fair: see *equal.*] 1. That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This Kyng is so rightfulle and of *equytee* in his Doomes that men may go sykerlyche thorghe out alle his Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 198.

He dede *equite* to alle euene-forth his powere. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 305.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. Ps. xcviii. 9.

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controversies: often called *natural equity*.

Equity in Law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 46.

(*b*) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common-law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned, or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners in such cases (if it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common-law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods; but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, securities, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would entertain a complaint (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor, setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor, to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in terms was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor offering to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations increased the cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the deficiency of common-law remedies, or equitable interference with the unconscionable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a substantive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects scarcely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new* or *reformed procedure*.

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity*. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 540.

(*c*) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity*. (*d*) An equitable right; that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (*e*) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (*f*) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Equity of a statute,** effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading.—**Equity of redemption.** (*a*) The right of a mortgager or a pledger by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after forfeiture, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (*b*) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage: sometimes simply called *equity.*—**Equity side of the court,** or **equity term,** in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard.=**Syn. 1.** Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. —**2.** *Right, Law,* etc. See *justice*.

equity-draftsman (ek'wi-ti-drafts'man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ē'kwi-vāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivaled*, ppr. *equivaling.* [< LL. *æquivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valiant*, *valid*, and cf. *equivalent.*] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 515.

★ **equivalence** (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* [= F. *équivalence* = Sp. Pg. *equivalencia* = It. *equivalenza*, < ML. *æquivalentia*, < LL. *æquivalen*(*t*-)*s*, equivalent: see *equivalent.*] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency*.

To restore him to some proportion or *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondences, . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 32.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy.*—**Equivalence of functions.** See *function*.

equivalence† (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *v. t.* [< *equivalence, n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

equivalency (ē-kwiv'a-len-si), *n.* 1. Same as *equivalence.*—2. In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*.

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1068.

★ **equivalent** (ē-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équivalent* = Sp. Pg. It. *equivalente*, < LL. *æquivalen*(*t*-)*s*, having equal power, ppr. of *æquivalere*, have equal power: see *equivale.*] I. *a.* 1. Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Request of yours but is *equivalent* to a Command with me. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 34.

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton*, S. A., l. 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South*, Sermons.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 80.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion or expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

2. In *geol.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II., 2.—3. In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.—4. In *biol.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus*.

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II. *n.* 1. That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an *equivalent* in praise. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the *equivalent* of the English Bath oölite.—**Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmotic.*—**Law of equivalents,** in *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with a given other body are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another. Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorin to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphureted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorin to form chlorin monoxid (Cl_2O), and 16 of sulphur with 8 × 2 of oxygen to form sulphur dioxid (SO_2). When the atomic weights are taken into account (H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cl = 35.5), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of chlorin, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen or one of sulphur; and taking the quantivalence of hydrogen as unity, chlorin is *univalent*, oxygen and sulphur are *bivalent*. Upon this equivalency or quantivalence of the different elements is based their classification into *monads, dyads, triads, tetrads*, etc., and accents (sloping strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H_2O'', $N'''H_3$, $C''''H_4$ or $C^{iv}H_4$.—**Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat,** in *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required. In the c. g. s. system the mechanical equivalent, often called Joule's equivalent, is 4.212 ergs per gram-degree centigrade.—**Morphological equivalents,** the similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes. *A. Hyatt.*

equivalent (ē-kwiv′a-lent), *v. t.* [< *equivalent, a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer.*

equivalently (ē-kwiv′a-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow*, Works, I. xx.

2†. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 88.

equivalue (ē-kwi-val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalued*, ppr. *equivaluing*. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *value*. Cf. *equivale*.] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [Rare.]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities. *W. Taylor*, in Robberds, I. 470.

equivalve (ē′kwi-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular*. =**Syn.** See *equilateral.*

II. *n.* A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.

equivalved (ē′kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *equivalve* + *-ed*².] Same as *equivalve*. [Rare.]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-val′vū-lär), *a.* [< *equivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *equivalve.*

equivocacy† (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-si), *n.* [< *equivoca(te)*, *a.*, + *-cy.*] Equivocalness.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

equivocal (ē-kwiv′ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *equivocale*, < LL. *æquivocus*, of like sound, ambiguous: see *equivoke*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses; ambiguous; doubtful: as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakspere are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 418.

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious: as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb*, My Relations.

3†. Equivocating.

What an *equivocal* companion is this! *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

Equivocal action. See *action.*—**Equivocal cause**†, a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect.—**Equivocal chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Equivocal generation,** in *biol.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation*, under *generation*, and *abiogenesis.*—**Equivocal symptom,** in *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases.—**Equivocal test,** an inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a *test* this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

=**Syn.** *Doubtful, Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure, a.*); indeterminate.

II. *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 168.

equivocally (ē-kwiv′ō-kal-i), *adv.* In an equivocal manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow*, Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas. *Madison*, Federalist, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ē-kwiv′ō-kal-nes), *n.* [< *equivocal* + *-ness.*] The character of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after. *Waterland*, Hist. Athanasian Creed, viii.

equivocant (ē-kwiv′ō-kant), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound: see *equivocate, v.*] 1. Having like sounds but different significations.—2. Equivocal.

An answere by oracle . . . which verely was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocant*, Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse, I say, thyself Æacides the Romans vanquish may. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 224.

equivocate (ē-kwiv′ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating*. [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound (> It. *equivocare* = Sp. Pg. *equivocar* = F. *équivoquer*, equivocate), < LL. *æquivocus*, having the same sound, ambiguous: see *equivocal, equivoke.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), sig. V, 3.

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 2.

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

II.† *trans.* To render equivocal; render false or lying.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 142.

equivocate† (ē-kwiv′ō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ē-kwiv-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *équivocation* = Sp. *equivocacion* = Pg. *equivocação* = It. *equivocazione*, < ML. *æquivocatio(n-)*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate, v.*] 1. In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from *amphibology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all sophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. iii. 394.

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and amphibology, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntaxis of many put together. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

=**Syn.** *Prevarication*, etc. (see *evasion*); shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.

equivocator (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *æquivocator*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate.*] One who equivocates; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there i' the other devil's name? 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not equivocate to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 390.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *equivocate* + *-ory.*] Indicating or characterized by equivocation. *Craig.*

equivock†, *n.* See *equivoke.*

equivoke, equivoque (ek′wi-vōk), *n.* [Formerly also *equivock*; = G. *equivoque* = Dan. *ekvivok* = Sw. *ekivok*, < F. *équivoque* = Pr. *equivoc* = Sp. *equivoco* = Pg. It. *equivoco*, < L. *æquivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, < *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound, word, *vocare*, call: see *vocal.*] 1†. One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivocks*,
You are growne the better fathers of 'em o' late.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, Canis, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Blundeville* (1599).

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke*, To Swift.

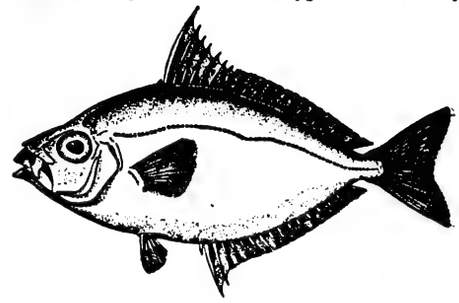
3. Equivocation.

When a man can extricate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

equivorous (ē-kwiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *equus*, a horse, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart.*

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ek′wō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *equula*, a little mare.] A genus of fishes, type of the family



Equula edentula.

Equulidæ, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula.*

Equuleus (e-kwō′lē-us), *n.* [L., usually contr. *eculeus*, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of *equus*, a horse.] 1. An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus.*—2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.—**Equuleus pictoris** [painter's easel], generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidæ (e-kwō′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equula* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Equula.* They have an oblong,

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compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 3 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroids, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridæ*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē'kwus), *n.* [L., a horse, = AS. *eoh*, *eh* (poet.), a horse, = OS. *ehu* = OHG. *ehu*, a horse, = Icel. *jǫr*, acc. *jǫ* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = Gr. *ἵππος*, dial. *ἴκκος* = Skt. *aśva*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and cut under *Equidæ*.

ert, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ere*[1].

-er[1]. [< ME. *-ere* (in early ME., as in AS., the final *e* was sounded), < AS. *-ere* = OS. *-eri* = OFries. *-ere*, *-er* = D. *-er* = MLG. *-ere*, *-er*, LG. *-er* = OHG. *-āri*, *-ări*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ari* = Sw. *-are* = Dan. *-er* = Goth. *-areis*; a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in AS. *bæcere*, a baker, *creópere*, a creeper (cripple), *delfere*, a delver, etc.; = L. *-ārius* (whence directly E. *-ary*[1], *-ari-an*, and ult. *-er*[2]) = Gr. *-ήριος* (in L. and Gr. forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, < **-ar* + *-ia*.] An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *creeper*, *delver*, *driver*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs, *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin supine or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er*[1] or Latin *-or*: *instructer* or *instructor*, *confesser* or *confessor*, etc. Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or mediately through Middle English *-our*, < Old French *-our*, < Latin *-or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *depositor*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough means of distinguishing words of Latin origin: compare *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *hearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologer*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er*[2], being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosopher*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *-er*[2].) In another use, also without reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., like German *Berliner*, *Leipziger*, *Engländer*, *Holländer*, etc.

-er[2]. [< ME. *-er*, *-ere*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, F. *-ier* = Sp. Pg. *-iero*, *-ero* = It. *-iere*, *-ero*, < L. *-ārius* (whence directly E. *-ary*[1], *-ari-an*, as in *antiquary*, *antiquarian*, *n.*, *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er*[1]: see *-er*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-er*[1], usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *pensioner*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er*[1] or *-er*[2]. In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-ier* or *-eer*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er*[1].

-er[3]. [< ME. *-er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, < AS. *-er*, *-or* in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-r-a*, *-r-e*; = OS. *-ir-o* = D. *-er* = OHG. *-ir-o*, *-ro*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-r-i* = Sw. *-r-e* = Dan. *-r-e* = Goth. *-iz-a*, *-ōz-a*, fem. *-iz-ei*, *-ōz-ei*, neut. *-iz-ō*, *-ōz-ō* = L. m. f. *-iōr*, neut. *-ius* (*-iōr*) = Gr. m. f. *-ίων* (*-ιον-*), neut. *-ιον* = Skt. *-îyas* (nom. m. *-îyān*, f. *-îyasî*, n. *-îyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form **-ias*. It appears as *-es-* in the superlative suffix *-est*[1], q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-or*, *-ior*, neuter *-us*, *-ius*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *minus*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *lesser*, *former*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *utter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

-er[4]. [< ME. *-er-en*, < AS. *-er-ian* (not common) = D. *-er-en* = G. *-er-en*, *-er-n*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *swagger* from *swag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-le* (that is, *-el*), as in dialectal *pattle* = *patter*, *scuttle* from *scud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

-er[5]. [< OF. *-er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., < inf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*, inf. suffix of 1st, 2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *misnomer*, *trover*, *user*, *non-user*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

Er. In *chem.*, the symbol for *erbium*.

er. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *ermine*.

era (ē'rȧ), *n.* [First in the LL. form *æra*; = G. **ära* = Sw. *era* = Dan. *æra* = F. *ère* = Sp. Pg. It. *era*, < LL. *æra*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in Isid. Orig. 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of LL. *æra*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *æra*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *æra*, pl., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *æs*, ore, brass, money: see *æs* and *ore*[1]. Some refer the LL. word to Goth. *jēr* = E. *year*, q. v.] 1. A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

> The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an *era* or count of years. Thus, we speak of the *era* of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms epoch and *era* as synonymous is not advisable.
>
> *Ideler*, Handbook of Chronology (trans.).

> It is our purpose . . . to fix the epochs at which the *eras* respectively commenced.
>
> *W. L. Cates*, Encyc. Brit., V. 711.

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the *era* of good feeling (see below).—3. Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the *era* of Christ's appearance.—**Armenian era**, an era commencing A. D. 552, July 9th.—**Byzantine era**. Same as *era of Constantinople*.—**Cæsarean era**, one of several eras used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 47 B. C. —that is, between the battle of Pharsalia and the arrival of Cæsar in Syria.—**Çāka** or **Saka era**, an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 78.—**Catonic era**. See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Chaldean era**, an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologers with the era of the Seleucidæ.—**Christian era**. See *vulgar era*.—**Common era**. Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Actium**, an era dating from the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., September 3d.—**Era of Alexander**, an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in May or June, 323 B. C. —**Era of Alexandria**, one of two eras used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to that which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian, that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 5787 of the world; but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count.—**Era of Antioch**. (*a*) A Cæsarean era beginning 49 B. C., Sept. 1st. (*b*) A Cæsarean era beginning 48 B. C., Oct. 1st. (*c*) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria.—**Era of Augustus**, an era dating from the accession of C. Octavius to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C.—**Era of Christ**. Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Constantinople**, the era used in the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 5509 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*.—**Era of contracts**. Same as *Seleucidan era*.—**Era of Diocletian**, an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian.—**Era of good feeling**, in *U. S. hist.*, a period corresponding to the greater part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife, Monroe being reëlected President in 1820 without opposition.—**Era of kings**. Same as *Seleucidan era*.—**Era of martyrs**, the era of Diocletian: so called because of the great persecutions during his reign.—**Era of Nabonassar**, an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C., February 26th, at noon.—**Era of the Cæsars**. Same as *Spanish era*.—**Era of the foundation of Rome** (abbreviation, A. U. C., representing the Latin *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the building of the city), the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after Varro from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Catonic era), 751 B. C.; Polybius, 750; and Fabius Pictor, 747. All these eras begin April 21st.—**Era of the Incarnation**. Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Tyre**, an era reckoning from 126 B. C., October 19th.—**Era of Varro**. See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Era of Vikramāditya**, an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C.—**Era of Yezdegird**, an era beginning with the accession of Yezdegird III., A. D. 632, June 16th.—**Gelalæan era**. Same as *Persian era*.—**Jewish era**, the era used in modern times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C., and connected with their intricate calendar.—**Julian era**, an era dating from the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C., January 1st. —**Mohammedan era**, the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 16th. The calendar is lunar.—**Mundane era**, an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such are the Jewish and other eras. Bishop Ussher placed this event in the year 4004 B. C.—**Olympiadic era**, the epoch of the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., July 1st.—**Persian era**, an era having the same epoch as that of Yezdegird, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalæan era*.—**Pharaonic era**, a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs. —**Philippic era**. Same as the *era of Alexander*: so called after Philippus Arrhidæus, the half-brother and successor of Alexander.—**Seleucidan era**, an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*.—**Spanish era**, an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*.—**Vulgar era**, or **Christian era**, the era beginning with the birth of Christ; the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carlovingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus Christ was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th: thus, January 9th, 169$\frac{8}{9}$. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*. =**Syn. 2.** *Period*, *Age*, etc. See *epoch*.

eradiate† (ē-rā'di-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, radiate: see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

> A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

eradiation (ē-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< *eradiate* + *-ion*.] Emission of rays or beams, as of light; emission by or as if by rays; radiation.

> He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.
>
> *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

> God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty.
>
> *Eikon Basilike*.

eradicable (ē-rad'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *eradica(te)* + *-ble*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eradicated*, ppr. *eradicating*. [< L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare* (> It. *eradicare* = OF. *eradiquer*, *erradiquer*, vernacularly *aracier*, *arachier*, F. *arracher*: see *arace*[1]), root out, < *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radical*, etc.] 1. To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate: as, to *eradicate* weeds.

> Making it not only mortall for Adam to taste the one [forbidden fruit], but capitall unto his posterity to *eradicate* the other [mandrake].
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

> An oak tree *eradicated*, that is, torn up by the roots.
>
> *Scott*.

Hence—2. To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly: as, to *eradicate* errors or disease.

> Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, *eradicate* virtue, honesty, and religion.
>
> *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

> The work of *eradicating* crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

eradication (ē-rad-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *eradication*, < L. *eradicatio(n-)*, < *eradicare*, root out: see *eradicate*.] 1. The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

> The third [assertion] affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse or give a shreeke upon *eradication*.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Hence—2. Complete destruction or removal in general.

> Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 105.

eradicative (ē-rad'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *eradicatif* = It. *eradicativo*; as *eradicate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy that effects a radical cure.

> Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 88.

eraduliose (ē-ra-dik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radicle*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without rootlets.

Eragrostis (er-a-gros'tis), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἐρα*, earth, + *ἀγρωστις*, a kind of grass: see *Agros-*

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tis.] A large genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Festuceæ*, having flattened spikelets and deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glumes. There are about 100 species, of which about 25 are found in the United States.

erand†, *n.* An obsolete form of *errand*[1].

Eranthemum (ē-ran'the-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (orig. *ϝέαρ = L. *ver*), spring (see *ver*, *vernal*), + ἄνθεμον, a flower, < ἀνθεῖν, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum.*] A genus of acanthaceous plants of tropical Asia and Java, including 17 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ē-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (= L. *ver*), spring, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A name given by Salisbury in 1807 to *Cammarum*, a genus of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter aconite, *C. hyemale*, of Europe, and *C. Sibiricum*, of the mountains of Asia.



Winter Aconite (*Cammarum hyemale*).

erasable, erasible (ē-rā'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *erase* + *-able*, *-ible.*] Capable of being erased. *Clarke.*

erase (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing.* [< L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradere*, scratch out, < *e*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*, *raze.*] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

> The image that, wellnigh *erased*,
> Over the castle gate he did behold,
> Above a door well wrought in colored gold
> Again he saw.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 328.

Hence — 2. To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

> New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
> From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society, p. 136.

3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

> The city [Aquileia] was entirely *erased* by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 266.

=**Syn.** 1. *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*); wipe out, rub off, remove.

erase (ē-rās'), *a.* [< L. *erasus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses cut into smaller irregular notches: applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera.*

erased (ē-rāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped.* Also *erazed.*



A Lion's Head Erased.

erasement† (ē-rās'ment), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ment.*] Same as *erasure*, 1. *Bailey* (1727), Suppl.

eraser (ē-rā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically — (*a*) A sharp-pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink-marks. (*b*) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil-marks or ink-marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable.*

erasion (ē-rā'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **erasio(n-)*, ★< *eradere*, pp. *erasus*, erase: see *erase.*] Same as *erasure*, 1.

Erasmian (ē-ras'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Erasmus, a famous Dutch theologian, scholar, and satirist (died 1536).

> He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he sipped the golden cordial, and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry. *Essays from The Critic*, p. 121.

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation.*

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

Erastian (ē-ras'tian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a German polemic (1524–83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

> An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for Hildebrandine domination.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 102.

The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity.
G. P. Fisher, The Reformation, p. 500.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ē-ras'tian-izm), *n.* [< *Erastian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church. See *Erastian*, *a.*

> This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxi.

erasure (ē-rā'zūr), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ure.*] 1. The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion.*

> Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures.*
> *Horsley*, Prophecies of the Messiah.

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

> Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.
> *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., IV. xv.

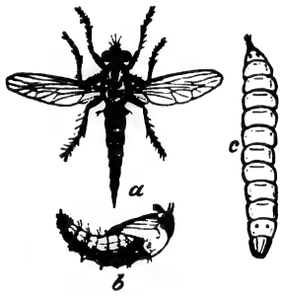
> If some words are erased [in the deed] and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure.* *Prof. Menzies.*

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon.*

Erato (er'a-tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἐρατώ, lit. the Lovely, < ἐρατός, lovely, beloved, < ἐράν, love.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cypræidæ.* *Risso*, 1826.

Erax (ē'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἐρᾶν, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, founded by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being longer than the first, and by the second submarginal cell of the wing being appendicular. The larva of *Erax bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Melanoplus spretus.*



Erax bastardi.
a, fly; *b*, pupa; *c*, full-grown larva. (All natural size.)

erazed (ē-rāzd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased.*

erbt, erbet, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb.*

erber[1]†, **erberet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*[2].

> Orchegardes and *erberes* euesed well clene.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.
> In a lytyl *erber* that I have.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 97 (1st version).

erber[2]†, *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

> Sythen thay slyt the slot, sesed the *erber*,
> Schaued wyth a scharp knyf, & the schyre knitten.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (ėr'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *erbium.*] The oxid of the metal erbium (Er_2O_3), a white powder soluble in acids to form salts of erbium.

erbium (ėr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Ytt*)*erby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.] Chemical symbol, Er; A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, fergusonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erdet, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *eardián*, dwell, < *eard*, dwelling, country: see *eard.*] To dwell.

ere[1] (ār), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *ear* (see *ear*[4]), *yer*; < ME. *ere*, *er*, *œr*, *ar*, *or* (see *or*[1]), < AS. *ær*, adv., before, sooner, earlier, formerly; prep., before; in the conjunctional phrases *ær tham the*, *ær thon the* (*ær*, prep., before; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that; *the*, rel. conj., that), abbr. *ær tham*, *ær thon*, or simply *ær*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *æror*, adv., which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *eher*, *ehe* = Icel. *ár*, early, = Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ær* = Icel. *ár* = Goth. *air*, adv., soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early.*] I.† *adv.* 1. Early; soon.

> *Er* ant late y be thy fo. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 99.
> Or thay be dantit [daunted] with dreid, *erar* will thai de.
> *Gawan and Gologras*, ii. 16.

2. Before; formerly.

> When it turnyt to the tyme as I told *ere.*
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.
> Whan Galashyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide, he was neuer *er* so gladde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.
> Sich noyse hard [heard] I never *ere.*
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 156.

II. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

> We sculen . . . forleten ure misdede *er* ure lives ende.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 19.
> He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny Loaf be sold for a Shilling. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.
> Our fruitful Nile
> Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
> *Dryden*, All for Love.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

> But his term was tint, *or* it time were.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.
> It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so,
> That he would algates with Pyrochles fight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 20.
> *Yer* Eurus blew, *yer* Moon did Wex or Wane,
> *Yer* Sea had fish, *yer* Earth had grass or grain,
> God was not void of sacred exercise.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.
> The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. John iv. 49.

ere[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*[1].

ere[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*[3].

ereart†, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *arear*[1], appar. by association with *erect.*] To raise up.

> That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth; that depresseth, this *ereares.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρεβος, in Homer, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in Hesiod a mythical being; cf. adj. ἐρεβεννός, contr. ἐρεμνός, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to δρφνη, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, Skt. *rajas*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] 1. In *classical myth.*: (*a*) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

> The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
> And his affections dark as *Erebus.*
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.
> Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
> Of *Erebus.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 883.

(*b*) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of Æther (the pure air) and Day; darkness. — 2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the reniform spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Canada to Brazil. See cut under *Noctuidæ.*

Erechtheion (er-ek-thī'on), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum.*

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐρεχθεῖον, < Ἐρεχθεύς, Erechtheus.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture. In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the caryatids; but the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *anthemion-molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *caryatid.*) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in buildings connected with this court dwelt the priestess of Athena and her attendant maidens called arrhephores.

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Erechtites (er-ek-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), appar. erroneously < Gr. *ἐρεχθίτης* (Dioscorides), a name for *Senecio* or groundsel, < *ἐρέχθειν*, rend, break.] A small genus of senecioid composite plants, found in America, Australia, and New Zealand. The only species in the United States is the fireweed, *E. hieracifolia*, a coarse annual with numerous heads of whitish flowers and abundant soft white pappus. It is especially frequent where recent clearings have been burned over.

erect (ē-rekt′), *v.* [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere* (> It. *erigere, ergere* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *erigir* = F. *ériger*), set up, < *e*, out, up, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *arrect, correct, direct*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to *erect* a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

There is a little Chappell made conduitwise, wherein is *erected* the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 11.

Once more
Erect the standard there of ancient Night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 986.

There came out from the niche a low laugh that *erected* the hairs upon my head. *Poe*, Tales, I. 352.

2. To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to *erect* a house or a temple; to *erect* a fort.

Inscriptions round the bases of the pillars inform us that the hall was *erected* by Darius and Xerxes, but repaired or restored by Artaxerxes Mnemon, who added the inscriptions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 200.

3. To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

There has been more religious wholesome laws
In the half-circle of a year *erected*
For common good than memory e'er knew of.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

He had drawn above twenty persons to his opinion, and they were intended to *erect* a plantation about the Narragansett Bay. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

They procured a royal patent for *erecting* an academy of projectors in Lagado. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

4. To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

This King [Henry II.] founded the Church of Bristol, which K. Henry the Eighth afterward *erected* into a Cathedral. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.
Locke, On the Epistles of St. Paul.

When it [Palestine] was in possession of the Israelites, it was *erected* into a kingdom under Saul.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 1.

They tried to *erect* themselves into a community where all should be equally free. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

5†. To animate; encourage.

Erect your princely countenances and spirits.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Variety (as both Musick and Rhetorick teaches us) *erects* and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6†. To advance or set forth; propound.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke*.

7. To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to *erect* a horoscope; to *erect* a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to *erect* a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

To *erect* a figure of the heavens at birth. This is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born.
Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrology, p. 375.

Erecting glass. Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Erecting prism.** See *prism*.—**Syn. 1.** Upraise, uprear.—**2** and **3.** Construct, build, institute, establish, plant.—**1** and **4.** *Elevate*. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To take an upright position; rise.

The trifolie, against raine, swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalkes doe *erect*, and leaves bow downe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 827.

erect (ē-rekt′), *a.* [< ME. *erect* (= Pg. *erecto* = It. *eretto, erto:* see *alert*), < L. *erectus*, pp., upright, set up: see the verb.] 1. Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, *erect*, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through.
Pope.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect*—a column in a scene of ruins.
Gibbon.

Tall and *erect* the maiden stands,
Like some young priestess of the wood.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

The head is drooped as an accompaniment of shame; it is held *erect* and firm when defiance is expressed.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 40.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a boar's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be *erect*. (*b*) In *bot.*, vertical throughout; not spreading or declined; upright: as, an *erect* stem; an *erect* leaf or ovule. (*c*) In *entom.*, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from *perpendicular* or *vertical*.

Hence—2. Upright and firm; bold.—3. Intent; alert.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted and dulled.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

All this they read with saucer eyes, and *erect* and primitive curiosity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 115.

Erect decliner, a dial which stands erect, but does not face any cardinal point.—**Erect dial.** See *dial*.—**Erect direct**, in the position, as a dial, of vertically facing a cardinal point.—**Erect stem**, in *bot.*, an upright stem; a stem that does not twine or require a support.—**Erect vision**, the seeing things right side up—that is, the proper association between local signs of the different parts of the retina and the different parts of the body.—**Erect wings**, those wings which in repose are held upright over the body, as in most butterflies.

erectable (ē-rek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *erect* + *-able*.] Capable of being erected; erectile.

These *erectable* feathers, that form the auricles [of the short-eared owl] when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.
Montagu, Ornith. Dict.

erected† (ē-rek′ted), *p. a.* Mentally or morally elevated; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 27.

erecter (ē-rek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which erects; specifically, one who raises or builds.

Erecti (ē-rek′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, erect.] A group of mammals containing man alone: same as *Bimana, Archencephala, Archontia, Anthropidæ, Hominidæ*. See these words. *Illiger*, 1811.

erectile (ē-rek′til), *a.* [= F. *érectile;* as *erect* + *-ile*.] Capable of erection; susceptible of being erected, as tissue.—**Erectile tissue**, very vascular connective tissue, which when distended with blood causes the part to become turgid and more or less rigid. The substance of the cavernous and spongy bodies of the penis, the parts composing and surrounding the clitoris, the mammary nipples, and to some extent the lips, are examples of this tissue.

erectility (ē-rek-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *erectile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

erection (ē-rek′shon), *n.* [= F. *érection* = Sp. *erección* = Pg. *erecção* = It. *erezione*, < L. *erectio(n-)*, < *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set up, erect: see *erect*.] 1. The act of erecting, or setting upright; a raising or lifting up; a stiffening or bristling up: as, the *erection* of a flagstaff or of a building; the *erection* of drooping leaves or of a crest of feathers.

He was chosen by all the congregation testifying their consent by *erection* of hands.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 136.

2. The state of being erect.

And so indeed of any we yet know man onely is erect. . . . As for the end of this *erection*, to look up toward heaven, though confirmed by several testimonies, and the Greek etymologie of man, it is not so readily to be admitted. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

3. The act of building or constructing: as, the *erection* of a church.

I employ'd a whole day in walking about this great city, to find out proper places for the *erection* of hospitals.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

4. That which is erected, especially a building or structure of any kind: as, there are many ancient *erections* of unknown use.—5. The act of establishing or founding; establishment; settlement; formation; institution: as, the *erection* of a commonwealth; the *erection* of a bishopric or of an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.
South, Sermons.

6. The act of raising from a lower position or condition to a higher; elevation: as, the *erection* of a church into a cathedral.

The history of the various and strange vicissitudes they [the Jews] underwent, from their first *erection* into a people down to their final excision.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

7†. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments.

Ah! but what misery is it to know this?
Or, knowing it, to want the mind's *erection*
In such extremes?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. The act of rousing; excitation.

When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*.

9. In *physiol.*, turgidity and rigidity of a part into which erectile tissue enters: specifically said chiefly of the penis and clitoris.

erective (ē-rek′tiv), *a.* [< *erect* + *-ive*.] Setting upright; raising.

erectly (ē-rekt′li), *adv.* In an erect posture; upright.

For birds, they generally carry their heads *erectly* like man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectness (ē-rekt′nes), *n.* The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

If we take *erectness* strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it, . . . they onely, saith he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh bone are carried in right lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectopatent (ē-rek-tō-pā′tent), *a.* [< L. *erectus*, erect, + *paten(t-)s*, spreading: see *patent*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—2. In *entom.*, having, as the wings of an insect when in repose, the anterior pair erect or nearly so, and the posterior pair horizontal, as in the skipper-butterflies.

erector (ē-rek′tor), *n.*; pl. *erectors* or *erectores* (-tor′z, ē-rek-tō′rēz). [< NL. *erector*, < L. *erigere*, pp. *erectus*, erect: see *erect*.] 1. One who or that which raises or erects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a muscle which erects or assists in the erection of a part or an organ, as the penis or clitoris. (*b*) In *optics*, an attachment to a compound microscope, inserted in the draw-tube, which causes a second inversion of the image, so that the object viewed is seen in an erect or normal position. Also called *erecting glass*.

2. One who builds, establishes, or founds.

The three first Monarchies of the world; whereof the founders and the *erectors* thought that they could never have ended. *Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 21.

Erector spinæ, the longest muscle of the back. It assists in maintaining the erect posture. It has several subdivisions, the principal of which are the longissimus dorsi and the sacrolumbalis, or iliocostalis. Also called *spinirector*.

erelong (ãr′lông′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *long;* not prop. a compound, but a prep. phrase.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

Mounted upon his [a horse's] backe, and soe following the stagge, *erelonge* slewe him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton, P. L., xi. 627.

[Commonly, and preferably, written as two words, *ere long*.]

eremacausis (er″e-ma-kâ′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠρέμα*, slowly, gently, quietly, + *καῦσις*, a burning, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] In *chem.*, a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood, in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, or of niter by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes: a term introduced by Liebig.

Slow combustion, such as that of *eremacausis* or decay, may cause light, as in the luminosity of decaying wood.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 458.

eremic (e-rē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, desert, *ἐρημία*, a desert (see *eremite*), + *-ic*.] Inhabiting deserts; living in dry, sandy places: chiefly used in zoölogy.

eremitage† (er′ē-mi-tāj), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-age*. Cf. *hermitage*.] Hermitage.

A leaden box . . . found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a repairing. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, p. 136.

eremital† (er′ē-mī-tal), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-al*.] Eremitic.

Not that a conventual, and still less an *eremital*, way of life would have been more rational.
Southey, The Doctor, lxviii.

eremite (er′ē-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *eremit;* = D. *eremiet, heremiet* = G. Dan Sw. *eremit* = F. *ermite, hermite* (whence the older E. forms *ermit, hermit*, now only *hermit*) = Pr. *ermita* = It. *eremita* (cf. Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, < Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < *ἐρῆμος*, desolate, lonely, solitary, desert; prob. akin to *ἠρέμα*, stilly, quietly, gently, slowly, Lith. *ramu*, quiet, tranquil, Goth. *rimis*, n., quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, rest, find pleasure in: see *hermit*, a doublet of *eremite*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

Thou seem'st beneath thy huge, high leaf of green,
An *Eremite* beneath his mountain's brow.
G. Croly, Lily of the Valley.

Specifically—2. In *church hist.*, in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution,

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fled to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another: as, the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

The king of Portugall caused a Church to be made there, . . . where there are onely resident *Eremits*, and all other are forbidden to inhabite there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 280.

No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante. *Carlyle.*

=Syn. See *anchoret*.

II. *a.* Eremitic.

eremitic, eremitical (er-ē-mit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *érémitique* = Pg. It. *eremitico*, < ML. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite: see *eremite*.] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

Persons of heroical and eminent graces and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinencies, of *eremitical* retirements.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 46.

The *eremitic* instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais, as many a New England village can testify.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

eremitish (er'ē-mī-tish), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholike solitariness.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows.

A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowled — never being more perfectly *eremitish*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 218.

eremitism (er'ē-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

Eremobrya (er-ē-mob'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + *βρύον*, a kind of seaweed.] The name given by J. Smith to that division of polypodiaceous ferns in which the fronds are articulated with the rhizome, each springing from a separate node. See *Desmobrya*.

eremobryous (er-ē-mob'ri-us), *a.* [See *Eremobrya*.] Having the fronds articulated with the rhizome; belonging to the *Eremobrya*.

Eremomela (er-ē-mom'e-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *μέλος*, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinæ*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1850.

Eremomelinæ (er-ē-mom-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inæ*.] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Timeliidæ*.

Eremophila (er-ē-mof'i-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. In *ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidæ*, containing the horned larks or shore-larks,



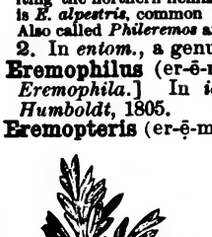
Horned Lark, or Shore-lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best-known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phileremos* and *Otocorys*. *Boie*, 1828.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects.

Eremophilus (er-ē-mof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. See *Eremophila*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Humboldt*, 1805.

Eremopteris (er-ē-mop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal-measures of Great Britain, and all through the Appalachian coal-field in the United States.



Eremopteris artemisiæfolia.

erenach†, *n.* [Also written *herenach*, repr. Ir. *airchinneach*, "a vicar, an erenach, or lay superintendent of church lands" (Donovan), the same as *airchindeach* (*airchindech*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *airchidechoin*, *airchideochain*, an archdeacon, < LL. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon*.] In the *Irish Ch.*, previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

erenow (ãr'nou'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *now*.] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

erept† (ē-rept'), *a.* Snatched away. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereptation† (ē-rep-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **ereptatio(n-)*, < **ereptare*, assumed freq. of *erepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile*.] A creeping forth. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereption† (ē-rep'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ereptio(n-)*, < *ereptus*, pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *correption*.] A taking or snatching away by force. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

erer†, **ereret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *earer*.

Eresidæ (ē-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresoidæ* and *Eresides*.

Eresinæ (er-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inæ*.] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidæ*, having an inframammillary organ and calamistrum (wanting in *Palpimaninæ*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Dorceus*.

Eresus (er'e-sus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidæ*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. cinnabarinus*. *Walckenaer*, 1805.

erethic (e-reth'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐρέθειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Excitable; restless. [Rare.]

My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is *erethic* in quality.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 375.

erethism (er'e-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation, < *ἐρεθίζειν*, equiv. to *ἐρέθειν*, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation: as, the sexual *erethism*. — **Mercurial erethism**, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

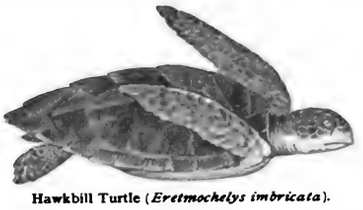
erethismic (er-e-thiz'mik), *a.* [< *erethism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to erethism. — **Erethismic shock**, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-e-this'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρεθιστικός*, < *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-e-thit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *ereth-ism* + *-it-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-e-thī'zon), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *ἐρεθίζων*, ppr. of *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite, irritate: see *erethism*.] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. epixanthus*, the yellow-haired porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. cloacinus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See cut under *porcupine*.

Eretmochelys (er-et-mok'e-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar (< *ἐρέσσειν*, row), + *χέλυς*, tortoise.]



Hawkbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawkbill, *E. imbricata*.

Eretmopodes† (er-et-mop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidæ* and *Heliornithidæ*.

Eretmosauria (e-ret-mō-sâ'ri-ạ). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia*.] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus*. Also *Eretmosaurœ*.

Eretmosaurus (e-ret-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρετμός*, an oar, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. *Seeley*, 1874.

Eretrian (e-rē'tri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Eretria*, Gr. Ἐρέτρια, Eretria (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Eubœa, Greece. — **Eretrian school of philosophy**, the Eliac or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-ū-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ἐρευνητής*, a searcher, < *ἐρευνᾶν*, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the general charac-



Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

ters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromas*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep*.

erewhile (ãr'hwīl'), *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *while*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

O, did you find it now? You said you bought it *erewhile*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

The knife that was levell'd *erewhile* at his throat,
Is employ'd now in ripping the lace from his coat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

erewhile (ãr'hwīl'), *a.* [< *erewhile*, *adv.*] Former; recent. [Rare.]

[Disraeli] . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some *erewhile* antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.
Escott, quoted in Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 49.

erf (èrf), *n.* [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *yrfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arv* = Sw. *ärfve* (*ande*) = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] 1†. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

Ilk kinnes *erf* . . .
Was mad of erthe.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 183.

2. [D. *erf*.] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kin†, *n.* [ME., < *erf* + *kin*[1].] Cattle.

Al *erf-kin* hauen he ut-led.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 3177.

erg (èrg), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον* = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy*.] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system — that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356×10^7 ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.46×10^9 ergs per second. Also *ergon*.

We request that the word *ergon*, or *erg*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

ergasilan (èr-gas'i-lạn), *n.* One of the *Ergasilidæ*.

Ergasilidæ (èr-ga-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of epizoic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Nicothoë*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (èr-gas'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidæ*. Also *Ergasilius*.

ergat†, *v.* See *ergot*[2].

ergata† (èr'ga-tạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Ergates (èr'gā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Prioninæ*. It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faber* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1¼ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pine-wood. *E. spiculatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

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Ergatis (ėr'ga-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτις*, fem. of *ἐργάτης*, worker.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841.—2. A genus of tineine moths, of the family *Gelechiinæ*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

ergo (ėr'gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *argal*[2].] Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge; *ergo*, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among christian men."
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

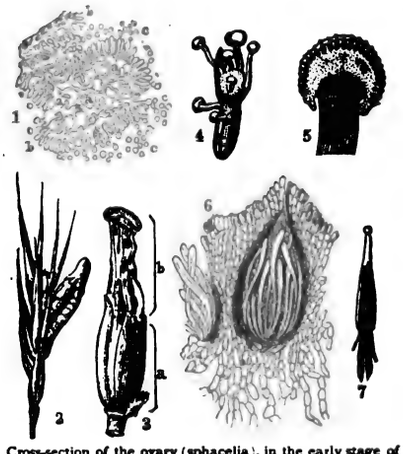
He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; *ergo*, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

ergometer (ėr-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them. *Nature*, XXX. 220.

ergon (ėr'gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον* = E. *work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot[1] (ėr'gọt), *n.* [< F. *ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. ergot; origin unknown.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it apparently transforms, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphæ; and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphacelia* (which has become a common name coordinate with *sclerotium*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick belt of more compact hyphæ is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark-violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphacelia, which is torn from its attachments, and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary (sphacelia), in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium (*a a a*), conidiophores (*b b*), and conidia (*c c*). 2. Ergot on its supporting grass. 3. Fully developed ergot (*a*), bearing the furrowed remains of the ovary (*b*). 4. Ergot which has produced 7 stromata. 5. Longitudinal medial section of a stroma, showing the numerous perithecia just beneath the surface. 6. Longitudinal medial section of a perithecium, showing the slender asci arising from the base. 7. An isolated ascus from which the filiform spores are escaping. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4 somewhat reduced; 5, magnified; 1, 6, and 7, highly magnified.)

The resulting structure is the *sclerotium* or *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many asci, of which each in turn incloses several filiform spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient, and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis, where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.

3. In *anat.*, the calcar, spur, or hippocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot[2]† (ėr'gọt), *v.* [Also *ergat*; < F. *ergoter*, to rise on his toes, or stand upon his tip-toes; also wrangle, etc. (Cotgrave), < *ergot*, the spur of a cock (Cotgrave).] To wrangle; dispute; cavil; argue: as, "what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools." *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 178.

ergoted (ėr'gọt-ed), *a.* [< *ergot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the attack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*[1].

ergotic (ėr-got'ik), *a.* [< *ergot*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (ėr-gō-tī'nạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotine*.

ergotine (ėr'gọt-in), *n.* [= F. *ergotine*; < *ergot*[1] + *-ine*[2].] 1. An amorphous alkaloid of ergot.—2. An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract: specifically called *Bonjean's ergotine*.—3. An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (ėr-got'i-nin), *n.* [< *ergotine* + *-ine*[2].] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot: suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism[1] (ėr'gọt-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergot*, ergot: see *ergot*[1] and *-ism*.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished.

ergotism[2]† (ėr'gọt-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergoter*, cavil, quibble: see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

States are not governed by *ergotisms*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

ergotized (ėr'gọt-izd), *a.* [< *ergot* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot: as, *ergotized* grasses.

erg-ten (ėrg'ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10^{10} (10,000,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

One horse-power is about three-quarters of an *erg-ten* per second. More nearly, it is 7.46 erg-nines per second; and one force-de-cheval is 7.36 erg-nines per second.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 168.

eria, *n.* [Assam. *eriya* (*a.*), of the castor-oil plant.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silkworms, which feeds on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boisduval as *Attacus ricini*, and is now referred to the genus *Philosamia*. It is a very near relative of the ailantus-silkworm, *Bombyx cynthia*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas to 1 rupee per seer of sicca weight.

eriacht, *n.* Same as *eric*.

Erian (ē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Erie* + *-an*.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with Devonian, and probably should be preferred to it, as pointing to the best development of this formation known, which is on the shores of Lake Erie. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 280.

On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* flora. *Sir William Dawson*, Pop. Sci. Mo.

Erianthus (er-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *ἄνθος*, flower: so called from the densely villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. Ravennæ*, of the Mediterranean region, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornament and winter decoration.

eric, erick (er'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *eriack*, < Ir. *eiric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

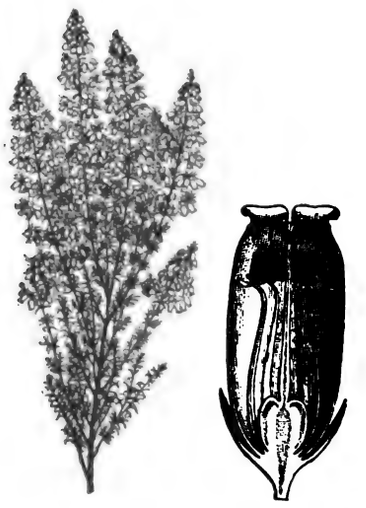
The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

According to this [the Brehon] Code, murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *Erick*. Hence bloodshed was frequent; and no Irishman's life was safe.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 140.

In cases of aggravated manslaughter, when a man could not pay the *Eric*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. ii.

Erica (e-rī'kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. **erica*, *erice*, < Gr. *ἐρείκη* or *ἐρίκη*, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the family *Ericaceæ*, comprising approximately 500 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow, and rigid, and the globose or tubular four-lobed flowers are axillary, or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *E. Tetralix* and *E. cinerea*. Many of the Cape species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceæ (er-i-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants including about 50 genera and over 1100 species. They are shrubs, perennial herbs, or small trees, often evergreen, and are very widely distributed, being particularly abundant in temperate and cold countries, in central and western Europe sometimes covering large areas to the exclusion of other vegetation; in the tropics they are mostly confined to mountainous regions. The *Ericaceæ* are distinguished from the closely related family *Pyrolaceæ* by their usually more completely united petals and their introrse anthers, from the *Monotropaceæ* by their normal or evergreen leaves and tetradymous pollen-grains, and from the *Vaccinieæ* by their superior ovary. Besides the large genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, and *Gaultheria*, the family includes such well-known genera as *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, and *Epigæa*. Few of the genera, however, include species which yield economic products of much importance.



Branch of *Erica cinerea*, with section of flower magnified.

ericaceous (er-i-kā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ericaceus*, < L. **erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericaceæ*; resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (e-rī'kal), *a.* [< *Erica* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericaceæ*.

Ericeæ (e-ris'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the family *Ericaceæ*, containing the true heaths.

ericetal (er-i-sē'tal), *a.* [< L. as if **ericetum*, a heath (< *erice*, heath), + *-al*.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly *ericetal* in its nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 589.

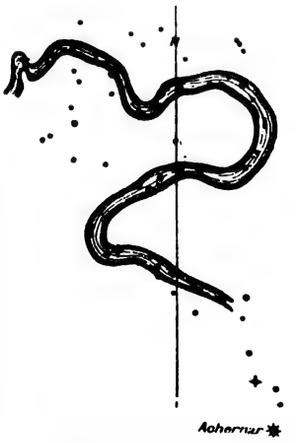
ericinone (e-ris'i-nōn), *n.* [< NL. *ericinus* (< L. *erice*, heath) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants: identical with *hydroquinone*.

ericius (e-ris'i-us), *n.* [L., also *erinaceus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adj., < *ēr* (once in LL.), orig. **hēr* = Gr. *χήρ* (only in Hesychius), a hedgehog, prob. akin to *χέρσος*, Attic *χέρρος*, hard, dry, stiff, L. *hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> E. *hirsute*), *horrere*, be bristly, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle: see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from L. *ericius*) ult. E. *urchin*, a hedgehog: see *urchin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igl*, contr. *īl*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemicentetes*.

And I will make it a possession for the *ericius* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. Isa. xiv. 23 (Douay version).

erick, *n.* See *eric*.

Eridanus (ē-rid'ạ-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἠριδανός*, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Padus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar, or Acanar, of the first magnitude, which is, however, invisible in Europe, and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.



The Constellation Eridanus.

eriff, *n.* [Etymology unknown; the forms *eiress*, *eress*, *eriss*, appear to represent the same word. *N. E. D.*] 1. A canary-bird two years old.—2. A rogue just initiated. *New Cant. Dict.*

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Erigeron (ē-rij'ę-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. *ἠριγέρων*, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < *ἦρι*, adv., early, connected with *ἠέριος*, adj., early, + *γέρων*, old, an old man.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 130 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. *E. Philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E. ramosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabious) are employed as diuretics. The horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, was formerly referred by some authors to the genus *Erigeron*.

erigible† (er'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *erig-ere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being erected.

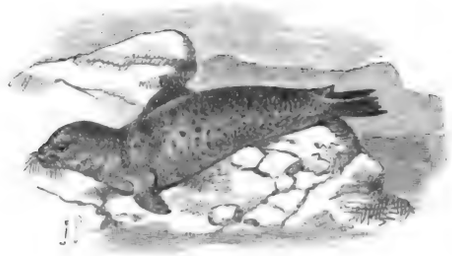
On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal.
Shaw, Zoölogy, IV. 378.

Eriglossa (er-i-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhiptoglossa*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal apertures. See *Rhiptoglossa*.

Twenty families are combined in the suborder Lacertilia vera, which may be better called *Eriglossa*.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 801.

eriglossate (er-i-glos'āt), *a.* [< *Eriglossa* + *-ate*2.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Phocinæ*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 8 and the female 6 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. *Gill*, 1867.

Erigone (e-rig'ō-nē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillæ dilated at the base.

Erimyzon (er-i-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *μύζειν*, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidæ*. *E. sucetta*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. *D. S. Jordan*, 1876. See cut under *chub-sucker*.

erinaceid (er-i-nā'sē-id), *n.* An animal of the family *Erinaceidæ*, a hedgehog or gymnure.

Erinaceidæ (er'i-nā-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no cæcum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct paroccipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinæ* and *Gymnurinæ*. See these words.

Erinaceinæ (er-i-nā-sē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidæ*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spiniferous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebræ being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus*, with several subdivisions, and *Atelerix*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog: see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā'sē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv. *ericius*, a hedgehog: see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceinæ*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europæus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of rolling themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

erineum (e-rin'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *erinea* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐρίνεος*, woolly, woolen, < *ἔριον*, wool, from the same root as E. *wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytoptus*. The erinea were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring'gō), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium*; a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of L. *eryngion* or *erynge*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hail kissing-comfits, snow *eringoes*, let there come a tempest of provocation.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Who lewdly dancing at a midnight ball,
For hot *eringoes* and fat oysters call.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 419.

erinose (er'i-nōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρι(ον)*, wool, + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acarid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinys (e-rī'nis), *n.*; pl. *Erinyes* (e-rin'i-ēz). [L., less correctly *Erinnys* (e-rin'is), < Gr. *Ἐρινύς*, pl. *Ἐρινύες*, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megæra*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furiæ*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Furies: usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Eumenides*1.

Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness; of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinnyes*, and Demeter *Erinnys*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperidæ*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnis*. (*b*) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proëtidæ*.

Eriocaulaceæ (er'i-ō-kâ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) (< Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *καυλός* = L. *caulis*, a stalk: see *caul*3, *caulis*, *cole*2) + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or marsh herbs, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monœcious or dicœcious flowers. There are 9 genera and about 550 species, found mostly in warm regions. They are known as *pipe-worts*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Dupatya*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septangulare* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the isle of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.



Pipewort (*Eriocaulon setaceum*).

Eriocera (er-i-os'ę-rą), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America.—2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepterinæ*, remarkable for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitrula*. *Guenée*, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er'i-ok-nē'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κνημίς*, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species,



Copper-bellied Puffleg (*Eriocnemis cupreoventris*).

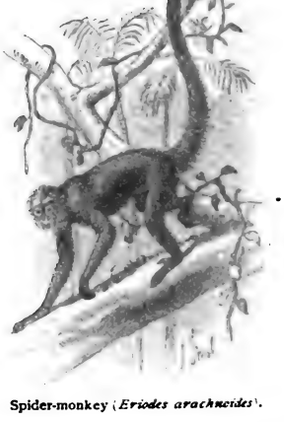
which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. *Reichenbach*, 1849. Also *Eriopus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.



Pod of *Ceiba pentandra*.

Eriodendron (er'i-ō-den'-drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A name given by de Candolle in 1824 to *Ceiba*, a genus of trees, of the family *Bombacaceæ*. There are about 20 species, with palmate leaves and showy red or white flowers. From the abundant cottony covering of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes. See *silk-cotton* (under *cotton*1 and *silk*).

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of South American sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinæ* and family *Cebidæ*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. *I. Geoffroy*, 1829.



Spider-monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*).

Eriodictyon (er'i-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A small genus of low, evergreen, resinous shrubs, family *Hydrophyllaceæ*, found from southern Oregon to Lower California and New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues. *E. californicum*, used as a stimulating expectorant, is called *yerba santa*.

Eriogaster (er'i-ō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1811), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are

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found in Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Empidæ*. *Macquart*, 1838.

Eriogonum (er-i-og′ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γόνυ*, the knee. The original species is tomentose and geniculate.] A large genus of plants, characteristic of the flora of the western United States. Of the more than 150 species, 3 only are found east of the Mississippi, and 20 in Mexico. It belongs to the family *Polygonaceæ*, and is the type of a tribe characterized by having involucrate flowers and no stipules. They are mostly low herbs or woody-based perennials, very variable in their manner of growth, with small flowers, and of no recognized value.

★eriometer (er-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

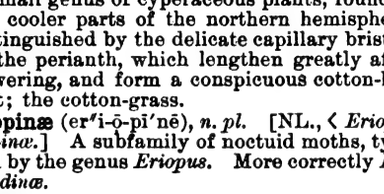
Eriophorum (er-i-of′ō-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐριοφόρος*, wool-bearing (cf. *δένδρον ἐριοφόρον*, the cotton-tree), < *ἔριον*, wool, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of cyperaceous plants, found in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the delicate capillary bristles of the perianth, which lengthen greatly after flowering, and form a conspicuous cotton-like tuft; the cotton-grass.

Eriopinæ (er′i-ō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Eriopus*. More correctly *Eriopodinæ*.

Eriopus (e-rī′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Eriopinæ*, having the fore and hind legs furnished with long hairs, whence the name. The species are found all over the world. *Treitschke*, 1825.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Eriocnemis*. *Gould*, 1847.

Eriosoma (er′i-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Same as *Schizoneura*. *Leach*, 1829.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Xylocharis*. *Blanchard*, 1842. —3. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Lioy*, 1864.

Eriphia (e-rif′i-ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or ordinary



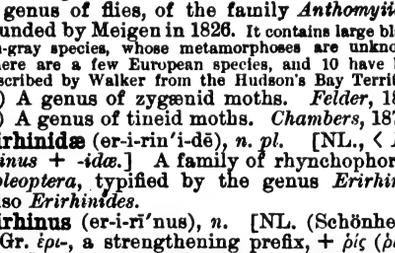
Eriphia lævimana.

crabs, of the family *Cancridæ*. *E. lævimana* is an example. *Latreille*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of flies, of the family *Anthomyiidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1826. It contains large blackish-gray species, whose metamorphoses are unknown. There are a few European species, and 10 have been described by Walker from the Hudson's Bay Territory. (*b*) A genus of zygænid moths. *Felder*, 187–. (*c*) A genus of tineid moths. *Chambers*, 1875.

Erirhinidæ (er-i-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erirhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Erirhinus*. Also *Erirhinides*.

Erirhinus (er-i-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr), < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of curculios or weevils, giving name to the family *Erirhinidæ*. *E. infirmus* is an example.

Erismatura (e-ris-ma-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρεισμα*(*τ-*), support, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of ducks of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*.



Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

E. rubida is the common ruddy duck of the United States, and there are several other species. See *duck*[2]. Also called *Cerconectes*, *Gymnura*, *Oxyura*, and *Undina*.

Erismaturinæ (e-ris′ma-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erismatura* + *-inæ*.] The rudder-ducks, a subfamily of *Anatidæ*. They are distinguished from *Fuligulinæ* by the stiffened lance-linear tail-feathers, from 16 to 20 in number, exposed to the base by reason of the shortness of the coverts; a comparatively small head and thick neck; a moderate bill; short tarsi; and very long toes. There are several species, as of the genera *Erismatura*, *Nomonyx*, etc.

Eristalinæ (e-ris-ta-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eristalis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syrphidæ*, typified by the genus *Eristalis*.

Eristalis (e-ris′ta-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A remarkable genus of flies, typical of the subfamily *Eristalinæ*, having the marginal cell closed and petiolate, the thorax without any yellow markings, and the front evenly arched. The larvæ are known as *rat-tail maggots*, and feed in manure and soft decaying vegetable substances. The genus is widely distributed over the globe, and more than 20 North American species are described. *E. tenax* is an almost cosmopolitan species, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and closely resembles a large bumblebee.

eristic (e-ris′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éristique* = It. *eristico*, < Gr. *ἐριστικός*, given to strife, < *ἐρίζειν*, strive, dispute, < *ἔρις*, strife.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

The ground for connecting any such associations [materialistic] with this ideal of perfect identity without difference lies in what Plato would have called its *eristic* character: that is, its tendency to exclude from judgment, and therefore from truth and knowledge, all ideal synthesis. *B. Bosanquet*, Mind, XIII. 357.

Eristic science, logic.

II. *n.* 1. One given to disputation; a controversialist.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an *Eristick*, Prayant as well as Predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 93.

2. An art of logical criticism practised by the Megarics and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

eristical (e-ris′ti-kal), *a.* [< *eristic* + *-al*.] Same as *eristic*.

erithace†, *n.* [< Gr. *ἐριθάκη*, bee-bread.] The honeysuckle.

Erix, *n.* See *Eryx*.

erket†, *a.* A Middle English form of *irk*.

erlichet†, *adv.* See *early*.

erlisht†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *eldrich*.

And up there raise an *erlish* cry —
"He's won amang us a'!"
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 124).

erl-king (èrl′ king), *n.* [E. accom. of G. *erlkönig*, *erlen-könig*, accom. of Dan. *elle-konge*, *elver-konge*, lit. king of the elves, *elle-*, *elver-* being the pl. (only in comp.; = Sw. *elfvor*, pl.) of *alf*, pl. otherwise *alfer*, = E. *elf*; cf. Dan. *alfe-konge*, elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children.

The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or Oak *King*, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveller to lure him to his destruction. *Scott*, Erl King, Pref.

erlyt, *adv.* See *early*.

ermet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*[4].

ermefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *yearnful*.

ermelint (èr′mē-lin), *n.* [Also *ermilin*, *hermeline* (and *ermly*); < G. *hermelin* (whence also It. *ermellino*, etc.), the ermine: see *ermine*[1].] Same as *ermine*.

Sables, Marternes, Beuers, Otters, *Hermelines*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 493.

They haue in their eies adamants that will drawe youth as the Iet the strawe, or the sight of the Panther the *Ermly*. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

Fair as the furry coat of whitest *ermilin*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

ermine[1] (èr′min), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ermin*, *ermyn*; < ME. *ermin*, *ermyn*, *ermine*, < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *hermine*, mod. F. *hermine* = Pr. *ermini*, *ermi*, *hermin* = Sp. *armiño* = Pg. *arminho*, ermine: the same, with reduced term., as E. *ermelin*, *ermly* (obs.) = Sw. Dan. *hermelin* = It. *ermellino*, *armellino* (ML. *armelinus*), < MHG. *hermelin*, G. *hermelin* (cf. LG. *harmke*, *hermelke*), ermine, dim. of MHG. *harme*, OHG. *harmo*, the ermine, = AS. *hearma* (in glosses, e. g., "netila, *hearma*" between *otor*, otter, and *mearth*, marten, an ermine or rather weasel (*netila* is a scribe's error for L. *mustela*), = Lith. *szermu*, *szarmů*, *szarmonys*, a weasel. The common "derivation" from *Armenia* (cf. *Ermine*[2]), as if *mus Armenius*, 'Armenian mouse,' equiv. to *mus Ponticus* (Pliny), an ermine, is without any foundation.] 1. The stoat, *Putorius erminea*, a small, slender, short-legged car-



Ermine, or Stoat (*Putorius erminea*), in winter pelage.

nivorous quadruped of the weasel family, *Mustelidæ*, and order *Feræ*, found throughout the northerly and cold temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. The term is specially applied to the condition of the animal when it is white with a black tip to the tail, a change from the ordinary reddish-brown color, occurring in winter in most latitudes inhabited by the animal. The ermine is a near relative of the weasel, the ferret, and the European polecat, all of which belong to the same genus. There are several allied species or varieties of the stoat which turn white in winter and yield a fur known as ermine. The ermine fur of commerce is chiefly obtained from northern Europe, Siberia, and British America, and is in great request. See *stoat*.

I'l rob no *Ermyn* of his dainty skin
To make mine own grow proud.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 117.

2. In *entom.*, one of several arctiid moths: so called by English collectors. The buff ermine is *Arctia lubricipeda;* the water-ermine is *A. urticæ*.—3. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the fur. The fur, with or without the black spots, is used for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, especially, in England, the robes of judges.

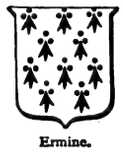
Their chiefe furres are . . . Blacke fox, Sables, . . . Gurnestalles or *Armins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Law and gospel both determine
All virtues lodge in royal *ermine*.
Swift, On Poetry.

Hence—4. The office or dignity of a judge, and especially the perfect rectitude and fairness of mind essential to the judge's office: as, he kept his *ermine* unspotted.

I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine* to save us from this pollution.
Lord Chatham.

5. In *her.*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground (argent, spots sable). The black spots are indeterminate in number. In some cases a single spot suffices for one surface: thus, in a *mantling ermine* the dags have each one spot in the middle. Abbreviated *er*.



Ermine.

The arms of Brittany were "*Ermine*," i. e. white, with black ermine spots.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 96, note 3.

Ermine spot, in *her.*, one of the black spots representing the tail of the ermine and contributing to form the tincture so called.

ermine[1] (èr′min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ermined*, ppr. *ermining*. [< *ermine*[1], *n.*] To cover with or as with ermine.

The snows that have *ermined* it [a tree] in winter.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Ermine[2]†, *n.* [ME.; cf. OF. *Ermenie*, ML. *Hermenia*, Armenia.] An Armenian. *Chaucer*.

erminé (èr-mi-nā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, ermine.] In *her.*, composed of four ermine spots: said of a cross so formed. This cross is always sable on a field argent, and this need not be mentioned in the blazon; it is also blazoned four ermine spots in cross.

ermined (èr′mind), *a.* 1. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

Ermined Age, and Youth in arms renown'd,
Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground. *Scott*, Don Roderick, st. 29.

2. Invested with the judicial power, or with the office or dignity of a judge.

ermine-moth (èr′min-môth), *n.* A moth, *Yponomeuta padella*, so called from its white and black coloration.

ermines (èr′minz), *n.* In *her.*, a fur of a black ground with white spots (sable, spots argent): the reverse of *ermine*. Also called *counter-ermine*, *contre-ermine*.

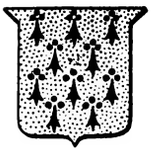


Ermines.

erminites (èr′mi-nīts), *n.* In *her.*, a fur sometimes mentioned, the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each

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side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.


Erminois.

erminois (ėr′mi-nois), *n.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, ermine.] In *her.*, a fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.

ermit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*. *Jer. Taylor.*

ern[1]†, **erne**[1]†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn*[1].

ern[2]†, **erne**[2]†, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *earn*[2].

ern[3], **erne**[3], *n.* See *earn*[3].

ern[4]†, **erne**[4]†, *v. i.* Same as *earn*[4].

ern[5]†, *n.* [AS. *ærn*, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (*-ærn*, *-ern*), as in *berern*, contr. *bern* (> E. *barn*[1]), *eorth-ern*, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation: chiefly in composition. See etymology.

-ern. [L. *-ernus*, *-erna*, *-ternus*, *-terna*, prop. a compound suffix, < *-er*, *-ter* + *-no-*; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in *cavern*, *cistern*, *lantern*, *tavern*, etc., also in adjectives, as *modern*, but in adjective use generally extended with *-al*, as in *eternal*, *fraternal*, *maternal*, *paternal*, *external*, *internal*, *infernal*, *supernal*, etc. In some words *-ern* is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in *pastern*, *pattern*, *postern*, *bittern*, etc.

ern-bleater (ėrn′blē′tėr), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *cœlestis*. Also called *bog-bleater*, *heather-bleater*.

ernest[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *earnest*[1].

ernest[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest*[2].

Ernestine (ėr′nes-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elder and ducal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German *Ernst*), Elector of Saxony (1441–86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Albertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—**Ernestine pamphlet**, a pamphlet published about 1530, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See *Albertine tracts*, under *Albertine*.

erode (ē-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eroded*, ppr. *eroding*. [< L. *erodere*, gnaw off, < *e*, out, off, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gnaw or eat into or away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Hence—**2.** To wear away, as if by gnawing: specifically used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to *erode*. *Science*, III. 57.

II. *intrans.* To become worn away.—**Eroded margin**, in *entom.*, a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations.—**Eroded surface**, in *entom.*, a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carious.

erodent (ē-rō′dent), *n.* [< L. *eroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodii (e-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, the heron or hernshaw.] Same as *Herodii*.

Erodium (e-rō′di-um), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, also *ῥωδιός* (= L. *ardea*), the heron (*Ardea cinerea*, *A. egretta*, *A. stellaris*, *A. nycticorax*).] A genus of plants, closely related to *Geranium*, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 60 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely naturalized. Some of the common species are known as *heron's-bill* or *stork's-bill*, *alfilerilla*, etc.

erogate† (er′ō-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *erogatus*, pp. of *erogare* (> It. *erogare* = Sp. Pg. *erogar*), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people), < *e*, out, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *arrogate*, *derogate*.] To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

For to the acquirynge of science belongeth understandyng and memorye, which, as a treasory, hath power to retayne, and also to *erogate*, and dystribute, when opportunitie happeneth. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

erogation† (er-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *erogación* = It. *erogazione*, < L. *erogatio(n-)*, < *erogare*, pay out: see *erogate*.] The act of erogating.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour.

Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *Erogations* and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

erogenic (er-ō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *erogenous*.

In somnambulism the various hyper-excitable spots or zones—*erogenic*, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

erogenous (e-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔρως*, love (see *Eros*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Inducing erotic sensation; producing sexual desire.

Eros (ē′ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρως (Ἐρωτ-), the god of love, a personification of *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love, < *ἐρᾶν*, love.] **1.** Pl. *Erotes* or *Eroses* (e-rō′tēz, ē′ros-ez). In *Gr. myth.*, the god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. See *Cupid*.

On the front of the base [of the statue of Zeus at Olympia] were attached works in gold representing in the centre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by *Eros* and crowned by Peitho. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 127.

A bevy of *Eroses* apple-cheek'd,
In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak'd. *Tennyson*, The Islet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of malacodermatous beetles, of the family *Telephoridæ*. There are many species, of Europe and America, as *E. mundus* of North America.


Erose Leaf.

erose[1] (ē-rōs′), *a.* [< L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] Gnawed; having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed: applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.

erose[2] (ē′rōs), *a.* See *ærose*.

erosion (ē-rō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *érosion* = Sp. *erosión* = Pg. *erosão* = It. *erosione*, < L. *erosio(n-)*, < *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] **1.** The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—**2.** The act of wearing away by any means. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech-mechanism, and on the surfaces of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder-gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that surface, and give rise to that *erosion* which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed. *Science*, V. 392.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing; the state of being erose; the act of eroding. (*c*) In *geol.*, the wearing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geological change.


Section showing the erosion of the summit of a mass of stratified rock bent into a low anticlinal.

Erosion through solvent action is promoted by the presence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration.—**Erosion theory**, in *geol.*, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water (or of ice in the form of glaciers), as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval. This theory is well established.

erosionist (ē-rō′zhon-ist), *n.* [< *erosion* + *-ist*.] In *geol.*, one who holds the erosion theory.

There were the *erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

erosive (ē-rō′siv), *a.* [= It. *erosivo*, < L. *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, erode (see *erode*, *erose*[1]), + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—**2.** Wearing away; acting by erosion.

The great *erosive* effect of water on the clay soil of the west. *Science*, III. 214.

erostrate (ē-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In *bot.*, having no beak.

erotematic (er′ō-tē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρωτηματικός*, interrogative, < *ἐρώτημα(τ-)*, interrogation: see *eroteme*.] Proceeding by means of questions.—**Erotematic method**, a method of instruction in which the teacher asks questions, whether catechetical or dialogical.

eroteme (er′ō-tēm), *n.* [< LL. *erotema*, < Gr. *ἐρώτημα*, a question, < *ἐρωτᾶν*, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation: a name adopted by the grammarian Goold Brown, but not in common use.

Erotes, *n.* Latin plural of *Eros*.

erotesis (er-ō-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρώτησις*, a questioning, < *ἐρωτᾶν*, question, ask.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the use of a question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called *eperotesis* and *epitrochasmus*. See *question*.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—Our fathers bled.
Byron, Don Juan, iii., The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er-ō-tet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρωτητικός*, skilled in questioning, < *ἐρωτᾶν*, question, ask.] Interrogatory.

erotic (e-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *erotick*; = F. *érotique* = Sp. *erótico* = Pg. It. *erotico* (cf. D. G. *erotisch* = Dan. Sw. *erotisk*), < Gr. *ἐρωτικός*, pertaining to love, < *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love: see *Eros*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love; amorous.

An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Saturday Rev.*

II. *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

erotical (e-rot′i-kal), *a.* [< *erotic* + *-al*.] Same as *erotic*.

So doth Jason Pratensis . . . (who writes copiously of this *eroticall* love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the braine. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωτομανία*, raving love, < *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness.

erotomaniac (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *erotomania* + *-ac*.] A person suffering from or afflicted with erotomania.

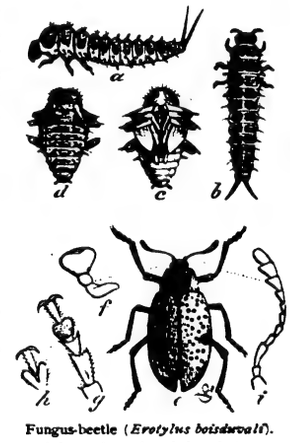
erotomany (er-ō-tom′ą-ni), *n.* [< NL. *erotomania*.] Same as *erotomania*.

erotylid (e-rot′i-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erotylidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Erotylidæ*.

Erotylidæ (er-ō-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are four-jointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs; and the anterior coxæ are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungicolous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the *Erotylidæ* are named *Erotyli*, *Erotylinæ*, *Erotylida*, *Erotylides*, and *Erotylueidæ*.

Erotylus (e-rōt′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωτύλος*, a darling, sweetheart, dim. of *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love.] The typical genus of the family *Erotylidæ*, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillæ are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindric, form of the body. The species are peculiar to Central and South America, only one, *E. boisduvali*, extending from Mexico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, oblong-ovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ocherous and covered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the side margin. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.


Fungus-beetle (*Erotylus boisduvali*).

a, *b*, larva, lateral and dorsal views; *c*, *d*, pupa, ventral and dorsal surfaces; *e*, beetle; *f*, palpus; *g*, tarsus, from below; *h*, terminal joint of tarsus, from above; *i*, antenna. *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i* enlarged.

erpetology (ėr-pe-tol′ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous form of *herpetology*.

err (ėr), *v.* [< ME. *erren*, < OF. *errer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *errar* = It. *errare*, < L. *errare*, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. **ersare* = Goth. *airzjan*, tr., cause to err, mislead, = OHG. *irreōn*, *irrōn*, MHG. G. *irren*, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. Goth. *airzjis*, adj., = OHG. *irri*, G. *irre*, astray; prob. the same word as OHG. *irri* = AS. *yrre*, *eorre*, angry, enraged (for sense cf. L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow: see *delirious*), but (?) cf. L. *ira*, anger.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O verrey goost, that *errest* to and fro. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 302.

O, in no labyrinth can I safelier *err*,
Than when I lose myself in praising her. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

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But *errs* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 141.

Aim'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4.

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To mislead; cause to deviate from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 50.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton*, P. L., x. 266.

errable (ėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *err* + *-able.*] Liable to mistake; fallible. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

errableness (ėr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mistake or err. [Rare.]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.
Decay of Christian Piety.

errabund (er'a-bund), *a.* [< L. *errabundus*, wandering to and fro, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [Rare.]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass. *Southey*, The Doctor, Interchapter xiii.

errancy (er'an-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to err.

errand[1] (er'and), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errant, arrand, arrant;* < ME. *erende, erande, arende,* etc., < AS. *ærende* = OS. *ārundi* = OHG. *āranti, ārunti, ārandi,* etc., = Icel. *eyrendi, örendi* = Sw. *ärende* = Dan. *ærende,* errand, message; cf. AS. *ār* = OS. pl. *ēri* = Icel. *ārr* = Goth. *airus,* a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. connected with Skt. √ *ar,* go.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal charge or message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done: as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* he told his *errand;* he has done the *errand.*

Ye do symply youre mayster *erende*, as he yow comaunded for to seche Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 43.

I have a secret *errand* unto thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand*. *Howell*, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.

Fool's or **gawk's errand,** the pursuit of something unattainable; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. To send one on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one to set about doing something that the sender knows, or should know, will be useless or without result.

errand[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *arrant.*

errant[1] (er'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrant* (see *arrant,* now differentiated from *errant*); < ME. *erraunt, arraunt,* < OF. *errant* (*un chevalier errant,* a knight errant, *le Juif errant,* the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the ppr. (< L. *erran(t-)s*) of *errer,* < L. *errare,* wander (see *err*); by some taken as the ppr. of *errer,* make a journey, travel: see *errant*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights (*knights errant*) of the middle ages, who are represented as wandering about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity.

An outlawe, or a theef *erraunt*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 120.

Where as noon *arraunt* knyght sholde not cesse to karole, till that a certein knyght com thider.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

A shady glade
Of the Riphœan hills, to her reveald
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceald.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that follow'd arms,
With spear and shield.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true, or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* motion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Supped at the Lord Chamberlaine's, where also supped the famous beauty and *errant* lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 6, 1676.

But when the Prince had brought his *errant* eyes
Home from the rock, sideways he let them glance
At Enid, where she droopt. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. In *zoöl.*, free; not fixed; locomotory; specifically, pertaining to the *Errantia;* not tubicolous: as, the *errant* annelids.—**4**†. Notorious; manifest: in this sense now spelled only *arrant.* See *arrant,* 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [Rare.]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and if we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to yourself." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 166.

errant[2]† (er'ant), *a.* [< OF. *errant,* ppr. of *errer, esrer, oirer, oirrer,* earlier *edrer, edrar,* make a journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. *iterare* (for LL. *itinerari*), make a journey, travel, < L. *iter* (*itiner-*), a journey, road, way, > OF. *erre, eire,* ME. *erre, eire, eyre,* mod. E. (in archaic spelling) *eyre,* a journey, circuit: see *eyre, itinerant.* Cf. *errant*[1].] Itinerant.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed.
C. Butler, Eng. Grammar (1633).

Errantia (e-ran'shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erran(t-)s,* ppr. of *errare,* wander: see *errant*[1].] A group of active locomotory polychætous annelids, as distinguished from the sedentary or tubicolous group of the same order. They seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous parapodia not confined to the anterior parts of the body, and possess a prostomium, and usually eyes, tentacles, and a proboscis armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest of the *Polychæta,* they are normally dœcious and marine worms, vermiform in shape, with large setigerous feet, and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the Linnean genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Antennata, Rapacia, Notobranchia, Chætopoda,* etc., ranking as an order or a suborder. The families *Nereidæ* and *Nephthyidæ* are central groups. See *Polynöe,* a typical member of the group.

errantry (er'ant-ri), *n.* [< *errant*[1] + *-ry.*] **1**†. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2. The condition or way of life of a knight errant. See *knight-errantry.*

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a stronghearted woman goes journeying up and down the land, bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity more terrible than any the old legends tell.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 238.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum.*

erratet, *n.* [< L. *erratum,* **mistake: see** *erratum.*] A mistake; a fault. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

erratic (e-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *erratik, erratyk,* < OF. (and F.) *erratique* = Pr. *erratic, eratic* = Sp. *errático* = Pg. It. *erratico,* < L. *erraticus,* wandering, < *errare,* wander: see *err.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in *erratic* puffs.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 150.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius, . . . he has not properly used his birthright. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 249.

3. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he saugh, with ful avysemente,
The *erratyk* sterres, herkenynge armonye,
With sownes ful of hevenyssh melodie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1812.

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some intermittent fevers.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condition and distribution of erratics. See II., 2. —**Erratic blocks,** the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which have been transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks have no connection with the underlying rock, hence the name. See *boulder.*—**Erratic map,** one on which the distribution of the erratics in a certain district is illustrated. —**Erratic phenomena,** the phenomena connected with erratic blocks.—**Syn. 4.** Abnormal, unreliable. See *irregular.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which has wandered; a wanderer.

William, second Earl of Lonsdale, who added two splendid art galleries to Lowther Castle, which he . . . made a haven of rest for various *erratics* from other collections.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 509.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See *erratic blocks,* under I.

We have good reason to believe that the climate of America during the glacial epoch was even then somewhat more severe than that of Western Europe, for the *erratics* of America extend as far south as latitude 40°, while on the old continent they are not found much beyond latitude 50°. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 72.

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons.
J. Cook, Marriage, p. 98.

erratical (e-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *erratic* + *-al.*] Same as *erratic.* [Rare.]

erratically (e-rat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

erraticalness (e-rat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being erratic.

erration† (e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *erratio(n-),* < *errare,* wander: see *err.*] A wandering. *Cockeram.*

erratum (e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *erratus,* pp. of *errare,* err, make a mistake: see *err.* Cf. *errate.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

erret, *n.* A Middle English form of *arr*[1].

errhine (er'in), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρρινον,* an errhine, < *ἐν,* in, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.,* affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

erringly (ėr'ing-li), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and ill
Whose aim is pleasure, light and fugitive.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (e-rō'nē-us), *a.* [Formerly also *eronious;* < L. *erroneus,* wandering about, straying (cf. *erro(n-),* a wanderer, *error,* wandering), < *errare,* wander: see *err.*] **1**†. Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *erroneous*. *Hobbes*, Works, III. 29.

And because they foresaw that this wilderness might be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they did put in one article into the confession of faith, on purpose, about the duty and power of the magistrate in matters of religion.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 146.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth or justice; liable to mislead: as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine or instruction.

I must . . . protest against making these old most *erroneous* maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be of no use, but must be of detriment.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 267.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the relations between positive religions and moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 150.

erroneously (e-rō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and vse of Poesie is most ancient from the beginning, and not, as manie *erroniously* suppose, after, but before any ciuil society was among men.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 439.

erroneousness (e-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* [< *erroneous* + *-ness.*] The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from truth or right: as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errour;* < ME. *errour, arrore,* < OF. *error, errur,* mod. F. *erreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *error* = It. *errore,* < L. *error,* a wandering, straying, uncertainty, mistake, error, < *errare,* wander, err: see *err.*] **1.** A wandering; a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He [Æneas] through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 41.

Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea.
Dryden, Æneid.

The damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *arrore* amange them thei haue,
It is grete sorowe to see. *York Plays*, p. 283.

Error is . . . a mistake of our judgment, giving assent to that which is not true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 1.

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In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box. *Brougham.*

There is but one effective mode of displacing an *error*, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 6.

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common *error* based upon common feeling; for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 219.

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical *error* (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden, All for Love, Prol.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

If to her share some female *errors* fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

If it were thine *error* or thy crime,
I care no longer. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the *true error*. By *the error* is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum — that is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The *error of an observation* is separated into two parts, the *accidental error* and the *constant error*. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances; the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The *law of error* is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The *probable error* is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed; this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The *mean error* is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In *law*, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruptness, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7†. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his corage that thei were right high men and gretter of astate than he cowde thinke, and a-boute his herte com so grete *errour* that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

Assignment of errors, in *law*, specification of the errors suggested or objected to. — **Clerical error**, a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen: from all writers having been formerly called clerics or clerks. — **Court of error, court of errors**, a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of Connecticut is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals. — **Error in fact**, a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embraced in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult. — **Error of a clock**, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time. — **Error of collimation.** See *collimation*. — **Joinder in error**, in *law*, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error. — **Writ of error**, a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination: now generally superseded by *appeal*. =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Mistake*, *Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

errorist (er'or-ist), *n.* [< *error* + *-ist*.] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [Rare.]

Especially in the former of these Epistles [Colossians and Ephesians] we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of *errorists* who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently Gnostical in their character. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. or Christianity, p. 387.

ers (ėrs), *n.* [< F. *ers* = Pr. *ers* = Cat. *er* = Sp. *yervo* = It. *ervo*, < L. *ervum*, the bitter vetch: see *Ervum*.] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervilia*.

Erse (ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Earse*; a corruption of *Irish*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language: as, the *Erse* tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang *Erse* songs in praise of Tyrconnel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *n.* The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic*.

The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

ersh, *n.* See *earsh*.

erst (ėrst), *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *yerst*; < ME. *erst*, *arst*, *ærst*, *erest*, *ærest*, first, once, formerly, for the first time, < AS. *ǣrest*, adv., first (cf. adj. *ǣresta*, ME. *erste*, the first), superl. of *ǣr*, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see *ere*[1], *early*, etc.] **1.** First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brether, that I *erst* neuenyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the mon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6792.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made; not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *yerst* importune).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who *erst* did sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Hony and wex as *erst* is nowe to make,
What shal be saide of wyne is tente to take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At erst†. (*a*) At first; for the first time. (*b*) At length, at present: especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 264.

My boughes with bloosmes that crowned were at firste . . .
Are left both bare and barreln *now at erst*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Of erst, formerly.

The enigmas which *of erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates and Plato and Seneca. *The Catholic World*, April, 1884.

erst†, *a.* [ME. *erste*, < AS. *ǣresta* = OS. *ērista* = OFries. *ērosta*, *ārista* = OHG. *ēristo*, MHG. *ereste*, G. *erst*, first: see *erst*, *adv.*] First.

erstwhile (ėrst'hwīl), *adv.* [< *erst* + *while*.] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until no trace of their former lustre remained. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 227.

ert[1]**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *art*[1].

ert[2]**†**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *art*[3].

erthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earth*.

erubescence, erubescency (er-ū-bes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *érubescence* = Sp. *erubescencia* = It. *erubescenza*, *erubescenzia*, < LL. *erubescentia*, blushing (for shame), < *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr., blushing: see *erubescent*.] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescent (er-ū-bes'ent), *a.* [= F. *érubescent* = It. *erubescente*, < L. *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erubescere*, grow red, redden, esp. for shame, blush, < *e*, out, + *rubescere*, grow red: see *rubescent*.] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ū-bes'īt), *n.* [< L. *erubescere*, redden, + *-ite*[2].] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red: hence called *variegated copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-flesh ore*, and by the French *cuivre panaché*. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite*.

eruca (e-rō'kä), *n.* [L., a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort: see *eruke*.] **1.** An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar. — **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of univalve mollusks.

eruciform (e-rō'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] **1.** In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvæ, as those of the saw-fly. — **2.** In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *erucæform*.

erucivorous (er-ū-siv'o-rus), *a.* [< NL. *erucivorus*, < L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] In *entom.* and *ornith.*, feeding on caterpillars, as the larvæ of ichneumon-flies and many other *Hymenoptera*, and various birds.

eruct† (ē-rukt'), *v. t.* [= It. *eruttare* = Sp. *eructar*, < L. *eructare*, belch or vomit forth, cast forth, < *e*, out, + *ructare*, belch: see *ructation*.] Same as *eructate*. *Bailey*, 1727.

eructate (ē-ruk'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating*. [< L. *eructatum*, pp. of *eructare*, belch forth: see *eruct*.] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 27.

eructation (ē-ruk-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *éructation* = Pr. *eructatio* = Sp. *eructación* = Pg. *eructação* = It. *eruttazione*, < LL. *eructatio(n-)*, < L. *eructare*, belch: see *eruct*.] **1.** A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage ('tis confess'd) is greatly accused for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations*. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter, as from a volcano; a violent emission of flames, or the like.

Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations*. *Woodward*.

3. That which is eructated or belched forth, literally or figuratively.

The fuliginous *eructations* of that internal fire. *Power*, Exp. Philos., III. 155. *N. E. D.*

erudite (er'ö-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *érudit* = Sp. Pg. It. *erudito*, < L. *eruditus*, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, < *e*, out, + *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The kinges highnes as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithfull kinge. *Sir T. More*, Works (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. *Jer. Taylor.*

II. *n.* A learned person.

We have, therefore, had logicians and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 140.

eruditely (er'ö-dīt-li), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly. *Bailey*, 1727.

eruditeness (er'ö-dīt-nes), *n.* [< *erudite* + *-ness*.] The quality of being erudite. *Coleridge.*

erudition (er-ö-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *érudition* = Sp. *erudición* = Pg. *erudição* = It. *erudizione*, < L. *eruditio(n-)*, an instructing, learning, erudition, < *erudire*, instruct: see *erudite*.] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice-fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 53.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season. *Edinburgh Rev.*

=**Syn.** *Learning*, *Scholarship*, *Lore*, etc. See *literature*.

erugate† (er'ö-gāt), *a.* [< L. *erugatus*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *ruga*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. *Smart.*

erugation† (er-ö-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *erugatio(n-)*, < *erugare*, pp. *erugatus*, clear from wrinkles: see *erugate*.] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. *Bailey.*

eruginous, *a.* See *æruginous*.

eruke†, *n.* [ME., < L. *eruca*, canker-worm.] A canker-worm. *Wyclif.*

erumpent (ē-rum'pent), *a.* [< L. *erumpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algæ, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, erundie (e-run'dä, -di), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *eranda*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

erupt (ē-rupt'), *v.* [< L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, < *e*, out, + *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *irrupted*.] **I.** *intrans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

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"Old Faithful" is by no means the most imposing of the geysers, either in the volume of its discharge or in the height to which it *erupts*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

II. *trans.* To throw out suddenly and with great violence; emit violently; cast out, as lava from a volcano; belch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it [a volcano] does not "burn" in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is *erupted* from below. *Huxley.*

The summit of Flagstaff Hill once formed the lower extremity of a sheet of lava and ashes, which were *erupted* from the central, crateriform ridge. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 88.

★**eruption** (ē-rup'shon), *n.* [= F. *éruption* = Sp. *erupción* = Pg. *erupção* = It. *eruzione*, < L. *eruptio(n-)*, a breaking out, < *erumpere*, pp. *eruptus*, break out: see *erupt*.] 1. A bursting forth; a sudden breaking out, as from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission or outbreak: as, an *eruption* of flame and lava from a volcano; an *eruption* of military force; an *eruption* of ill temper.

This bodes some strange *eruption* to our state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

The Turks having then embraced the Mahometan superstition; which was two hundred and fourteen years after their *eruption* out of Scythia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 34.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano [in Java] to a succession of subaërial *eruptions* from one or more central vents. *Lyell.*

The period of *eruption*, or "cutting" of the teeth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.

2. The act of forcibly expelling matter from inclosure or confinement.

Pompeii . . . was overwhelmed by the *eruption* of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 694.

3. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A breaking out, as of a cutaneous disease.

Seven initial symptoms, followed on the third day by an *eruption* of papules. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

(*b*) The exanthema accompanying a disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry *eruption* of typhus. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 927.

=**Syn.** 1. Outburst, outbreak.

eruptional (ē-rup'shon-al), *a.* [< *eruption* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to eruptions; of the nature of an eruption; eruptive: as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

eruptive (ē-rup'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éruptif* = Sp. Pg. *eruptivo* = It. *eruttivo*, < L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Bursting forth; of the nature of or like an eruption.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 130.

2. In *pathol.*, attended with a breaking out or eruption; accompanied with an eruption or rash: as, an *eruptive* fever.

All our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, . . . and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 1.

It is the nature of these *eruptive* diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

3. In *geol.*, produced by eruption: as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a rock or mineral produced by eruption.

The more southerly rocks are all *eruptives*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 241.

Quartz veins that are sometimes auriferous, and cut by *eruptives* of the granitic group. *Science*, III. 762.

eruptivity (ē-rup-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *eruptive* + *-ity*.] Eruptive action. [Rare.]

In one of these the volcano continues in a state of comparatively gentle *eruptivity*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 488.

Ervilia, Ervillia (ėr-vil'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of siphonate acephalous mollusks, of the family *Amphidesmidæ*. *Turton*, 1822; *Gray*, 1847. —2. A genus of infusorians, giving name to the *Ervilinæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841; *Stein*, 1878.

ervilian (ėr-vil'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ervilinæ*.

Ervilinæ (ėr-vil-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ervilia* + *-inæ*.] 1. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by *Ervilia*, *Trochilia*, and *Huxleya*.—2. In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), a family of ciliate infusorians, consisting of the genera *Ervilia* and *Trochilia*.

Ervillia, *n.* See *Ervilia*.

Ervum (ėr'vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ervum* (> It. *ervo* = Sp. *yervo* = Pr. F. *ers*: see *ers*), a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, = Gr. *ὄροβος*, the bitter vetch (cf. *ἐρέβινθος*, the chick-pea, = Skt. *aravinda*, the name of a certain plant), = OHG. *araweiz*, *arwiz*, MHG. *erweiz*, *arwiz*, G. *erbse* = D. *erwet*, *erwt*, *ert*, the pea; hence the Scand. forms, Icel. *ertr*, pl., = Sw. *ärter* = Dan. *ært*, *ert*, pl. *ærter*, *erter*, peas.] A name used by Rivinus, Tournefort, and Linnæus for certain plants of the genera *Vicia* and *Lentilla*.

ery (er'i), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *every*[1].

-ery. [Early mod. E. also *-erie*; < ME. *-erie*, < OF. *-erie*, F. *-erie* = Sp. It. *-eria*, *-aria*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, fem. of *-erius*, *-arius*: see *-ary*, *-er*[1], *-er*[2]. Etymologically, *-er-y* is *-er*[2] (ult. *-er*[1]) with an abstract fem. ending.] A suffix originally of nouns from the French, but now used freely as an English formative. It is added to nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs, to form nouns in which the force of the suffix varies. Originally abstract, denoting the collective qualities of the subject (as in *foxery*, *foolery*, *goosery*, *hoggery*, *witchery*, etc.), it has also or only a concrete sense, as in *finery*, *greenery*, etc. In a particular phase of this use it denotes a business, as in *fishery*, *grocery*, *pottery*, etc.; hence it came to refer to wares, etc., collectively, as in *grocery*, now usually in plural *groceries*, *pottery*, *crockery*, etc., and to the place where such wares are made or sold, or to any place of business, as in *grocery*, *pottery*, etc., *cannery*, *fishery*, *tannery*, *tripery*, etc., or to any place where the things represented by the subject are collected, as in *fernery*, *pinery*, *rookery*, etc., especially to places where animals are collected, or to the animals collectively, as in *hennery*, *goosery*, *rookery*, *piggery*, *hoggery*, etc. This termination easily associates with *-er* of whatever origin, especially with *-er*[1] or *-er*[2], denoting a person engaged in business. Compare *fisher* and *fishery*, *grocer* and *grocery*, *potter* and *pottery*, *crocker* and *crockery*, *tanner* and *tannery*, etc. In many cases it appears syncopated as *-ry*, especially in the collective use, as in *citizenry*, *Englishry*, *yeomanry*, etc.

Erycidæ (e-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of colubriform serpents found in deserts of many parts of the world, having a pair of conical anal protuberances, and a short, thick, non-prehensile tail, which assists the creature in working its way into sand and gravel; the sand-snakes. *Charina* has been regarded as an American representative, but is quite distinct. The family is seldom maintained, most of its members being placed in *Boidæ*, *Charina* being made the type of another family. See *Eryx*.

Erycina (er-i-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Erycina*, < Gr. *Ἐρυκίνη*, an epithet of Venus (Aphrodite), fem. of *Erycinus*, Gr. *Ἐρύκινος*, adj., < *Ἔρυξ*, L. *Eryx*, the name of a high mountain in Sicily (now called *San Giuliano*), and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the family *Erycinidæ*. The species are of brilliant colors and known as *dryads*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also *Erycinia*. *Lamarck*, 1805.

Erycinæ (er-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-inæ*.] In *herpet.*, a subfamily of *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Eryx* and its relatives, having a non-prehensile tail. It corresponds to the *Erycidæ* without the genus *Charina*, or the old-world sand-snakes. See cut under *Eryx*.

erycinid (e-ris'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Erycinidæ*.

II. *n.* 1. In *conch.*, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Erycinidæ*.—2. A butterfly of the family *Erycinidæ*.

Erycinidæ (er-i-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1851), < *Erycina* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of butterflies, named from the genus *Erycina*. Also called *Lemoniidæ* (which see). They are intermediate between the nymphalids and lycænids. There are about 100 species, mainly tropical and especially South American, divided into 36 genera and 4 subfamilies.

2. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Erycina*. The shell is thin and usually transparent; the hinge narrow, with 1 or 2 teeth, and generally elongated cardinal ones; the muscular impressions small and indistinct, and the pallial line simple. The species are of small size, and are found in most seas.

Eryngium (ē-rin'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *eryngion* and *erynge*, < Gr. *ἠρύγγιον*, dim. of *ἤρυγγος*, also *ἐρύγγη*, a sort of thistle, the eringo: see *eringo*.] A genus of coarse, umbelliferous, perennial herbs, with coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 200 species, found in both temperate and tropical climates. A few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. *E. maritimum* and *E. campestre*, European species known as eringo, were formerly celebrated as diuretics. (See *eringo*.) The button-snakeroot, *E. yuccifolium*, a native of the United States, is reputed to be diaphoretic and expectorant. *E. fœtidum* is cultivated in tropical America for flavoring soups.

eryngo, *n.* See *eringo*.

eryngust, *n.* [< Gr. *ἤρυγγος*, eringo: see *Eryngium*, *eringo*.] Same as *eringo*.

When the leading goats . . . have taken an *eryngus*, or sea holly, into their mouths, all the herd will stand still. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 775.

Erynnis, *n.* See *Erinys*, 2 (*a*).

Eryon (er'i-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the large expanded carapace), < Gr. *ἐρίων*, ppr. of *ἐρίειν*, draw, draw out, keep off.] A genus of fossil macrurous crustaceans, representing a peculiar type occurring in the Mesozoic rocks, and giving name to the subfamily *Eryoninæ*. The species lived in the seas of the Secondary period.

Eryonidæ (er-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Eryontidæ*.

Eryoninæ (er'i-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine and chiefly fossil crawfish, of the family *Astacidæ*, having four or five pairs of chelate feet. *Eryon* is a fossil genus from the Solenhofen (Bavaria) slates; *Polycheles* (or *Willemoesia*) is a deep-sea form.

eryontid (er-i-on'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Eryontidæ*.

II. *n.* A crustacean of the family *Eryontidæ*.

Eryontidæ (er-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, related to *Astacidæ*, typified by the genus *Eryon*. The broad carapace has lateral margins horizontally compressed and serrate, the cephalon is dorsally depressed and with a small rostrum, the eyes are wanting or abnormal, the first pair of antennæ support two multiarticulate flagella, and the foot-jaws or gnathopodites are pediform. The typical genus is extinct, but deep-sea relatives have been described in recent years. Also *Eryonidæ*.

Erysimum (e-ris'i-mum), *n.* [NL., < L. *erysimum*, a sort of grain also called *irio* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐρύσιμον* (var. *εἰρύσιμον*, *ῥύσιμον*), hedge-mustard.] A genus of cruciferous plants having narrow entire leaves, yellow or orange flowers. The number of species is usually estimated at about 80. They are widely distributed in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and North America. Two or three species are cultivated for their showy flowers, among them the western wallflower, *E. asperum*, common over a large part of the United States, with large flowers resembling those of the wallflower.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* [Formerly *erysipely*; < OF. *erysipele*, F. *érysipèle* = Pr. *erisipila* = Sp. Pg. *erisipela* = It. *risipola*, < L. *erysipelas*, < Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας* (*-πελατ-*), erysipelas, lit. 'red-skin' (?), if it is based on *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *πέλλα*, skin, = E. *fell*[3].] A disease characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, spreading gradually from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance. It seems to be caused by a micrococcus. Also called *St. Anthony's fire*, and popularly in Great Britain *rose*.

erysipelatoid (er'i-si-pel'a-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἐρυσιπελατοειδής*, contr. *ἐρυσιπελατώδης*, like erysipelas, < *ἐρυσίπελας*, erysipelas, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling erysipelas.

erysipelatous (er'i-si-pel'a-tus), *a.* [< *erysipelas* (*-pelat-*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling erysipelas; accompanying or accompanied by erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

erysipelous (er-i-sip'e-lus), *a.* [< *erysipel(as)* + *-ous*.] Same as *erysipelatous*. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Erysiphe (e-ris'i-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυσ-*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σίφων*, a tube.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Erysiphaceæ*, in which the perithecia have appendages similar to the mycelium, and each perithecium contains several asci. *E. communis* is injurious to the common pea and other plants. *E. Cichoracearum* grows on numerous plants, especially of the family *Cichoriaceæ*.

Erysipheæ, Erysiphei (er-i-sif'ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. or masc. pl. of **erysipheus*, adj., < *Erysiphe*, q. v.] A group of parasitic cleistocarpous pyrenomycetous fungi. Their vegetative portion consists of a loose network of threads spread over the surface of the supporting leaf (or stem), appearing as a white mildew. Reproduction is of two kinds. Conidia are formed in chains by abstriction at the tips of erect hyphæ. Some of these were formerly referred to the genus *Oïdium*. The sexual fruit consists of closed spheroidal perithecia, which appear as blackish specks among the mycelial threads. Each perithecium has several or many appendages radiating from it, like the spokes of a wheel. In the genera *Podosphæra* and *Microsphæra* the appendages are dichotomously forked at the tip, often in a very beautiful manner. Each perithecium contains from one to many asci, according to the genus and species to which it belongs, and the asci contain from two to eight spores. The principal genera are *Sphærotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Uncinula*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphæra*, and *Microsphæra*. Many species are injurious to cultivated plants.

Erythaca (e-rith'ā-kä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Erythacus*.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Erythacus*.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1831.

Erythacinæ (er'i-thā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythacus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, of no determinate limits or exact definition, containing the genus *Erythacus* and several others, chiefly of the old world.

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Erythacus (e-rith'ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800, improp. for *Erithacus* (Gesner, 1555); Linnæus), < L. *erithacus* (Pliny), < Gr. ἐρίθακος, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the ἐρίθυλος and ἐριθεύς; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with ἐρυθρός, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast,' whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidæ*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See cut under *robin*.

erythanthema (er-i-than'the-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red (see *Erythrus*), + ἄνθημα (in comp.), a flowing; cf. *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-thē'mă), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. ἐρύθημα, a redness or flush on the skin, < ἐρυθαίνειν, poet. for ἐρυθραίνειν, redden, < ἐρυθρός, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso-motor nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er'i-thē-mat'ik, er-i-them'a-tus), *a.* [< *erythema*(*t*-) + *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-them'a-toid), *a.* [< *erythema*(*t*-) + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, *a.* See *erythematic*.—**Erythematous eczema.** See *eczema*.

Erythræa (er-i-thrē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθραία, fem. of ἐρυθραῖος, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red: see *Erythrus*.] A name given by Necker in 1790 to *Centaurion*, a genus of plants, family *Gentianaceæ*, of about 25 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, and are bitter tonics, like the gentians. The lesser centaury, *Centaurion Centaurium*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *canchalagua*. *C. Centaurium* and *C. Chilense* are used in medicine like gentian. See *bitter-herb*, 1, and *earth-gall*, 1.

erythrean (er-i-thrē'an), *a.* [< L. *erythræus*, reddish, < Gr. ἐρυθραῖος, red, reddish; Ἐρυθραῖος πόντος, Ἐρυθραία θάλασσα, the Red Sea (Indian ocean). See *Erythræa*.] Of a red color.—**Erythrean Sea,** in *anc. geog.*, the Indian ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

erythric (e-rith'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin.—**Erythric acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrichthini (er'i-thrik-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thrik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini*: same as *Emmelichthys*.

erythrin (e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *erythr-ic* + *-in*².] 1. An organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound, probably an ester of erythrite with lecanoric acid. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*.

2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thrī'nă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red. Cf. *Erythrinus*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 50 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbacea*, is common throughout the southeastern part of the United States, and one other, a tropical American species, is also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. Indica* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the kaffirboom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value. See *coral-tree*; and *coral-bean*, under *bean*¹.

erythrinic (er-i-thrin'ik), *a.* [< *erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin.—**Erythrinic acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidæ (er-i-thrin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characinidæ* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

Erythrininæ (er-ith-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *waubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Heterythrinus*, and *Hoplias*.

erythrinine (e-rith'ri-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininæ*.

II. *n.* A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrinoid (e-rith'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thrī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρῖνος, a kind of red mullet, < ἐρυθρός, red.] A



Waubeen (*Erythrinus unitæniatus*).

genus of South American characinoid fishes, as *E. unitæniatus*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrism (e-rith'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albinism* and *melanism*.

erythrismal (er-i-thriz'mal), *a.* [< *erythrism* + *-al*.] Characterized by erythrism; exhibiting erythrism: as, "the *erythrismal* condition," *Coues*. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (e-rith'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ite*².] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle ($C_4H_6(OH)_4$) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-ith-rit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-it-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrismal*.

erythrobenzene (e-rith-rō-ben'zēn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *benzene*, q. v.] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzene by the action of iron-filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid: an impure magenta.

erythrocarpous (e-rith-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *erythrocarpus*, < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + καρπός, fruit.] In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodextrine (e-rith-rō-deks'trin), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *dextrine*.] A modification of dextrine, which is colored red by iodine. It forms spherical crystals, soluble in water, dextrorotatory, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogonys (er-ith-rog'ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinctus*.

erythroid (er'ith-roid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθροειδής, of a ruddy look, < ἐρυθρός, ruddy, + εἶδος, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-ith-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθροειδής, of a ruddy look: see *erythroid*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Erythrinidæ*. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1846.

erythroleic (er-ith-rō'lē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

erythrolein (er-ith-rō'lē-in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*².] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (e-rith-rō-lit'min), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + NL. *litmus* + *-in*².] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (e-rith'rō-me-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρομέλας, blackish red (< ἐρυθρός, red, + μέλας, black), + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythroneura (e-rith-rō-nū'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + νεῦρον, nerve, sinew, = L. *nervus*, > E. *nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing small slenderly fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as *E. tricincta*. *E. vitis* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory-yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.



Imago (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythroneura tricincta*. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

Erythronium (er-i-thrō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρόνιον, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < ἐρυθρός, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, known in the United States as *adder's-tongue*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid scaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Dens-canis*, called there the dog-tooth violet. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American.

2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophleum (e-rith-rō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φλοιός, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, containing five species, distributed in Africa, Asia, and Australia. *E. Guineense*, the sassy-bark of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (e-rith'rō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φοβεῖν, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyl, erythrophyll (e-rith'rō-fil), *n.* [= F. *érythrophylle*; < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (e-rith-rō-fil'in), *n.* [As *erythrophyl* + *-in*².] Same as *erythrophyl*.

erythrophytoscope (e-rith-rō-fī'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φυτόν, a plant, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *erythroscope*.

erythroprotid (e-rith-rō-prō'tid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *prot-ein* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscope (e-rith'rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies. It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophytoscope*.

erythrosis (er-i-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polyemia.

erythrostomum (er-i-thros'tō-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (e-rith-rō-stō'ma-tą). [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + στόμα, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvaux for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of hetærio.

erythroxyl (er-ith-rok'sil), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxylaceæ*.

Erythroxylaceæ (er-ith-rok-si-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxylon* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (choripetalous) plants, containing only two genera, *Erythroxylum* and *Aneulophus*.

Erythroxylum (er-ith-rok'si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ξύλον, wood.] The principal genus of the family *Erythroxylaceæ*. It contains 120 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug coca. (See *coca*¹.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. monogynum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See cut on next page.

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Flowering Branch of *Erythroxylum Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythrozym (e-rith′rō-zim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red. + *ζύμη*, leaven.] An enzym found in the root of madder, *Rubia tinctoria*. It has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian, yielding alizarin, glucose, and other substances.

Erythrus (er′ith-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, √ **ἐρυθ*, **ῥυθ*, = E. *red*, *rud*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1829. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by White in 1853.

Eryx (ē′riks), *n.* [NL., appar. named from L. *Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily (now *San Giuliano*): see *Erycina*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidæ*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johni* is an Indian species. *Daudin*, about 1800.—



Sand-snake (*Eryx jaculus*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*: synonymous with *Cistella*. *Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Also *Erix*.

es[1], *n.* See *ess*.

es[2] (es), *n.* [G.] In *music*, Eb.—**Es dur**, the key of *Eb* major.—**Es moll**, the key of *Eb* minor.

es-[1]. [ME. *es-*, *as-*, < OF. *es-*, *as-*, < L. *ex-*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex-*. Examples are seen in *escheat*, *eschaufe*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es-* have reverted to the original Latin *ex-*. See *exchange*, *exploit*, etc.

es-[2]. [ME. *es-*, < F. *es-*, Sp. Pg. *es-*, < LL. *i-s-*: see def.] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being radical initial *s* before another consonant, preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade*, *esquire*, *especial*, *estate*, *estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp*, *eschew*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e-*, as *scutcheon*, *squire*, *special*, *state*, *stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es-* have only *s-* in modern English, as *scrivener*, *spiritual*, *strain*, etc. This Old French *es-* in most cases became later *e-*, modern French *é-*: see *equery*, *écu*. In *exchequer* this original *es-* has become *ex-*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

-es[1]. [Mod. E. reg. written *'s*, < ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-es*: see *-s*[1].] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written *'s*, but still pronounced as *-es* (-ez) after a sibilant, namely, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* (= *tsh*), *j*, written *-dge*, *-ge* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's*, *pace's*, *horse's*, *rose's*, *bush's*, *church's*, *hedge's*, *fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's*, *man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys*, *mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horses* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horses*), *guides* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's*, *guide's*. See *-s*[1].

-es[2]. [Mod. E. *-es* or *-s* according to preceding consonant, < ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-as*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *-s*[2].] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *-es*[1]), as in *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *e*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *e* (in *-es*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and non-sibilant consonants), as in *does*, *dues*, *ties*, etc., *companies*, *families*, etc., plural of *doe*, *due*, *tie*, etc., *company*, *family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie*.

-es[3]. [ME. *-es*, *-s*: see *-s*[3].] The earlier form of *-s*[3], the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *huzzaes*, *goes*, *does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *-e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *rues*, *endues*, etc., *defies*, *supplies*, *accompanies*, etc., infinitive *rue*, *endue*, *defy*, *accompany*, etc., the termination *-y* being formerly *-ie*.

-es[4]. [L. *-es*, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel *-e-* or *-i-* + nom. sing. *-s*.] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes*, *pubes*.

-es[5]. [L. *-es*, also *-is*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = AS. *-as*, E. *-es*, *-s*: see *-es*[2], *-s*[2].] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Aves*, *Pisces*, *fasces*.

escalade (es-kā-lād′), *n.* [Formerly also *escalado*; < OF. *escalade* (also F.), < Sp. Pg. *escalada* (= It. *scalata*), an escalade, prop. fem. pp. of *escalar* (= It. *scalare*), scale, climb, < *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*[3].] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this Time of the Regent's Absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his Forces thither, using all Means possible, by *Escalado*, Battery, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster*.

escalade (es-kā-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading*. [= F. *escalader*· from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: as, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 318.

escalader (es-kā-lā′dėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escalador* = It. *scalatore*; from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by escalade.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, V. 117.

escaladot, *n.* See *escalade*.

escalier-lace (es-kal′iā-lās), *n.* [< F. *escalier*, a staircase (< LL. ML. *scalare*, L. (in pl.) *scalaria*, a staircase, neut. of L. *scalaris*, pertaining to a stair or ladder: see *scalary*), + E. *lace*.] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

Escallonia (es-ka-lō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the family *Escalloniaceæ*, to which belongs the genus *Itea* of the United States. There are about 50 species, evergreens, bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.

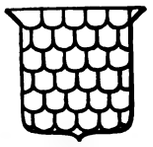


Escallonia macrantha.

escallop, escalop (es-kol′ọp), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

escallopé (es-kal-ọ-pā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

escalloped, escaloped (es-kol′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with escallop- or scallop-shells: said of the field; also, covered with an imbricated pattern of curving lines. Also *escallopé*, *counter-escalloped*, *counter-scalloped*.



The Field Escalloped.

escallop-shell (es-kol′ọp-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell*.

escambio (es-kam′bi-ō), *n.* [< It. *escambio*, now *scambio* (= E. *exchange*), < ML. *excambium*, exchange: see *exchange*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā′pạ-bl), *a.* [< *escape* + *-able*.] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kā-pād′), *n.* [< OF. and F. *escapade*, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < It. *scappata* (= Sp. Pg. *escapada*), escape, flight, prank, < *scappare*, escape: see *escape*.] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 135.

More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and incontinently devouring it under the nose of the merchant. *O'Donovan*, Merv, vi.

escape (es-kāp′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping*. [< ME. *escapen*, assibilated *eschapen*, more commonly with initial *a*, *ascapen*, *askapen*, *aschapen*, *achapen*, and by apheresis *scapen* (> mod. *scape*[1], q. v.), < OF. *escaper*, *eschaper*, *exaper*, F. *échapper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escapar* = It. *scappare*, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < ML. *ex capa*, *ex cappa*, out of cape or cloak: L. *ex*, out of; ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape or cloak: see *cape*[1], *cope*[1]. Cf. It. *incappare*, invest with a cape or cope, fall into a snare, be caught; Gr. *ἐκδύνεσθαι*, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.] I. *intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life; . . . *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. Gen. xix. 17.

All perishen of man, of pelf,
Ne aught *escapen'd* but himself.
Shak., Pericles, ii., Prol.

Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes*.
Cowper, Task, i. 738.

2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.

Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped*. Ps. cxxiv. 7.

Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** To abscond, decamp, steal away, break loose, break away.

II. *trans.* To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, uninjured, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. Jer. xliv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 220.

★**escape** (es-kāp′), *n.* [< *escape*, *v.* Also, by apheresis, *scape*: see *scape*[1], *n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. Ps. lv. 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

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jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

You have cause
(So have we all) of joy; for our *escape*
Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. In *law*, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A *constructive escape* is where the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an escape; and, thus considered, escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary* or *negligent*: voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without consent of the creditor or without legal discharge; and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight; that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a fire-*escape*.

The refuge and consolation of serious and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.
John Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 926.

5†. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.
Raleigh.

6†. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

Readyer to correct *escapes* in those languages, then to be controlled, fitter to teach others, then learne of anye.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 459.

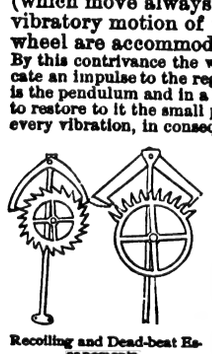
In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood*, Languages.

7†. An escapade; a wild or irregular action.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. In *bot.*, a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.— **9.** Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; also, in *elect.*, a shunt or derived current.— **10.** In *arch.*, the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See ★cut under *column*.

escapement (es-kāp′ment), *n.* [< OF. **escapement, eschapement, eschappement*, F. *échappement* = Sp. *escapamiento* = It. *scampamento*; as *escape* + *-ment*.] **1†.** The act of escaping; escape.— **2.** The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived: such as the *crown-* or *verge-escapement*, used in common watches, and the *anchor-* or *crutch-escapement*, in common clocks — both also termed *recoiling escapements;* the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity-* or *remontoir-escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal escapement* or *cylinder-escapement*, the *detached escapement*, the *lever-escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, the *pinwheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches; and the *half-dead escapement*, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.


Recoiling and Dead-beat Escapements.

escaper (es-kā′pėr), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2 Ki. ix. 15, margin.

escape-valve (es-kāp′valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of water of condensation, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming-valve.

escarbuncle (es-kär′bung-kl), *n.* [< F. *escarboucle* (with excrescent *es-*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*.] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargotière†, *n.* [F. *escargotière*, < *escargot*, a snail, OF. *escargol* (with excrescent *es-*) = Sp. Pg. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole:* misspelled *escargatoire*.] An establishment for raising snails; a snailery.

At the Capuchins I saw the *escargatoire*. . . . It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

escarp (es-kärp′), *v. t.* [< F. *escarper* = Sp. Pg. *escarpar* = It. *scarpare*, cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kärp′), *n.* [< F. *escarpe* (= Sp. Pg. *escarpa* = It. *scarpa*); from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *n.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kärp′ment), *n.* [< F. *escarpement*, < *escarper*, escarp: see *escarp* and *-ment*.] **1.** In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

Arch, tower, and gate, grotesquely windowed hall,
And long *escarpment* of half-crumbled wall.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Hence — **2.** The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff. Usually formed by the outcrop of a resistant stratum that overlies weaker strata: often spoken of as a *retreating escarpment*, because it is slowly worn back by erosion.

We here [in the mountains of New South Wales] see an original *escarpment*, not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata, but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 149.

escartelé (es-kär-te-lā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *escarteler*, quarter, < *quartier*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression: said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escarteled (es-kär′teld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escartelé*.— **Escarteled counter**, in *her.*, broken by projections, one tincture into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary-line are sometimes blazoned in this way.

escartelee (es-kär′te-lē), *a.* [< OF. *escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [L. *-escere*, parallel to *-iscere*, *-ascere* = Gr. *-ἐσκειν*, *-ίσκειν*, *-άσκειν*, being a formative suffix *-sc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The L. suffix *-escere*, *-iscere* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in E. verbs like *abolish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*[2]. The suffix *-sc* appears also in Teut., in the verb *mix*, AS. *miscan:* see *mix*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *convalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *deliquesce*, begin to melt away, etc.; in some verbs, as *coalesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *-escent*, as in *effervescent*, *deliquescent*, etc., such adjectives often existing without a corresponding verb in *-esce* (which, however, is optionally usable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The noun is in *-escence*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escence, -escent. See *-esce*.

esch†, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).
Hoole, Orbis Pictus, xxxiv.

eschalot (esh-a-lot′), *n.* [< OF. *eschalote:* see ★*shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

eschar[1] (es′kär), *n.* [Formerly also *escarre*, < OF. *escare*, < L. *eschara*, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar: see *scar*[1], the same word through ME.] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

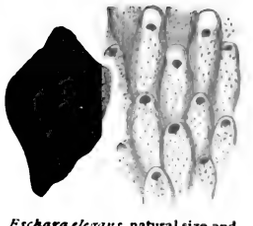
The ashes of certain locusts . . . cause the thick roufes and *escarres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 13.

At length nature seem'd to make a separation between the cancerated and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *eschar* divides between the living and the dead. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 647.

eschar[2]**†**, *n.* See *eskar*.

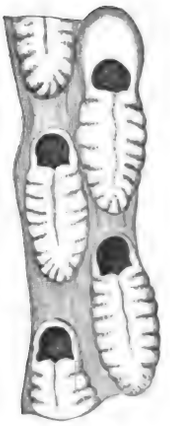
Eschara (es′ka-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, scab: see *eschar*[1].] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharidæ*.

Escharidæ (es-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the cell semicircular or circular, the secondary opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoarium is calcareous, radicate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or incrusting; the zoœcia are urceolate, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoarium.


Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified.

Escharina (es-ka-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, containing those with the zoœcium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Eschariporidæ*, *Escharidæ*, and others.

Escharipora (es-ka-rip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharipori-dæ*. *Hall*, 1847.


Escharipora philomela, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of two others.

Escharipоridæ (es′ka-ri-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Escharipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.

escharotic (es-ka-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός*, forming a scar, < *ἐσχαροῦν*, form a scar, < *ἐσχάρα*, a scar: see *eschar*[1].] **I.** *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

After the nature of septick and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, [p. 272.

II. *n.* A caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

eschatologic, eschatological (es′kā-tō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *eschatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Himself in the *eschatological* language which occupies so prominent a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 85.

eschatologist (es-kā-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *eschatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kā-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσχατος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (*τὸ ἔσχατον*, the end), prob. transposed from **ἔξατος*, superl. of *ἐξ*, out (cf. *utmost, uttermost*, superl. of *out*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death, immortality, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

Harnack also lays great stress on the *eschatology* of the early believers, which he makes, in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

eschaufe†, *v. t.* [ME. *eschaufen, eschawfen*, < OF. *eschaulfer*, F. *échauffer* (= Pr. *escalfar*), < L. *excalfacere*, heat, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, heat, chafe: see *chafe*. Cf. *excalfaction*.] To make hot; heat.

The develes fornays that is *eschaufid* with the fuyr of helle. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Which that apperid as thing infinite;
With wine of Angoy, and als of Rochel tho
Which wold *eschaufe* the braines appetite.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 969.

eschaunge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *exchange*.

escheat (es-chēt′), *n.* [< ME. *eschete*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, < OF. *eschet, escheit, escheoit*, AF. *escheat*, m., also *eschete, escheite, escheoite*, etc., f., that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, F. *échoir* = Pr. *eschazer* = It. *scadere*, fall to one's share, < ML. *excadere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of reg. L. *excidere*, fall upon, fall from, < *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*[1], *chance, accident, decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by apheresis, *cheat*.] **1.** The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be

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no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are collateral kindred capable of inheriting; and in the United States there can be no escheat to any private person.

There is no more certain argument that lands are held under any as lord than if we see that such lands in defect of heirs do fall by *escheat* unto him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

All Lands in his Monarchie are his, giuen and taken at his pleasure. *Escheats* are many by reason of his seueritie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by *escheat*, and has sold none, but liberated all. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.

2. In England, the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—**3.** A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—**4.** The possessions which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

God is the supreme Lord, to whom these *escheats* devolve, and the poor are his receivers.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

The profits which came in to the king in his character of feudal lord, the reliefs, the *escheats*, the aids.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 295.

5†. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make one great by others losse is bad *excheat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

escheat (es-chēt′), *v.* [< ME. **escheten*, abbr. *cheten*, tr., confiscate, with verbal n. *chetynge*, *chetinge*, cheating, i. e., escheating, < OF. *escheoiter*, receive an escheat, succeed; from the noun: see *escheat*, *n.* From ME. form and sense were developed the mod. form and sense of *cheat*, defraud, swindle: see *cheat*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer escheat; revert or fall back by escheat.

The images of four brothers who poysoned one another, by which meanes there *escheated* to ye Republic that vast treasury of relicques now belonging to the church.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

He had proclaimed that all landed estates should, in lack of heirs male, *escheat* to his own exchequer.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 55.

II. *trans.* **1.** To divest of an estate by confiscation: as, he was *escheated* of his lands in Scotland.—**2.** To confiscate; forfeit. [Rare.]

The ninepence with which she was to have been rewarded being *escheated* to the Kenwigs family.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

escheatable (es-chē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *escheat* + *-able*.] Liable to escheat. *Bacon*.

escheatage (es-chē′tāj), *n.* [< *escheat* + *-age*.] The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood*.

escheator (es-chē′tor), *n.* [Formerly also *excheator*; < ME. *escheter*, *excheter*, **eschetour*, < OF. (AF.) *eschetor*, *eschetour*, *escheoitor*, *eschoietour*, escheator, < *escheoiter*, *eschoiter*, succeed, escheat: see *escheat*, *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *cheater*, now with the sense of 'swindler': see *cheat*[1], *cheater*.] An officer anciently appointed in English counties to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the treasury.

In 1396 Richard II. conferred the same dignity on York [made it a county with an elective sheriff], constituting the mayor the king's *escheator*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

escheatorship (es-chē′tor-ship), *n.* [< *escheator* + *-ship*.] The post or office of an escheator.

When he applied for the *escheatorship*, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 789.

escheker†, *n.* [ME. form of *checker*[1], *exchequer*.] **1.** A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the *estcheker*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 263.

2. Exchequer (which see).

eschel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *eschele*, *eschelle*, *esciele*, *eskiele*, *esquiere*, *scare*, < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, troop. Cf. *échauguette*.] A troop or company.

A stiff man & a stern, that was the kinges stiward,
& cheueteyn was chose that *eschel* to lede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

Eschel blue. Same as *smalt*.

eschevet†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *achieve*.

eschevin† (es′che-vin), *n.* [OF. *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = Sp. *esclavin* = It. *schiavino*, *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, a sheriff, < OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *sceffino*, MHG. *scheffen*, *scheffe*, G. *schöffe*, also (after LG.) *schöppe* (= OLG. *scepino* = D. *schepen*), sheriff, justice; < OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, form, order, etc., = E. *shape*, q. v.] In France and Belgium, a functionary corresponding to an English alderman.

eschewt (es-chö′), *a.* [ME. *eschew*, *eschiewe*, < OF. *eschiu*, *eskiu*, shy, unwilling, = Pr. *esquiu* = Sp. Pg. *esquivo* = It. *schifato*, reserved, discreet, circumspect, etc., < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*) = E. *shy*: see *shy*[1], *a.* Hence *eschew*, *v.*] Unwilling; disinclined.

He . . . is the moore *eschew* for to schryven hym.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

eschew (es-chö′), *v. t.* [< ME. *eschewen*, *eschuen*, *eschuwen*, < OF. *eschuer*, *eschiwer*, *eschiver*, *eschever*, *eschiuver*, *eskiver*, etc., = Pr. *eschivar*, *esquivar* = Sp. Pg. *esquivar* = It. *schifare*, avoid, shun, eschew, < OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, G. *scheuchen*, frighten, *scheuen*, avoid, shun, fear, < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*), shy: see *eschew*, *a.*, and *shy*[1], *a.*] **1.** To refuse to use or participate in; stand aloof from; shun; avoid.

If thou wilt haue health of body euill dyet *eschew*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Let him *eschew* evil, and do good. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

For, *eschewing* books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks.
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

2†. To escape from; evade.

Than is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,
To maken vertu of necessité,
And take it wel, that we may nat *eschue*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 2185.

A certaine wall that they made to *eschew* the shot of the bulwarks. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys*.

eschewal (es-chö′al), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-al*.] The act of eschewing; eschewment. *S. Wentworth*.

eschewance (es-chö′ans), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ance*.] The act of eschewing; avoidance. *Imp. Dict.*

eschewer (es-chö′er), *n.* One who eschews.

eschewment (es-chö′ment), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ment*.] The act of eschewing. [Rare.]

Eschscholtzia (e-shōlt′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. F. von *Eschscholtz*, a German naturalist (1793–1831).] **1.** A small genus of delicate glabrous and glaucous herbs, of the family *Papaveraceæ*, natives of California and the adjacent region. They have finely divided leaves and bright-yellow or orange-colored flowers. *E. Californica*, the California poppy, is very common in cultivation. **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. Also called *Athous*. *Laporte*, 1840. (*b*) A genus of saccate ctenophorans, of the family *Cydippidæ*. *E. cordata* is a Mediterranean species. Also *Eschscholthia*. *Lesson*, 1843.

eschuet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eschew*. *Chaucer*.

eschynite, *n.* See *æschynite*.

esclandre (es-klan′dėr), *n.* [F., scandal: see *slander* and *scandal*.] Disturbance; a cause of scandal; a scene.

Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

esclatté (es-kla-tā′), *a.* [OF. *esclaté*, pp. of *esclater*, mod. F. *éclater*, shiver, shatter: see *éclat*.] In *her.*, violently broken; shattered: thus, a shield *esclatté* is a bearing representing a shield shattered as by the blow of a battle-ax.

esclavage (es-klȧ-väzh′), *n.* [F., slavery: from the resemblance of the necklace to a fetter.] A heavy necklace worn by women in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was commonly composed of several chains, or strings of beads, arranged in festoons so as to cover the neck and fall very low in front, to correspond with the low-cut waist of the period. The famous diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette was of this sort.

esclopette (es-klo-pet′), *n.* [F.] A light gun. See *escopet* and *sclopos*.

escocheon†, **escochion**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *escutcheon*.

escopette, escopet (es-ko-pet′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escopeta*, a firelock, a gun, = OF. *escopette*, a carbine, < It. *schioppetto* (also *scoppietto*), dim. of *schioppo* (also *scoppio*), a gun, musket: cf. *scoppio*, a burst, crack, explosion, < *scoppiare*, burst, crack. Cf. ML. *sclupare*, shoot, < L. *scloppus*, var. *sclopus*, the sound produced by striking suddenly upon the inflated cheek.] A kind of carbine or short rifle, especially a form used by the Mexicans and other Spanish Americans.

escopette (es-ko-pet′), *n.* See *escopet*.

escorial (es-kō′ri-ȧl), *n.* [Sp., < *escoria*, < L. *scoria*.] In *mining*, a slag-heap; a slag-dump; a place where refuse has been thrown.

escort (es′kôrt), *n.* [< F. *escorte* = Sp. Pg. *escolta*, < It. *scorta*, an escort, guide, convoy, fem. pp. of *scorgere*, see, perceive, guide, < L. as if **excorrigere*, < *ex*, out, + *corrigere* (> It. *corgere*), set right, correct: see *correct*.] **1.** A protecting, guiding, or honorary guard in a progress of any kind; a person or a body of persons accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or compliment; especially, an armed guard, as a company of soldiers or a vessel or vessels of war, for the protection of travelers, merchant ships, munitions of war, treasure, or the like.

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. *Rees*, Cyc.

2. Protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey or an excursion: as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

escort (es-kôrt′), *v. t.* [< F. *escorter* = Sp. *escoltar*, < It. *scortare*, escort; from the noun.] To attend and guard on a journey or voyage; accompany; convoy, as a guard, protector, or guide, or by way of compliment: as, the guards *escorted* the Duke of Wellington; to *escort* a ship, a traveler, or a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet,
Salute, *escort* him through the street.
P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

Burleigh was sent to *escort* the Papal Legate, Cardinal Pole, from Brussels to London. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

=**Syn.** To conduct, convoy.

escot† (es-kot′), *n.* [OF.] Same as *scot*.

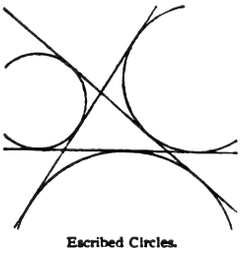
escot† (es-kot′), *v. t.* [OF. *escotter*; from the noun: see *escot*, *n.*, and *scot*.] To pay a reckoning for; support or maintain.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

escouade† (es-kö-ȧd′), *n.* [F., < Sp. *escuadra*, a squad, = It. *squadra*, > OF. *esquadra*, *escadre*, > E. *squad*, q. v.] Same as *squad*.

escout† (es-kout′), *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*[1].

escribe (es-krīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escribed*, ppr. *escribing*. [< L. *e*, out, + *scribere*, write: so formed in distinction from *exscribe*, < L. *exscribere*, write out: see *exscribe*.] To draw so as to touch the one side of a triangle outside of the triangle, and the other two sides produced: as, an *escribed* circle.


Escribed Circles.

escrime (es-krēm′), *n.* [F. *escrime* (= Pr. *escrima* = Sp. Pg. *esgrima* = It. *scherma*), fencing, < *escrimer*, OF. *eskermir* = Pr. *escrimir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare*, *schermire*, fence, skirmish: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] The art of using weapons other than missive weapons, including attack and defense with sword and shield, sword and buckler, saber, rapier, and poniard, small-sword, and even the ax and mace: generally restricted to the use of the sword or saber according to some one of the recognized methods in use at the present day.

escript† (es-kript′), *n.* [< OF. *escript*: see *script*.] A writing; manuscript. *Cockeram*.

Ye have silenced almost all her able guides, and daily burn their *escripts*.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625).

escritoire, escritoir (es-kri-twor′), *n.* [< F. *écritoire*, < OF. *escriptoire* = Pr. *escriptori* = Sp. Pg. *escritorio*, Pg. also *escriptorio* = It. *scrittorio*, *scrittoria*, a writing-desk, pen-tray, earlier a writing-room, scriptorium, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room: see *scriptorium*.] A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, as an opening top or falling front panel, places for inkstand, pens, and stationery, etc.; also, a tray to hold inkstand, pens, and other implements for writing.

A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, v. 1.

escritorial (es-kri-tō′ri-ȧl), *a.* [< *escritoire* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an escritoire. *Cowper*.

escrivener†, *n.* Same as *scrivener*.

escrod, *n.* See *scrod*.

escroll (es-krōl′), *n.* [See *scroll*.] In *her.*, same as *scroll*—that is, the ribbon upon which the motto is displayed. Also *escrol*.

escrow (es-krō′), *n.* [< ME. **escrowe*, by apheresis *scrowe*, a scroll, < AF. *escrowe*, OF. *escroue*, *escroe* (> ML. *escroa*, *scroa*, *scrua*), a roll of writings, a bond, F. *écrou*, an entry in the jail-book. See further under *scrow*, *scroll*.] **1.** In *law*, a writing fully executed by the parties, but put into the custody of a third person to hold until

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the fulfilment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escry†, *v.* [< ME. *escrien*, var. of *ascrien, ascryen:* see *ascry.*] I. *trans.* 1. To call out.—2. To descry.

He could not *escry* aboue 80. ships in all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 596.

II. *intrans.* To cry out.

They beyng aferd *escried* and sayd veryly this is an empty vessell. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

escuage (es'kū-āj), *n.* [< OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, < OF. *escu*, F. *écu*, a shield: see *écu* and *scutage.*] In *later feudal law*, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; scutage.

The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage:* but the generalest applause was upon them that would have taken it away.
Sir T. Wilson, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kō-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *esquire*, q. v.] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

His *escuderos* rode in front,
His cavaliers behind.
T. B. Aldrich, Knight of Aragon.

★**escudo** (es-kō'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *scudo* = F. *écu*, a coin), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum, scudo, écu.*] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a.* and *n.* See *Æsculapian.*

esculent (es'kū-lent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (cf. LL. *escare*, eat), < *esca*, food, for **edsca*, < *edere* = E. *eat.*] I. *a.* 1. Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. *n.* 1. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically—2. In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kū-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin.*

esculin, aesculin (es'kū-lin), *n.* [< *Æsculus* + *-in*2.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

★**escutcheon** (es-kuch'ọn), *n.* [Formerly *escocheon, escochion* (rare), but in E. first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon, scutchion, scuchin*, etc., < OF. *escusson, escuçon*, F. *écusson*, an escutcheon, < OF. *escu, escut*, F. *écu*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute, scutum, scutcheon.*] 1. In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and *shield* is often used as synonymous with *escutcheon.* But the escutcheon of a woman is lozenge-shaped and should not be styled a shield, and the sculptured escutcheons of the eighteenth century were commonly panels of fantastic form, surrounded by rococo scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the escutcheon is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field.* (See *field.*) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an escutcheon. See *shield.* Also *scutcheon.*

The duke's private band, . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans. *Prescott.*

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an escutcheon. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (*b*) In *carp.*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a shield-like surface or area upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the North American antelope and wapiti. The escutcheon is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (*d*) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (*e*) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect.—**Escutcheon of pretense**, in *her.*, a small escutcheon charged upon the main escutcheon, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon.* Compare *impalement.*—**False escutcheon**, in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'ọnd), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an escutcheon.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 356.

escutellate (ē-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *scutellum:* see *scutellum, scutellate.*] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *exscutellate.*

eset†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ease.*

-ese. [OF. *-ese*, later *-ois, -ais* = Sp. Pg. *-es* = It. *-ese*, < L. *-ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispani-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (*a*) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (*b*) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (*c*) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Milanese, Veronese, Viennese, Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chineses* (Milton), *Portugueses*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinee, Portugues.* With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnsonese, Carlylese*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *burgess* the suffix, of earlier introduction, is shortened; in *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it retains the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-southeast.*

esement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *easement.*

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐς, εἰς*, into, + *ἐν*, neut. of *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one (= E. *same*), + *πλαστικός*, skilful in molding or shaping: see *plastic, emplastic.*] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian. *A. Falconer.*

eseptate (ē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *septum*, partition: see *septum.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'ę-rin), *n.* [< *esere*, a native name of the plant, + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$) obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, now known to be identical with physostigmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison; applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esguard† (es-gärd'), *n.* [OF. *esgard*, lit. look, regard.] A tribunal of the Knights of Malta. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, V. ii.

esh (esh), *n.* [Teut. *esch.*] A dialectal form of *ash*1. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

Breäk me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'eäd, lad, out o' the fence!
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esie†, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy.*

esilich†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily.*

esiphonal (ē-sī'fọ-nal), *a.* [< *e-* priv. + *siphon* + *-al.*] Having no siphons: applied to nummulitic or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fọ-nāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *siphon* + *-ate*1.] Same as *asiphonate.*

eskar, esker (es'kär, -kėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *escar, eschar;* < Ir. *eiscir*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a serpentine ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. They are generally believed to have been formed by streams running in glacial tunnels. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *ås* or *os.* "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." *A. Geikie* (1886). Called in Scotland *kame.*

The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers.*
J. Geikie, Ice Age, p. 374.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Pl. prop. *Eskimos*, but also like sing., in imitation of the F. pl. *Esquimaux*, pron. es-kē-mō'; < Dan. *Eskimo*, pl. *Eskimoer;* G. *Esquimo*, sing. and pl., based, like the obsolescent E. *Esquimaux*, pl. (> sing. *Esquimau*), on F. *Esquimaux*, pl., > Sp. Pg. *Esquimales*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; Cree *Eskimantsic*, Ojibwa *Ashkimeg*, mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Innuit*, the people.] I. *n.* One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. They are a branch of the American race. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimau.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos.—**Eskimo curlew**, the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis.* See *curlew* and *Numenius.*—**Eskimo dog.** See *dog.*

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [E. dial.] A pail or kit. [North. Eng.]

esloint, esloynet, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin.*

esmalt, esmaylet, *n.* Same as *amel.*

Esmia (es'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia. J. E. Gray*, 1847, after Leach's MS.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing one species, *E. turbata* of Brazil. *Pascoe*, 1860.

esne, *n.* [AS.: see *earn*1.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a hireling of servile condition.

The *esne* or slave who works for hire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [< ML. *æsnecia* (*ainescia, ænescia, enecea, eyneia*), < OF. *ainsneece, ainsneesse, aainneesche*, etc., mod. F. *aînesse* (ML. type **antenatitia*), OF. also *ainsneage, aisneage, esneage*, etc. (ML. *antenagium*), the right of the first-born, < OF. *ainsné*, F. *aîné*, < ML. *antenatus*, first-born, one born before: see *ante-nati.*] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *æsnecy.*

eso-. [< Gr. *ἐσω*, older form of *εἰσω*, adv., to within, within, < *ἐς, εἰς*, prep., into, orig. prob. **ἐνς.* Cf. *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'ọ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Esox.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no cæca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pikes, *Esocidæ*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'ọ-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ;* a lucioid.

Esocidæ (e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of haplomous physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esox.* They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric cæca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esox*, the pikes. (See cuts under *Esox, optic*, and *scapulocoracoid.*) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esoces.* Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidæ* have been named *Esoces* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinæ* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esoxidea* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Luciidæ.*

esociform (e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *esox* (*esoc-*), pike (see *Esox*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'ọ-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Esocidæ.*

II. *n.* An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'ọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. *Kirby.*

esodic (e-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐς, εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, a way.] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions

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to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

eso-enteritis (es-ō-en-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + *enteritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.

esogastritis (es'ō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔσω, within, + *gastritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

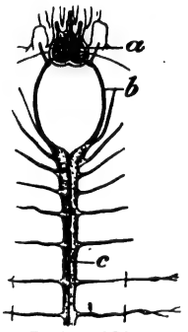
esonarthex (es-ō-när'theks), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + νάρθηξ, the court or exterior portico of a Greek church: see *narthex*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthex or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *exonarthex*.

The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 245.

esophageal, œsophageal (ē-sō-faj'ē-ạl), *a.* [< *esophagus*, NL. *œsophagus:* see *esophagus*.] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: as, *esophageal* glands.—**Esophageal fold.** (*a*) One of the ordinary lengthwise folds or ridges of the esophagus when undistended. (*b*) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants.—**Esophageal glands,** numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice.—**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *rumination*.

A groove (*œsophageal groove*) which leads from the œsophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the œsophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or **orifice,** the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerves.—**Esophageal ring,** in *Invertebrata*, a circlet of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or preoral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelidous, arthropodous, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral*. Also known as *esophageal commissures*, *nerve-ring*, *nerve-pentagon* (in echinoderms), etc.—**Esophageal teeth,** certain enameled processes of the backbone which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. See *Rhachiodontidæ*.



Esophageal Ring.
Anterior end of nervous system of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, showing, *a*, cerebral ganglia, connected by the esophageal ring, *b*, with the ventral series of ganglia, *c*.

esophagean, œsophagean (ē-sō-faj'ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, œsophagotomy (ē-sof-ạ-got'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. οἰσοφάγος, esophagus, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

esophagus, œsophagus (ē-sof'ạ-gus), *n.* [< NL. *œsophagus*, < Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < οἴσειν, fut. inf., associated with φέρειν = E. *bear*[1], carry, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculomembranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both anteroposteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats. The muscular coat is composed of two planes of contractile fibers, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striped, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plicæ, which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillæ and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat*, between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosæ*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal* (which see, and see cuts under *alimentary*, *diaphragm*, and *mouth*). In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, undergoes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilatations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, *a.* See *Æsopian*.

Esopic (ē-sop'ik), *a.* Same as *Æsopian*.

esoredíate (ē-sō-rē'di-ạt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenology*, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐσωτερικός, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite ἐξωτερικός (see *exoteric*); < ἔσω, within (see *eso-*), + -τερος, compar. suffix, + -ικός.] **I.** *a.* 1. Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of exoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a special few, and denoted by the term *esoteric;* though this term is not found in use before the days of Lucian. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato. *Grote.*

He [Josephus] fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret *esoteric* classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other exoteric, incorrect, and known to the many, it is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. viii.

The religion of Egypt perished from being kept away from the people, as an *esoteric* system in the hands of priests. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

2. In *embryol.*, endoblastic. See the extract. [Rare.]

An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an exoteric layer, the representatives of these being respectively the apicals and basals in the earliest stages of the Calcispongiæ, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 91.

II. *n.* 1. An esoteric doctrine. [Rare.]

As to what *esoterics* I have vented, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest; the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to compleat a regular system. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 6.

2. A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esoterical (es-ō-ter'i-kạl), *a.* [< *esoteric* + *-al.*] Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ō-ter'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

esotericism (es-ō-ter'i-sizm), *n.* [< *esoteric* + *-ism.*] Esoteric doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ō-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esoteric:* see *-ics.*] Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

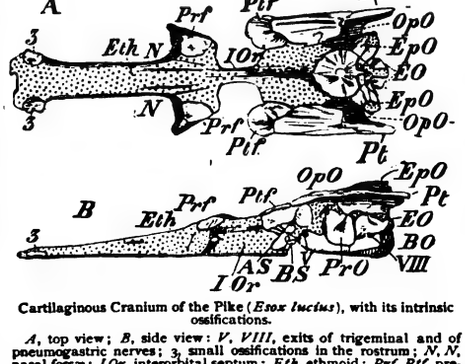
esoterism (es'ō-ter-izm), *n.* [< *esoter(ic)* + *-ism.*] Same as *esotericism*.

esoterist (es'ō-ter-ist), *n.* [< *esoter(ic)* + *-ist.*] An esoteric philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotery (es'ō-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *esoteries* (-iz). [< *esoter(ic)* + *-y.*] Esoteric doctrine.

The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoteries* for adepts.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature.

Esox (ē'soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *esox*, var. *isox*, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.] A genus of fishes, typical of the *Esocidæ*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucius*. See cut under *pike*.



Cartilaginous Cranium of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), with its intrinsic ossifications.
A, top view; *B*, side view: *V*, *VIII*, exits of trigeminal and of pneumogastric nerves; 3, small ossifications in the rostrum; *N*, *N*, nasal fossæ; *1 Or*, interorbital septum; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Prf*, *Ptf*, prefrontal and postfrontal; *PrO*, proötic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pt*, pterotic; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid.

espadon (es-pä-doṅ'), *n.* [F., < Sp. *espadón*, = It. *spadone*, aug. of *spada* = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword: see *spade*[1] and *spade*[2].] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadone*.

espalier (es-pal'yėr), *n.* [< F. *espalier*, formerly *espallier* (ult. identical with *épaulière*, q. v.), < It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espalier (= Sp. *espaldera*, espalier), < *spalla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = OF. *espaule*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade: see *epaule*, *spatula*.] In *horticulture:* (*a*) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or -bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.

O blackbird! sing me something well: . . .
The *espaliers* and the standards all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as espaliers are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbors darken, his *espaliers* meet.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 80.

espalier (es-pal'yėr), *v. t.* [< *espalier*, *n.*] To train on or protect by an espalier, as a tree or trees.

esparcet (es-pär'set), *n.* [< F. *esparcette*, *esparcet*, < Sp. *esparceta*, sainfoin; cf. Sp. *esparcilla*, spurry, both dim., appar. < *esparcir*, OSp. *espargir*, scatter, < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Same as *sainfoin*.

esparto (es-pär'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *esparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, also, more commonly, σπάρτος, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both *Spartium junceum* and *Stipa tenacissima;* also applied to the common broom: see *Spartium*.] A name given to certain species of grass, *Stipa tenacissima*, *S. arenaria*, and *Lygeum Spartum* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is abundant in northern Africa. It is also found with the others in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From esparto are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.


1 2 3 4 5
Esparto-grasses.
1, 4, stalk and fruit of *Stipa tenacissima*. 2, 3, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygeum Spartum*.

esparto-grass (es-pär'tō-gras), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pär'vėr), *n.* Same as *sparver*.

espathate (ē-spā'thāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *spatha*, spathe, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, not having a spathe.

espaulière, *n.* Same as *épaulière*.

especial (es-pesh'al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *especiall*, < ME. *especial*, < OF. *especial*, mod. F. *spécial* = Sp. Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind, < *species*, kind: see *species*, *special*.] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, and *especial* friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.
Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Take *especial* knowledge, pray,
Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

In especial, especially. [Archaic.]

With grete wronge and a-gein right do the barouns of this londe a-gein hym werre, and *in especiall* thei that ought hym to love and holde moste dere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

In especial all officers to dyne with the olde maire.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

=**Syn.** See *special*.

especially (es-pesh'al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *especially*; < *especial* + *-ly*[2].] In an especial manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly;

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specially; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

Pirrus full priuely persayuit onon,
By a spie, that *especially* sped for to wete,
That hys Emes full egurly etlit to wode,
Forto hunt in the holtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13518.

A savage holds to his cows and his women, but *especially* to his cows. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 205.

The Duke was *especially* angered with Michelangelo because he refused to select a site for a fortress which he wished to build at Florence.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 295, note.

especialness (es-pesh′al-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. *Loe.* [Rare.]

espeir†, *n.* [ME., also *espeyre*, < OF. *espeir*, *espoir* (= Pr. *esper*), hope, < *esperer*, hope, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Expectation.

Thus stante envie in good *espeire*
To ben him self the divels heire.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 265.

esperance† (es′pe-rans), *n.* [< ME. *esperaunce*, < OF. *esperance*, F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa* = Sp. *esperanza* = Pg. *esperança* = It. *speranza*, hope, < L. *sperau(i-)s*, ppr. of *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

There is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Esperella (es-pe-rel′ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Esperellinæ*. *Vosmaer.*

Esperellinæ (es′pe-re-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esperella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sponges, of the family *Desmacidonidæ*, typified by the genus *Esperella*, whose fiber is not characterized by projecting spicules. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Esperia (es-pē′ri-ä), *n.* See *Hesperia*.

espiaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *espial*.

espial (es-pī′al), *n.* [< ME. *espiaile*, *espiaille*, < *espien*, espy: see *espy*. Hence, by abbrev., *spial*.] 1. The act of espying; observation; watch; scrutiny.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.
Byron, Corsair, i.

The Council remained doubtful of the conformity of Mary's chaplains: and her house, for the next thing, was placed under *espial*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2†. A spy; a band of spies; a scout.

He had a somonour redy to his hond,
A slyer boy was noon in Engelond;
For subtillye he had his *espiaille*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 25.

By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
Will so bestow ourselves, that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter frankly judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Our judge stands as an *espial* and a watch over our actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 111.

espibawn (es′pi-bân), *n.* [Ir. *easpuig-ban*.] An Irish name for the whiteweed or oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

espièglerie (es-piä-glè-rē′), *n.* [F.] Frolicsomeness; roguishness.

They chaff one another with sickening *espièglerie*.
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

espier (es-pī′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *aspiere*, < *aspien*, *espien*, espy. see *aspy*, *espy*.] One who espies, or watches like a spy.

Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren!
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 175.

espignole (es-pi-nyōl′), *n.* [OF.] An early war-engine somewhat resembling the modern mitrailleuse, having a number of barrels mounted on a cart and fired by machinery. Compare *orgues*.

espinel (es-pi-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *espinelle*, F. *spinelle*: see *spinel*.] Same as *spinel*.

espinette (es-pi-net′), *n.* Same as *spinet*.

espionage (es′pi-ọ-nāj or, as F., es-pē-ọ-näzh′), *n.* [< F. *espionnage*, < *espion*, a spy, < It. *spione*, a spy: see *spy*, *espy*.] The practice of spying; secret observation of the acts or utterances of another by a spy or emissary; offensive surveillance.

espiotte (es′pi-ot), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *espiote*, a sharp-pointed weapon.] A species of rye.

espirituelt, *a.* [< OF. *espirituel*, < L. *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] A Middle English form of *spiritual*.

esplanade (es-plā-nād′), *n.* [< OF. *esplanade* = Sp. Pg. *esplanada* = It. *spianata*, < OF. *esplaner*, level, explain, = Sp. *esplanar*, *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, level, explain, etc.: see *explain*. Hence, by apheresis, *splanade*.] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (*b*) The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space or course near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

There was a temple here [at Tenedos] to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine *esplanade* before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 21.

All the world was gathered on the terrace of the Kursaal and the *esplanade* below it, to listen to the excellent orchestra. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 181.

esplees (es-plēz′), *n. pl.* [OF. *esples*, *espleits* (pl. of *esploit*, pp.), < ML. *expleta*, the products of land, pl. of *expletum*, rent, service, etc.: see *exploit*.] In *law*, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pastures, corn of arable lands, rents, services, etc.

espleit†, **espleyt**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *exploit*.

esponton (es-pon′ton), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

espousage† (es-pou′zāj), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-age*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousage*.] Espousal; wedlock.

Such a one as the king can find in his heart to love, and lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage*.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

espousal (es-pou′zal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *espousall*, < ME. *espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles* = Pr. *esposalhas* = Sp. *esponsales* = Pg. *esponsaes*, *esponsalias*, < L. *sponsalia*, a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, adj. (see *sponsal*), < *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, one betrothed, a spouse: see *spouse*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousal*.] I. *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. Jer. ii. 2.

This was the burnt offering which Shalum offered in the day of his *espousals*. *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

2. Assumption of the protection or defense of anything; advocacy; a taking upon one's self; adoption as by wedding.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Walpole.*

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on January 23d.

II. *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; marriage (used adjectively).

The ambassador . . . put his leg . . . between the *espousal* sheets. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 80.

espouset (es-pouz′), *n.* [< ME. *espouse*, < OF. *espous*, *espoux*, m., *espouse*, f. (= It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f.), < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, pp. of *spondere*, promise, promise in marriage: see *sponsor*, *respond*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *n.*, q. v.] A betrothed person.

The Erle the *espouse* courtoisly forth lad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 954.

espouse (es-pouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *espoused*, ppr. *espousing*. [< ME. *espousen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse, < L. *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise, promise in marriage, betroth: see *espouse*, *n.* Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph. Mat. i. 18.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 2.

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

2. To take in marriage; marry; wed.

He which shall *espouse* a woman bringeth witnesses, and before them doth betroth her with money, or somewhat money-worth, which he giueth her, saying, Be thou *espoused* to me according to the Law of Moses and Israel. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

The rest [of the Bucentaur is] accommodated with seats; where he [the Doge] solemnly *espouseth* the Sea; confirmed by a ring thrown therein. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

3. To take to one's self, or make one's own; embrace; adopt; become a participator or partizan in: as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

They have severally owned to me that all men who *espouse* a party must expect to be blackened by the contrary side. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

He that doth not openly and heartily *espouse* the cause of truth will be reckoned to have been on the other side. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The Puritans *espoused* the cause of civil liberty mainly because it was the cause of religion. *Macaulay*, Milton.

4†. To pledge; commit; engage.

In the election of our friends we do principally avoid those which are impatient, as those that will *espouse* us to many factions and quarrels. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

espousement (es-pouz′ment), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-ment*.] The act of espousing; espousal. *Craig.*

espouser (es-pou′zėr), *n.* 1. One who espouses, or betroths or weds.

As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 156.

2. One who defends or maintains something, as a cause.

The *espousers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme haue been weak enough to assert that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels. *Allen*, Sermon before Univ. of Oxford (1761), p. 11.

espressivo (es-pres-sē′vō), *a.* [It., = E. *expressive*.] In *music*, expressive: noting a passage to be rendered with ardent expression.

espringalt, **espringaldt**, **espringalet**, **espringolet**, *n.* See *springal*.

esprit (es-prē′), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *sprite*, *spirit*.] Spirit; wit; aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.—**Esprit de corps**, the common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as in a military company, a body of officials, etc.

espy (es-pī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *espied*, ppr. *espying*. [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espyen*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyen*, *aspien*, also abbr. *spyen*, *spien*, mod. E. *spy*: see *aspy* and *spy*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To see at a distance; catch sight of or discover at a distance.

I did *espie*
Where towards me a sory wight did cost.
Spenser, Daphnaida.

I was forced to send Captaine Stafford to Croatan, with twentie to feed himselfe, and see if he could *espie* any sayle passe the coast.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 92.

Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he *espied* one afar off, come crossing over the field to meet him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 92.

2. To see or discover suddenly, after some effort, or unexpectedly, as by accident: with reference to some person or thing in a degree concealed or intended to be hidden: as, to *espy* a man in a crowd.

"If it be soth," quod Pieres, "that ȝe seyne I shal it sone *aspye!*
ȝe ben wastoures, I wote wel and Treuthe wote the sothe!"
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 131.

M. More thinketh that his errors be so subtilly couched that no man can *espy* them.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 15.

As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money. Gen. xlii. 27.

Apollyon, *espying* his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and, wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 123.

3†. To inspect narrowly; explore and examine; observe and keep watch upon; spy.

Full secretly he goth hym to *aspye*,
Hym for to do sum shame and velanye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

In Ebron, Josue, Calephe, and here Companye comen first to *aspyen*, how thei myghte wynnen the Lond of Beheste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv. 7.

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

=**Syn.** To discern, descry, perceive, catch sight of.

II.† *intrans.* To look narrowly; keep watch; spy.

Stand by the way and *espy*. Jer. xlviii. 19.

And to *espie* in this meane while, if any default were in the Lambe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

espy† (es-pī′), *n.* [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espie*, usually with initial *a*, *aspye*, *aspie*; abbr. *spye*, *spie*, mod. E. *spy*: see *spy*, *n.*] 1. A spy; scout; watch.

Than thei sente their *espyes* thourgh-oute the londe, for to knowe the rule of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 146.

Of these he made subtile inuestigation
Of his owne *espie*, and other mens relation.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 203.

2. Espial; espionage.

The muster-master general . . . thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.
Swift, Character of the Earl of Wharton.

Esq., Esqr. Abbreviations of *esquire*[1], as an appended title.

esquamate (ē-skwā′māt), *a.* [< NL. **esquamatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *squama*, scale, + *-ate*[1]: see *squamate*.] In *zoöl.*, not squamate; having no scales.

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esquamulose (ē-skwam′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **esquamulosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *squamula*, dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squamulose*.] In *bot.*, without squamulæ or minute scales.

-esque. [< F. *-esque*, < It. *-esco*, < OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1], an adj. suffix, = L. *-iscus*, a dim. suffix of nouns: see *-ish*[1] and *-iscus*, *-isk*.] A termination in adjectives of French or other Romance origin, meaning 'having the style or manner of,' as in *grotesque*, *picturesque*, *arabesque*, *Moresque*, *Dantesque*, etc.

Esquimau, *n.*; pl. *Esquimaux*. See *Eskimo*.

esquire[1] (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquier*, *escuier*, *escuyer*, an esquire, shield-bearer, also a shield-maker, mod. F. *écuyer* = Pr. *escudier*, *escuder*, *escuier* = Sp. *escudero* = Pg. *escudeiro* = It. *scudiere*, *scudiero*, < ML. *scutarius*, a squire, a shield-bearer, shield-maker, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scute*, *scutage*, *escutcheon*, *scutcheon*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *squire*, q. v.] 1. A squire; a young man of gentle birth, who, as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight. [Archaic.]—2†. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; also applied to various other attendants upon a nobleman. See the extract.

> The office of the *esquire* consisted of several departments; the *esquire* for the body, the *esquire* of the chamber, the *esquire* of the stable, and the carving *esquire*; the latter stood in the hall at dinner, carved the different dishes, and distributed them to the guests.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

3. A title of dignity next in degree below that of *knight*. In England this title is given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in succession, officers of the king's courts and of the household, barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, etc.: but opinions with regard to correct usage vary. There are also esquires of knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is now usually conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents *Esquire* is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*, and appended to any man's name as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (though this practice is becoming less prevalent than formerly). In the general sense, and as a title either alone or prefixed to a name, the form *Squire* has always been the more common in familiar use. See *squire*.

> I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor *esquire* of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> *Esquires* and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every *esquire* is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real *esquire*; for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner.
> 1 *Broom and Had. Com.* (Wait's ed.), p. 317.

4. A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public.—**Esquire bedel.** See *bedel*.

esquire[1]† (es-kwīr′), *v. t.* [< *esquire*[1], *n.*] To attend; wait on; escort, as a gentleman attending a lady in public. *Todd.* See *squire*[1], *v.*

esquire[2] (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquiere*, *esquierre*, *esquarre*, a square: see *square* and *squire*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but extending across the field so that the point touches the opposite edge of the escutcheon.

esquirearchy (es-kwīr′är-ki), *n.* [< *esquire*[1] + *-archy*, as in *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc., < Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule. Cf. *squirearchy*.] The dignity or rank of an esquire; squirearchy. [Rare.]

> As to the tender question of *esquirearchy*, I am convinced that the only prudent principle now is to bestow the envied title on every one alike.
> *Mrs. Chas. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 317.

-ess, -es[1] (es), *n.* [< ME. *-es*, *-ess*, < AS. *-ess*, < L. *-es*, the name of the letter S, s, < *-e*, the usual assistant vowel in forming the names of letters, + *-s*.] 1. The name of the letter *S*, *s*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *S*, *s*, being used in its stead.—2. A large worm: so called from its often assuming the shape of an S. [Prov. Eng.]

-ess. [(1) Early mod. E. also *-esse*, *-isse*, *-is*, < ME. *-esse*, *-isse*, < (*a*) OF. *-esse*, F. *-esse*, (*b*) AS. *-isse* (as in *abbodisse*, abbess), < L. *-issa*, < Gr. *-ισσα* (i. e., *-ι-σσα*, the vowel *ι* and sometimes the first *σ-*, in that case orig. *τ-*, prop. belonging to the stem of the noun), a fem. suffix of adjectives, and nouns from adjectives, orig. compound, < *-κ* (as in *-ι-κό-ς*, L. *-i-cu-s*, E. *-ic*) + *-ya* (as in *-ιο-ς*, L. *-iu-s*, fem. *-ia*, L. *-ia*), both common Indo-Eur. formatives. (2) In some words, as in *empress*, *-ess* is a reduced form of Latin *-trix*, *-tricem*, in E. usually *-tress*, as in *actress*, *directress*, etc., fem. forms usually associated with masc. ones in *-tor*, *-tress* being in popular apprehension equiv. to *-tor* + *-ess* (1).] A suffix theoretically attachable to any noun denoting an (originally masculine) agent, to form a noun denoting a female agent, as *hostess*, *abbess*, *prioress*, *chieftainess*, *authoress*, etc. It is most frequent with nouns in *-er*[1], as *bakeress*, *breweress*, *Quakeress*, etc. In such words as *instructress*, *directress*, *editress*, *mistress*, *visitress*, etc., the suffix is really *-tress* (see *-tress*), but in popular apprehension it is *-ess* added to the termination of the corresponding masculines, *instructor*, *director*, *editor*, *mister* (*master*), *visitor*, etc., such masculines being usually in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, assimilated to native English nouns in *-er*, as *directer*, *instructer*, *visiter*, etc., *editor* as if **editer*, etc. In some cases the feminine form exists, while the masculine form is obsolete, as in *governess* (*governor* in a corresponding sense being obsolete); *mistress*, used in some senses without a corresponding use of *mister* or *master*.

essay (es′ā, formerly e-sā′), *n.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assay*, *asay*, *assai*, *asaie*, trial, attempt, < OF. *asai*, *essai*, *essay* (later only *essai*, > later E. *essay*), mod. F. *essai* = Pr. *essay* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* = It. *saggio*, assay, trial, experiment, < LL. *exagium*, a weighing, a weight, a balance, < L. **exagere*, *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, drive out, require, exact, examine, try, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive, lead, bring, etc. See *examen*, *examine*, from the same source. The Gr. *ἑξάγιον*, sometimes quoted as the origin of the L. *exagium*, is rare LGr., and is taken from the L. term; it denotes a certain weight, 1½ drachmæ. Popular etym. altered the form to *ἑξάγιον*, as if < *ἑξ* = E. *six*.] 1. A trial, attempt, or endeavor; an effort made; exertion of body or mind to perform or accomplish anything: as, an *essay* toward reform; an *essay* of strength.

> All th' admirable Creatures made beforn,
> Which Heav'n and Earth and Ocean doo adorn,
> Are but *Essays*, compar'd in every part
> To this divinest Master-Piece of Art.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> Your *essay* in crossing the channel gave us great hopes you would experience little inconvenience on the rest of the voyage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 331.

> Well hast thou done, great artist Memory,
> In setting round thy first experiment
> With royal frame-work of wrought gold;
> Needs must thou dearly love thy first *essay*.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

> My *essay* in the profession after which my soul had longed was an ignoble failure.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 42.

2. An experimental trial; a test.

> I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

> The Poet here represents the Supreme Being as making an *Essay* of his own Work, and putting to the tryal that reasoning Faculty with which he had endued his Creature.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3†. An assay or test of the qualities of a metal. See *assay*, *n.*—4. In *lit.*, a discursive composition concerned with a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a treatise; a short disquisition: as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

> To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader, . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient.
> *Bacon*, To Prince Henry.

> Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but *Essays*, that is dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles. *Bacon*, quoted in Abbott, p. 438.

> The *essay* is properly a collection of notes, indicating certain aspects of a subject, or suggesting thought concerning it, rather than the orderly or exhaustive treatment of it. It is not a formal siege, but a series of assaults, essays, or attempts upon it. It does not pursue its theme like a pointer, but goes hither and thither like a bird to find material for its nest, or a bee to get honey for its comb. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 228.

To take the essay† (of a dish), to try it by tasting: formerly done in great houses by the steward or the master carver. *Nares*.

> To come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then *taking the essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.
> *G. Rose*, Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth (1682), p. 20.

=**Syn.** 1. Struggle.—4. Treatise, dissertation, disquisition, paper, tract, tractate. See definition of *treatise*.

essay (e-sā′), *v. t.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assayen*, *asayen*, *assaien*, *asaien*, try, make trial of, < OF. *asaier*, *essayer*, F. *essayer* = Pr. *assaiar*, *essaier* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar* = It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*, try; from the noun.] 1. To make trial of; attempt; exert one's power or faculties upon; put to the test: as, to *essay* a difficult feat; to *essay* the courage of a braggart.

> While I this unexampled task *essay*.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

> Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door:
> It gave. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> And twice or thrice he feebly *essays*
> A trembling hand with the knife to raise.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

2†. To try and test the value and purity of, as metals. Now written *assay* (which see).

> The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

essayer (e-sā′ėr), *n.* 1. One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial.—2 (es′ā-ėr). One who writes essays; an essayist. [Rare.]

> A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship that have written since his time.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 68.

essayette (es-ā-yet′), *n.* [F., < *essayer*, test: see *essay*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a piece used as a test of all the contents of a kiln, by means of which the degree of baking of the other pieces in the kiln can be judged. The essayette is put where it can easily be seen by a person looking through the montre.

essayish (es′ā-ish), *a.* [< *essay* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of an essay.

> Carefully elaborated, confessedly *essayish*; but spoken with perfect art and consummate management.
> *Trevelyan*, Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, II. 281.

essayist (es′ā-ist), *n.* [= F. *essayiste*; as *essay* + *-ist*.] A writer of an essay; one who practises the writing of essays.

> Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's] as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

> "If then," said the gentleman, . . . "if I am not to have admittance as an *essayist*, I hope I shall not be repulsed as an historian." *Goldsmith*, A Reverie.

essayistic (es-ā-is′tik), *a.* [< *essayist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an essay or of an essayist.

> Good specimens of De Quincey's writings—autobiographical, imaginative, narrative, critical, and *essayistic*.
> *H. W. Beecher*, quoted in Independent, May 29, 1862.

ess-cock (es′kok), *n.* The European water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.] *C. Swainson*.

essed, esseda (es′ed, es′ē-dă), *n.* [L. *essedum*, later also fem. *esseda*, of old Celtic origin.] A heavy two-wheeled war-chariot, used by the ancient Britons and Gauls, and adopted at Rome as a pleasure vehicle.

> British chariots have been described by Roman historians as consisting of two kinds, called respectively the covina and the *esseda*; this last from esse, a Celtic word. The former was very heavy and armed with scythes, the latter much lighter, and consequently better calculated for use in situations where it would be difficult to employ the covina. *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheels, p. 250.

★**essence** (es′ens), *n.* [= D. *essence* = G. *essenz* = Dan. Sw. *essens*, < F. *essence* = Pr. *essentia* = Sp. *esencia* = Pg. *essencia* = It. *essenzia* (obs.), *essenza*, < L. *essentia*, the being or essence of a thing, an artificial formation from *esse* (as if < **essen(t-)s*, ppr.), to translate Gr. *οὐσία*, being, < *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), ppr. of *εἰ-ναι* = L. *es-se*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), and *ens*, *entity*.] 1. The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything. The Greek *οὐσία* (see the etymology) denotes a subject *in esse*, something whose mode of being corresponds to that of a subject, as distinguished from a predicate, in speech. But while this is the original conception, the word *essence*, even in Latin, usually carries a different sense. The essence is rather the idea of a thing, the law of its being, that which makes it the kind of thing that it is, that which is expressed in its definition. In regard to artificial things, the conception of an essence is usually tolerably clear; thus, the essence of a bottle is that it should be a vessel with a tubular orifice. Those philosophers who speak of the essences of natural things hold that natural kinds are regulated by similar ideas. Nominalists hold that definitions do not belong to things, but to words; and accordingly they speak of the essences of words, meaning what is directly implied in their definitions.

> Justice in her very *essence* is all strength and activity.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

> First, *essence* may be taken for the being of anything, whereby it is what it is. And thus the real internal, but generally in substances unknown, constitution, of things, whereon their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. . . . Secondly, . . . but, it being evident that things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annexed those names, the *essence* of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea which the general or sortal (if I may have leave so to call it from sort, as I do general from genus) name stands for. And this we shall find to be that which the word *essence* imports in its most familiar use. These two sorts of *essences*, I suppose, may not unfitly be termed, the one the real, the other the nominal, *essence*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

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Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind — that a man is himself.
Ferrier.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her soveraigne good and perfect blisse.
Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

Hence — **2.** The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term: as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believes in goodness has the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows." *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 259.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This *essence* to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

Our love scarce measur'd a short hour in *essence*,
But in expectancy it was eternal.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncompounded: as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.
Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture. *Macaulay*, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the Flower it self do waste,
The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweeter last.
Cowley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 94.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 1.

9†. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

There's something
Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*. — **Being of essence.** See *quidditative being*, under *being*. — **Bergamot-pear essence**, an artificial essence imparting the flavor of the bergamot-pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amyl and 1 of acetate of ethyl in 200 parts of alcohol. — **Essence of anchovies**, a kind of anchovy-sauce. — **Essence of bergamot.** See *bergamot*1. — **Essence of cumin.** See *cumin*. — **Essence of mirbane.** Same as *nitrobenzol*. — **Essence of pineapple.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*). — **Nominal, real essence.** See the citation from Locke under def. 1. — **Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East**, a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as whitings, as the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nacreous film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es′ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*, ppr. *essencing*. [< *essence*, *n.*, 8.] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenc'd* Hair,
Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er
With odours. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 227.

essence-peddler (es′ens-ped′lėr), *n.* The skunk. [Low, U. S.]

Essenes (e-sēnz′), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; < LL. *Esseni*, < Gr. Ἐσσῆνοι, also Ἐσσαῖοι, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Assidean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules — "the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-Levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happely we like the profession of the *Esens*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that thei will neither have wife nor servauntes. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553).

Essenian (e-sē′ni-an), *a.* [< *Essene* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those [Jews] who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.
N. A. Rev., CXXXVII. 496.

Essenism (e-sē′nizm), *n.* [< *Essene* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

essential (e-sen′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *essentiel* = Pr. *essencial* = Sp. *esencial* = Pg. *essencial* = It. *essenziale*, < ML. *essentialis*, < L. *essentia*, essence: see *essence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,
Compar'd to *essential* and eternal honour.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

The soul's *essential* pow'rs are three:
The quick'ning pow'r, the pow'r of sense, and reason.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the cases to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an *essential* feature of Shakspere's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* Conditions required, Assumption and Retention.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 148.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely. — **4.** Pertaining to or proceeding from an essence; of the nature of an essence or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,
Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*. — **Essential breadth.** See *breadth*. — **Essential character**, a character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs. — **Essential cognition**†. See *cognition*. — **Essential convenience**†, unity of essence; identity.

Simple *convenience* is either essential or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*. — **Essential difference, distinction, diversity**, a difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished. — **Essential dignity.** See *dignity*. — **Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*). — **Essential harmony.** See *harmony*. — **Essential notes.** See *note*. — **Essential oil**, a volatile oil occurring in a plant, and giving it its characteristic odor. Essential oils are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be determined by the sense of smell. — **Essential perfection.** See *perfection*. — **Essential seventh**, in *music*, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key. — **Essential singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $e^{1/x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitesimal. — **Essential whole**, that whose parts are matter and form. = **Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, etc. (see *necessary*), vital.

II. *n.* **1**†. Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, which, to the heighth enraged,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 8.

The dispute . . . about surplices and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.
Landor.

essentiality (e-sen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *essential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.
Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen′shal-i), *adv.* **1.** By reason of natural constitution; in essence: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,
But mad in craft. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Malvolio is not *essentially* ludicrous. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakespeare, it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen′shal-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essentiate† (e-sen′shi-āt), *v.* [< L. *essentia*, essence, + *-ate*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To become of the essence of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v. 4.

II. *trans.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

essoin†, **essoign**† (e-soin′), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *essonyie*, *essonzie*; < ME. *essoyne*, *essoine*, *essonie*, *asoine*, *assoine*, excuse, < OF. *essoine*, *essoigne*, *exoine*, mod. F. *exoine*, reflected in ML. *essonia*, *exoina*, *exonia*, allegation of an excuse, an excuse; from the verb: see *essoin*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *old Eng. law*, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoine*, protection, wager of lawe, or iniunction shall be allowed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoin* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From everie worke he chalenged *essoyne*
For contemplation sake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed.

II. *a.* In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors.

essoin† (e-soin′), *v. t.* [ME. *essoynen*, < OF. *essoyner*, *essoignier*, < ML. *exsoniare*, excuse, < L. *ex*, out, + *sonia*, *sunnis*, < OHG. *sunna*, *sunnia*, excuse.] In *old Eng. law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee:
Denounce these fiery judgements, I enjoin thee.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G, 3. (*E. D.*)

essoiner† (e-soi′nėr), *n.* One who essoins, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

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essonier (e-so-niā′), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the orle, having usually half its width.

essonite (es′ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *hessonite*.

essorant (es′ō-rant), *a.* [< F. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, soar: see *soar*.] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.

est[1]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east*.

est[2]†, **este**†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ēst* (= OFries. *ēst*, *enst* = OS. *anst* = OHG. *anst* = Icel. *ǣst* = Goth. *anst*), grace, favor.] Grace; favor.

As y yow say, be Goddys *est!*
Rom. of Syr Tryamoure (ed. Halliwell), l. 1416.

-est[1]. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-st* = OS. *-ist*, *-ost* = OFries. *-ist*, *-ost*, *-est* = D. *-est* = MLG. LG. *-est* = OHG. *-ist*, *-ost*, MHG. *-ist*, *-est*, G. *-est* = Icel. *-str*, *-astr* = Sw. *-ast* = Dan. *-est* = Goth. *-ist*, *-ost* = L. *-issimus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of **-ist-imus*: for the additional suffix *-mu-s*, see *former*[1] and *-most*) = Gr. *-ιστος* = Skt. *-ishtha*; a superl. suffix, of the orig. form **-yas-ta*, being the compar. **-yas*, E. *-er*[3], + *-ta*, E. *-th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-er*[3], and *-th*[3], *-eth*[2]. The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best*, *erst*, *first*, *last*, *least*, *most*, *worst*, *next* (for ME. *nehst*), obs. *herst* (for ME. *hehst*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest*, *deepest*, *greatest*, *biggest*, etc. See *-er*[3].

-est[2]. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-st* = OS. *-is*, *-os* = OFries. *-est*, *-st* = D. *-est*, *-st* = MLG. LG. *-est*, *-st* = OHG. *-is*, MHG. *-es*, *-est*, G. *-est*, *-st* = Icel. *-r*, *-ar* = Goth. *-is*, *-os*, *-eis* = L. *-is*, *-as*, *-es* = Gr. *-σι*, *-εις* = Skt. *-si*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, Gr. *σύ* = L. *tu* = AS. *thū*, E. *thou*: see *thou*. Cf. *-eth*[3], *-es*[3].] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncopated to *-st*: as, present *singest* or *singst*, *doest* or *dost*, *hast*, etc., preterit *sangest*, *sungest*, *thoughtest* or *thoughtst*, *diddest* or *didst*, *hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead); and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

establet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable*[1]. *Chaucer.*

establish (es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *establissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir* (cf. D. *etablisseren* = G. *etabliren* = Dan. *etablere* = Sw. *etablera*) = Pr. *establir*, *stablir* = Sp. *establecer* = Pg. *estabelecer* = It. *stabilire*, establish, < L. *stabilire*, make stable, < *stabilis*, stable: see *stable*[1]. Hence, by aphæresis, *stablish*, q. v.] **1.** To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii. 19.

O king, *establish* the decree. Dan. vi. 8.

The country being thus take.i into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to *establish* the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 53.

2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; inceptively, set up or found: as, his health is well *established;* an *established* reputation; to *establish* a person in business; to *establish* a colony or a university.

He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he *Establish'd* it by Performances. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 46.

As my favour with the Bey was now *established* by my midnight interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 39.

A government was to be *established*, without a throne, without an aristocracy, without castes, orders, or privileges. *D. Webster*, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. Acts xvi. 5.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we *establish* the law. Rom. iii. 31.

I pray continually, that God will please to *establish* your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 407.

4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. Num. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to *establish* one's claim or one's case; to *establish* a marriage or a theory.

For they, . . . going about to *establish* their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. Rom. x. 3.

The certainty of them [miracles] was so well *established* and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.

From that period Sir Giles had *established himself* in what were called the "state apartments."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

The ability of the English to *establish themselves* in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 147.

7. To settle, as property.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest, Malcolm. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4.

Established church. See *church*. = **Syn. 2.** To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.

establisher (es-tab′lish-ėr), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

God being the author and *establisher* of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence.
Barrow, Works, II. xx.

I reverenced the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *Lord Digby.*

establishment (es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement* (= Sp. *establecimiento* = Pg. *estabelecimento;* cf. It. *stabilimento*), < *establir*, establish: see *establish* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the *establishment* of a factory; the *establishment* of a claim.

Linnæus, by the *establishment* of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
G. Bentham, Euphorbiaceæ, p. 193.

This *establishment* or discovery of relations — we naturally call it *establishment* when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world — is the essential thing in all understanding.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 132.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

There he with Belgæ did awhile remaine . . .
Untill he had her settled in her raine
With safe assuraunce and *establishment.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 35.

Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Abp. Wake.*

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperour's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment.* *Swift.*

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically — (*a*) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government: as, the king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe. (*b*) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc.; an institution, whether public or private: as, a large *establishment* in the country; a large iron or clothing *establishment;* a hydropathic or water-cure *establishment.*

However, Augusta has her carriage and *establishment.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church: especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church*.

The essence of an *Establishment* seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, accruing from the soil, or produce of the country. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 295.

The church is accepted by the state as the religious body in England which is the legitimate possessor of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body be specially expressed. . . . Its rights are carefully guarded by law. . . . This position of the church towards the state is called its *Establishment.* It has arisen not from any definite act of parliament or the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 380.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace *establishment.* — **Establishment of the port**, the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab′lish-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *establishment* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [Rare.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab′lish-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [Rare.]

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its "linked sweetness long drawn out," was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 44.

estacade (es-ta-kād′), *n.* [< F. *estacade*, < Sp. Pg. *estacada* (= It. *steccata*, *steccato*), a paling, a palisade, < *estacar*, stake, inclose with stakes set in the ground, < *estaca* = It. *stecca* = OF. *estaque*, *estache*, a stake, of LG. origin: see *stake*.] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-tä-däl′), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, estafette (es-ta-fet′), *n.* [< F. *estafette* = Sp. Pg. *estafeta*, < It. *staffetta*, a courier, < It. *staffa*, a stirrup, < OHG. *stapho*, *staph*, MHG. *stapf*, a step, = E. *step*, q. v.] A military courier; an express of any kind.

An *estafet* was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. *Sir P. Boothby*, To Edmund Burke, p. 84.

estall†, *v. t.* [ME.; var. of *stall*, or *enstall*, *install*.] To install.

She was translated eternally to dwelle
Amonge sterres, where that she is *estalled.*
MS. Digby, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

estamin (es-tam′in), *n.* [< OF. *estamin*, *estamine*, F. *étamine*, bolting-cloth: see *etamine*, *tamin*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A woolen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. *Simmonds.*

estaminet (es-ta-mē-nā′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenters of billiard-rooms and *estaminets*, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables. *Thackeray.*

We scrambled ashore and entered an *estaminet* where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 31.

estancia (es-tän′thē-ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., = E. *stance*, q. v.] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a cattle farm.

We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large *estancia*, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

estate (es-tāt′), *n.* [< ME. *estat*, < OF. *estat*, F. *état* = Pr. *estat*, *stat* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato*, < L. *status*, state, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate*.] **1.** A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

I gin to be a-weary of the sun,
And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

I will settle you after your old *estates.* Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

The congregated college have concluded
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her inaidable *estate.* *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

Dost thou look back on what hath been,
As some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low *estate* began
And on a simple village green?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxiv.

Thou, O Most Compassionate!
Who didst stoop to our *estate.*
Whittier, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate!*
Sir P. Sidney.

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He [the chancellor] had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign *estate*, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 333.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high*, *great*, etc., implying pomp or dignity.

His doughter quene of Inde as ye shall here,
Kepyng right *grete estate* withynne the lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real*. (See *real*.) If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an *estate* in the land; and these *estates* still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.
Sir J. F. Stephen, National Rev., Laws relating to Land.

(*b*) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons. Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession: each of these interests being *qualified* or *incomplete estates*, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an *absolute estate* or fee simple. (See *merger*.) Such special estates are said to be carved out of the fee. A *future estate*—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is nevertheless deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner: it is, in such case, called a *contingent estate*. *N. Y. Rev. St.*, III. 2175, § 5.

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what *estate* he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 55.

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the property left at a man's death: as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate*.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly [beasts'] mouths is able to eat up a countryman's *estate*.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 89).

7. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one: as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy
Estates of high priz'd land. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

8†. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Moscouite, with no lesse pompe and magnificence, . . . sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affaires of *estate*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 251.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and *Estates*.
Bacon, Title of Essay.

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon*, Essays.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the three estates, called the *states-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom, he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet. *Disraeli*.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three *Estates* of the Realm"; but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.
A. Fonblanque, How we are Governed, p. 11.

10†. A person of high station or rank; a noble.

Richard, Duke of Gloucestre, [was] . . . harde fauoured of vysage, such as in *estates* is called a warlike vysage, and amonge commen persons a crabbed face.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 314.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer*.

Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* [revised version, *men*] of Galilee.
Mark vi. 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*.—**Conditional estate**, or **estate upon condition**, an estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone*. See *condition*, 8.—**Conventional estates.** See *conventional*.—**Convention of estates.** See *convention*.—**Equitable estate** or **title**, a right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title.—**Estate at will**, that estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties.—**Estate by statute.** See *statute*.—**Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*.—**Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England* (under *courtesy*).—**Estate for life**, an estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (*Stephen*.) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies tenancy for one's own life.—**Estate for years**, an estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An *estate for years* is often called a *term*.—**Estate in common.** See *tenancy*.—**Estate in expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Estate in fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Estate in joint tenancy**, an estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an *estate in severalty*, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were conjoined (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each commencing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*.—**Estate in possession.** See *possession*.—**Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Estate in tail**, an estate in fee cut down (*taillé*) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reëntry in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*.—**Estate of inheritance**, an estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. One subject to a condition that might prevent its passing (as where the lord's consent was necessary) has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.—**Estate tail female**, an estate limited to females and female descendants of females.—**Estate tail general**, an estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course.—**Estate tail male**, an estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor.—**Estate tail special**, an estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.—**Executed estate**, an estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future.—**Executory estate**, a future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *remainder*. See *executory devise*, under *devise*, and *remainder*.—**Expectant estate.** See *expectance*.—**Fourth estate.** (*a*) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (*b*) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.—**Freehold estate.** See *freehold*.—**Future estate.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Landed Estates Court.** See *court*.—**Legal estate.** See *equitable estate*, and *legal*.—**Merger of estates.** See *merger*.—**Particular estate**, the estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*.—**Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*.—**Third estate**, the common people in their relations to the state or to political power: a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (the *tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution.—**Vested estate**, an estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an unascertained contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estated*, ppr. *estating*. [< *estate*, *n.*] **1†.** To establish in possession; settle.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer; and I will *estate* your daughter in what I have promised.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Our nature will return to the innocence and excellency in which God first *estated* it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 672.

2†. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed.

A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 300£. a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estated* 300£. more of inheritance for their children. *Donne*, Letters, lxx.

To the onely use and behoof of my s'd child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulers hereafter mentioned.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 458.

3. To settle an estate upon; endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory
In mine own realm beyond the narrow seas.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

estately†, *a.* [< ME. *estately, estatly, estatlich*; < *estate* + *-ly*[1]. Hence, by apheresis, *stately*.] Stately; dignified.

It peined hire to countrefeten chere
Of court, and ben *estatlich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 140.

estatute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer*.

estet†, *n.* See *est*[2].

esteem (es-tēm'), *v.* [First at end of 16th century; < F. *estimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estimar* = It. *estimare, stimare*, < L. *æstimare, æstumare*, value, rate, weigh, estimate: see *estimate*, and *aim*, an older word, partly a doublet of *esteem*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. Rom. xiv. 5.

You would begin then to think, and value every article of your time, *esteem* it at the true rate.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To set a high value on; prize; regard favorably, especially (of persons) with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi. 19.

Not he yat hath seene most countries is most to be *esteemed*, but he that learned best conditions.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that shell which is so much *esteem'd* for making Cabinets, Combs, and other things. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 103.

3. To consider; regard; reckon; think.

Those things we do *esteem* vain, which are either false or frivolous. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

When I consider his disregard to his fortune, I cannot *esteem* him covetous. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

Conversation in its better part
May be *esteem'd* a gift, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** *Value, Prize, Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to respect, revere.—**3.** To think, deem, consider, hold, account.

II. *intrans.* To regard or consider value; entertain a feeling of esteem, liking, respect, etc.: with *of*.

For his sake,
Though in their fortunes fain, they are *esteem'd of*
And cherish'd by the best.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

They [the Tamoyes] *esteem of* gold and gems, as we *of* stones in the streets. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

We our selves *esteem* not *of* that obedience or love or gift, which is of force. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

esteem (es-tēm'), *n.* [< *esteem*, *v.*] **1.** Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit.

And live a coward in thine own *esteem*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

Specifically—**2.** Favorable opinion, formed upon a belief in the merit of its object; respect; regard; liking.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius? *Dryden*, Æneid.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope*.

3. The character which commands consideration or regard; value; worth.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty fortresses, . . .
Besides five hundred prisoners of *esteem*—
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

And let me tell you that angling is of high *esteem*, and of much use in other nations.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 50.

4†. Valuation; price.

I will deliver you in ready coin
The full and dearest *esteem* of what you crave.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, ii. 2.

=**Syn 1** and **2.** *Estimate, Esteem, Estimation, Respect, Regard*; honor, admiration, reverence, veneration. *Estimate*, both as noun and as verb, supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining external things, as amount, weight, size, value; or internal things, as intellect, excellence. It may be applied to that which is unfavorable: as, my *estimate* of the man was not high. *Esteem* as a noun has commonly the favorable meanings of the verb; it is a moral sentiment made up of respect and

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attachment, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person: as, he is held in very general *esteem*. *Estimation* has covered the meanings of both *estimate* and *esteem*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our *respect* for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Regard* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

The nearest practical approach to the theological *estimate* of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

The trial hath indamaged thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more *esteem*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 207.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* prized above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

Estimation of one's society is a reflex of self-estimation; and assertion of one's society's claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 265.

Peel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a *respect* for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 220.

A generation whom his choice *regard*
Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 653.

esteemable (es-tē′ma-bl), *a.* [< *esteem* + *-able*. Cf. *estimable*.] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 390, note.

esteemer (es-tē′mėr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.
Locke.

★**ester** (es′tėr), *n.* Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyte (es′thā-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the extract. Also *æsthacyte*.

Æsthacytes were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. . . . They are spindle-shaped cells, . . . the distal end projects beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpocil; the body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the collenchyme and are supposed . . . to become continuous with large multiradiate collencytes.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

esthematology, æsthematology (es-thē-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθημα*(*τ*-), a perception (< *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., said to be from the proper name *Esther*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheriidæ*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

estherian (es-thē′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Estheriidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Estheriidæ*.

Estheriidæ (es-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Estheria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crustacea*, of the order *Phyllopoda* or *Branchiopoda*, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Limnadia*, and *Limnetis*. The shell is bivalve; the antennæ are highly developed; the antennulæ small; the swimming-feet from 10 to 27 in number; the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical *Phyllopoda*. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Limnetis*. Also called *Limnadiidæ*.


Estheria californica, highly magnified.

esthesia, *n.* See *æsthesia*.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē′si-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.

★**esthesiogenic, æsthesiogenic** (es-thē′si-ō-jen′-ik), *a.* [< *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an esthesiogen or to esthesiogeny.

Æsthesiogenic points are developed.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 499.

esthesiogeny, æsthesiogeny (es-thē-si-oj′e-ni), *n.* [As *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-y*.] The action of an esthesiogen; the induction of exalted sensations.

The transference of hemianæsthesia by magnets (the form of *æsthesiogeny* which has been most debated).
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Res., Oct., 1886, p. 151.

esthesiography, æsthesiography (es-thē-si-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

esthesiology, æsthesiology (es-thē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dunglison*.

★**esthesiometer, æsthesiometer** (es-thē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility. It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.


Esthesiometer.

esthesioneurosis, æsthesioneurosis (es-thē′si-ō-nū-rō′-sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesioneurosis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] An affection of sensation, especially when marked by no discoverable anatomical lesion. It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anæsthesia); loss of the sense of pain (analgesia); pain on slight stimulation (hyperalgesia); and formication and other disorders of sensation.

esthesionosus, æsthesionosus (es-thē-si-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL. *æsthesionosus*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *æsthesia*), + *νόσος*, disease.] Same as *esthesioneurosis*.

esthesis, æsthesis (es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*: see *æsthesia*.] Same as *æsthesia*.

esthesodic, æsthesodic (es-thē-sod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, sensation, + *ὁδός*, a road, a way.] In *physiol.*, sensitive; sensory; conveying sensory impulses or impressions.

He [Schiff] named it the *æsthesodic* substance.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 304.

esthete, æsthete (es′thēt), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, formed after the analogy of *athlete*, *athletic*.] 1. Properly, one who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; one very sensible of the beauties of nature or art.—2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who carries the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent: used in slight contempt.

You perhaps mean the mania of the *æsthetes*—boudoir pictures with Meissonier as the chief deity—an art of mere fashions and whims.
A. D. White, Century's Message, p. 16.

★**esthetic, æsthetic** (es-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *esthétique* = Sp. *estético* = Pg. *esthetico* = It. *estetico*, < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, sensitive, < *αἰσθητός*, perceptible by the senses (cf. *αἰσθησις*, perception), < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive by the senses, extended from *ἀίειν*, hear, perceive, akin to L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful: as, the *esthetic* faculty.

Comparative criticism teaches us that moral and *æsthetic* defects are more nearly related than is commonly supposed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

Beauty, if it does not take precedence of Utility, is certainly coeval with it; and when the first animal wants are satisfied, the *æsthetic* desires seek their gratification.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 18.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

On the whole, birds appear to be the most *æsthetic* of all animals, excepting of course man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts: as, an *esthetic* pose; *esthetic* dress.—4. In the *Kantian philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous.—**Esthetic accent.** See *accent*, 8 (*a*).—**Esthetic certainty**, that kind of certainty which can be produced by inductive reasoning; scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty.—**Esthetic clearness.** See *clearness*.—**Esthetic perfection**, beauty.—**Esthetic sense**, the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. *n.* 1. The science of beauty. See *esthetics*.

It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitzio-Wolfian school, first applied the term *æsthetic* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In the *Kantian philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility.—**Transcendental esthetic**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

esthetical (es-thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *esthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *esthetic*.

esthetically, æsthetically (es-thet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to the principles of esthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *æsthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 430.

In the evening . . . I again repaired to the "Navel of the World"; this time *æsthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gaudy, babbling, and remorseful day."
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 396.

esthetician, æsthetician (es-thē-tish′an), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of esthetics; a professor of esthetics.

estheticism, æstheticism (es-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of esthetics.—2. Attachment to esthetics; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful: often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

estheticize, æstheticize (es-thet′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estheticized*, *æsthetic ized*, ppr. *esthet icizing*, *æsthet icizing*. [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ize*.] To render esthetic; bring into conformity with the principles of esthetics.

Schasler speaks of these essays [of English writers] as "Empiristic æsthetics," tending in one direction to raw materialism, in the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of "an *æstheticising* dilettanteism."
J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 221.

esthetics, æsthetics (es-thet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esthetic*, *æsthetic*: see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

The name *Æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 194.

Categorical *æsthetics* are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 466.

esthetophore, æsthetophore (es-thet′ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθητός*, sensible, perceptible by the senses (see *esthetic*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

Like combustion, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *æsthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. 467.

esthiology, æsthiology (es-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Short for *esthesiology*, *æsthesiology*, q. v.] Same as *esthophysiology*.

esthiomene (es-thi-om′e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσθιομένη*, fem. of *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode: see *esthiomenous*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

esthiomenous (es-thi-om′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding: applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esthonia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the gulf

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of Finland on the north and Livonia on the south.

A German aristocracy, with German traders in the towns, ruled over a peasantry of the *Esthonian*, Lettish, and Lithuanian races. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 325.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia, Livonia, and other districts of Russia.—**2.** The language of the Esthonians. It belongs to the Finnish family, and exists under two principal dialects, the Dorpat Esthonian and the Reval Esthonian.

esthophysiology, æsthophysiology (es′thō-fiz-i-ol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [Short for **esthesiophysiology*, **æsthesiophysiology*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *esthetic*), + E. *physiology*.] In Spencer's psychology, the science which treats of the correlation of phenomena of consciousness and nervous phenomena; physiological psychology; psychophysics.

Æstho-physiology has a position that is entirely unique. It belongs neither to the objective world nor to the subjective world, but, taking a term from each, occupies itself with the correlation of the two.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 52.

estiferous, æstiferous (es-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *æstus*, heat (see *estive*[1]), + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing heat. *Coles*, 1717.

estimable (es′ti-ma-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *estimable* = Pr. Sp. *estimable* = Pg. *estimavel* = It. *estimabile, stimabile*, < L. *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation, < *æstimare*, value, esteem: see *estimate, esteem*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued: as, *estimable* damage.—**2†.** Valuable; worth a price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable, neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

He now . . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little *estimable*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Jesus was always more tender with the Sadducees than with the Pharisees. He evidently regarded an honest sceptic as more *estimable* than a ritualist.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 185.

II.† *n.* That which is valuable or highly esteemed; one who or that which is worthy of regard. [Rare.]

The Queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 50.

estimableness (es′ti-ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being estimable; the quality of deserving esteem or regard.

estimably (es′ti-ma-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner; so as to be capable of being estimated.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estimating*. [< L. *æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimare*, older form *æstumare*, value, rate, esteem: see *esteem*.] **1.** To form a judgment or opinion regarding the value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of; compute, appraise, or value by judgment, opinion, or approximate calculation; fix the worth of; judge; reckon.

There is so much infelicity in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to *estimate* the comparative happiness of others. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

John of Salisbury's acquaintance with Roman literature can only be *estimated* by a careful reading of the Polycraticus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 154.

My belief is that, as years gather more and more upon us, we *estimate* more and more highly our debt to preceding ages. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 13.

2†. To esteem; honor.

A man . . . *estimated* by his brethren.
Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), p. 196.

=**Syn.** *Value, Prize, Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to count, judge, appraise.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *n.* [< *estimate, v.*] **1.** A judgment or opinion as to the value, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of something; especially, a valuing determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable.

Let us apply the rules which have been given, and take an *estimate* of the true state and condition of our souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xii.

Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things.
W. Black.

'Tis as different from dreams,
From the mind's cold, calm *estimate* of bliss,
As these stone statues from the flesh and blood.
Browning, In a Balcony.

2†. Estimation; reputation.

There stands the castle; . . .
In it are the lords of York, Berkley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Commissioners of estimate and assessment. See *commissioner*. =**Syn.** *Estimation, Respect*, etc. See *esteem*.

estimation (es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *estymacyon*, < OF. *estimation*, F. *estimation* = Pr. *estimatio* = Sp. *estimacion* = Pg. *estimação* = It. *estimazione, stimazione*, < L. *æstimatio(n-)*, a valuation, < *æstimare*, value: see *estimate, esteem*.] **1.** The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* prized above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

2. Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

The Tolle and the Custom of his Marchantes is withouten *estymacioun* to ben nombred.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 149.

If the scale do turn
But in the *estimation* of a hair,
Thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. In *chem.*, the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.—**4.** Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

The very true cause of our wanting *estimation* is want of desert. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wisdom viii. 10.

Tacitus, in the obscure passage in which he describes the apportionment of the land, mentions the dignatio, or *estimation* of the individual, as one of the principles of partition. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

5†. Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** Appraisement, valuation.—**4.** *Estimate, Regard*, etc. (see *esteem*); admiration, reverence, veneration.

estimative (es′ti-mā-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *æstimative*; = F. *estimatif* = Pr. *estimatiu* = Pg. *estimativo* = It. *estimativo, stimativo*; as *estimate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the power of estimating, comparing, or judging.

The errour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle*, Colours.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Meditative; contemplative. [Rare.]

Phantasie, or imagination, which some call *æstimative*, or cogitative, . . . is an inner sense which doth more fully examine the species perceived by common sense, . . . and keeps them longer, recalling them to mind againe, or making new of his owne. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

★**estimator** (es′ti-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *estimateur* = Sp. Pg. *estimador* = It. *estimatore, stimatore*, < L. *æstimator*, < *æstimare*, value, estimate: see *estimate*.] One who estimates or judges.

Yet if other learned men, that are competent *estimators*, . . . profess themselves satisfied with them, the probations may yet be cogent. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 175.

estinto (es-tēn′tǫ), *a.* [It. (< L. *extinctus*, extinct), pp. of *estinguere*, < L. *extinguere*, extinguish: see *extinct, extinguish*.] In *music*, extinguished: noting the extreme of softness in piano-music.

estivage (es′ti-vāj), *n.* [F., < *estiver* = Sp. *estivar*, pack: see *steve*.] A mode of stowing cargoes consisting of cotton, wool, and other elastic materials by means of hydraulic presses, and other contrivances, in order to prevent shifting in heavy weather.

estival, æstival (es′ti-val), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *estival* = It. *estivale*, < LL. *æstivalis*, equiv. to L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*[1].] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 92.

Occident estival, Orient estival. See the nouns.

estivate, æstivate (es′ti-vāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estivated, æstivated*, ppr. *estivating, æstivating*. [< L. *æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare* (> Pr. *estivar* = F. *estiver*), pass the summer, < *æstivus*, of the summer: see *estive*[1].] **1.** To pass the summer, as in a given place or in a given manner. *Smart.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, to pass into or remain in the summer sleep, as some mollusks; be dormant in summer.

They [certain mollusks] also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. *Müller.*

The curious Binneia, with a body much larger than its shell, envelopes itself, in *æstivating*, in a case of materials similar to the hibernacula of other land shells.
Science, IV. 366.

★**estivation, æstivation** (es-ti-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *estivation* = Sp. *estivación*, < L. as if **æstivatio(n-)*, < *æstivare*, pass the summer: see *estivate*.] **1.** The act of passing the summer.

On the under storey, towards the garden, let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the summer sleep of certain animals, as mollusks; the act of falling into a more or less permanent condition of sleep or dormant state in summer.—**3.** In *bot.*, prefloration; the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.

estive[1]**†, æstive†,** *a.* [< L. *æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas* (*æstat-*), summer, akin to *æstus*, fire, heat, glow, surge, tide (> ult. E. *estuary, estuate*), to Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper air (> E. *ether*[1]), *αἰθος*, fire, heat, and AS. *ād*, funeral pile, *āst*, a kiln (> E. *oast*), etc.; from the verb repr. by Gr. *αἰθειν*, glow, Skt. √ *idh*, kindle.] Of summer; of glowing heat.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, iii.

estive[2] (es′tiv), *n.* [F., = Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva*, the stowing of a cargo; from the verb, F. *estiver*, Sp. Pg. *estivar*, It. *stivare*, pack: see *steve*.] Same as *estivage*.

estivous†, *a.* [ME. *estyvous*, < L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*[1], *estival*.] Of summer; summer-like.

It wol moost avannce
In landes that beth *estyvous* for heete
The figtree latly riping forto gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

estoc† (es-tok′), *n.* [OF., < G. *stock* = E. *stock*: see *stock, n.*, and cf. *tuck*[2].] A sword used for thrusting, especially a second sword carried by knights in the middle ages. In some cases it was worn in place of the dagger at the right side, in others attached to the saddle, while the sword of arms was attached to the belt or armored skirt of the knight.

estocade† (es-to-kād′), *n.* [F. (after Sp. Pg. *estocada* = It. *stoccata*), < *estoc*, a sword: see *estoc, tuck*[2].] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a heavy rapier: so called to distinguish it from the swords used more for cutting and for breaking through steel armor than for thrusting. The term continued in use throughout the seventeenth century for a thrusting-sword of any sort.

estoile (es-toil′), *n.* [Also *étoile*, OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*, a star, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] In *her.*, a star, usually having six points, and then distinguished from the mullet in having the rays wavy instead of straight. When it has more than six points they are either all waved or more usually alternately waved and straight. The number of points must always be mentioned in the blazon when it exceeds six. Also *etoile*.—**Estoile of four points,** in *her.*, same as *cross estoilé* (which see, under *cross*[1]).


Gules, an estoile argent.

estoilé (F. pron. es-two-lā′), *a.* [OF. *estoilé*, pp. of *estoiler*, set with stars, < *estoile*, a star: see *estoile*.] In *her.*, like a star.—**Cross estoilé.** See *cross*[1].

estop (es-top′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estopped*, ppr. *estopping*. [< OF. *estoper, estouper*, stop with tow, impede, cram, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, < ML. *stupare*, stop with tow, cram. From the same ult. source, through AS., comes E. *stop*: see *stop*.] To bar; stop; debar; specifically, in *law*, to bar, prevent, or preclude, usually by one's own act. See *estoppel*.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once . . . solemnly avowed.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

The President of the United States . . . is a politician, chosen for but four years to the highest office open by election to man, and conventionally *estopped*, at least in modern times, from essaying any other line of public preferment after leaving the presidential office.
The Century, XXXV. 964.

estoppel, estopple (es-top′el), *n.* [Formerly also *estopel, estople*; < *estop, v.*] **1.** Stoppage; impediment.

But *estoples* of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

2. In *law*, the stopping of a person by the law from asserting a fact or claim, irrespective of its truth, by reason of a previous representation, act, or adjudication inconsistent therewith.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

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Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal.—**Estoppel by record,** estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record.—**Estoppel en pais,** or **equitable estoppel,** estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estoufade (es-tō-fād′), *n.* [< OF. *estouffade*, F. *étouffade*, < OF. *estouffer*, F. *étouffer*, stifle, choke, suffocate: see *stuff.*] In *cookery*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō′vèrz), *n. pl.* [< OF. *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estevoir*, *estavoir*, *estuver*, etc., need, necessity, necessaries, being a substantive use of the inf. *estover*, *estovoir*, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by apheresis, *stover*, q. v.] In *law*: (*a*) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham.* See *bote*[1], 2 (*b*). (*b*) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (*c*) In a more general sense, supplies, as alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment.—**Common of estovers.** See (*b*), above.

estrade (es-trād′), *n.* [F., < Sp. Pg. *estrado*, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. *estrat* = It. *strato*, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., < L. *stratum*, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see *stratum* and *street.*] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted *estrade* or platform.
J. G. Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 69.

estradiot (es-trad′i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *estradiot* = Sp. *estradiote* = It. *stradiotto*, < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier: see *stratiotes, stradiot.*] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot.*

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines*, tr. by Danet, sig. Ff 3.

estrait†, *v. t.* [Var. of *strait, v.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

So that at this day the Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass.
Sir T. More, Dialoge, p. 145.

estramaçon (es-tram′a-son), *n.* [F., < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, gash: see *stramazoun, stramash.*] 1. A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting.—2. That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point.—3. A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estranget, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *estraunge*, < OF. *estrange*, F. *étrange* = Sp. *extraño* = Pg. *estranho* = It. *estraneo, estranio, straneo, stranio*, < L. *extraneus*, foreign, outside, < *extra*, without: see *extraneous, extra.* Hence, by apheresis, *strange*, q.v.] I. *a.* 1. Foreign; strange.—2. Reserved; haughty.

His highe porte and his manere *estraunge*.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 1084.

II. *n.* A stranger; a foreigner.

Yᵗ is to sey yᵗ non *estraunges* bey or selle wᵗ any oder *estraunges* any maner marchandises wythyn yᵉ fraunches of the same cite vpon peyne of forfetur of yᵗ same marchandise. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 39.

estrange (es-trānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estranged*, ppr. *estranging.* [< OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= Pr. *estranhar* = Sp. *extrañar* = Pg. *estranhar* = It. *straniare, stranare*), alienate, < OF. *estrange*, adj., strange: see *estrange, a.*] 1. To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. Jer. xix. 4.

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

I believe that our *estranged* and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Will you not dance? How come you thus *estrang'd?*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

All sorts of men, by my successful arts,
Abhorring kings, *estrange* their alter'd hearts
From David's rule. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., I. 290.

In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for *estranging* men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-almsgiving. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 351.

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

Had we . . . *estranged ourselves* from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

4†. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

Sure they are these garments that *estrange* me to you.
B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

estrangedness (es-trān′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another.
Prynne, Vind. of Four Questions (1645), p. 2.

estrangeful† (es-trānj′fùl), *a.* [< *estrange, a.*, + *-ful.*] Strange; foreign.

Over these they drew greaves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether *enstrangeful* and Indian-like.
Beaumont (and others), Mask of the Middle Temple [and Lincoln's Inn.

estrangement (es-trānj′ment), *n.* [< *estrange* + *-ment.*] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

Desires, . . . by a long *enstrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them.
South, Works, II. vi.

estranger (es-trān′jėr), *n.* One who estranges. *Mrs. Browning.*

estrangle† (es-trang′gl), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrangler*, strangle: see *strangle.*] To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

estrapade (es-tra-pād′), *n.* [F., estrapade (see def.), also strappado, < It. *strappata*, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, < *strappare*, pull, wring, tear off, break: see *strappado.*] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estray† (es-trā′), *v. i.* [< OF. *estrayer, estraier*, stray: see *astray* and *stray.*] To stray.

How much from verity this age *estrays.*
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 1.

estray (es-trā′), *n.* [< *estray, v.*] 1. A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, wherefore the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray.*

The king had a right to . . . *estrays*—valuable animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.

Then the sombre village crier,
Ringing loud his brazen bell,
Wandered down the street proclaiming
There was an *estray* to sell.
Longfellow, Pegasus in Pound.

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

Our minds are full of waifs and *estrays* which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 287.

How he grides upon some promising *estray*, and makes the most of it! *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 33.

estre[1]†, *n.* [ME., state, condition, < OF. *estre*, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. *estre*, mod. F. *être*, be, < L. *esse* (LL. **essere*, > **estere*, > OF. *estre*), be: see *am* (under *be*[1]) and *essence.*] State; condition.

What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of your name or of your *estre?* *Gower.*

Porus the kyng had will with the mestre
To wite of Alisaundres *estre;*
To wite his *estre* and his beyng
Grete wille had Porus the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 5466 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

estre[2]†, **estreet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estree, stree, strae*, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) *estrée*, a paved road, a street, < L. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved road, a street: see *street*, of which *estre*[2] is a doublet.] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

The *estres* of the grisly place,
That highte the grete temple of Mars in Trace.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1113.

Than zede a grom of Grece in the gardyn to pleie,
To bi-hold the *estres* and the herberes [arbors] so faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

estreat (es-trēt′), *n.* [< OF. *estret, estrait, estreite* (F. *extrait*), an abstract, extract (= Pr. *estrat* = It. *estratto*), < *estraire* (F. *extraire*), < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extray, extract.*] In *Eng. law*, an extract or a copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The commissioners were to amerce severely all rebellious or disobedient jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assist and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 55.

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording estreats in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

estreat (es-trēt′), *v. t.* [< *estreat, n.*] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

If the condition of such recognizance be broken, . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties . . . are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xviii.

(*b*) To levy (fines) under an estreat.

The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.
Boyle, Against Swearing, p. 112.

Estrelda (es-trel′dă), *n.* [NL., also *Estrilda* (Swainson, 1827), *Astrelda, Astrilda.*] A genus of small conirostral oscine passerine birds, based on the *Loxia astrilda* of Linnæus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermestinæ*, of the family *Ploceidæ*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Estremeño*, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrepe (es-trēp′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estreped*, ppr. *estreping.* [< OF. *estreper* = Pr. *estrepar*, waste, ravage, destroy, < L. *extirpare, exstirpare*, root out, uproot: see *extirpate.*] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trēp′ment), *n.* [< OF. *estrepement* (ML. *estrepamentum*), a wasting, waste, < *estreper*, waste: see *estrepe.*] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—**Writ of estrepement,** an ancient common-law process to prevent waste.

estrich, estridge (es′trich, -trij), *n.* [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich*: see *ostrich.*] 1†. An ostrich.

Let them both remember that the *estridge* disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. N 4, b.

All plum'd like *estridges* that with the wind
Bated—like eagles having newly bath'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*,
Shall be our food. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande*, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art.

E-string (ē′string), *n.* In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estrot, *n.* [< L. *œstrus*, < Gr. οἶστρος, a gadfly: see *œstrus.*] 1. An œstrus; a gadfly. Hence —2. Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Nares.*

But come, with this free heat,
Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme
(For these are phrases both poetical),
Will we go rate the prince.
Marston, The Fawne, ii.

estuance†, *n.* See *œstuance.*

estuant†, *a.* [ME. *estuant*, < L. *œstuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *œstuare*, burn, glow: see *estuate.*] Burning; glowing.

Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe
Thaire heetes *estuant* forto alethe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

estuarian (es-tū-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< *estuary* + *-an.*] Same as *estuarine.*

estuarine (es′tū-a-rin), *a.* [< *estuar-y* + *-ine*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Beds of red clay with marly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampean formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 367.

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Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or *estuarine* deposits.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 285.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluviatile or *estuarine* Cetacea," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 342.

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *æstuary*; < L. *æstuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in ML. also a hot bathing-room, < *æstus* (*æstu-*), the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estive*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth — here we must not say *estuary* — of a stream yellow as Tiber. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 99.

3†. A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smoak, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell? *Boyle*, Works, IV. 799.

II. *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary* strata.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 317.

estuate†, estuation†. See *æstuate*, *æstuation*.

estuf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stuff*.

estufa (es-tö'fä), *n.* [Sp.: see *stove*.] An underground apartment in which a fire was kept constantly burning, and in which the men of the Pueblo tribes of North America were in the habit of meeting for social, deliberative, or religious purposes.

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. These apartments [in which a fire is kept constantly burning] the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people held their political and religious meetings. *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

esture†, *n.* See *æsture*.

esurient (ē-sū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *esurire*, *essurire*, be hungry, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, pp. *esus*, eat, = E. *eat*: see *eat*.] **I.** *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [Rare.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the self-denial of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurient* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 427.

II.† *n.* One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independency, an insatiable *esurient* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

esurine† (es'ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *esurinus*, promoting appetite (Paracelsus), appar. < *esuries*, hunger.] **I.** *a.* 1. Promoting appetite.—2. Eating; corroding; corrosive.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid.
Wiseman.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, *prep.* A dialectal variant of *at*.

-et[1]. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, m., *-ete*, *f.*, mod. F. *-et*, *-ette* = Sp. *-eto*, *-eta* = It. *-etto*, *-etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-ette*, and *-ot*, *-otte*. E. *-et* represents both F. *-et*, m., and *-ette*, f.; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in E. Cf. *-let*. In some words *-et* is of AS. origin: see def.] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet*[1], *billet*[2], *bullet*, *fillet*, *hatchet*, *islet*, *jacket*, *locket*, *mallet*, *pallet*, *pullet*, *ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English, and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let*. In *summit* this diminutive suffix appears as *-it*. In some words, as *gannet*, *hornet*, perhaps *linnet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et[2]. [See *-ate*[1], *-ad*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate*, *-ad*, as in *ballet*, *sallet*, *sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad*, *salad*, *sonata*.

eta (ē'- or ā'tä), *n.* [Gr. *ἦτα*, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *hēth*. See *H*.] The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written H or *η*.

etaac, *n.* Same as *blawbok*, 1.

etacism (ā'tä-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦτα* (as pronounced ā'tä) + *-c-ism*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhotacism*, *lambdacism*, etc.] The Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter *η* its ancient sound of *a* in *mate* or *ey* in *they*: opposed to *iotacism*, the Reuchlinian and modern Greek method, which gives to *η* and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of *e* in *be* or *i* in *machine*.

etacist (ā'tä-sist), *n.* [As *etac-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or upholds etacism.

étagère (ā-ta-zhār'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage*.] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et aliæ* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, Smith, Brown, Jones, *et al.*

Etanin (et'a-nin), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; *γ* Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'a-min), *n.* [< F. *étamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin*, *tamin*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin*.

Cream-colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . . Then there are cotton *etamines*.
Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (ā-täp'), *n.* [F. *étape*: see *staple*.] 1. A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—3. In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *étape* at Khaldeyeva. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the nares [sleeping-platforms] and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *étape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.
Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 43.

etapier†, *n.* [F. *étapier*, < *étape*: see *etape*. Cf. *stapler*.] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā-tä'ma-zhōr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff*.

etc. A common abbreviation of *etcetera*.

et cetera, etcetera (et-set'e-rä). [L.: *et*, and; *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *ceteri*, *ceteræ*, *cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the L. spelling *cētera*, etc., is preferred, but *cætera* is in good use); prob. < **ci-*, *qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suffix, as in *alter*, other. See *alter*, *other*, etc. In E. also written *etcætera*, *et cætera*; also abbr. *etc.*, *&c.*, formerly *&c.*, the character &, &, being a ligature of *et*.] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera*. [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras*.]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case
With theirs that swore *et cæteras*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 133.

I called the pangs of disappointed love
And all the sad *etcetera* of the wrong,
To help him to his grave.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, *&c.*" *Hallam*, Const. Hist., ix.

etch[1] (ech), *v.* [< D. *etsen*, etch, = Dan. *ætse* = Sw. *etsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, etch, < MHG. *etzen*, OHG. *ezzen*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, caus. of *ezan* = E. *eat*: see *eat*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; specifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant: as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching*.

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer. *Boyle*, Works, III. 459.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and *etch* glass.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 317.

2. To sketch; delineate.—**To etch with the dry-point**, to draw in free-hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. *intrans.* To practise etching.

etch[2] (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *eddish*.

Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

etch[3] (ech), *v. t.* [< ME. *echen*, var. of *eken*, eke: see *eke*.] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke*.

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things. *Locke*.

etcher (ech'ėr), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [Prov. Eng.] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *etch*[1], *v.*] 1. A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching-ground*.) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chlorate of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water these lines are stopped out with a paint-brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely — that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or rebitten after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, gravers or burins of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil-rubbers, dabbers, camel's-hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on refiring can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1530, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success. *Evelyn*, Sculpture.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [Rare.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 32.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery**, a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with water-color, such as sepia and India ink, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure**. See *figure*.—**Painter's etching**, a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching**, also called *gravure en manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of

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the ordinary etching-ground and tallow, or, in summer, of two thirds of the first and one third of the second, melted together, which, when cooled, is rolled into balls wrapped in silk. After laying the ground and smoking it lightly, a piece of thin paper with a grain is laid upon it, on which a design is drawn with a lead-pencil. As the varnish attaches itself to the paper in proportion to the pressure of the hand, when the paper is lifted the lines traced by the pencil are exposed upon the plate, and when bitten in will yield a facsimile impression of the design.

etching-ground (ech'ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 1½ ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 5 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 3 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to simmer over a fire in a glazed pipkin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of oxid of bismuth.

etching-needle (ech'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness; those used in etching with the dry-point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (ech'ing-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

eteopolymorphism (et'ē-ō-pol-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐτεός, true, + E. *polymorphism.*] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

eteostic (et-ē-os'tik), *n.* [With last syllable accom. as in *acrostic*, q. v.; prop. **eteostich*, < Gr. ἔτος (ἐτεσ-), a year, + στίχος, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *hetærio.*

eterminable† (ē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *terminable.* Cf. *interminable.*] Without end; interminable. *Skelton.*

etern, eterne (ē-tėrn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eterne*, < OF. *eterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *eterno*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal, contr. of **æviternus*, (with suffix *-turnus*) < *ævum*, older *ævom*, an age, eternity, = Gr. *αἰών* (**αἰϝών*), an age (> *æon*, *eon*): see *age*, *ay*¹, *eon.*] **I.** *a.* Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tendir zougthe fro God that is *eterne.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

But in them nature's copy 's not *eterne.*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

O thou *Eterne* by whom all beings move!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

A library . . . full of what Lamb calls "Great Nature's Stereotypes," the *eterne* copies that never can grow stale or unproductive. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 8.

II. *n.* Eternity. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

etern†, **eternet**, *v. t.* [< *etern*, *a.* Cf. *eternish.*] To make eternal or immortal.

O Idiot's shame, and Envy of the Learned!
O Verse [Psalms of David] right-worthy to be ay *eterned!*
O richest Arras, artificiall wrought
With liuellest Colours of Conceipt-full Thought!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

eternal (ē-tėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eternal, eternall* (with the simple form *eterne*: see *etern*), < OF. *eternel*, F. *éternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eternal* = It. *eternale*, < LL. *æternalis*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal: see *etern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal.* *Locke.*

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal* fame.

He there does now enjoy *eternall* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 40.

Thus did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their soules, and as a type of *æternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time, and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, Timæus (trans. by Jowett), § 38.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

Thenceforth *eternall* union shall be made
Betweene the nations different afore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 49.

The summer is here *eternal*, caus'd by the natural and adventitious heate of the earth, warm'd through the subterranean fires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

The sound the water made,
A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
Bryant, Sella.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal, that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctively called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern Church), or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology), is called *procession* simply, or distinctively *spiration.*

=Syn. *Eternal, Everlasting, Immortal, Perpetual;* interminable, perennial, imperishable. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end, but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die: as, "*immortal* hate," *Milton*, P. L., i. 104; "married to *immortal* verse," *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 137. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. i. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a *perpetual* covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *incessant.*

What can it then avail, though yet we feel
Strength undiminish'd, or *eternal* being,
To undergo *eternal* punishment?
Milton, P. L., i. 155.

Those summer seas, quiet as lakes, and basking in *everlasting* sunshine. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow *immortal* as they quote.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 89.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a *perpetual* struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd. *Young.*

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

Since *eternal* is at hand,
To swallow time's ambitions,
. . . what avail
High titles, high descent, attainments high,
If unattain'd our highest?
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

The law whereby *the Eternal* himself doth work.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His trust was with *the Eternal* to be deem'd
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

eternalist (ē-tėr'nal-ist), *n.* [< *eternal* + *-ist.*] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? *Bp. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

eternality (ē-tėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternalitie, eternalitee*; = It. *eternalità*; as *eternal* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

The great goodness of God . . . dyd, in the fayth of the sayd Mediatour, remytte and forgeue theim the *eternalitie* of the payne dew unto theyr offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1292.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses, I am that I am; signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot chaunge.
J. Udall, On John ix.

eternalize (ē-tėr'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternalized*, ppr. *eternalizing.* [< *eternal* + *-ize.*] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them [atoms]. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 96.

eternally (ē-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* **1.** Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

That which is morally good . . . must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South*, Sermon.

Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss.
Sharp, Works, I. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside.
Addison, Letter from Italy, l. 65.

Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 95.

The sea
Sighed further off *eternally*,
As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
D. G. Rossetti, Ave.

eternalness (ē-tėr'nal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

eterne. See *etern.*

eternify† (ē-tėr'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *æternus*, eternal, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make eternal or everlasting; eternize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heau'n, that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
Mir. for Mags., p. 559.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified.* *Chapman.*

eternisation, eternise. See *eternization, eternize.*

eternish† (ē-tėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *etern* + *-ish*².] To make eternal or immortal.

If this order had not bene in our predecessors, . . . they had neuer bene *eternished* for wise men.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 126.

eternity (ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *eternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *eternite, eternytee*, < OF. *eternite*, F. *éternité* = Pr. *eternitat* = Sp. *eternidad* = Pg. *eternidade* = It. *eternità*, < L. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity, < *æternus*, eternal: see *etern.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being eternal. (*a*) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity.* *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

(*c*) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

Sho myght be assumpt, I pray thyn excellence,
Vnto thi troone, and so to be commende,
In bodye and saule euer withoutyn ende
With the to reyne in thyne *eternyte.*
York Plays, p. 515.

At death we enter on *eternity.* *Dwight.*

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities!*
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee
In helping nature a feire *eternytee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Call this *eternity* which is to-day,
Nor dream that this our love can pass away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 238.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracts of space and periods of time, produce great effects. *The Century*, Feb., 1884.

eternization (ē-tėr-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *eternize* + *-ation.*] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation.* *Imp. Dict.*

eternize (ē-tėr'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternized*, ppr. *eternizing.* [< OF. *eterniser*, F. *éterniser* (= Sp. Pg. *eternizar*), < *eterne*, L. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern* and *-ize.*] **1.** To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize?* *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

With two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other served but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, P. L., xi. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was noe less diligent to *eternize* his name be the pen then be the suord.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternizing* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valours. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

My verse your vertues rare shall *eternize.*
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxv.

Also spelled *eternise.*

eternness† (ē-tėrn'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternesse*; < *etern* + *-ness.*] The quality of being eternal. *Nares.*

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Corruption and *eterneese* at one time,
And in one subject, let together, loosse?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy.

etesian (ē-tē′zi̇an), *a.* [= F. *étésiens*, pl., = Sp. Pg. It. *etesio* (It. more common *etesie*, pl.), < L. *etesius*, < Gr. ἐτήσιος, lasting a year, recurring yearly, annual, < ἔτος, a year, orig. Fέτος = L. *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Recurring every year; occurring at stated times of the year; periodical. The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the winds which blow from the north during the summer months, with great regularity and accompanied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade-wind abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar climatic influences of the Sahara.

And he who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
Supplying soft *Etesian* gales.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 3.

étêté (F. pron. ā-tā-tā′), *a.* [F., < *é-* priv. + *tête*, head: see *tête*.] In *her.*, headless: applied to a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing is usually represented with the neck erased, as if the head had been torn off violently.

eth (eth or eTH), *n.* [< *e*, the usual assistant vowel in letter-names, as in *es*, *em*, etc., + *th*, representing AS. ð: see *th*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon character ð or ƀ, used to distinguish it from the other character for *th*, namely þ, called *thorn*. See *thorn* and *th*.

-eth[1]. [See *-th*[1].] A suffix now merged in *-th*[1], of which it is one of the forms. See *-th*[1].

-eth[2]. [See *-th*[2].] The form of *-th*, the ordinal suffix, after a vowel, as in *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, etc. See *-th*[2].

-eth[3]. [ME. *-eth*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*, etc. See *-th*[3] and *-es*[3], *-s*[3].] The older form of the suffix of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc. See *-th*[3] and *-es*[3], *-s*[3].

ethal (ē′thal), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *al*(*cohol*).] Cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$), a substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It melts at 50° C. and boils at 344°.

ethaldehyde (ē-thal′dē-hīd), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *aldehyde*.] An oxidation product of alcohol (CH_3CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing agent. Also called *acetic aldehyde* or *acetaldehyde*.

ethe†, *a.* and *adv.* See *eath*.

ethel[1] (eth′el), *n.* [AS. *ēthel*, inheritance, property, home: see *allodium*, *udal*.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an individual.

Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it was the house and enclosure of the free Townsman or the domain of the king or great man, was his *ethel* or alod.
K. E. Digby, Hist. Law of Real Prop., p. 11.

The land held in full ownership might be either an *ethel*, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment, or an estate created by legal process out of the public land. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.

ethel[2]† (eth′el), *a.* See *athel*[2].

etheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

ethene (ē′thēn), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *-ene*.] Same as *ethylene*.

Etheostoma (ē-thē-os′tō-mă), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with a def. ('having different mouths') which shows that he was attempting to form **Heterostoma* (Gr. ἕτερος, other, different), but accepted by zoölogists in the orig. form and provided with another etymology, namely, irreg. < Gr. ἠθεῖν, sift, strain, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of small American fresh-water fishes, typical of a subfamily *Etheostominæ* and family *Etheostomidæ*. They are known as *darters*. See *darter*.

Etheostomatinæ (ē-thē-os″tō-ma-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] Same as *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomatine (ē″thē-ō-stō′ma-tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Etheostomatinæ* or *Etheostominæ*.

etheostome (ē′thē-ō-stōm), *n.* A percoid fish of the subfamily *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomid (ē-thē-os′tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Etheostomidæ*.

Etheostomidæ (ē″thē-ō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-idæ*.] The darters as a family of percoid fishes.

Etheostominæ (ē-thē-os-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-inæ*.] The darters as a subfamily of *Percidæ*. They have 6 branchiostegal rays, obsolete pseudobranchiæ, and generally an unarmed preoperculum. There are about 70 species. Also *Etheostomatinæ*. See cut under *darter*.

etheostomoid (ē-thē-os′tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostomoidæ* or *Etheostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Etheostomoidæ* or *Etheostomidæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Etheostomoidæ (ē-thē-os-tō-moi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Etheostomidæ* or *Etheostominæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

ether[1] (ē′thėr), *n.* [Also *æther*; = F. *éther* = Pr. *ether* = Sp. *éter* = Pg. *ether* = It. *etere* = D. *ether* = G. *äther* = Dan. *æther* = Sw. *eter*, < L. *æther*, < Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (opposed to *ἀήρ*, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. *αἴθρα*, *αἰθρη*, the clear sky, fair weather), < *αἰθειν*, kindle, burn, glow: see *estivel*, *estival*.] 1. The upper air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aristotle to extend from the fixed stars down to the moon.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

It lies in Heaven, across the flood
Of *ether*. *D. G. Rossetti*, Blessed Damozel.

2. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat. See the extract.

The phenomena of Light are best explained as those of undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or condition whose periodicity obeys the laws of wave motion, must be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing through space, presents exactly the same undulatory character, and requires a medium for its propagation. Electrical attraction and repulsion are explained in far the most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local stresses in such a medium. Current electricity seems due to a throb or series of throbs in such a medium, when released from stress. Magnetic phenomena seem due to local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. . . . We are led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which we call the Luminiferous *Ether*, or simply the *Ether*; that it can convey energy; that it can present it at any instant, partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity. Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clerk Maxwell) ɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪ that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles, a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in the interstellar spaces, and that its rigidity is about ɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪ that of steel; hence, that it is easily displaceable by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or granular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which Light and Heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is constantly being set in local strains and released from them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and through which the particles of ordinary matter move freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is approximately perfect. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, 208.

3. In *chem.*: (*a*) One of a class of organic bodies divided into two groups: (1) *Simple ethers*, consisting of two hydrocarbon radicals, alkyls, united by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution to the metallic oxids, as CH_3OCH_3, methyl ether, or methyl oxid, analogous to AgOAg, silver oxid. (2) *Compound ethers*, consisting of one or more alkyls or alcohol radicals and one or more acid radicals or acyls united by oxygen, and corresponding to salts of the metals, as $CH_3COOC_2H_5$, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, corresponding to CH_3COONa, sodium acetate. Also called *esters*. (*b*) Specifically, ethyl oxid or ethyl ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$, also called, but improperly, *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile, colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopœia consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of 94 per cent., of ethyl oxid.—**Acetic ethers.** See *acetic*.—**Benzoic, butyric, chloric, formic,** etc., **ether.** See the adjectives.—**Ether-engine.** See *engine*.—**Gelatinized ether,** in *med.*, ether shaken with white of eggs until it forms an opaline jelly. *U. S. Dispensatory*.—**Hydrochloric ether.** Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).—**Methylic ether,** $(CH_3)_2O$, methyl oxid, a colorless agreeable-smelling gas.

ether[2]†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *either*.

ether[3], *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *edder*[1].

ether[4], *n.* A dialectal form of *adder*[1].

ethereal (ē-thē′rē-al), *a.* [Prop., as formerly, **etherial*, formerly also *æthereal*; < L. *ætherius*, < Gr. *αἰθέριος*, high in air, heavenly, ethereal, < *αἰθήρ* (*αἰθερ-*), ether: see *ether*[1].] 1. Formed of or containing or filled with ether (sense 1); hence, relating or belonging to the heavens or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
To thrust thy forked top into th' *etherial* fire.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii.

Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
Milton, P. L., viii. 646.

Those *æthereal* fires shall then be scattered and dispersed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all the works that are therein shall be turned into one funeral Pile. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

A lady . . . with . . . an *ethereal* lightness that made you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking blue like the sky; aërial: as, "*ethereal* mountains," *Thomson*.—4. In *physics*, of, pertaining to, or having the constitution of ether (sense 2).

It has been supposed for a long time that light consists of waves transmitted through an extremely thin *ethereal* jelly that pervades all space.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 85.

5. In *chem.*, of or pertaining to or similar to ether: as, "*ethereal* liquids," *Gregory*.—**Ethereal extract,** an extract made by means of a menstruum containing ether.—**Ethereal medium,** the ether.—**Ethereal oil.** (*a*) The oleum ætherium of the pharmacopœia, a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called *heavy oil of wine*. (*b*) Same as *volatile oil* (which see, under *volatile*).

= **Syn. 1.** Airy, aërial, empyreal.

etherealisation, etherealise. See *etherealization*, *etherealize*.

etherealism (ē-thē′rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being ethereal; ethereality. *Eclectic Rev.*

ethereality (ē-thē-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being ethereal; incorporeity; spirituality.

The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial, fades into *ethereality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 115.

In the Tonga islands, the future life was a privilege of caste; for while the chiefs and higher orders were to pass in divine *ethereality* to the happy land of Bolotu, the lower ranks were believed to be endowed only with souls that died with their bodies.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 19.

etherealization (ē-thē″rē-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *etherealize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of etherealizing, or making ethereal or spiritual. Also spelled *etherealisation*.

He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element as . . . *etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual. *J. H. Stirling*.

etherealize (ē-thē″rē-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherealized*, ppr. *etherealizing*. [< *ethereal* + *-ize*.] To make ethereal; purify and refine; spiritualize. Also spelled *etherealise*.

Etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

ethereally (ē-thē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In an ethereal manner; as or with reference to ether.

Something [light] intermediate between Spirit and Matter *etherially* bridging the measureless chasm.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 74.

etherealness (ē-thē′rē-al-nes), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ness*.] The quality of being ethereal. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethereous (ē-thē′rē-us), *a.* [Prop. *etherious* (= Sp. *etéreo* = Pg. *ethereo* = It. *etereo*), < L. *ætherius* (not **æthereus*), < Gr. *αἰθέριος*, of ether, ethereal: see *ethereal*.] Formed of ether; heavenly; ethereal.

This *ethereous* mould whereon we stand,
This continent of spacious heaven, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems, and gold.
Milton, P. L., vi. 473.

Etheria, *n.* See *Ætheria*.

etheric (ē-ther′ik), *a.* [= F. *éthérique*; as *ether* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ether.

The "*etheric* force" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and obtained the coöperation of physiologists.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 331.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chemical substance known as ether: as, *etheric* oils.

etherical (ē-ther′i-kal), *a.* [< *etheric* + *-al*.] Same as *etheric*.

Etheridæ, *n. pl.* See *Ætheriidæ*.

etherification (ē″thėr-i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *etherify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The formation of the chemical substance ether.

Several attempts were made to prepare this compound [ethylic dinitroethylate] by the usual methods of *etherification*, but with only partial success.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 224.

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etheriform (ē'thėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æther*, ether, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original *etheriform* mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cosmical material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē'thėr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [< L. *æther*, ether, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are . . . capable of *etherifying* alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1142.

etherin (ē'thėr-in), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a name given by Berzelius to a radical, C_4H_4 (old system), at one time supposed to exist in ethyl alcohol, ethyl ether, etc.

ethering (ē'thėr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *ether*[3] + *-ing*.]
I. *n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.
II. *a.* Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close *ethering* hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 200, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization*, etc.

etherism (ē'thėr-izm), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē'thėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *etherize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of administering ether as an anesthetic.—2. The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether.—3. In *chem.*, the process of producing ether; etherification.
Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē'thėr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [= F. *éthériser* = It. *eterizzare*; as *ether*[1] + *-ize*.] 1. To convert into the chemical substance ether.—2. To subject to the influence of ether: as, to *etherize* a patient.

And gradually the mind was *etherized* to a like dreamy placidity, till fact and fancy, the substance and the image, floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē'thėr-ī-zėr), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē'thėr-ol), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, an oily liquid formed in the manufacture of ether toward the end of the process.

ethic (eth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *éthique* = Sp. *ético* = Pg. *ethico* = It. *etico*, < LL. *ethicus*, moral, ethic, < Gr. *ἠθικός*, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < *ἦθος*, character, moral nature: see *ethos*. II. *n.* ME. *ethique*, < OF. *ethique*, F. *éthique* = Sp. *etica* = Pg. *ethica* = It. *etica*, < LL. *ethica*, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < Gr. *ἠθική*, fem. sing. also *ἠθικά*, neut. pl. of *ἠθικός*, ethic: see I.] I. *a.* Same as *ethical*.

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the *ethic* life of their religion unimpaired. *Tyndall*.

II. *n.* Same as *ethics*.

The maxims of *ethic* are hypothetical maxims.
W. K. Clifford.

★ [Rare in both uses.]

ethical (eth'i-kal), *a.* [< *ethic* + *-al*.] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

In the absence of a social environment *ethical* feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence: thus, *τί σοι μαθήσομαι*, what shall I learn *for you?* quid *mihi* Celsus agit, how is *my* Celsus?

It [sack] ascends *me* into the brain; dries *me* there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it; . . . then the vital commoners and inland petty spirits muster *me* all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity: opposed to *lying*.

ethically (eth'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be *ethically* instructed as the individual man.
Gladstone, Church and State, ii. § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not *ethically* true, but only that of non-aggression.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 300.

ethicist (eth'i-sist), *n.* [< *ethic* + *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Imp. Dict.*

ethicize (eth'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [< *ethic* + *-ize*.] To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

It . . . [the English school] by naturalizing ethics reverses the idealizing process which rather *ethicizes* nature.
J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, quoted in Science, [VI. 136.

ethicoreligious (eth'i-kō-rē-lij'us), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical *ethico-religious* import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmical meaning, its significance for the universe.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 241.

ethics (eth'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ethic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ ἠθικά*, neut. pl., *ἡ ἠθική*, fem. sing., ethics: see *ethic*.] 1. The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and *ethics* properly so called, which considers those laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This fable seems to contain a little system of morality; so that there is scarce any better invention in all *ethics*.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c.: or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearer a satisfying definition when he said that *Ethics* is the science of ideal humanity—the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation.
New Princeton Rev., I. 183.

Ethics, taken in its proper signification, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character; and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct.
Mind, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application *ethics* includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.
3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social *ethics*; medical *ethics*.—**Stoical ethics.** See *stoical*.—**Syn.** 1. *Virtue, Manners*, etc. See *morality*.

ethide (eth'id or -id), *n.* [< *eth(yl)* + *-ide*.] In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē'thin), *n.* [< *eth(er)*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *acetylene*.

ethionic (ē-thi-on'ik), *a.* [< *e(thylene)* + Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid.—**Ethionic acid**, HSO_3-C_2H_4-O-SO_3H, a dibasic acid, known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.—**Ethionic anhydrid**, $C_2H_4S_2O_6$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxid on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē'thi-op), *n.* [< L. *Æthiops*, pl. *Æthiopes*, < Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, pl. *Αἰθίοπες*, an Ethiop, Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a blackamoor, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from *αἴθειν*, burn (or *αἰθός*, burnt), + *ὄψ*, *ὤψ*, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. *αἰθοψ*, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot, in LGr. also swart, black, < *αἰθός*, burnt, fiery, + *ὄψ*, face); but the form *Αἰθιοψ* would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian.—2. In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night
As a rich jewel in an *Ethiop's* ear.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

★ Also spelled *Æthiop*.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Æthiopian*; < L. *Æthiopia*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπία*, Ethiopia: see *Ethiop*.] I. *a.* In *geog.*, relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.
II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Cushites*, were Semitic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called Meroë.

A man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the *Ethiopians*. Acts viii. 27.

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, 2.

Can the *Ethiopian* change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

Also *Æthiopian*.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-op'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æthiopicus*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπικός*, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

II. *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Himyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Geëz*.

ethiops, *n.* See *æthiops*.

ethmocranial (eth-mō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *cranial*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium: as, the *ethmocranial* angle (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basicranial axis).

ethmofrontal (eth-mō-fron'tal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *frontal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as, the *ethmofrontal* notch.

★**ethmoid** (eth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἠθμοειδής*, like a strainer or sieve (*τὸ ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν* (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < *ἠθμός*, a strainer, colander, sieve, < *ἠθεῖν*, *ἰθέειν*, sift, strain.] I. *a.* 1. Sieve-like; cribriform: in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See II.—2. Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid: as, the *ethmoid* region of the skull.

II. *n.* A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basicranial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell: so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal or cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmoturbinals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities connecting with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate. (See cut under *nasal*.) The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll-bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone), which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *mouth*.) The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoturbinals, nasals, maxillaries, lacrymals, palatals, and maxilloturbinals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate, and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and connections, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Esox*.) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammals of keen scent, as carnivores and ruminants.

ethmoidal (eth'moi-dal), *a.* [< *ethmoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid.—**Anterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Ethmoidal foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (eth-mō-lak'ri-mal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones: as, the *ethmolacrymal* articulation.

ethmomaxillary (eth-mō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as, the *ethmomaxillary* suture.

ethmonasal (eth-mō-nā'zal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *nasal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as, the *ethmonasal* suture.

ethmopalatal (eth-mō-pal'ā-tal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *palatal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones: as, the *ethmopalatal* notch.

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ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mō-prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *presphenoidal.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal* suture. *Huxley.*

ethmose (eth'mōs), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἠθμός, a sieve, + *-ose.*] **I.** *a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose* tissue.

II. *n.* In *histol.*, areolar tissue.

Ethmosphæra (eth-mō-sfē'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠθμός, a sieve, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmosphæridæ. Haeckel*, 1860.

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ethmosphæra* + *-idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra.*

ethmosphenoid (eth-mō-sfē'noid), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *sphenoid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmosphenoid* articulation.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. *n.* One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior* and *middle turbinate* bones, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See cut under *nasal.*

ethmoturbinate (eth-mō-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal.*

ethmovomerine (eth-mō-vom'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull: specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabeculæ cranii of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See cut under *chondrocranium.*

The *ethmovomerine* cartilages spread over the nasal sacs, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 22.

ethnarch (eth'närk), *n.* [< Gr. ἐθνάρχης, < ἔθνος, a nation, people, + ἄρχειν, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 78.

ethnarchy (eth'när-ki), *n.*; pl. *ethnarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. ἐθναρχία, < ἐθνάρχης, an ethnarch: see *ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; < F. *ethnique* = Sp. *étnico* = Pg. *ethnico* = It. *etnico*, < L. *ethnicus*, < Gr. ἐθνικός, of or for a nation, national, in eccles. writers gentile, heathen, < ἔθνος, a company, later a people, nation; pl., in eccles. use, τὰ ἔθνη, L. *gentes*, 'the nations,' i. e. the gentiles, the heathen.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 86.

Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 226.

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*

This man beginning at length to loath and mislike the *ethnik* religion, and the multitude of false gods, applyed his minde vnto the religion of Christ.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 222.

"What means," quoth he, "this Devil's procession
With men of orthodox profession?
'Tis *ethnique* and idolatrous,
From heathenism deriv'd to us."
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 761.

Those are ancient *ethnic* revels,
Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow.*

II. *n.* A heathen; a gentile; a pagan.

No certain species, sure; a kind of mule
That's half an *ethnic*, half a Christian!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The people of God redeem'd, and wash'd with Christs blood, and dignify'd with so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed then impure *ethnicks*, and lay dogs.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

ethnical (eth'ni-kal), *a.* [< *ethnic* + *-al.*] Same as *ethnic.*

The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver crosse carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silke banners and flags after a very *Ethnicall* and prophane pompe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 4.

ethnically (eth'ni-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 588.

ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), *n.* [< *ethnic* + *-ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicisme*, makes his muse a saint.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xiii.

The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicisme.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 66.

ethnogenic (eth-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *ethnogeny* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἔθνος, a nation, + **-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, producing: see *-geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethnography* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographical* essay that has come down to our times. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 168.

If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 232.

ethnographically (eth-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37.

ethnographist (eth-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *ethnography* + *-ist.*] An ethnographer.

A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and *ethnographists.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV.

ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *ethnographie* = Sp. *etnografía* = Pg. *ethnographia* = It. *etnografia*, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See extract under *ethnology.*

It is the object of *ethnography*, or ethnology, whichever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 175.

ethnologer (eth-nol'ō-jėr), *n.* An ethnologist.

A body which the *ethnologer* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 93.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethnology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to ethnology.

The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 160.

ethnologically (eth-nō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old-English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men, considered as a unit: in short, a nation.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ethnologist (eth-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ethnology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses.
Nature, XXXVII. 293.

ethnology (eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ethnologie* = Sp. *etnología* = Pg. *ethnologia*, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the extract.

Ethnography and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as geology and geography. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, "investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence." *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethnopsychological (eth'nō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 131.

ethnopsychology (eth'nō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + E. *psychology*, q. v.] The investigation of the mental characteristics of races.

For this method [philological] we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of Völkerpsychologie, or "Folklore," or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, "the Hottentotic method."
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 58.

ethography (ē-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἦθος, custom, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethologic, ethological (eth-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethology* + *-ic-al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

ethologist (ē-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ethology* + *-ist.*] 1. One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.—2†. A mimic. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethology (ē-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *éthologie* = Pg. *ethologia* = It. *etologia*; in sense based on the moral sense of *ethos, ethics*; in form < L. *ethologia*, < Gr. ἠθολογία, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < ἠθολόγος, L. *ethologus*, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. ἦθος, character, manners, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of ethics; especially, applied ethics.

Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Krauth-Fleming.*

We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 259.

2†. Mimicry. *Bailey*, 1731.

ethopoetic (ē"thō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠθοποιητικός, expressive of character, < ἠθοποιεῖν, form or express character or manners, < ἦθος, character, manners, + ποιεῖν, make.] Designed to express character: as, "*ethopoetic* gestures," *Urquhart*, Works, 228. [Rare.]

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* [< Gr. ἦθος, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. *ingenium, mores*); in pl., manners; a lengthened form of ἔθος, custom, habit (orig. **σϝεθ-*), = AS. *sidu, sido, seodu* (lost in E.) = OS. *sidu* = D. *zede* = OHG. *situ*, MHG. *site*, G. *sitte* = Icel. *siðhr* = Sw. *sed* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. *sidus*, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. *svadhā*, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. ἔθων, being accustomed, perf. εἴωθα, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. εἰωθός, accustomed.] 1. Habitual character and disposition.

Many other social forces, national character, ideas, customs — the whole inherited *ethos* of the people — individual peculiarities, love of power, sense of fair dealing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation — all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest; and, furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 211.

From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically — 2. In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression, noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions.
Encyc. Brit., II. 359.

Ethusa, *n.* See *Æthusa.*

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *-yl.*] C_2H_5. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydroxid of ethyl.—**Ethyl butyrate.** See *butyrate.*—**Ethyl oxid, ethyl ether.** See *ether*[1], 3 (*b*).—**Ethyl salts**, salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth'i-lāt), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *alcoholate.*

ethylated (eth'i-lā-ted), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth'il-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit-blue with ethyl chlorid. The blue possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

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ethylendiamine (eth′i-len-dī′a-min), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene* + *di-*[2] + *amine.*] A powerfully poisonous substance ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2H_2O$) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

★**ethylene** (eth′i-lēn), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene.*] C_2H_4. A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene, elayle, olefiant gas, bicarbureted hydrogen, heavy carbureted hydrogen.*—**Ethylene platinochlorid,** $C_2H_4PtCl_2$, a substance prepared by boiling platinic chlorid with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth′i-lēn-blö), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thil′ik), *a.* [< *ethyl* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic* alcohol.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kär-nā′tus). [So called from the first words: L. *et,* and; *incarnatus,* incarnate.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (ē′ti-ō-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated,* ppr. *etiolating.* [Formed, as if from a L. pp. in *-atus,* < F. *étioler,* blanch, < OF. *estioler,* become slender or puny (Roquefort); F. dial. (Norm.) refl. *s'etieuler,* grow into stalks or straw, < *esteule,* straw, stubble, F. *éteule,* stubble, < L. *stipula,* straw: see *stipule.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.

II. *trans.* To blanch; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated.*
Whewell, Bridgewater Treatises (Astron. and Physics), xiii.

Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weed, this dwarfed and *etiolated* soul?
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 60.

=**Syn.** *Blanch,* etc. See *whiten.*

★ Also *etiolize.*

etiolation (ē′ti-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< *etiolate* + *-ion.*] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In *hort.,* the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as celery for the table. Compare *albinism.*

etiolin (ē′ti-ō-lin), *n.* [< *etiol(ate)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow modification of chlorophyl, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (ē′ti-ō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized,* ppr. *etiolizing.* [As *etiol-ate* + *-ize.*] Same as *etiolate.*

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *ætiological,* etc.

etiquette (et-i-ket′), *n.* [< F. *étiquette,* f., formerly also *étiquet,* m., a ticket, a label, hence (> Sp. Pg. *etiqueta* = It. *etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mod. sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket,* the earlier E. form.] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [Rare.]—2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*

In strict *etiquette,* the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear, when entering the room, or when seated. *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 255.

Etiquette, with all its littlenesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 279.

A strangled titter, out of which there brake
On all sides, clamouring *etiquette* to death,
Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

etna (et′nä), *n.* [< *Etna,* It. *Etna,* < L. *Ætna,* < Gr. *Αἴτνη,* a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with Gr. *αἴθειν,* burn: see *ether*[1].] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [U. S.]

Etnean (et-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Ætnæus,* < Gr. *Αἰτναῖος,* Etnean, < *Αἴτνη,* Etna.] Pertaining to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnean* fires. Also spelled *Ætnean.*

étoile (ā-twol′), *n.* [F., < OF. *estoile,* < L. *stella,* a star: see *stellate, estoile.*] 1. In *her.,* same as *estoile.*—2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.

Etonian (ē-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eton* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

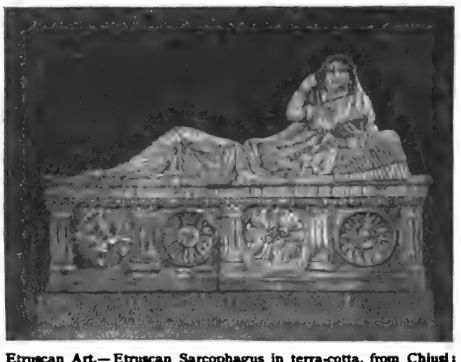
II. *n.* One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupille (F. pron. ā-tö-pēly′), *n.* [F., < *étouper,* stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop.*] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with mealed gunpowder.

Et Resurrexit (et res-u-rek′sit). [So called from the first words: L. *et,* and; *resurrexit,* he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere,* rise again: see *resurrection.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

Etrurian (ē-trö′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruria, Hetruria,* the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan.*] Same as *Etruscan.*

Etruscan (ē-trus′kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruscus,* Etrurian (pl. *Etrusci,* the Etrurians), < *Etruria,* Etruria. Hence ult. *Tuscan,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was actually felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan.*—**Etruscan art,** the art of ancient Etruria; an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses; the arch and the vault were consistently employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic feature of Roman architecture; while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order,* under *Tuscan.*)



Etruscan Art.—Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi: period of full development.—Museo Egizio, Florence.

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra-cotta statues, of life-size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intrinsic value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like, in preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phenician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bulla.*—**Etruscan pottery.** (*a*) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early cinerary urns, called *Canopic vases,* with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopic*); (2) the black, unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *bucchero nero vases* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vases imitated more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vases coated with a brilliant black varnish, and bearing reliefs, called *Etrusco-Campanian* (which see). (*b*) An epithet erroneously applied to Greek painted vases. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of archæology had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruria.*—**Etruscan ware,** a pottery made by a person named Dillwyn, at Swansea in Wales, about 1850, and decorated with figures, borders, etc., of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Dillwyn's Etruscan ware,* and these words were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Jewitt.*

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria. The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhætia, Thrace, etc. They called themselves *Rasena,* and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenians,* between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian.*

2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhætia (the Grisons and Tyrol) several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (ē-trus′kō-kam-pā′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy.—**Etrusco-Campanian pottery,** the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vases of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older bucchero vases, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.



Etrusco-Campanian Vase.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia,* or *et sequentes,* meaning 'and what follows,' 'and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [See *-et*[1].] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-et*[1] (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *grisette, silhouette, etiquette, palette, sextette, coquette,* etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-et*[1], as *ticket, pallet,* or are recently so spelled, as *sextet, octet, coquet,* etc.

ettent, *n.* [Also written *ettin, eaton,* etc.; < ME. *eten, eotend,* etc., < AS. *eoten,* a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = Icel. *jötunn* = Dan. *jette* = Sw. *jätte,* a giant.] A giant or goblin.

Quen Dauid fazt gaine that *etin*
Has he nozt his staf for-zetin;
Vn-to the bataile he hit bare,
Muzt na kinge squorde do mare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

etter (et′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *atter*[1].

ettercap (et′ėr-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *attercop.*

A fiery *etter-cap,* a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.
Robertson of Struan.

etter-pike (et′ėr-pīk), *n.* [< Sc. *etter,* = E. *atter,* poison, + *pike,* a fish.] Same as *adder-pike.*

ettle[1] (et′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ettled,* ppr. *ettling.* [Sc., also written *ettil, attle, attel,* etc.; < Icel. *ætla, etla,* think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to AS. *eahtian,* meditate, devise (= OS. *ahtōn,* meditate, devise, = OFries. *achtja* = D. *achten* = OHG. *ahtōn,* MHG. *ahten,* G. *achten,* regard, esteem, = Dan. *agte* = Sw. *akta,* esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with Goth. *aha,* understanding, *ahma,* soul, *ahjan,* think.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.

Heraude in Anger *atled* to sle
Cryste thurgh his curstnes, as the clause tellus.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4304.

I never *ettled* harm to thee.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads,* VI. 178.

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *ettling* he'll be here the morn.

I saye the syr Arthure es thyne enmye forever,
And *ettelles* to bee overlynge of the empyre of Rome,
That alle his ancestres aughte, bot Utere hymselfe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take aim.

Nixt scharp Mnestheus war and awysee,
Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie
Baith arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 144.

2. To make attempt.

If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs [stop their ears].
Ramsay, Poems, II. 66.

3. To direct one's course.

The cherl grocching forth goth with the gode child,
& euene to themperour thel *atteleden* sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavors. *Galt,* The Provost, p. 237.

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]

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ettle[1] (et'l), *n.* [< *ettle*[1], *v.*] Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

ettle[2] (et'l), *n.* A variant of *addle*[2].

ettle[3] (et'l), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *nettle; a nettle* taken as *an ettle*, like *a nadder* taken as *an adder:* see *adder*[1].] A nettle. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Ch'wardens' accounts of Minchinghampton, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting *ettles*."
Archæologia, XXXV. 451.

ettlement (et'l-ment), *n.* [< *ettle*[1] + *-ment.*] Intention. [Scotch.]

ettler (et'lèr), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

An eydent *ettler* for preferment.
Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 298.

ettlings (et'lingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *ettle*[2] = *addle*[2].] Earnings; wages. [North. Eng.]

ettow (et'ō), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] A boraginaceous shrub, *Cordia Sebestena*, of the West Indies, with handsome orange flowers and a drupaceous fruit. Also *aloe-wood.*

ettweet, *n.* See *étui.*

étude (ā-tüd'), *n.* [F., < L. *studium*, study: see *study.*] A study; a lesson; especially, in *music*, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties.—**Étude de concert**, concert-study; an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (ā-twē'), *n.* [Formerly also *ettuy* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *etui*), and in vernacular spelling *etwee, ettwee;* < F. *étui*, formerly *estui, estuy* = Pr. *estui, estug* = Sp. *estuche* = Pg. *estojo* = It. *astuccio*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by apheresis), *etwee* became *twee*, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, *tweese, tweeze*, whence *tweezers:* see *twee, tweeze, tweezers.*] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by ladies, and used to contain their utensils for needlework and some articles of the toilet.

Estuy [F.], a sheath, case or box to put things in, and particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzers, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly tearmed an *ettwee.*
Cotgrave.

etweet† (et-wē'), *n.* See *étui.*

-ety. See *-ity* and *-ty.*

etym., etymol. Abbreviations of *etymology, etymological, etymologically, etymologist.*

etymic (e-tim'ik), *a.* [< *etymon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologer† (et-i-mol'ō-jèr), *n.* [As F. *étymologue* = Sp. *etimólogo* = It. *etimologo* = G. Dan. Sw. *etymolog*, < L. *etymologos*, < Gr. ἐτυμολόγος, an etymologist: see *etymology* and *-er*[1].] An etymologist.

Laws there must be; and "lex à ligando," saith the *etymologer:* it is called a law from binding.
Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 82.

etymologic, etymological (et'i-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *étymologique* = Sp. *etimológico* = Pg. *etymologico* = It. *etimologico* (cf. G. *etymologisch* = Sw. Dan. *etymologisk*), < LL. *etymologicus*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογικός, belonging to etymology, < ἐτυμολογία, etymology: see *etymology.*] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

Without help from *etymologic* or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

etymologica, *n.* Plural of *etymologicon.*

etymologically (et'i-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is *etymologically* correct.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Vergers do not seem to have been recognised as "cardinal" by the Commission, though they might *etymologically* make good their claim to that title as doorkeepers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 175.

etymologicon, etymologicum (et'i-mō-loj'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *etymologica* (-kä). [ML., < Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, an etymological dictionary, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός, etymological: see *etymologic.*] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular *etymologicon.* They all attempt too much and too little — too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., iii.

etymologise, *v.* See *etymologize.*

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *étymologiste* = Sp. It. *etimologista* = Pg. *etymologista;* as *etymology* + *-ist.*] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (et-i-mol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etymologized*, ppr. *etymologizing.* [< F. *étymologiser*, formerly *etymologizer*, = Sp. *etimologizar* = Pg. *etymologizar* = It. *etimologizzare*, < ML. *etymologisare* (cf. equiv. ML. *etymologicare*, Gr. ἐτυμολογεῖν); as *etymology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.

How perilous it is to *etymologize* at random.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 208.

II. *trans.* To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.— Most fortunately *etymologized!*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

The habit of *etymologizing* words off-hand from expressive sounds, by the unaided and often flighty fancy of a philologer. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 147.

Also spelled *etymologise.*

etymology (et-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *etymologies* (-jiz). [Early mod. E. *etymologie, etimologie;* = G. *etymologie* = Dan. Sw. *etymologi*, < F. *etymologie*, now *étymologie* = Sp. *etimología* = Pg. *etymologia* = It. *etimologia*, < L. *etymologia*, ML. also *etimologia, ethimologia*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see *notation*) and *veriloquium* (see *veriloquent*) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see *origination*) by Quintilian), < ἐτυμολόγος, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), < ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak, tell: see *etymon* and *-ology.*] 1. That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

Etymology treats of the structure and history of words. It includes classification, inflection, and derivation.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 33.

Specifically—2. The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptation, the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely, the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from Greek ἐπίσκοπος," or *chief* "from Latin *caput.*"

Expoundinge also and declaringe the *etimologie* and native signification of suche wordes as we have borowed of the Latines or Frenche menne, not evyn so comonly used in our quotidiene speche.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p xxi.

This terme [barbarous] being then so vsed by the auncient Greekes, there haue bene since, notwithstanding, who haue digged for the *Etimologie* somewhat deeper, and many of them haue said that it was spoken by the rude and barking language of the Affricans now called Barbarians. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

Before attempting an *etymology*, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.
Skeat, Etym. Dict., Pref., p. xxi.

Those *etymologies* which seemed strong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 59.

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* [= Sp. *étimo* = Pg. *etymon*, < L. *etymon*, < Gr. ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of ἔτυμος (also in lengthened form ἐτήτυμος, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative *-μος*, akin to ἐτεός, true, real, genuine, ὅσιος, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= Skt. *satyas*, true); cf. ἑτάζειν, examine, test; the root *ἐτ being ult. a reduced form of *σεντ, *sant*, which appears in ὤν (ὀντ-), dial. ἐών (ἐοντ-) (= L. *ens* (*ent-*), orig. *sens* (*sent-*), as in *absens*, absent, *præsens*, present), ppr. of εἶναι, be, = AS. *sōth* (orig. **santh*), E. *sooth* = Icel. *sannr*, true, sooth: see *sooth*, and *ens, entity, ontology*, etc., and *am* (under *be*[1]), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence *etymology*, etc.] 1. The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw.
Peacham, On Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 179.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

etypic (ē-tip'ik), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *typic.*] In *biol.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure: opposed to *attypic.*

etypical (ē-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *etypic* + *-al.*] Same as *etypic.*

Etypical characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 293.

eu-. [L., etc., *eu-*, < Gr. εὐ-, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adj. εἶς (dial. ἠΐς), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. εἶ, later εὖ (dial. ἠΰ), as an adv., well; prob. orig. **ἐσϝς*, < √ **ἐσ* (= Skt. √ *as*), be, in εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), *etymon*, etc. The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. εὖ; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning 'with good . . .,' 'having good . . .,' 'well-' or 'easily ——ed,' as in εὐχειρ, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, εὐφυής, well-grown, having a good nature, εὐώνυμος, having a good name, well-named, εὐάγγελος, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good' (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, 'well,' 'easily,' implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, facility, easiness. It is opposed to *dys-*, as in *eulogy, euspepsy*, opposed to *dyslogy, dyspepsy.* In *evangel* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *ev-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (ū-as'tèr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

Euastrosa (ū-as-trō'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **euastrosus:* see *euastrose.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without spirasters, as in the family *Stellettidæ:* distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Sterrastrosa.*

euastrose (ū-as'trōs), *a.* [< NL. **euastrosus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστρον, a star.] Of or pertaining to the *Euastrosa.*

Eubagis (ū'bā-jis), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemon* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (ū-blef'ạ-rid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Eublepharidæ.*

Eublepharidæ (ū-ble-far'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gecko-like



Eublepharis hardwicki.

lizards, typified by the genus *Eublepharis*, having amphicœlous vertebræ, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.

Eublepharis (ū-blef'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, and βλέφαρα, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Eublepharidæ*, containing such as *E. hardwicki.*

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eublepharoid (ū-blef'a-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Eublepharidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eublepharidæ*.

Eublepharoidea (ū-blef-a-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, conterminous with the family *Eublepharidæ*, having concavo-concave vertebræ, proximally dilated and loop-shaped clavicles, and no postfrontal or postorbital squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Eubœan (ū-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eubœa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eubœa, a large island of Greece northeast of Attica and Bœotia, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Eubœan* standard of coinage.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Eubœa.

eucairite, *n.* See *eukairite*.

eucalin (ū'ka-lin), *n.* [Written less prop. *eucalyn*; < *Eucal*(*yptus*) + *-in*2.] A non-fermentable, sweetish, syrupy body ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of *Eucalyptus*). It is dextrorotatory and reduces copper salts like sugar.

eucalypt (ū'ka-lipt), *n.* A plant belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Eucalyptocrinidæ (ū-ka-lip-tō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids, typified by the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*. Also *Calyptocrinidæ*.

eucalyptocrinite (ū'ka-lip-tok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eucalyptocrinites*; formed as *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite of the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*.

Eucalyptocrinus (ū'ka-lip-tok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the strong partitions covering the calyx) (historically a shortened form of *Eucalyptocrinites*), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, + *κρίνον*, a lily. For the element *-crinus*, see *encrinite*.] The typical genus of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*, occurring in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Agassiz*, 1834. Also *Eucalyptocrinites*. *Goldfuss*, 1826.

eucalyptography (ū'ka-lip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of eucalypts; a treatise upon the genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol (ū-ka-lip'tol), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + *-ol*.] A volatile, colorless, limpid oil ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), having a strong aromatic odor, found in eucalyptus oil. Same as *cineol*, *cajeputol*.

Eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal.] An important genus of myrtaceous evergreen trees and shrubs, including about 120 species, abundant in all parts of Australia, and occurring rarely in New Guinea, Timor, and the Moluccas. The flowers are usually in axillary umbels, with a firm, deciduous, calyptra-like calyx, no petals, and very numerous stamens. The seeds are very small. The leaves are thick and smooth, mostly similar on both sides, and thrown into a vertical position by a twist of the petiole, glandular-punctate, and with a strong, peculiar odor. The matured wood is always hard, and the timber is often very valuable. Many of the arboreous species are very tall; and some, as *E. amygdalina* and *E. diversicolor*, reach a height of over 400 feet, exceeding in this respect all other known trees. Many species exude a gum (a kind of kino), whence the common name of *gum-tree*. From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as ironbark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box-, or mahogany-trees, etc. *E. siderophloia*, which is the principal ironbark-tree, and *E. resinifera* are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. Globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. Globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. There is a popular belief that their culture in malarial districts counteracts miasmatic influences. See *fever-tree*.



Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus Globulus*.)

eucatalepsia (ū-kat-a-lep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing: see *catalepsy*.] In Bacon's philosophy, true understanding: a term designating the attempt, made by means of successive inductions, rising from narrower to wider laws, to make nature intelligible.

That which I meditate and propound is not acatalepsia, but *eucatalepsia*; not denial of the capacity to understand, but provision for understanding truly.
Bacon, Novum Organum (ed. Spedding), I. § 126.

Eucephala1 (ū-sef'a-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *eucephalus*: see *eucephalous*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, so called from the beauty of the head. *E. grayi* is a fine Ecuadorian species, with blue head and golden-green body. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Eucephala2 (ū-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eucephalus*: see *eucephalous*.] In *entom.*, a group of tipularian or nemocerous dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have usually a well-differentiated head.

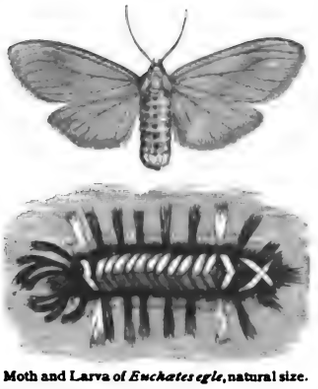
eucephalous (ū-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eucephalus*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Well-headed, as a larval crane-fly; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eucephala*.

After moulting the larval skin the *eucephalous* larvæ become quiescent or freely moveable pupæ.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 577.

Eucera (ū'se-rä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), < Gr. *εὐκέραος*, *εὐκέρας*, with beautiful horns, < *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, the horn.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Apidæ*, having the antennæ in the male as long as the whole body, the thorax thickly pubescent, and the fore wings with only two submarginal cells. There are over 30 European species. One has been recognized in North America, but is probably not indigenous.

Eucerocoris (ū-se-rok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, a horn, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A notable genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Capsidæ* or *Phytocoridæ*, having antennæ nearly twice as long as the body. *Westwood*.

Euchætes (ū-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair.] 1. A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Dejean*, 1834. —2. A genus of arctiid moths, formed by Harris in 1841. The subcostal vein gives rise to two marginal nervules, and a short costal cell is formed between the second marginal nervule and the apical. *E. egle* is slaty-gray, and has a brightly tufted orange, white, and black larva, which feeds on *Asclepias*. Seven other species occur in the United States.



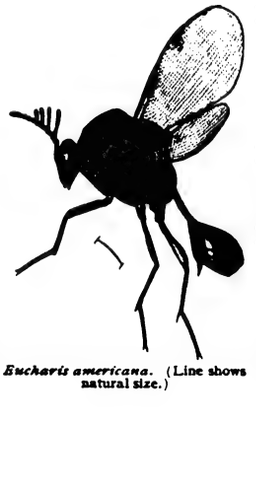
Moth and Larva of *Euchætes egle*, natural size.

3. A genus of birds. *Sclater*, 1858.

Euchalina (ū-ka-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χαλινός*, a bridle.] The typical genus of *Euchalininæ*. *Lendenfeld*.

Euchalininæ (ū'ka-li-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchalina* + *-inæ*.] A group of marine sponges, typified by the genus *Euchalina* of Lendenfeld (*Chalina* of authors generally), containing regularly digitate slender forms with a fine network of fibers and slender spicules.

Eucharinæ (ū-ka-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Leach (1812), including the strongest and handsomest forms of the chalcis-flies, having five-jointed tarsi, no stigmal vein, a wonderful development of the mesothorax, and an extension of the second abdominal segment which incloses all subsequent segments. Also *Eucharida*.



Eucharis americana. (Line shows natural size.)

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχαρις*, agreeable, < *εὐ*, well, + *χάρις*, grace.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of chalcidians of the subfamily *Eucharinæ*. *Latreille*, 1804.—2. A genus of mollusks: same as *Glaucus*. *Péron*, 1807.—3. A genus of ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. —4. A genus of 5 species of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the Andes of Colombia, of which *E. grandiflora* (*E. Amazonica*) is frequently cultivated. Its flowers, borne upon the summit of the scape, are large, pure white, and very fragrant.

eucharist (ū'ka-rist), *n.* [= F. *eucharistie* = Sp. *eucaristía* = Pg. *eucharistia* = It. *eucaristia*, < LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, thankfulness, a giving of thanks, in eccles. use the sacrament of the Lord's supper (with ref. to the giving of thanks before partaking of the elements), < *εὐχάριστος*, grateful, thankful, < *εὖ*, well, + *χαρίζεσθαι*, show favor to, gratify, please, < *χάρις*, grace, favor, gratitude, thanks (cf. *χαρά*, joy), < *χαίρειν*, rejoice. See *grace* and *yearn*1.] **1†.** The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

When St. Laurence was in the midst of the torments of the gridiron, he made this to be the matter of his joy and *eucharist*, that he was admitted to the gates through which Jesus had entered. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 26.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion; the sacrifice of the mass. See *communion*, *mass*1, and *transubstantiation*.

Of all those Comforts and Exercises of Devotion which attend that Blessing [redemption], the *Eucharist* or Holy Sacrament may claim the prime Place.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

The Corinthians desecrated the Holy *Eucharist*; but their gluttony and drunkenness did not lead St. Paul to hinder the guiltless among them from participating in that holy rite. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 178, note.

Bingham shows that the administration of the *Eucharist* to infants continued in France till the twelfth century.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 6.

3. The consecrated elements in the Lord's supper.

To imagine that, for the first five hundred years, each one of the faithful who was allowed to stay in church throughout the whole celebration of the holy sacrifice always received the *eucharist* at it, is no small mistake.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 139, note.

Clement of Alexandria speaks of the ministers distributing the *eucharist*, that is, the elements, to the communicants. *W. Smith*, Dict. of Christian Antiq., I. 625.

eucharistic, eucharistical (ū-kā-ris'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *eucharistique* = Sp. *eucarístico* = Pg. *eucharistico* = It. *eucaristico*, < LL. *eucharistia*, eucharist: see *eucharist*.] **1†.** Containing expressions of thanks; of the nature of thanksgiving or a thanksgiving service.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

This [profusion of Mary Magdalene's anointing] Jesus received, as he was the Christ and anointed of the Lord; and by this he suffered himself to be designed to burial, and he received the oblation as *eucharistical* for the ejection of seven devils. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

[See other examples under *euctical*.]—**2.** Pertaining to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper.

The doctrine of the *Eucharistic* sacrifice depends upon the doctrine of the real objective Presence.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 33.

Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice.
Quarterly Rev.

Eucharistic vestments, the vestments worn by a priest when engaged in the service of the mass or the Lord's supper.

Eucheira, Eucheiridæ. See *Euchira*, *Euchiridæ*.

euchelaion (ū-ke-lā'on), *n.* [NGr. *εὐχέλαιον*, < Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer, + *ἔλαιον*, oil: see *Elæis* and *oil*.] Unction of the sick with oil: one of the seven sacraments or mysteries of the Greek Church, inherited from apostolic or early Christian usage, and answering to the sacrament of extreme unction in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church.

Euchira (ū-kī'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχειρ*, quick or ready of hand, < *εὐ*, well, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*. *E. socialis* is a Mexican species remarkable for undergoing its metamorphosis in a community of individuals, one parchment-like nest, flask-shaped and 8 or 10 inches long, serving for a whole brood. *Westwood*, 1834. Also spelled *Eucheira*.

Euchiridæ (ū-kir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Euchirus*. *Hope*, 1837. Also spelled *Eucheiridæ*.

Euchite (ū'kīt), *n.* [< LGr. *εὐχίτης* (in pl. *εὐχῖται*) (see def.), < Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer, < *εὔχεσθαι*, pray.] A member of a sect which arose in the fourth century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the seventh century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members

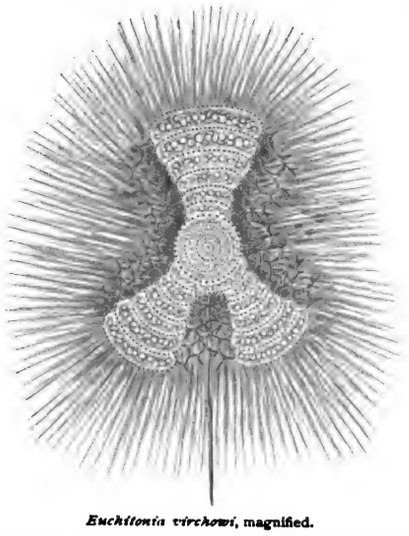
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are also variously called *Adelphians, Enthusiasts, Eustathians, Messalians*, etc.

Euchitonia (ū-ki-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χιτών*, a tunic.] The typical genus of *Euchitoniidæ*. *Haeckel.*

euchitoniid (ū-ki-ton′i-id), *n.* A member of the *Euchitoniidæ*.

Euchitoniidæ (ū′ki-tō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euchitonia* + *-idæ*.] A pelagic family of radioflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euchitonia*. The animalcules are free-floating, with a diversiform cancellate silicious lorica having a central cap-



Euchitonia virchowi, magnified.

sule, ray-like pseudopods from all parts of the surface, and a flagellate appendage anteriorly. They resemble radiolarians. Also *Euchitonidæ*. *S. Kent.*

Euchlanidæ (ū-klan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euchlanis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath in interrupted curves and clusters, the trophi submalleate or virgate, lorica in two parts meeting in a furrow or entire with additional pieces, and the foot jointed, feebly retractile, not telescopic or transversely wrinkled, furcate or stylate.

Euchlanidota (ū-klan-i-dō′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euchlanis* (*Euchlanid-*) + *-ota*, neut. pl. of *-otus*: see *-ote*.] A group of rotifers or wheel-animalcules, taking name from the genus *Euchlanis*, but more comprehensive than the modern family *Euchlanidæ*. *Ehrenberg.*

Euchlanis (ū′klā-nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χλανίς* (*χλανιδ-*), an upper garment of wool.] 1. The typical genus of rotifers of the family *Euchlanidæ*, or referred to a family *Brachionidæ*. *E. macrura* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, based on *E. collaris*, from Sarawak. *Pascoe*, 1869.



Euchlanis macrura, magnified.

euchlore (ū′klōr), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish.] Same as *euchloric*. [Rare.]

euchloric (ū-klō′rik), *a.* [⟨ *euchlore* + *-ic*.] Having a distinct green color.—**Euchloric gas.** Same as *euchlorin*.

euchlorin (ū-klō′rin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish, + *-in*2. See *chlorin*.] A very explosive gas, a mixture of chlorin and chlorin peroxid, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

euchologion (ū-kǭ-lō′ji-on), *n.*; pl. *euchologia* (-ą). [NL.] Same as *euchology*.

euchology (ū-kol′ǭ-ji), *n.*; pl. *euchologies* (-jiz). [⟨ LGr. *εὐχολόγιον*, a prayer-book, ⟨ *εὐχή*, prayer, + *λέγειν*, say.] The book which contains the ritual of the Greek Church for the celebration of the eucharist and other sacraments, and for all ecclesiastical ceremonies, corresponding to the Missal, Pontifical, and Ritual of the Latin Church; more generally, any liturgy.

He . . . took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. 556.

The Liturgies . . . are frequently printed with the administration of the remaining Sacraments, and other forms of prayer, and are then known by the name of the *Euchology*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 829.

Euchone (ū-kō′nē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χώνη*, a funnel.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, of the family *Terebellidæ*. *E. elegans*, a beautiful worm of the New England coast, builds a slender tube covered with fine sand, from which it protrudes its long branchiæ like a spreading flower.



Euchone elegans.

euchre (ū′kėr), *n.* [Sometimes written *eucre*; the spelling is evidently corrupt. If of G. origin, as sometimes said (with some probability; cf. *bower*3 in this game, of G. origin), it would perhaps represent a LG. form **juker*, but no connection is made out. Cf. G. *jucks*, a joke (= E. *joke*), with E. *joker*, a certain card; LG. *juch-hei*, a merry company, an exclamation of boisterous joy, = MHG. *juch*, > G. *jauchzen*, shout.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, two and then three at a time, or three and then two, and one to mark trumps is turned face up; the eldest hand has the right either of ordering this card into the dealer's hand, who discards another, and then playing the game, or of "passing"—that is, doing nothing; likewise the second and third hands if more than two play; should all pass, the dealer can take up into his hand the trump card, or can pass, which he does by turning down the card which had been turned face up; if the latter, the eldest hand either names a new suit as trumps, the game being then played through, or passes again. Should he pass, the second hand, the third hand, and the dealer in turn have the same right of naming the trump or passing. If all pass on this second round, then a new deal is made by the hand next in order. In playing the hands, each player throws one card, following suit if possible, and the highest card takes the trick; the winning of three tricks counts one, of five tricks two; should a player on one side order up, take up, or name the trump and fail to secure at least three tricks, that side is euchred, and its opponent scores two. The cards rank from ace through king, queen, etc., to the lowest card used, except in trumps, where the knave, known as the right bower, is the highest, and the other knave of the same color, or left bower, is the next highest. Sometimes an additional card, called the *joker*, which is the highest of all the cards, is used. See *railroad euchre*, in the supplement.

2. The winning of at least three tricks in a hand, in a game of euchre, from the side which makes the trump: as, that is a *euchre*.—**Cut-throat euchre**, three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two together.—**French euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by four persons with the 24 highest cards of the pack. Each player, in turn, has the right of bidding, or offering to take a certain number of tricks, and that one who bids highest names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the bidding player and his partner take the number of tricks proposed, they add that to their score; if not, their opponents do.—**Progressive euchre**, a series of games of euchre played by three or more sets of four persons each. All the sets begin playing at the same time, and when those at the first or "head" table finish, those at the other tables must stop playing. Those who win or are ahead score one, and are advanced to the next table, except those already at the head table, who stay where they are. Those who lose or are behind stay where they are, except when at the first table, in which case they go back to the last or "booby" table. All who lose while at the last table score one as "boobies." At the end of the play prizes are given.—**Six-handed or bid euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by six persons (three on a side), with the joker and the 29, 32, or 34 highest cards of the pack. That player who bids or offers to make the most points names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the player who bids and his partners secure the number of points proposed, they add it to their score; if not, it is counted for their opponents. When more than 30 cards are used, those not dealt are placed face down on the table, and are called "the widow"; the player who names the trump has the privilege of selecting such of them as he may wish, and using them in place of others discarded from his hand.

euchre (ū′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euchred*, ppr. *euchring*. [⟨ *euchre*, *n.*] In the game of euchre, to win three or more tricks, when an opponent has ordered up, taken up, or named the trump, thus securing two points; hence, to turn the tables on; defeat; get the better of. See the noun.

Don't you think you cried game just a little too fast,
That you played a lone hand and got *euchred* at last?
Quoted in *Bartlett's* Dict. of Americanisms.

euchroic (ū-krō′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐχροος*, well-colored, ⟨ *εὐ*, well, + *χρόα*, color.] In *chem.*, used in the phrase *euchroic acid*, a dibasic acid forming a white crystalline powder, obtained by heating paramide with alkalis.

euchroite (ū′krō-īt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐχροος*, well-colored (⟨ *εὐ*, well, + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color), + *-ite*2.] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green color.

euchrone (ū′krōn), *n.* [⟨ *euchr*(*oic*) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a dark-blue substance, of unknown composition, precipitated when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid. It is soluble in alkalis, and oxidizes quickly to euchroic acid.

euchymy† (ū′ki-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐχυμία*, goodness of flavor, ⟨ *εὔχυμος*, well-flavored, ⟨ *εὐ*, well, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*.] In *med.*, a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

euclase (ū′klās), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (cf. *εὔκλαστος*, easily broken), ⟨ *κλᾶν*, break.] A very brittle mineral of a pale-green color and high luster, crystallizing in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It consists of silica, aluminium, and glucinum, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of the southern Ural, and sparingly in the Alps.

Euclea (ū-klē′ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), ⟨ Gr. *εὐκλεια*, glory, ⟨ *εὐκλεής*, glorious, ⟨ *εὐ*, well, + *κλέος*, glory, fame.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Limacodidæ*, peculiar to North and South America. The species are often merged in *Limacodes*. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, confined to the Malay archipelago. *Newman*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, containing only North American species. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1861.

Euclidean (ū-kli-dē′an), *a.* [⟨ L. *Euclides*, ⟨ Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*, a man's name (see def.), prop. a patronymic, ⟨ *εὐκλεής*, glorious: see *Euclea*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 B. C.), the author of the "Elements of Geometry," which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England. By fixing the admission of certain propositions as more elementary than others, the work has greatly influenced the mode of presentation of mathematical theories.

2. Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Archon Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 B. C. The term specifically notes this date in Greek epigraphy, because under Eukleides the so-called Ionian alphabet, with the letters *eta* and *omega* and the upright *gamma* and *lambda*, was first brought into official use for public documents, and thereafter became usual, and soon universal, in all inscriptions, etc.; hence it also notes the alphabet commonly used at Athens after the year of Eukleides.

Also spelled *Eukleidean*.

Euclidean geometry. See *geometry*.—**Euclidean space**, space as having the properties attributed to it by Euclid, especially the property that the sum of the three angles of every plane triangle is equal to two right angles.

euclionism† (ū′kli-on-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Euclio*(*n*-), a miser in Plautus's "Aulularia," + *-ism*.] Stinginess. *Davies.*

Strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclionisme* and snudgery.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 147).

Eucnemidæ (ūk-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), ⟨ *Eucnemis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine beetles, allied to the click-beetles or *Elateridæ* (in which it is sometimes merged), but having the antennæ inserted at the internal border of the eyes and the epistoma trapezoidal. The larvæ resemble those of buprestids. Nearly 100 genera are known.

Eucnemis (ūk-nē′mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *κνημίς*, a greave, leggin.] The typical genus of *Eucnemidæ*.

Eucnide (ūk′ni-dē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *κνίδη*, a nettle: see *cnida*.] A genus of loasaceous plants, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region. They are low, adhesively bristly herbs, with mostly showy yellow flowers. *E. bartonioides* is sometimes cultivated.

Eucœla (ū-sē′lą), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833, *Eucoila*), ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies, belonging to the subfamily *Figitinæ*, having moniliform antennæ, 13-jointed in the female, 15-jointed in the male. The genus is wide-spread, and a number of American and European species have been described. They are parasitic upon aphids.



Eucœla diaphana with a part magnified.

eucolite (ū′kǭ-līt), *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eucope (ū-kō′pē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐκωπος*, well equipped with oars, ⟨ *εὐ*, well, + *κώπη*, an oar.] The typical genus of the family *Eu-*

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copidæ. E. variabilis is an example. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Eucopidæ (ū-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucope* + *-idæ.*] A family of vesiculate or campanularian *Hydromedusæ:* same as *Campanulariidæ.*

eucrasy† (ū'krā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐκρασία*, a good temperature, mildness (of the air, etc.), a good temperament, < *εὔκρατος*, well-tempered, temperate, < *εὖ*, well, + *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crasis, crater.*] In *med.*, that combination of qualities in the body which constitutes health or soundness.

eucrite (ū'krīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐκριτος*, easy to discern, < *εὖ*, well, + *κρίνειν*, discern, decide.] A name proposed by Rose for meteorites and telluric rocks composed essentially of anorthite and augite (= diabase or gabbro). [Obsolete.]

eucryptite (ū-krip'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐκρυπτος*, easy to be hidden (< *εὖ*, well, + *κρύπτειν*, hide), + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium and lithium associated with albite as alteration products of spodumene.

eucticalt (ūk'ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐκτικός*, expressing a wish, votive, optative, < *εὐκτός*, wished for, desired, < *εὔχεσθαι*, wish for, vow, pray.] Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory.

The *eucticat* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *J. Mede*, Discourses, i. 48.

Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expiatory, *eucticat*, and eucharistical. *Law*, Theory of Religion, p. 226.

eucyclic (ū-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κυκλικός*, circular: see *cyclic.*] In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, and alternate with one another.

Eucyrtidiidæ (ū-sėr-ti-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucyrtidium* + *-idæ.*] A family of polycystine monocyttarian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Eucyrtidium.*

Eucyrtidium (ū-sėr-tid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κυρτίδιον*, dim. of *κύρτος*, *κύρτη*, a fishing-basket, creel, < *κυρτός*, bent, curved.] The typical genus of the family *Eucyrtidiidæ*, or referred to the family *Polycystinidæ. E. galea* and *E. cranoides* of Haeckel are examples.

eudemon, eudæmon (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐδαίμων*, adj., blest with a good genius, fortunate, happy, < *εὖ*, well, + *δαίμων*, a genius, spirit, etc.: see *demon.* Cf. *Agathodæmon, cacodemon.*] **1.** A good angel or spirit.

The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonize the *Eudæmon.* *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.

2. In *astrol.*, the eleventh house of a celestial figure: so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as store of friends, attainment of hopes, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

eudemonics (ū-dē-mon'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐδαιμονικά*, the constituents of happiness, neut. pl. of *εὐδαιμονικός*, conducive to happiness, < *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon.*] Eudemonism.

eudemonism, eudæmonism (ū-dē'mon-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός*, a thinking happy, < *εὐδαιμονίζειν*, think or call happy, < *εὐδαίμων*, having a good genius, happy, fortunate: see *eudemon* and *-ism.*] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the sole criterion for the validity of moral maxims; hedonism. Some writers distinguish *eudemonism*, as including the satisfaction of altruistic sentiments under happiness, from the purely egoistic *hedonism.*

Ethics braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism* would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideals of Christianity. *De Quincey*, Last Days of Kant.

The discussion of the different sorts, degrees, and consequences of enjoyment led to the true *eudæmonism* of the Epicureans, who taught that mental pleasure was preferable to that of the senses, and that friendship, and freedom from passion and desire, were the supreme forms of happiness. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

eudemonist (ū-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [As *eudemonism* + *-ist.*] A believer in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist:* I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey.*

eudemonistic (ū-dē-mon-is'tik), *a.* [< *eudemonist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

The mundane positive *eudæmonistic* morality. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

Christianity itself proceeds from a *eudæmonistic* pessimism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.

eudemonological (ū-dē'mon-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *eudemonistic. Mind*, XI. 137.

eudemonology (ū-dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐδαίμων*, happy (see *eudemon*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of human happiness.

Eudendriidæ (ū-den-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eudendrium* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Hydropolypinæ* which form colonies, all polyps of which may mature sexual products whereby they are often changed into polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. The alimentary zoöids possess one verticil of filiform tentacles, and mature the generative elements on tentacular appendages. During the maturing of the sexual products the sexual zoöids often become rudimentary and lose their tentacles. *Eudendrium cochleatum* is a good example. Also *Eudendridæ.*

Eudendrium (ū-den'dri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δενδρίον*, dim. of *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans, type of a



Eudendrium cochleatum, about natural size.

family *Eudendriidæ*, the stock of which is stiffened by a horny, chitinous substance which is secreted by the animal as a covering, and extends all over the colony excepting the zoöids.

One of the most common forms [of hydroids] found in shallow water . . . from Vineyard Sound northward is *Eudendrium disparr.* It grows in colonies from two to nearly four inches in length, and the parts of the colony which correspond in appearance to the stems and branches of a plant are dark brown or black. At the tip of each branch and branchlet is a hydra-like animal or zoöid, which is directly connected with every other one in the colony. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 79.

eudialyte (ū-dī'a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐδιάλυτος*, easy to break up or dissolve, < *εὖ*, well, + *διάλυτος*, dissolved, < *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis.*] A mineral of a brownish-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, in Greenland, Norway, Arkansas, etc. It is a silicate of zirconium, iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and other elements. The name refers to its easy solubility in acids. *Eucolite* is a variety differing chiefly in optical character. ★Also spelled, erroneously, *eudyalite.*

eudiometer (ū-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐδιος*, calm, fine, clear, serene (of air, weather, sea, etc.) (< *εὖ*, well, + *δι-*, seen in *δῖος*, heavenly, *Ζεύς*, orig. the sky, etc.: see *deity*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now generally employed in the analysis of gases, for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. One form consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, hermetically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the union of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The nature and proportions of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.

eudiometric, eudiometrical (ū'di-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer: as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

eudiometry (ū-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *eudiometer* + *-y.*] That branch of chemical physics that deals with the measurement and the analyses of gases, specifically the mixed gases of the atmosphere.

eudipleural (ū-di-plö'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δίς*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-al.*] Bilaterally symmetrical; having lateral antimeres well marked; exhibiting right and left sides of the body as symmetrically opposed and antimerically disposed parts.

The *eudipleural* form, which is generally known as that of bilateral symmetry. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

Eudist (ū'dist), *n.* [< F. *Eudiste:* see def.] One of a Roman Catholic congregation founded in France in 1643 by Jean Eudes, a priest of the Oratory, for educational and missionary purposes. Its official name is *The Congregation of Jesus and Mary.* The order was suppressed in 1792, and revived in 1826.

Eudocimus (ū-dos'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δόκιμος*, esteemed, notable, < *δοκεῖν*, think, seem.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of ibises, containing such species as the white and scarlet ibises of America, *E. alba* and *E. rubra. Wagler*, 1832.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Coleoptera. Schönherr*, 1836.

Eudoxia (ū-dok'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐδοξος*, of good repute: see *Eudoxian.*] A spurious genus of hydrozoans, of the family *Diphyidæ;* a group of individuals, consisting of a nutritive polyp with nematocysts, gonophores, and usually a hydrophyllium, separated from any diphyid, as a species of *Diphyes* and of *Abyla.* The term is retained as the name of such objects.

Eudoxian (ū-dok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *Εὐδόξιος*, a proper name, < *εὐδοξος*, of good repute, honored, famous, < *εὖ*, well, + *δόξα*, opinion, reputation.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eudoxius or his doctrines. See II.

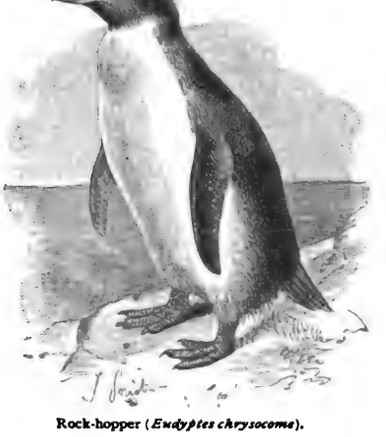
II. *n.* A follower of Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the fourth century: same as *Anomœan, Aëtian,* and *Eunomian.*

Eudromias (ū-drō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1831), < Gr. *εὐδρομίας*, a good runner, < *εὖ*, well, + *-δρομος*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A genus of plovers, of the family *Charadriidæ*, the type of which is the common dotterel, *E. morinellus.* There are several species, of different parts of the world. See cut under *dotterel.*

eudyalite, *n.* See *eudialyte.*

Eudynamis (ū-dī'na-mis), *n.* [NL., also spelled *Eudynamys* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826); < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δύναμις*, power.] A genus of Indian, Australian, and Papuan cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, containing such as *E. honorata* of India, *E. mindanensis* of the Philippines, and *E. cyanocephala* of Australia.

Eudyptes (ū-dip'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δύπτης*, a diver, < *δύπτειν*, duck, < *δύειν*, dive.] A genus of crested penguins, the



Rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysocome*).

rock-hoppers, containing such species as the jackass-penguin or macaroni of the sealers, *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus.*

Eudyptula (ū-dip'tū-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Eudyptes.*] A genus of Australian pygmy penguins, the type of which is *E. minor*, a bluish species with white throat and no collar, crest, or tracheal septum. Also *Eudyptila. Bonaparte*, 1856.

Euechinoidea (ū-ek-i-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐχῖνος*, the hedgehog, + *-oidea.*] The ordinary sea-urchins collectively, as distinguished from the exclusively fossil ones, or *Tessellata;* the *Echinoidea* less the *Palæchinoidea.*

Euelephas (ū-el'e-fas), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐλέφας*, elephant.] A genus of proboscidean mammals, of which the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, is the type: distinguished from *Loxodon*, the African elephant, by the extremely deep, narrow intervals, completely filled with cement, between the ridges of the molar teeth: same as *Elephas* proper. See *Loxodon* and *elephant.*

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euemerism, euemerist, etc. See *euhemerism,* etc.

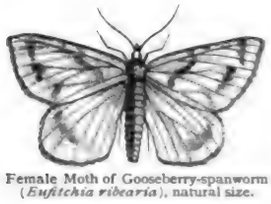
Euereta (ū-er'e-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *ἐρέτης,* a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), < *ἐρέσσειν,* row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone,* inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs, of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of them bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone.*

euergetes (ū-ėr'je-tēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐεργέτης,* a well-doer, < *εὖ,* well, + *ἔργον,* work, a deed (cf. *ἐργάτης,* a doer), < **ἔργειν,* work, do: see *work.*] A benefactor: a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympieion at Athens.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 191.

Eufitchia (ū-fich'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *Fitchia,* q. v.] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribearia* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant- and gooseberry-bushes. They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring-worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm,* feeds upon the leaves until full-grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth. The remedies are powdered hellebore, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist. Same as *Cymatophora,* Hübn.



Female Moth of Gooseberry-spanworm (*Eufitchia ribearia*), natural size.

euge† (ū'jē), *interj.* [L., < Gr. *εὖγε,* good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *εὖγε,* or *εὖ γε,* well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said: *εὖ,* well (see *eu-*); *γε,* an enclitic particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

To solemnize the *euges,* the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.

Hammond, Works, IV. 500.

eugenesic (ū-jē-nes'ik), *a.* [< *eugenes(is)* + *-ic.*] Same as *eugenetic.*

eugenesis (ū-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *γένεσις,* generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenetic (ū-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eugenesis,* after *genetic,* q. v.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic.*

Eugenia (ū-jē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince *Eugene* of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress *Eugénie* of France. The name *Eugene,* G. *Eugen,* F. *Eugène,* etc., NL. *Eugenius,* fem. *Eugenia,* G. *Eugenie,* F. *Eugénie,* etc., NL. *Eugenia,* means 'well-born,' < Gr. *εὐγενής,* well-born: see *eugeny.*] **1.** A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of about 700 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About five are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glandular-punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. Several species bear edible fruits, as *E. Uvalha, E. Khanica,* and *E. Guabiju.* The leaves of *E. fragrans* and *E. variabilis* are employed medicinally, while the wood of *E. ligustrina* and some other species is much used. The rose-apple, *Caryophyllus Jambos,* and the jambolana, *Syzygium Jambolana,* have been referred to this genus by some authors. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. *Gould,* 1855.—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ. Desvoidy,* 1863.

Eugeniacrinidæ (ū-jē'ni-ạ-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eugeniacrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, ranging from the Oölite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniacrinite (ū-jē-ni-ak'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eugeniacrinites;* as *Eugeniacrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ.*

Eugeniacrinites (ū-jē-ni-ak-ri-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Eugeniacrinus.*] Same as *Eugeniacrinus.*

Eugeniacrinus (ū-jē-ni-ak'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniacrinites*), < Gr. *εὐγενής,* well-born, of noble race, + *κρίνον,* a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ. Miller,* 1821.

★**eugenic**1 (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐγενής,* well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XL. 459.

eugenic2 (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [< *Eugen-ia,* 1, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—**Eugenic acid,** or **eugenol,** an oil obtained from cloves. It is colorless at first but darkens on standing; reddens litmus-paper; and has the taste and odor of cloves. Careful oxidation gives vanillin, the flavoring principle of vanilla bean.

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic*1: see *-ics.*] The science of generative or procreative development; the doctrine of progress or evolution, especially in the human race, through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics,* and in the idiosyncrasies of mental imagery, . . . are now recognised as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* II. 110.

The heredity of genius has been fully proved by that very interesting writer and accurate observer, Francis Galton, and he has put forward in a masterly way the claims of *eugenics,* or race-culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 641.

eugenin (ū'jē-nin), *n.* [< *Eugen-ia,* 1, + *-in*2.] A substance ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminæ, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugeny† (ū'je-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγένεια,* poet. *εὐγενία,* nobility of birth, < *εὐγενής,* well-born, of noble race, < *εὖ,* well, + *γένος,* race, family: see *genus.*] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie.*

eught, eughent. Lawless spellings of *yew, yewen.* ★*Spenser.*

Euglena (ū-glē'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *γλήνη,* the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ. E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best-known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, often occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. *Ehrenberg,* 1832.



Euglena viridis, magnified.

Euglenia (ū-glē'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena.*] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena,* and corresponding nearly to the *Astasiæa* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidæ. Dujardin.*

euglenid (ū-glen'id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidæ.*

Euglenidæ (ū-glen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-idæ.*] A large family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena,* highly diversiform or metabolic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (for the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free-swimming or sedentary, naked or loricate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal; the oral aperture is distinct; the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amylaceous substance; one or more eye-like pigment-specks are often developed at the anterior end; and the contractile vacuole and the endoplast are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body-substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplast. The sporulation, or breaking up of the colored endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of encystment, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, released as small green amœbiforms, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment-spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zoöids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye-speck. Another form of encystment, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live. The animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algals. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *euglenoid,* applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena, Amblyophis, Phacus, Chloropeltis, Trachelomonas, Rhaphidomonas, Colonomas, Ascoglena,* and *Colacium.* Nearly all occur in fresh water, especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.

Euglenina (ū-glē-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [< *Euglena* + *-ina.*] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidæ.*

euglenoid (ū-glē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Euglena* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ;* especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidæ;* exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena.*

The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor amœboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as *euglenoid.*

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

They are apparently Gregarinæ, which have been killed in various states of *euglenoid* movement.

W. B. Benham, Micros. Science, XXVII. 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoidea.*

II. *n.* A sporozoan, as a gregarine, in the euglenoid state.

The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 853.

Euglenoidea (ū-glē-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-oidea.*] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidæ* and related groups, of large size and well organized, uniflagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenina* assigned to this order are *Menoidina, Peranemina,* and *Petalomonadina.*

eugnomosyne (ūg-nō-mos'i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγνωμοσύνη,* considerateness, indulgence, < *εὐγνώμων,* kind-hearted, considerate, < *εὖ,* well, + *γνώμη,* the mind: see *gnome.*] The faculty of judging well concerning matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-gō-nid'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ,* well, + NL. *gonidia,* q. v.] In *lichenology,* proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimia. They are inclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū'gū-bin), *a.* [< It. *Eugubbio* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio,* < L. *Iguvium,* a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy: specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tables,* constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tables are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-här-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *ἁρμονικός,* harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.—**Euharmonic organ,** an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euhemerism (ū-hē'mẹ-rizm), *n.* [Also *euemerism;* < L. *Euhemerus,* < Gr. *Εὐήμερος,* a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' < *εὖ,* well, + *ἡμέρα,* day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 416.

Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euhemerism* which explains this by making the deity a mere deified ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world.

W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 17.

euhemerist (ū-hē'mẹ-rist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *euemerist;* < *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

II. *a.* Euhemeristic.

euhemeristic (ū-hē-mẹ-ris'tik), *a.* [Also *euemeristic;* < *euhemerist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to euhemerism or euhemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history: as, *euhemeristic* historians.

A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnician theology and mythology. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 764.

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euhemeristically (ū-hē-mē-ris'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically: as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically*. Also *euemeristically*.

euhemerize (ū-hē'mē-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euhemerized*, ppr. *euhemerizing*. [< *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically: as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism*.

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, fell among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or *euhemerised* into dull sham history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 249.

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 196.

II. *intrans.* To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

Euichthyes (ū-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subclass of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardii*.

Euisopoda (ū-i-sop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellæ, and containing the typical isopods.

eukairite, eucairite (ū-kā'rīt), *n.* [Prop., in Latinized form, **eucærite*; so called by Berzelius because found "opportunely" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < Gr. *εὐκαιρος*, timely, opportune (< *εὖ*, well, + *καιρός*, time, season), + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, *a.* See *Euclidean*.

Eulabes (ū'lā-bēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabetinæ*, based upon the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these religious grackles, often seen in confinement.



Mina, or Religious Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Eulabetinæ (ū'lā-be-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulabes* (*-et-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidæ*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes*. They are the so-called grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minos*, *mynahs*, etc.).

eulachon (ū'la-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*.—**Eulachon-oil**, oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὐλαλος*, sweet-spoken, < *εὖ*, well, + *λαλεῖν*, talk, speak.] 1. A genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodocidæ*. *Savigny*, 1817.—2. A genus of caraboid beetles.—3. A genus of grasses, of about 30 species, natives of the old world. *Xipheagrostis Japonica*, often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage, is commonly known to horticulturists under its old genus name *Eulalia*.

Eulerian (ū-lē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Euler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Eulerian constant**, the value of

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\ldots+\frac{1}{n-1}-\left(\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\ldots\frac{1}{n^2-1}\right)$$
$$-\frac{1}{3n^2}-\frac{1}{10n^4}+\frac{1}{126n^6},$$

where n is infinite. It is 0.57721566490153286060 +.—**Eulerian equation**. See *equation*.—**Eulerian function**, the function

$$\Pi x=\int_0^\infty(-1)^n/n!\,(x+n).$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$B(p,q)=\int_0^{\pi/2}2\cos^{2p-1}\phi.\sin^{2q-1}\phi.\,d\phi.$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma n=\int_0^\infty x^{n-1}e^{-x}.\,dx.$$

Eulerian method, in *hydrodynamics*, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number*, *solution*.

Eulima (ū-lī'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λιμός*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidæ*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidæ*. Some of the species live on holothurians or other echinoderms. An American species, *E. oleacea*, is a parasite of *Thyone briareus*, a common holothurian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-li-mā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-acea*.] Same as *Eulimidæ*.

eulimid (ū'li-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidæ*.

Eulimidæ (ū-lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima*. The animal has subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turreted, milky-white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimacea*.

eulogia (ū-lō'ji-ä), *n.* [ML., the eucharist, etc., < Gr. *εὐλογία*, praise, blessing: see *eulogy*.] In the *early church*: (*a*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (*b*) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (*c*) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right, to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *antidoron* (which see). Also *eulogy*.

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices, for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 137.

eulogically† (ū-loj'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [Rare.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 387.

eulogise, *v. t.* See *eulogize*.

eulogist (ū'lō-jist), *n.* [< *eulog-y* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. vii.

A name . . . that *eulogists* hold up to the world as without spot or blemish.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans (Franklin).

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lō-jis'tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *eulogist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases, first used to supreme men, descend to men of less authority, and so downwards.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 395.

eulogistically (ū-lō-jis'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With high or undue commendation or eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō'ji-um), *n.* [< ML. *eulogium*, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavish and undistinguishing *eulogium* is not praise.
Ames, Works, II. 72.

=**Syn.** See *eulogy*.

eulogize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing*. [< *eulog-y* + *-ize*.] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also spelled *eulogise*.

Bishop Horsley . . . publicly *eulogized* this treatise in the charges delivered to his clergy, recommending it to their particular perusal.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, Pref., p. 8.

Stanhope *eulogised* the law of Charles II. absolutely forbidding the importation of French goods into England.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

eulogy (ū'lō-ji), *n.*; pl. *eulogies* (-jiz). [First in ML. form *eulogium* (> OF. *euloge*); later *eulogy* = F. *eulogie*, < ML. *eulogia* (a blessing, salutation, present, etc.), < Gr. *εὐλογία*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *εὖ*, well, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren *eulogies*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

2. Same as *eulogia*.

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the "*eulogie*" (sacred bread) to four bishops.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 14.

=**Syn.** 1. *Encomium*, *Eulogy*, *Eulogium*, *Panegyric*. These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *encomium*, but still is the most general word. An *encomium* is an expression of warm praise, of some fullness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode: *encomium* is not a distinctive name for a set speech; the others may be: as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy*. The last three may be used abstractly, but not *encomium*; we may say, it was mere *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not mere *encomium*. *Eulogy*, *a eulogy*, and *an encomium* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and *a panegyric* are only praise; hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or undiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that our author [Cicero] . . . made a speech in public full of the highest *encomiums* on Crassus.
Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, i. 5, note 3.

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Choate's] sonorous periods in his *eulogy* upon Webster yet silly made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 99.

Collectors of coins, dresses, and butterflies have astonished the world with *eulogiums* which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 375.

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyrick* upon anything which is a just and natural object of censure. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Eulophia (ū-lō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the crested lip, < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest: see *Eulophus*.] A genus of epiphytic or terrestrial orchids, of tropical or sub-tropical regions. The tubers of some species were formerly used as salep.

Eulophinæ (ū-lō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have 4-jointed tarsi, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind thighs, and undivided mesoscutum. The males of many species have branched or flabellate antennæ. All the species, so far as known, are parasitic, usually upon lepidopterous larvæ.

Eulophus (ū'lō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, beautifully crested, well-plumed, < *εὖ*, well, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinæ*. *Geoffroy*, 1764.

eulysite (ū'li-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐλυσία*, readiness in loosing, < *εὔλυτος*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve: see *eulytite*.] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Tunaberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of diallage, garnet, and altered olivin. This rock contains also grains of magnetite, and the olivin is now and then altered into serpentine. It is one of the varieties of peridotite. Rocks similar in composition to eulysite have been found in Germany, Italy, and Greece.

eulytin (ū'li-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὔλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *eulytite*), + *-in*2.] Same as *eulytite*.

eulytite (ū'li-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὔλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *εὖ*, well, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*2.] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedral crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *bismuth-blende*.

Eumæus (ū-mē'us), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *Εὐμαῖος*, a man's name.] A genus of lycænid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. atala* is very abundant in Florida, where the bright-red larva is known as the *coontie-worm*, from the Indian name of the plant *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē'sēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐμήκης*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *εὖ*, well, + *μῆκος*, length. Cf. *μακρός*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Scincidæ*. It contains small harmless lizards known as *bluetails* and *scorpions*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe; about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail,

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the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common blue-tail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū'me-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidæ*, having



Eumenes fraterna. (Line shows natural size.)

the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraterna* is a common North American species.

Eumenidæ (ū-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-idæ*.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing certain solitary wasps, and distinguished from social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual rôle of queen and worker. Also *Eumenida*, *Eumenides*.

Eumenides[1] (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐμενίδες* (sc. *θεαί*), lit. the gracious goddesses, < *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] In *classical myth.*, the Erinyes or Furies: a euphemistic name. See *Erinys* and *fury*.

While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

Eumenides[2] (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-ides*.] 1. Same as *Eumenidæ*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.

Eumeninæ (ū-me-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-inæ*.] The *Eumenidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Vespidæ*.

eumerism (ū'me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis: a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū-me-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐμέριστος*, easily divided, < *εὖ*, well, + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, < *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic: opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū'me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization: opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū'me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic: opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū'me-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (see *eumerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

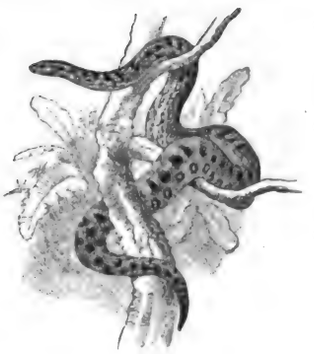


Northern Sea-lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).

eumeromorphic (ū'me-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *eumeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorphic*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō'pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *μετωπίας*, having a broad forehead, < *μέτωπον*, the forehead, < *μετά*, between, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*. The type is the northern sea-lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from about lat. 60° to Japan and California. The male measures from 9 to 11 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds; the female is much smaller and more slender. See cut in preceding column.

Eunectes (ū-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer (cf. *νηκτός*, adj., swimming), < *νήχειν*, swim.] 1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda (which see). *Wagler*, 1830. —2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. *Erichson*, 1832.



Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*).

Eunectus (ū-nek'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-nī'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνείκη* or *Εὐνίκη* a Nereid.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidæ*. It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary pieces, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dextral and 4 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. gigantea* is a large West Indian sea-centipede, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.



Eunice antennata.

Eunicæ (ū-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-eæ*.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidæ*.

Eunicidæ (ū-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the præstomium bears tentacles; the parapodia are usually uniramous, sometimes biramous, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchiæ. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνομία*, daughter of Themis, a personification of *εὐνομία*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1821. (*c*) A genus of worms. *Risso*, 1826. (*d*) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, having the apical joint of the antennæ spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apacha* and *E. heteropoda*. —2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ū-nō'mi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Eunomius*, < Gr. *Εὐνόμιος*, a proper name, < *εὔνομος*, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Anomœan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eudoxian*.

eunomy (ū'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐνομία*, good order, good laws well obeyed, < *εὔνομος*, well-ordered, under good laws, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford*.

Eunota (ū-nō'tạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὔνωτος*, well-backed, stout-backed, < *εὖ*, well, + *νῶτος*, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. It. *eunuco* = Pg. *eunucho*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); < *εὐνή*, bed, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold, keep.] I. *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bedchamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narses the *eunuch* was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xli.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 96.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *v. t.* [< *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn That they deserve no children of their own.
Creech, tr. of Lucretius.

eunuchate† (ū'nuk-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, < L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

It were . . . an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), *n.* [< LL. *eunuchismus*, < LGr. *εὐνουχισμός*, < *εὐνουχίζειν*, make a eunuch, < *εὐνοῦχος*: see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it [marriage], we doubt not.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 54.

euomphaloid (ū-om'fạ-loid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Euomphalus*: as, a *euomphaloid* shell. *P. P. Carpenter*.

Euomphalus (ū-om'fạ-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turbinidæ*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

euonym (ū'ọ̄-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation: opposed to *caconym*. [Rare.]

euonymin (ū-on'i-min), *n.* [< *Euonymus* + *-in*[2].] 1. An uncrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Euonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of euonymus by adding water.

Euonymus (ū-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *euonymos* (Pliny), < Gr. *εὐώνυμος* (*τὸ εὐώνυμον δένδρον*), the spindle-tree, < *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, honored, prosperous, lucky, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] 1. A genus of celastraceous shrubs and small trees, of temperate and subtropical regions, including about 60 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purplish flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. Europæus*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpureus* and *E. Americanus*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. Japonicus*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the wahoo is used as an active purgative. See cut under *burning-bush*.

2. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

euonymy (ū-on'i-mi), *n.* [As *euonym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of euonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

Euornithes (ū-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinatæ* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Euornithes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

euotomous (ū-ot'ọ̄-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomous*.

euouæ (ū-ō'ē), *n.* See *evovæ*.

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Eupagurus (ū-pa-gū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Pagurus*.] A genus of hermit-crabs. *E. bernhardus* is one of the commonest species of hermit-crab along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-snail *Lunatia heros* and others.



Hermit-crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in Shell of Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*).

eupathia (ū-path′i-ä), *n.* [See *eupathy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *euphoria*.

eupathy† (ū′pa-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπάθεια*, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition; < *εὐπαθής*, enjoying good things, in happy condition, < *εὖ*, well, + *πάθος*, feeling.] Right feeling.

And yet verily they themselves againe do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of apathies, that is to say, impossibilities; wherein they use the words aright and as they ought.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 62.

Eupatoriaceæ (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Link in 1824 to the family *Asteraceæ*; later employed for the tribe *Eupatorieæ*. It includes 40 genera and over 800 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Stevia*, *Willugbæya*, and *Coleosanthus*.

eupatoriaceous (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Eupatoriaceæ*.

Eupatorieæ (ū-pa-tō-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A tribe of composite plants: type *Eupatorium*.

eupatorine (ū-pa-tō′rin), *n.* [< *Eupator-ium* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid contained, according to Righoni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*. It is a yellow powder, of a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with nitric acid, the salt formed being $C_{20}H_{25}O_{36}HNO_3$.

Eupatorium (ū-pa-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny), < Gr. *εὐπατόρειον*, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, Gr. Εὐπάτωρ (*εὐπάτωρ*, born of a noble father, < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. *father*).] 1. A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, perennial herbs and mostly natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 6 are found in the old world, 4 of which are European. There are about 55 in North America. The leaves are usually



Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerve*).

opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small cymosely paniculate heads. The hemp-agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or boneset, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and the joepye-weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerve*, of Reunion.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

eupatory (ū′pa-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *eupatorium*, 2.

eupatrid (ū-pat′rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the Eupatridæ.

At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian commonalty the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatrids*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 167.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility. This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.
Edinburgh Rev.

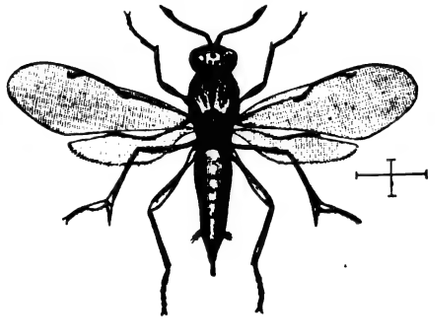
II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eupatridæ.

Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὐπατρίδης*, born of a noble father, of noble family; pl. Εὐπατρίδαι, the Eupatridæ; < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. *father*.] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician*.

Eupelminæ (ū-pel-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibiæ. The antennæ are 13-jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvæ.

Eupelmus (ū-pel′mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.]



Female of *Eupelmus floridanus*. (Cross shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Eupelminæ*. There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. floridanus* is a handsome North American species.

eupepsia, eupepsy (ū-pep′si-ä, -si), *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, < Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion, < *εὖ*, well, + *πεπτός*, verbal adj. of *πέπτειν*, *πέσσειν*, digest: see *dyspepsy*, *pepsin*, *peptic*.] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia*.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object.
Carlyle, Signs of the Times.

eupeptic (ū-pep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion: see *eupepsia*.] 1. Having good digestion: opposed to *dyspeptic*.

The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man . . . fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper.
Saturday Rev., March 2, 1877, p. 351.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (ū′pe-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. *εὐπετής*, flying well, < *εὖ*, well, + *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Timeliidæ*, sometimes made type of *Eupetidæ*, in which



Eupetes macrocercus.

the grallatorial genus *Mesites* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblance between these two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Crateropodidæ*, or true babbling thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short, velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrocercus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra; *E. cærulescens* is found in New Guinea.

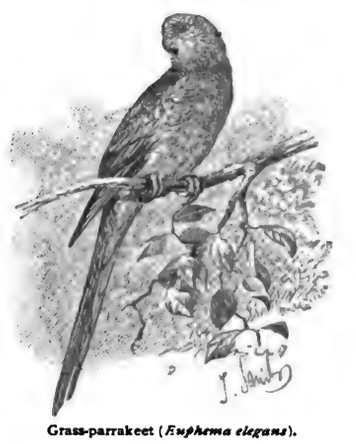
Eupetidæ† (ū-pet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idæ*.] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the grallatorial genus *Mesites*, made by G. R. Gray in 1869.

Euphausia (ū-fa-ō′si-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φαίνειν* (√ **φα*), make to appear (cf. *εὐφαής*, very bright, < *εὖ*, well, + *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, < *φαίνειν* (√ **φα*), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*), + *οὐσία*, substance.] A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiidæ*. *Dana*, 1850.

Euphausia leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding moults new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified zoeal condition now ensues, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of moults. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 43.

Euphausiidæ (ū″fa-ō-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia*. They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Eight genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphema (ū-fē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen: see *euphemism*.] A genus of Australian grass-parrakeets, founded



Grass-parrakeet (*Euphema elegans*).

by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elegans* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. discolor*. Also *Euphemia*.

euphemism (ū′fē-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, euphemism, i. e., the use of an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημίζειν*, use a good for a bad, an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen, abstaining from inauspicious words, < *εὖ*, well, + *φήμη*, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= L. *fama*, rumor, fame), < *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fame*, *fate*.] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

This instinct of politeness in speech—*euphemism*, as it is called—which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped the sense of 'ugly'; 'fast,' of 'dissipated'; 'gallantry,' of 'licentiousness.'
Chambers, Inf. for the People.

2. A word or expression thus substituted: as, to employ a *euphemism*.

When it was said of the martyr St. Stephen that "he fell asleep," instead of "he died," the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.
Beattie, Moral Science, § 866.

euphemistic, euphemistical (ū-fē-mis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by euphemism.

euphemistically (ū-fē-mis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a euphemistic manner; as a euphemism.

euphemize (ū′fē-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euphemized*, ppr. *euphemizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφημίζειν*: see *euphemism*.] **I.** *trans.* To make euphemistic; express by a euphemism.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in euphemism; speak euphemistically.

Euphoberia (ū-fō-bē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φοβερός*, fearful, formidable, < *φόβος*, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Euphoberiidæ*.

Euphoberiidæ (ū″fō-be-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphoberia* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda*. They had the anterior and posterior parts differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

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euphone (ū-fō′nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, sweet-voiced, musical.] In *organ-building*, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ū-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), < Gr. *εὐφωνος*, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous*, *euphony*.] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, giving name to a section *Euphoniinæ* of that family. *E. musica* is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, *E. elegantissima*, is found on the borders of the United States; 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called *Cyanophonia*, *Acroleptes*, *Iliolopha*, and *Phonasca*. Also written *Euphona*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the *euphonias* was first pointed out by Lund.
P. L. Sclater, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 53.

euphoniad (ū-fō′ni-ad), *n.* [< *euphony* + *-ad*[1].] A musical instrument of the orchestrion class.

euphonic (ū-fon′ik), *a.* [As *euphon-ous* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the verb for *euphonic* purposes. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 6., App.

euphonical (ū-fon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *euphonic* + *-al*.] Same as *euphonic*.

Our English hath what is comely and *euphonical* in each of these [other European languages], without any of their inconveniences. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 14.

Euphoniinæ (ū-fō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphonia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 4 genera, *Euphonia*, *Chlorophonia*, *Pyrrhuphonia*, and *Hypophæa*. Also *Euphoninæ*.

euphonious (ū-fō′ni-us), *a.* [< LL. *euphonia* (< Gr. *εὐφωνία*), euphony, + *-ous*. See *euphonous*.] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

Euphonious languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of. *Latham*, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphoniously (ū-fō′ni-us-li), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū′fō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, euphonous (see *euphonous*), + *-ism*.] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. *Oswald.* [Rare.]

euphonium (ū-fō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφωνος*, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous*.] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū′fō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euphonized*, ppr. *euphonizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see *euphonous*), + *-ize*.] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in *euphonizing* our language which might have been expected.
Mitford, Harmony of Language (1774), p. 174.

euphonous (ū′fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, having a good voice (i. e., having a sweet voice, as a singer, e. g., the Muses, or having a loud, distinct voice, as a herald) (appar. not used with ref. to easy or agreeable pronunciation), < *εὖ*, well, + *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *euphony*.] Same as *euphonious*. *Mitford.*

euphony (ū′fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *euphonie* = Sp. *eufonía* = Pg. *euphonia* = It. *eufonia*, < LL. *euphonia*, < Gr. *εὐφωνία*, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < *εὐφωνος*, having a good voice: see *euphonous*.] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, *euphony* is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

Euphony, which used to be appealed to as explanation [of phonetic change], is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy [in utterance]. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

Euphony consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonious, except by singing it. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 327.

=Syn. *Euphony*, *Melody*, *Harmony*, *Rhythm*. *Euphony* in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. *Melody* respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. *Harmony* respects the adaptation of sound to sense. *Rhythm* respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music *melody* respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while *harmony* respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments; thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon *melody* rather than *harmony*.

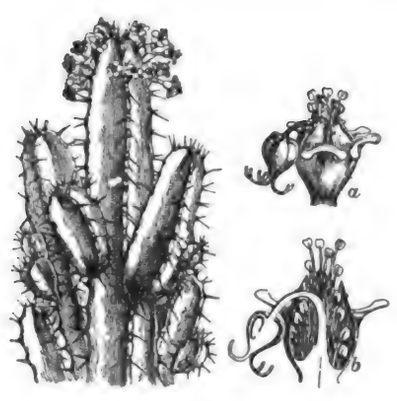
The Attic *euphony* in it, and all the aroma of age.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

The river that I sate upon
It made such a noise as it ron,
Accordaunt with the birdes *armony*,
Me thought it was the beste *melody*
That mighte ben yheard of any mon.
Chaucer, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

By the *harmony* of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn musick, which is inarticulate poesy, does in churches. *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, Pref.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into *rhythm* have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Euphorbia (ū-fôr′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (L. *euphorbea* and *euphorbeum*), < Gr. *εὐφόρβιον*, an African plant, also its juice (*euphorbium*, q. v.), said to be named from *Euphorbus*, Εὔφορβος, physician to the king of Mauretania. The name Εὔφορβος is prop. an adj., *εὐφορβος*, well-fed, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρβειν*, feed.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexual flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as *spurges*, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees; and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems, resembling columnar *Cactaceæ*. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, *E. corollata*, and the ipecac spurge, *E. Ipecacuanhæ*, of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See *euphorbium*.) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as *E. marginata* for its color-margined leaves, *E. fulgens* for its bright-red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as *E. resinifera*.



Top of Stem of *Euphorbia resinifera*.
a, involucre with inclosed flowers; *b*, section of same.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceæ (ū-fôr-bi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphorbia* + *-aceæ*.] An important family of mostly apetalous plants, including 218 genera and over 4,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with monœcious or dicœcious flowers, and the fruit a tricoccous 3-seeded or 6-seeded capsule. They have an acrid milky juice, and some are poisonous; but the fruits of a few are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The family includes the candleberry (*Aleurites*), the cassava plant (*Manihot*), the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus*), the croton-oil and cascarilla plants (*Croton*), several species that furnish caoutchouc (*Hevea*, *Sapium*, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, *Phyllanthus*, and *Acalypha*.

euphorbiaceous, euphorbial (ū-fôr-bi-ā′shius, ū-fôr′bi-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

euphorbium (ū-fôr′bi-um), *n.* [ME. *euforbia*; < NL. *Euphorbium*, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as *Euphorbia*, < Gr. *εὐφόρβιον*, the African plant, also its acrid juice: see *Euphorbia*.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia resinifera*, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acrid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

Fixe therinne the 5 essence of tho laxatyues that purgen flewme and viscous humoris, as a litil of *euforbie*, or turbit, or sambucy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2†. Same as *euphorbia*, 2.

His Shield flames bright with gold, imbossed hie
With Wolves and Horse seem-running swiftly by,
And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammony,
And of *Euphorbium*, forged cunningly.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

euphoria (ū-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφορία*, power of bearing easily, < *εὔφορος*, bearing well, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disposition to bear pain well. (*b*) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called *eupathia*.

euphoric (ū-for′ik), *a.* [< *euphoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported *euphoric* apathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 361.

euphotide (ū-fō′tid or -tīd), *n.* [F. *euphotide*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-ide*.] See *gabbro*.

Euphrasia (ū-frā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.; ML. also *eufrasia*; < Gr. *εὐφρασία*, delight, good cheer, < *εὐφραίνειν*, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. *εὐφρων* (*εὐφρον-*), cheering, gladdening, < *εὖ*, well, + *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the mind): see *frantic*, *frenzy*, *phrenetic*, etc.] A genus of low parasitic herbs, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with small flowers in terminal leafy-bracted spikes. There are about 110 species in temperate and cold regions in both hemispheres. Only 5 species are native to North America. See *eyebright*.

euphrasy (ū′frā-si), *n.* [< ME. **euphrasy* (spelled *heufrasy*), < ML. *eufrasia*, *euphrasia*: see *Euphrasia*.] The eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve; for he had much to see.
Milton, P. L., xi. 414.

With fairy *euphrasy* they purged my eyes,
To let me see their cities in the skies.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ū-frā′tē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the *Euphratean* valley.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, *n.* See *uphroe*.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Euphrosyne*, < Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη*, one of the three Bœotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < *εὐφρων*, merry, cheerful: see *Euphrasia*.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Amphinomidæ*.

euphuism (ū′fū-izm), *n.* [< *Euphues*, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphues and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + *-ism*. The name *Euphues* (prop. **Euphyes*) is taken from Gr. *εὐφυής*, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (*ὁ εὐφυής*, a man of genius), etc., < *εὖ*, well, + *φυή*, growth, stature, nature, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *Eng. lit.*, an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the Euphuist.

All our Ladies were then his [Lyly's] Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Parley *Eupheisme* was as little regarded as She which now there speaks not French.
Edward Blount, in Lyly's Euphues, Epist. to Reader.

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The discourse of Sir Piercie Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer [Lyly] and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 495.

So far, then, there is in the father of *euphuism* [Lyly] nothing but an exaggerated developement of tastes and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

=**Syn.** This word is sometimes confounded with *euphemism* and *euphony*. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (ū'fū-ist), *n.* [As *euphu-ism* + *-ist.*] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū-fū-is'tik), *a.* [< *euphuist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, *euphuistic* pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight; and the *euphuistic* pronunciation which he makes Holofernes so malignantly criticise was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The *euphuistic* style was an exaggeration of the "Italianating" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (ū-fū-is'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and *euphuistically* flattering note.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 42.

euphuize (ū'fū-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *euphuized*, ppr. *euphuizing*. [As *euphu-ism* + *-ize.*] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou *Euphuize*, which once was rare,
And of all English phrase the life and blood, . . .
I'll say thou borrow'st.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *euphylla* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from *cataphyllum*, *prophyllum*, etc.

eupion, eupione (ū-pī'on, -ōn), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπιών*, very fat, < *εὖ*, well, + *πίων*, fat.] In *chem.*, the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of pentane, C_5H_{12}. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 80 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. *E. subnotata* is a well-known English species. Some are called *pugs;* thus, *E. venosata* is the netted pug; *E. pulchellata*, the foxglove-pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπλαστος*, easy to mold or form, < *εὖ*, well, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] **I.** *a.* In *physiol.*, capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. *n.* A substance thus transformable.

Euplecoptera (ū-ple-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Euplexoptera*.

Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπλεκτος*, well-plaited, well-twisted, < *εὖ*, well, + *πλεκτός*, < *πλέκειν*, plait.] A genus of *Hyalospongiæ*, referred to the family *Hexactinellidæ*, or made type of a family *Euplectellidæ*. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, *E. aspergillum*, known as Venus's flower-basket, in which the highly developed silicious spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.



Venus's Flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Euplectellidæ (ū-plek-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Euplectella* + *-idæ.*] A family of silicious sponges, or *Hyalospongiæ*, taking name from the genus *Euplectella*, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family *Hexactinellidæ*.

euplere (ū'plēr), *n.* A species of the genus *Eupleres*.

Eupleres (ū-plē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πλήρης*, full.] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the *Viverridæ*, from which it differs in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family *Eupleridæ*. The only species known is *E. goudoti*, the falanaka. *Doyère.*



Falanaka (*Eupleres goudoti*).

euplerid (ū'ple-rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eupleridæ*.

Eupleridæ (ū-pler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupleres* + *-idæ.*] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus *Eupleres*, differing from the *Viverridæ* in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated incisors. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + L. *plexus*, q. v., + Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing.] Formerly a suborder of orthopterous insects, now an order of insects, the same as *Dermaptera*, constituted by the earwigs or *Forficulidæ:* so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See *Forficulidæ*. Also *Euplecoptera*.

euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te-rus), *a.* Having the characters of the suborder *Euplexoptera*.

eupnœa (ūp-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πνοή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū'pō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fifth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Crioceridæ*, and divided into the *Sagrides* and *Criocerides*.

Eupodia (ū-pō'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. *εὐποδία*, goodness of foot.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Holothurioida*, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from *Apodia* (*Synapta*).

Eupodotis (ū-pō-dō'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *Otis*, a bustard, well-footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family *Otididæ*, peculiar in possessing only one carotid artery, the right. *E. australis* is the bustard of Australia. *Lesson*, 1839.



Australian Bustard (*Eupodotis australis*).

Eupolidean (ū'pō-li-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Εὐπολις (*-ιδ-*) (see def.) + *-ean.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the *Eupolidean* verse or meter.—**Eupolidean epionic.** See *epionic*, *n.*

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: thus,

⏑ ⏒ – ⏒ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏒ – ⏒ – ⏑ ⏑ –.

Eupolyzoa (ū-pol-i-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Polyzoa*, q. v.] The *Polyzoa* in the usual sense; the *Polyzoa* proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm-like organisms in a class *Polyzoa* and then proceed to divide it into three sections, *Vermiformia* (genus *Phoronis* alone), *Ptenobranchia* (genera *Rhabdopleura* and *Cephalodiscus*), and *Eupolyzoa*.

eupolyzoan (ū-pol-i-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eupolyzoa;* polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

II. *n.* A polyzoan proper.

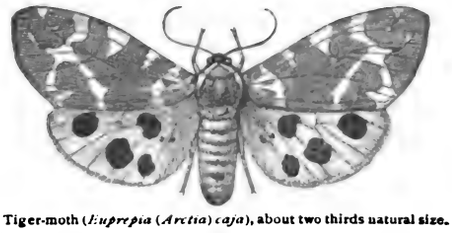
eupolyzoön (ū-pol-i-zō'on), *n.* One of the *Eupolyzoa;* a eupolyzoan. *Lankester.*

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπρακτος*, easy to be done, well-to-do, prosperous, < *εὖ*, well, + *πράσσειν*, do: see *practic*, *practice.*] Well-doing; disposed to act rightly. [Rare.]

Good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*.

Carlyle, Misc., III. 215.

Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπρεπής*, well-looking, < *εὖ*, well, + *πρέπειν*, become, suit.] A genus of arctiid moths, sometimes giving name to a family *Euprepiidæ*. It contains such



Tiger-moth (*Euprepia* (*Arctia*) *caja*), about two thirds natural size.

tiger-moths as *E.* (*Arctia*) *caja*, the long-haired larvæ of which are known as bear-caterpillars. Also called *Chelonia* and *Parasemia*.

Euprepiidæ (ū-pre-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euprepia* + *-idæ.*] A family of moths, named from the genus *Euprepia:* not in use.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ψαλίς*, a pair of shears.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family *Brenthidæ*. *E. minuta* is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany-brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak-wood. See cut under *Brenthus*.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ψάμμος* or *ψάμμη*, sand.] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as *E. brongniartiana*, of the family *Eupsammidæ*. Also *Eupsammia*.



Eupsamma brongniartiana.

Eupsammidæ (ūp-sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupsamma* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus *Eupsamma*. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well-developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interseptal loculi open or with few dissepiments, and rudimentary costæ.

eupyrchroite (ū-pėr'krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure and an ash-gray or bluish-gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire.*] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

-eur. [F. *-eur*, < OF. *-ur*, *-or*, < L. *-or*, acc. *-orem:* see *-or.*] A form of the suffix *-or* in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in *grandeur*, and mostly pronounced as French, as in *hauteur*.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wi-lo), *n.* [LL.: see *Euroclydon.*] Same as *Euroclydon*.

A tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*.

Acts xxvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiä or -zhiä), *n.* [< *Eur*(*ope*) + *Asia.*] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of

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Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ū-rā′shian or -zhian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eurasia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurasia.*

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water-partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great watersheds. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 303.

2. Having both European and Asian connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See II.

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her tchi-tchi tongue? *G. A. Mackay*, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

II. *n.* A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic: originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee.*

The shovel-hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Deport him"; the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension."
G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

Eurasiatic (ū-rā-shi- or ū-rā-zhi-at′ik), *a.* [< *Eurasia* + *-atic*, after *Asiatic.*] Same as *Eurasian.*

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasiatic* continent, the Japanese and the Amurland crayfishes being closely allied.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 311.

eureka (ū-rē′kä). [Prop. **heureka*, < Gr. εὕρηκα, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of εὑρίσκειν (εὑρ-, εὑρε-), find, discover.] Literally, I have found (it): the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.—**Eureka projectile.** See *projectile.*

Eurema (ū-rē′mä), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heurema*, < Gr. εὕρημα, an invention, discovery: see *eurematics.*] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing upward of 100 species: now usually called *Terias* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rē-mat′iks), *n.* [Prop. **heurematics*, < Gr. εὕρημα(τ-), an invention, discovery, < εὑρίσκειν, find out, invent, discover: see *eureka.*] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents: they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *eurematics.* *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 28.

Euretes (ū-rē′tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Euretidæ.* *Carter.*

euretid (ū-ret′id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidæ.*

Euretidæ (ū-ret′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated scapulæ, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze.* Also *Eureteidæ.*

Eurhipidura (ū-rip-i-dū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus*: see *eurhipidurous.*] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebræ into a coccyx terminated by a pygostyle, around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds (commonly placed in the two subclasses *Ratitæ* and *Carinatæ*), as distinguished from the *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous [class] is that of Birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipidura*). *Gill*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., VI. 435.

eurhipidurous (ū-rip-i-dū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + οὐρά, tail.] Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saururous; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura.*

euripe† (ū′rīp), *n.* [< L. *euripus*, < Gr. εὔριπος, a strait, channel: see *euripus.*] A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea.
Holland.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripes*, and contrary tides. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

euripus (ū-rī′pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. εὔριπος, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see def.), < εὖ, well, + ῥιπή, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.] A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Eubœa and Bœotia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus.* The name was also given to a water-channel or canal between the arena and the caves of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euripus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the spina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

eurite (ū′rīt), *n.* [F. *eurite*, appar. < Gr. εὐρύς, wide (or Εὖρος, Eurus?), + *-ite*[2].] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilex* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyry* and *felsite.*

eurithmy, *n.* See *eurythmy.*

euritic (ū-rit′ik), *a.* [< *eurite* + *-ic.*] Containing, composed of, or resembling eurite.

Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 470.

Euroclydon (ū-rok′li-don), *n.* [< Gr. Εὐροκλύδων, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < Εὖρος, Eurus, the east or east-southeast wind, + κλύδων, a wave, a billow, < κλύζειν, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. Εὐροκλύδων is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of εὐρακύλων, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*, better *Euraquilo*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < L. *Eurus*, Gr. Εὖρος, the east or east-southeast wind, + L. *Aquilo*(*n*-), the north wind; *Euro-aquilo* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquilon.*] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* [revised version *Euraquilo*].
Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind *Euroclydon*,
The storm-wind!
Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

Europasian (ū-rō-pā′shian or -zhian), *a.* [< *Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] Same as *Eurasian*, 1.

The languages of the *Europasian* continent.
J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc., p. 26.

European (ū-rō-pē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Europæus*, < Gr. Εὐρωπαῖος, pertaining to Εὐρώπη, L. *Europa*, Europe.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe: as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news.—**European alcornoque, fan-palm,** etc. See the nouns.—**European plan,** that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately: opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. [U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe.—2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rō-pē′an-izm), *n.* [< *European* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas, who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or Westernism.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 332.

Europeanization (ū-rō-pē′an-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Europeanize* + *-ation.*] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the colonists. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

Europeanize (ū-rō-pē′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, ppr. *Europeanizing.* [< *European* + *-ize.*] To make or cause to become European; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe: as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

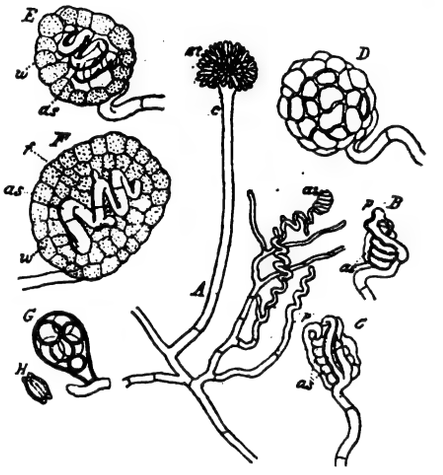
Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in æsthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78.

A few of the streets [in Moscow] have been *Europeanized* — in all except the paving, which is everywhere execrably Asiatic. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 409.

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rō-pē′ō-ā-shi-at′ik), *a.* In *phytogeog.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palæarctic.

Under the name of *Europæo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ, p. 542.

Eurotium (ū-rō′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρώς (εὐρωτ-), mold, dank, decay.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceæ*, and closely related to the *Erysiphaceæ.* The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which inclose eight spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in ascomycetous fungi may be observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore (*c*), terminated by the sterigmata (*st*), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral female organ, the ascogonium (*as*). *B*, the spiral ascogonium (*as*) with the antheridium (*a*). *C*, the same beginning to be surrounded by threads, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. *D*, a perithecium. *E*, *F*, sections of young perithecia: *w*, cells composing the wall; *f*, false parenchyma underneath the wall; *as*, ascogonium. *G*, ascus. *H*, an ascospore. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conidial fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphæ, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated; each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus.* *Eurotium* with its conidial form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.

Eurus (ū′rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Εὖρος, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquilo.*] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ū-rī′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Εὐρυάλη, the name of a Gorgon mentioned by Hesiod.] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidæ*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidæ.* Species are known as the *Medusa's-head*, *gorgon's-head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophyton.* 2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hothouses. The seeds are much used as an article of food in parts of India.

Euryaleæ (ū-ri-ā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-eæ.*] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms: contrasted with *Ophiureæ.* *J. Müller.*

euryalean (ū-ri-ā′lē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Euryaleæ* or *Euryalidæ.*

Also *euryalidan.*

Euryalida (ū-ri-al′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-ida.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asteroidea*, represented by such forms as *Astrophyton.*

Euryalidæ (ū-ri-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, having much-

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branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytidæ*.

euryalidan (ū-ri-al'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalean*.

Euryapteryx (ū-ri-ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] An extinct genus of ratite birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidæ*.

Eurybia (ū-rib'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρυβιάς*, of far-extended might, mighty, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βία*, might, force.] 1. A genus of butterflies, of which *E. nicæus* is the type. *Hübner*, 1816. —2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidæ*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of acalephs. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—4. A genus of buprestid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. *Castelnau and Gory*, 1838.

Eurybiidæ (ū-ri-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

eurycephalic (ū'ri-se-fal'ik or ū-ri-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *κεφαλή*, the head, + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of considerable breadth.

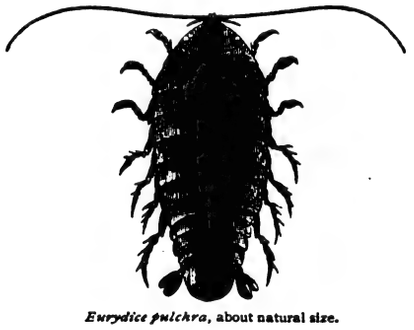
Euryceros (ū-ris'e-ros), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. *εὐρύκερως*, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotinæ*. The sole species, *E. prevostii*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also, improperly, *Euriceros*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Eurycerotinæ (ū-ris'e-rō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Euricerotinæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

eurycerous (ū-ris'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύκερως*, having broad horns, < *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having broad horns. *Smart*.

eurycoronine (ū'ri-kō-rō'nin), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κορώνη*, crown, + *-ine*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the dinotherian type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocoronine or hippopotamine type. *Falconer*.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη*, in myth. the wife of Orpheus.] 1. A genus of



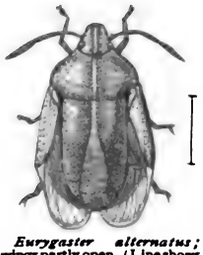
Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

isopods, of the family *Cymothoidæ*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. *W. E. Leach*, 1818.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Eschscholtz*, 1826.

Eurygæa (ū-ri-jē'ă), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1884), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαῖα*, poet. for *γῆ*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, one of the prime realms or zoölogical divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygæan (ū-ri-jē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurygæa.

Eurygaster (ū-ri-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridæ* and subfamily *Eurygastrinæ*.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Macquart*, 1835.



Eurygaster alternatus; wings partly open. (Line shows natural size.)

Eurygastrinæ (ū'ri-gas-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygastrida*, *Eurygastrides*.

Eurygona (ū-rig'ō-nă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee*.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninæ*. *Boisduval*, 1836.—2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. *Castelnau*, 1840.

Eurygoninæ (ū"ri-gō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Euselasiinæ*.

Eurylæmidæ (ū-ri-lem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be picarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes; the syrinx is mesomyodian and tracheobronchial; the plantar tendons are desmopelmous; the oil-gland is untufted; cæca are present; and the sternum is passerine, though without a furcate manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylæmus*, *Serilophus*, *Psarisomus*, *Cymbirhynchus*, and *Calyptomena*, represented by less than a dozen species, known as *broadmouths*, *broadbills*, and *gapers*. Also written *Eurylaimidæ*.

Eurylæminæ (ū"ri-lē-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylæmidæ* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered picarian, and referred to the family *Coraciidæ*, from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaminæ*, *Eurylaimini*.

Eurylæmoideæ (ū"ri-lē-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylæmidæ*. Also, improperly, *Eurylaimoideæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Eurylæmus (ū-ri-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820, as *Eurylaimus*) (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λαιμός*, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. The type is *E. javanus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylaimus*. Also called *Platyrhynchus*.

euryleme (ū'ri-lēm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylæmus*. Also written *eurylaime*.

Eurylepta (ū-ri-lep'tă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λεπτόν*, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Euryleptidæ*.

Euryleptidæ (ū-ri-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendrocœlous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (ū-rim'e-lă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *μέλος*, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopidæ* and subfamily *Eurymelinæ*. *E. fenestrata* is an Australian species, half an inch long, and of a bronzed black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species, all Australian or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinæ (ū'ri-me-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad, blunt head; a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax; thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conic-acute abdomen; stout, short, prismatic legs, bristly on the thighs and shanks; and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelida* and *Eurymelides*.

Eurynorhynchus (ū'ri-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εὐρύνειν*, make wide, broaden (< *εὐρύς*, broad), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having a spatulate bill. *E. pygmæus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stint in size, form, and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated or spooned at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromas*. Also, improperly, *Eurinorhynchus*.



Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*).

Euryomia (ū-ri-ō'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] 1. A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles. *E. inda* is a common species of the United States, about half an inch long, light-brown in color with black spots, and emitting a peculiar acrid odor when irritated.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy *euryomia*," *Riley and Howard*, Insect Life, I. 55.

Euryophrys (ū-ri-of'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pireninæ*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennæ inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calypso*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypauropodidæ (ū-ri-pâ-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypauropus* + *-idæ*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypauropus*.

Eurypauropus (ū-ri-pâ'rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + NL. *Pauropus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (ū'ri-fā-rin'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. Also *eurypharyngoid*.

Eurypharyngidæ (ū'ri-fā-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchio-anal portion is much shorter than the rostro-branchial; the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward; the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed; the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones; there are minute teeth in both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail; and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep-sea fishes, *Eurypharynx pelecanoides* and *Gastrostomus bairdi*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (ū'ri-fā-ring'goid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.

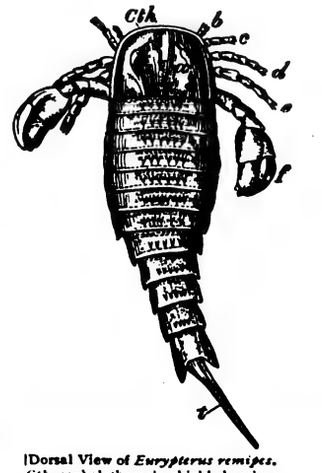
Eurypharynx (ū-rif'a-ringks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. *E. pelecanoides* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

Euryplegma (ū-ri-pleg'mă), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πλέγμα*, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmatidæ*.

Euryplegmatidæ (ū'ri-pleg-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are goblet- or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered-in grooves.

Eurypterа (ū-rip'te-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. *Serville*, 1825. (*b*) A genus of Oriental hemipterans, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Guérin*, 1834.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-ter'i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] An order of Paleozoic *Crustacea*, included in *Merostomata*, some of which attained a large size, and in many respects resembled *Limulus*, while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax, bearing eyes and limbs, is succeeded by 12 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. The first or anterior limbs are chelate, and the terminal joints of the last pair are frequently expanded and paddle-like.



Dorsal View of *Eurypterus remipes*. *Cth*, cephalothoracic shield, bearing *a*, eyes, and *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, locomotory limbs; *t*, telson.

Eurypteridæ (ū-rip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil *Crustacea*, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.

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The powerful body of the *Eurypteridæ* . . . consists of a cephalothoracic shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with a chela. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridæ* . . . to the Scorpionidæ is very striking. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 479.

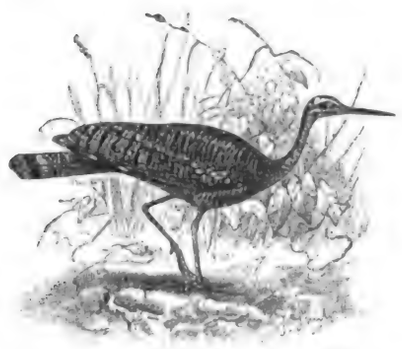
Eurypterina (ū-rip-tę-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Eurypterida*.

eurypterine (ū-rip′tę-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ū-rip′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of *Eurypteridæ*. *E. remipes* is an example. *De Kay*, 1826.—2. A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. *Mabille*, 1877.

Eurypyga (ū-ri-pī′gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds,



Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helias*).

constituting the family *Eurypygidæ*. *E. helias* is the South American sun-bittern. *Illiger*, 1811.

Eurypygidæ (ū-ri-pij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-idæ*.] An American family of altricial grallatorial birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tail, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypygoideæ (ū′ri-pi-goi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidæ*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynochætidæ*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mesitidæ*.

eurypylous (ū-rip′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eurypylus*, < Gr. *εὐρυπυλής*, with wide gates, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In *zoöl.*, having large and wide openings, placing the endodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals: said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *eurypylous* type of rhagon canal system. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō′mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eurystomatus*: see *eurystomatous*.] An order of ctenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Beroë* and *Neis* are examples.

eurystomatous (ū-ri-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eurystomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐρυστόματος*, equiv. to *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *στόμα* (*στόματ-*), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *herpet.*, having a dilatable mouth, as most serpents; not angiostomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurystomatous* Ophidii. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 463.

(*b*) In ctenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*. Also *eurystomous*.

eurystome (ū′ri-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystomus*.

eurystomous (ū-ris′tǫ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] Same as *eurystomatous*.

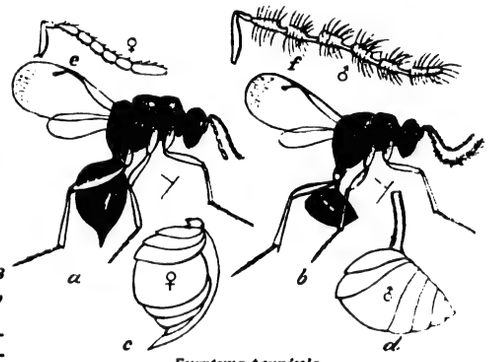
Eurystomus (ū-ris′tǫ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species, of which *E. orientalis*, one of the best-known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Cornopio*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan eurystomes.



Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

eurythmy (ū-rith′mi), *n.* [Also, improp., *eurithmy*; < Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, < *εὐρύθμος*, rhythmical, orderly, < *εὐ*, well, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] 1. In the *fine arts*, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion.—2. In *med.*, regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ū-rit′ǫ-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *τομή*, a cutting, a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are



Eurytoma prunicola.

a, female; *b*, male; *c*, abdomen of female; *d*, abdomen of male; *e*, antenna of female; *f*, antenna of male. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiæ are nearly smooth; the mesonotum is umbilicate-punctate; and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall-making insects. *E. prunicola* is bred from the oak-gall of *Cynips quercus-prunus*.

Eurytomidæ (ū-ri-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-idæ*.] The *Eurytominæ* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomides*. *Walker; Westwood*.

Eurytominæ (ū′ri-tǫ-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the incised joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennæ in the male. The genus *Isosoma* of this group is not parasitic, but plant-feeding.

Eusebian (ū-sē′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eusebius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. *Εὐσέβιος*, means 'pious, godly,' < Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious, godly, < *εὐ*, well, + *σέβεσθαι*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*¹.

Euselasia (ū-se-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *εὐσέλαος*, bright-shining), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σέλας*, brightness.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinæ*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Euselasiinæ (ū-se-lā-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euselasia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of erycinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygoninæ*.

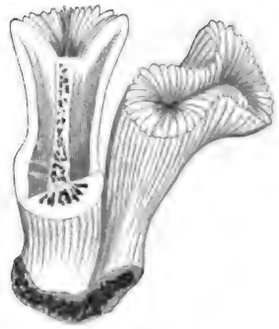
Eusepii (ū-sē′pi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σηπία*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepioid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids: same as the family *Sepiidæ*.

Euskara (ūs-kä′rä), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*¹.

Euskarian (ūs-kar′i-an), *a.* [< *Euskara* + *-ian*.] Basque. See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilia (ū-smil′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-corals, or eporose madreporarian stone-corals, of the family *Astræidæ*, having a cespitose polypary. The polyps are produced by fission, and remain only basally connected. *E. knoeri* is an example.



Star-coral (*Eusmilia knoeri*). Left branch shown in section.

Eusmiliinæ (ū-smil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eusmilia* + *-inæ*.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilia*. Also written *Eusmilinæ*.

Eusmilus (ū-smī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλος*, poet. for *σμίλαξ*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the machærodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ū-spī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπίζα*, *σπίζη*, a finch.] A genus of North American buntings, of the family *Fringillidæ*, the type of which is the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ū-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπογγιά*, *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongiidæ*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spǫ-ran′ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*¹.] Having sporangia formed from a group of cells beneath the epidermis, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ū-stā′ki-an), *a.* [< *Eustachius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustachius* (> It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estaquio*, Pg. *Estacio*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin: see *Eustathian*) is from Gr. *εὐσταχυς*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, < *εὖ*, well, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn: see *stachys*.] Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574).—**Eustachian canal.** See *canal*¹.—**Eustachian tube**, the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear-drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1½ to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of gristly and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone, between its squamosal and petrosal portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll-like piece of fibrocartilage, the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet- or funnel-shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube, and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See cut under *ear*.—**Eustachian valve**, a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ū-stā′thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eustathius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustathius* (> It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐσταθής*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, < *εὖ*, well, + *σταθ-*, as in *σταθερός*, steady, firm, stable, < *ἱστάναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*, *steady*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. A member of an

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extreme ascetic sect of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they acquit . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

Eustomata (ū-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eustomatus:* see *eustomatous.*] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosarc is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Cilioflagellata*, and some other forms.

eustomatous (ū-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐστόματος*, equiv. to *εὐστομος*, having a good mouth, < *εὖ*, well, + *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (ū-stron′ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ:* same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. gigas* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Diesing*, 1851.

eustyle (ū′stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐστυλος*, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < *εὖ*, well, + *στῦλος*, a column, pillar: see *style*2.] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in *arch.*, noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (ū-sing′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *συγχεῖν*, commingle (< *σύν*, together, + *χέειν*, *χεῖν*, pour), + *-ite*2.] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutænia (ū-tē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ταινία*, a band: see *Tænia*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A large genus of common, harmless colubriform serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 20 species in North America, of which the best-known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter-snake. (*b*) A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis*. *Thomson*, 1857. (*c*) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scapulosa* from the Transvaal. *Wallengren*, 1876.

eutaxiological (ū-tak′si-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *eutaxiology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to eutaxiology. [Rare.]

One of which [arguments] he calls the teleological and the other the *eutaxiological*. *The American*, XXVI. 218.

eutaxiology (ū-tak-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τάξις*, order, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God: correlated with *teleology*, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. *Hicks*, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (ū-tak-sit′ik), *a.* [< *eutaxite* (see supplement) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of eutaxite.

They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently all derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss *Eutaxitic*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 261.

eutaxy (ū′tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐταξία*, good arrangement, good order, < *εὔτακτος*, well-ordered, orderly, < *εὖ*, well, + *τακτός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν*, arrange, order: see *tactic*.] Good or right order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven. *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 134.

eutectic (ū-tek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τήκειν*, melt, fuse, > *τηκτός*, molten, dissolved (> *τηκτικός*, able to dissolve).] **I.** *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature: specifically applied by Guthrie to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principles apply to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slags, etc., are formed.

Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting-point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never *eutectic*, i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an *eutectic* alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among anhydrous salts; when one salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming *eutectic* salt alloys, similar to *eutectic* metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *F. Guthrie*, Nature, XXXIII. 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-tėr′pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < *εὖ*, well, + *τέρπειν*, please, delight.] 1. In *classic myth.*, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. [NL.] (*a*) A genus of palms, with slender cylindrical stems, containing two species, natives of Amboyna and Australia. (*b*) An untenable name for *Catis*, a genus of tall palms. The stems are crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The fruit is a small drupe. There are about 10 species, natives of South America and the West Indies. *Catis Martiana* and *Catis edulis* (*Euterpe edulis* of Martius) are cabbage-palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai-palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and color, from which a beverage called assai-i is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assai-i forms an important article of diet.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonias*. *Swainson*, 1831. (*b*) A genus of crustaceans. *Claus*, 1862.

Euterpean (ū-tėr′pē-ạn), *a.* [< *Euterpe* + *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

euthanasia (ū-tha-nā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθανασία*, an easy, happy death, < *εὐθάνατος*, dying easily or happily, < *εὖ*, well, + *θάνατος*, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Arbuthnot*, To Pope.

Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless its fate had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an *euthanasia*. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Inward euthanasia, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours.—**Outward euthanasia**, freedom from bodily pain in death.

euthanasy (ū-than′ạ-si or ū′tha-nạ̄-zi), *n.* [< *euthanasia.*] Same as *euthanasia*.

Dare I, profane, so irreligious be,
To greet or grieve her soft *euthanasy!*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cli.

Eutheria (ū-thē′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphia* and the *Didelphia*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (*b*) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphia*, the *Didelphia* being called *Metatheria:* in this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphia* and *Placentalia*.

euthumiat, *n.* See *euthymia*.

euthymia (ū-thim′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθυμία*, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < *εὔθυμος*, well, + *θυμός*, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (ū-thi-nū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A primé division of anisopleural gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve-loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (ū-thi-nū′rạl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (ū-thi-nū′rus), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (ū′thi-si-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *συμμετρικός*, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

While the mean lines lie in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes for different colours may be perpendicular to this plane. In this case the stauroscopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

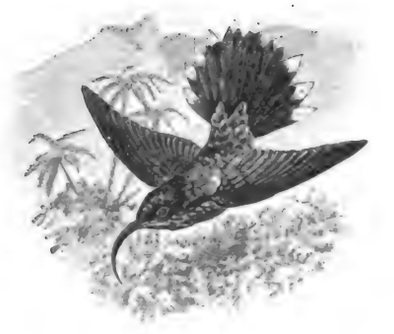
euthysymmetrically (ū′thi-si-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrically* the stauroscopic figure. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

euthytatic (ū-thi-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *τάσις*, a stretching, tension, < *τατός*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *tend*1.] In *physics*, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Rankine*, Royal Society, June 21, 1855.

eutomous (ū′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐτομος*, well-divided (of a city), lit. well-cut, < *εὖ*, well, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (ū-tok-sē′rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *τοξήρης*, furnished with a bow, bowed, < *τόξον*, a bow (see *toxic*), + *ἀραρίσκειν* (√**ἀρ*), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidæ* of large size



Sickle-billed Humming-bird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with falcate bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the sickle-billed or bow-billed hummingbirds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.

eutrophic (ū-trof′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *eutrophy* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū′trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐτροφία*, good nurture, thriving condition, < *εὔτροφος*, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving, < *εὖ*, well, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (ū-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐτροπος*, easily turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < *εὖ*, well, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, revolving with the sun; dextrorse, as that word is often used. *Gray*.

Eutychian (ū-tik′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eutyches* + *-ian*. The proper name *Eutyches*, < Gr. *Εὐτυχής*, means 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < *εὖ*, well, + *τύχη*, fortune.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutychianism (ū-tik′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Eutychian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

The orthodox doctrine maintains, against *Eutychianism*, . . . the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 65.

euxanthic (ūk-san′thik), *a.* [< *euxanth-in* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin.—**Euxanthic acid**, $C_{19}H_{18}O_{11}$, an acid obtained from purree or Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*); it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purreic acid*.

euxanthin (ūk-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] The essential constituent of purree or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the bile or urine of buffaloes which have been fed on mango-leaves, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is also said to be obtained from a vegetable juice saturated with magnesia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

euxanthone (ūk-san′thōn), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-one.*] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{13}H_8O_4$) derived from purree or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ūk′se-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. *εὔξενος*, hospitable, friendly (see *Euxine*), + *-ite*2.] A brownish-black mineral with a submetallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

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Euxine (ūk'sin), *n.* [< L. *Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), < Gr. Εὔξεινος, Ionic form of Εὔξενος (sc. πόντος), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name Ἄξενος, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; < *εὖ*, well (or *ἀ-* priv.), + *ξένος*, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

He next criticizes . . . the hypothesis . . . that by sudden disruptions of land the *Euxine* and Mediterranean had become united to the ocean. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 582.

euzeolite (ū-zē'ō-līt), *n.* [< *eu-* + *zeolite.*] In *min.*, an obsolete synonym of *heulandite.* It was named by A. Breithaupt in 1818.

evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *evacuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *evacuare:* see *evacuate.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secreting organ may be remote.
Pereira, Materia Medica, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, ppr. *evacuating.* [< L. *evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (> It. *evacuare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *evacuar* = F. *évacuer*), empty out, discharge, < *e*, out, + *vacuare*, make empty, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained: as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Hence — 2. To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit: as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 14.

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning. *Coleridge.*

Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the bygone usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

4†. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate: as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

Lest the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of none effect, he came to make this fulness perfect by instituting and establishing a church. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsical supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 345.

He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept.
South.

5. To void; discharge; eject: as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

The white [hellebore] dote *evacuat* the offencive humours which cause diseases. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

evacuatio† (ē-vak-ū-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [LL.: see *evacuation.*] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ē-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évacuation* = Pr. *evacuacio* = Sp. *evacuación* = Pg. *evacuação* = It. *evacuazione*, < LL. *evacuatio(n-)*, < L. *evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate.*] 1. The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison: as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations.*
Burke, Affairs of India.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuation* violent. *South*, Works, IX. v.

3†. Abolition.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means: as, dark-colored *evacuations.* — **Evacuation day**, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évacuatif* = Pr. *evacuatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evacuativo;* as *evacuate* + *-ive.*] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

★**evacuator** (ē-vak'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *evacuate* + *-or.*] One who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law. *Hammond*, Works, I. 175.

evacuatory† (ē-vak'ū-ā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-riz). [< *evacuate* + *-ory.*] A purge. *Davies.*

An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable *evacuatories.* *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

evacuity† (ē-va-kū'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate.*] A vacancy.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 7.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'da-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [< *evade* + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being evaded. *De Quincey; Coleridge.*

evade (ē-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, ppr. *evading.* [= F. *évader* = Sp. Pg. *evadir* = It. *evadere*, < L. *evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, < *e*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *wade.* Cf. *invade, pervade.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of: as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannical power: If he *evade* us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Where shall the line be drawn between free Greece and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the frightful difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an enslaved land between the two.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 226.

He seemed always to pursue an enticing shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil: as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers. *South.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To escape; slip away: with *from.*

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. To practise evasion; use elusive methods.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South*, Sermons.

He [Charles I.] hesitates; he *evades;* at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies. *Macaulay.*

evadible, *a.* See *evadable.*

evagation (ē-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évagation* = Sp. *evagación* = It. *evagazione*, < L. *evagatio(n-)*, a wandering, straying, < *evagari*, wander forth, < *e*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant.*] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

evaginable (ē-vaj'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *evagin(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, ppr. *evaginating.* [< LL. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, < L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath: opposed to *invaginate.*

★**evagination** (ē-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *evaginatio(n-)*, a spreading out, lit. unsheathing, < *evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate.*] 1. The act of unsheathing. *Craig.* [Rare.] — 2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The act or process of evaginating, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (*b*) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical *evagination* from the upper surface of the pineal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of its distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 1126.

eval† (ē'val), *a.* [< L. *ævum*, an age (see *age, etern*), + *-al.* Cf. *coeval.*] Relating to an age.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that *αἰών*, age, and *αἰώνιος, eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.
Letter to Abp. of Canterbury (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, ppr. *evaluating.* [< F. *évaluer*, value, estimate (< *é-* + *value*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*[2].] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate.*
Rep. Comm. Soc. Psych. Research, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ē-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *évaluation* (> late ML. *evaluatio*), < *évaluer*, value: see *evaluate.*] Careful valuation or appraisement; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xviii. § 3.

evalvular (ē-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valvular.*] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ev-a-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, ppr. *evanescing.* [< L. *evanescere*, vanish away, < *e*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish.* Cf. *evanish.*] 1. To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, *evanescing* colors or vapors.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.
De Quincey, Confessions, p. 79.

Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescing* squib of only one or two syllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. *Kirkman.*

evanescence (ev-a-nes'ens), *n.* [< *evanescent:* see *-ence.*] 1. A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 163.

Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession: as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the ★*evanescence* of earthly hopes.

evanescent (ev-a-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *evanescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce.*] 1. Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting: as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent.*

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is, like opaline doves' neck lustres, hovering and *evanescent.*
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 162.

In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 169.

He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fixed forever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent.* *Wollaston.*

It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable: applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification. — 4. In *entom.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out: as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ev-a-nes'ent-li), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.
Chalmers, Bridgewater Treatise, II. i. 310.

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evanescible (ev-ạ-nes′i-bl), *a.* [< *evanesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of evanescing.—**Evanescible edge** of a polyhedron, one which is not terminated by a triace nor is in two faces that have one one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ē-van′jel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangell, evangile,* < ME. *evangile, evaungile, evangelie, ewangely,* etc., < OF. *evangile,* F. *évangile* = Pr. *evangeli* = Sp. *evangelio* = Pg. *evangelho* = It. *evangelio* = D. *evangelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *evangelium,* < LL. *evangelium,* prop. *euangelium* (the change in pronunciation of *u,* Gr. *υ,* to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cicero (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. *εὐαγγέλια* (cf. *εὐαγγέλια θύειν,* make a thank-offering for good news; *θύειν,* make sacrifice); < *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news, < *εὖ,* well, + *ἀγγέλλειν,* bring news, bear a message, announce, > *ἄγγελος,* a messenger, later an angel: see *angel.*] 1. The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *Evangiles* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.
Donne, Letters, xcvi.

The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel.*
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangile* of their freedom. *Landor.*

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south,
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!
Whittier, April.

Paul and Silas, in their prison,
Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen, . . .
But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the Slave this glad *evangel?*
Longfellow, Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. < Gr. *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news: see etymology.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

When the *evangell* most toll'd souls to winne,
Even then there was a falling from the faith.
Stirling, Doomes-day, Second Houre.

Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor. *The Money-Makers,* p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel′i-an), *a.* [A forced sense, < *evangel* + *-ian* (cf. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον,* a reward for good tidings): see *evangel.*] Rendering thanks for favors. *Craig.*

evangeliary (ē-van-jel′i-ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangeliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *evangeliarium,* < LL. *evangelium,* gospel: see *evangel.*] Same as *evangelistary.*

The existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries, or *evangeliaries* and synaxaries, . . . which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

evangelic (ē-van-jel′ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick, evangelik;* = F. *évangelique* = Pr. *evangelic* = Sp. *evangélico* = Pg. It. *evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = Dan. Sw. *evangelisk*), < LL. *evangelicus,* prop. *euangelicus* (see *evangel*), < Gr. *εὐαγγελικός,* of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, < *εὐαγγέλιον,* the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel.*] Same as *evangelical.*

In the tother parte (as it were with an *euangelik* sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowledge of Cryste. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, ii.

What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charitie; or beleef and practise. *Milton,* Civil Power.

Such a fear of God's power and justice as is sweetly allayed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel′i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation: as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation.—2. Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

The righteousness *evangelical* must be like Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom; it must invest the whole soul. *Jer. Taylor,* Sermons, III. i.

The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections. *Shedd,* Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
George Eliot, Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

"Mrs. Waule always has black crape on. . . ." "And she is not in the least *evangelical,*" said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xii.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors.—**Evangelical Alliance,** the name of an association of Christians belonging to the evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective coöperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.—**Evangelical Association,** the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church.—**Evangelical Church,** the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistories or provincial boards.—**Evangelical Church Conference,** the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the evangelical churches of Germany—that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined.—**Evangelical counsels.** See *counsel.*—**Evangelical Union,** a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is Independent; its theology is Arminian.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church.*—**Syn. 2.** See *orthodox.*

II. *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. The name *Evangelicals* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low-church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively evangelical doctrines. See I., 3, above.

It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelicals,* and their hard, artificial, yet feeble, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.
F. D. Maurice, Biog., I. 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel′i-kạl-izm), *n.* [< *evangelical* + *-ism.*] Adherence to and insistence upon evangelical doctrines, especially in the Church of England: sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.
Dr. Arnold.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in accordance with the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel′i-sizm), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ism.*] Evangelical principles.

evangelicity (ē-van-je-lis′i-ti), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity.* *Eclectic Rev.*

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization,* etc.

evangelism (ē-van′jel-izm), *n.* [< ML. *evangelismus,* the promulgation of the gospel (*Evangelismi festum,* the fifth Sunday after Easter), < LL. *evangelium,* gospel: see *evangel.*] The promulgation of the gospel; evangelical preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew. *Bacon,* New Atlantis.

An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.
The Congregationalist, Aug. 19, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van′jel-ist), *n.* [< ME. *evangeliste, evaungeliste, ewangeliste,* < OF. *evangeliste,* F. *évangéliste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *evangelista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *evangelist,* < LL. *evangelista,* prop. *euangelista,* < Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής,* in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι,* preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news: see *evangel.*] 1. In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist,* which was one of the seven; and abode with him.
Acts xxi. 8.

But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist,* make full proof of thy ministry.
2 Tim. iv. 5.

2. In *church hist.,* an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

Evangelists many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that; but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel; and thence they had their name. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 170.

Men do the work of *evangelists,* leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.
Eusebius, Ecclesiastical Hist. (?) (trans.), iii. 37.

3. One of the writers of the four evangels or Gospels.

Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for St. Mark's Day.

The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists,* in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.
Shedd, Homiletics, i.

4. In the *Mormon Ch.,* an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism,* xvii.).

evangelistarion (ē-van′jel-is-tā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaria* (-ạ). [< MGr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον*: see *evangelistary.*] Same as *evangelistary.*

I . . . consult the *Evangelistarion,* to see what is the tone for the week.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 903, note.

evangelistary (ē-van-je-lis′tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-riz). [= It. *evangelistario,* < ML. *evangelistarium,* < MGr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον,* a book containing selections from the Gospels, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον,* the gospel: see *evangel.*] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistarion, evangeliary.*

The criticks complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts. *Porson,* To Travis, p. 230.

He compared the various readings in S. Jerome's *Evangelistaries.* *E. E. Hale,* In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ē-van-je-lis′tik), *a.* [< *evangelist* + *-ic.*] Evangelical; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements there are profound convictions of truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLIII. 579.

Buildings, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and *evangelistic* labours.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 122.

evangelization (ē-van′jel-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *évangelisation* = Pr. *evangelisation;* as *evangelize* + *-ation.*] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation.*

The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization:* that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming. *Hobbes,* Leviathan, xlii. § 270.

evangelize (ē-van′jel-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized,* ppr. *evangelizing.* [< ME. *evangelizen, -isen,* < OF. *evangelizer, evangeliser,* F. *évan-*

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géliser = Pr. Sp. Pg. *evangelizar* = It. *evangelizare*, ⟨ LL. *evangelizare*, prop. *euangelizare*, ⟨ Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring or announce good news, ⟨ εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **I.** *intrans.* To preach the gospel.

Thus did our heavenly Instructor . . . fulfil the predictions of the prophets, and his own declarations, that he would *evangelize* to the poor.
Bp. Porteous, Works, II. xii.

At that time [1786] the *evangelizing* energy of Christendom had almost died out. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 118.

II. *trans.* 1†. To bring as good tidings; announce as good news.

And I am sent to thee to speke and to *evangelise* to thee these thingis. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 19.

2. To instruct in the gospel; preach the gospel to; convert by preaching: as, to *evangelize* the heathen.

The Spirit,
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 499.

The apostolic benediction of the Roman pontiff followed families which exiled themselves to *evangelize* infidels.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Also spelled *evangelise*.

evangelizer (ē-van'jel-ī-zėr), *n.* One who evangelizes or proclaims the gospel. Also spelled *evangeliser*.

Now, the Essenes, if Christians, stood precisely in that situation of *evangelizers*. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

evangely† (ē-van'jel-i), *n.* [⟨ ME. *evangelie*; a var. of *evangel*, q. v.] The gospel; good tidings: same as *evangel*.

For thees aren wordes wryten in the *euangelye*,
Date et dabitur uobis. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 196.

Faithfullie I shall knowlege and shall doo you seruice due vnto you of the kingdome of Scotland aforesaid, as God me so helpe, and these holie *euangelies*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xxii.

Good Lucius
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christes *Evangely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 53.

evangile† (ē-van'jil), *n.* An obsolete form of *evangel*.

Evania (e-vā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὐάνιος, taking trouble easily, ⟨ εὖ, well, + ἀνία, trouble.] The typical genus of the family *Evaniidæ*. *E. appendigaster* is a parasite of the cockroach.

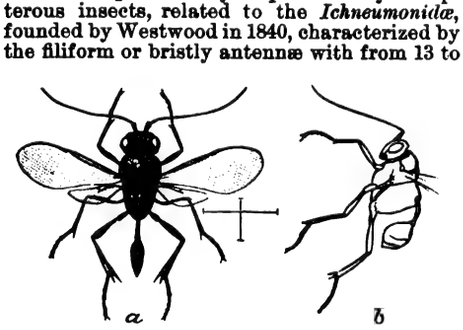
Evaniadæ (ev-ą-nī'ą-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Evaniidæ*.

evanid† (ē-van'id), *a.* [⟨ L. *evanidus*, passing away, frail, ⟨ *evanescere*, pass away: see *evanesce*.] Vanishing; evanescent; illusory.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths as between the sun and an . . . *evanid* meteor. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

When they awake out of their fancifull visions and return to a strength and consistency of reason, they then discerne them to have been only *evanid* appearances represented (as all dreams are) upon the scene of imagination.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 88.

Evaniidæ (ev-ą-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Evania* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, related to the *Ichneumonidæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840, characterized by the filiform or bristly antennæ with from 13 to



Evania lævigata.
a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, showing point of attachment of petiole to abdomen. (Cross shows natural size.)

16 joints, pedunculate abdomen, straight and often prominent ovipositor, the front wings with a distinct radial cell and from one to three cubital cells, and the hind wings almost veinless. All the species are parasitic. Also *Evaniadæ*, *Evaniades*, *Evanidæ*, *Evaniites*.

Evaniocera (e-vā-ni-os'ę-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὐάνιος, taking trouble easily (see *Evania*), + κέρας, horn.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having a few widely distributed species, as the common European *E. dufouri*.

evanish (ē-van'ish), *v. i.* [⟨ OF. *evaniss-*, *esvaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *evanir*, *esvanir*, evanish, after L. *evanescere*, vanish: see *evanesce* and *vanish*.] To vanish. [Chiefly poetical.]

No more the ghost to Margaret said,
But, with a grievous groan,
Evanish'd in a cloud of mist,
And left her all alone.
Sweet William's Ghost (Child's Ballads, II. 148).

Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), *n.* [⟨ *evanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing; disappearance.

Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 22, 1882.

evanition (ev-ą-nish'ọn), *n.* [⟨ OF. *evanition*, *esvanition*, ⟨ *evanir*, evanish: see *evanish*.] Evanishment. *Carlyle*.

evansite (ev'anz-īt), *n.* [Named after Brooke *Evans* of England.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in reniform masses on limonite.

evapor† (ē-vā'pọr), *v. t.* or *i.* [⟨ F. *évaporer* = Pr. *evaporar*, *esvaporar* = Sp. Pg. *evaporar* = It. *evaporare*, ⟨ L. *evaporare*, disperse in vapors, ⟨ *e*, out, + *vaporare*, emit vapor, ⟨ *vapor*, vapor: see *vapor*.] To evaporate.

Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;
Sometimes blacke clouds *euaporeth* to skies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 243.

evaporable (ē-vap'ọ-ra-bl), *a.* [⟨ *evapor* + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into vapor.

The substances which emit these streams . . . must be in likelihood a far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals or adust vegetables.
Boyle, Works, III. 675.

evaporate (ē-vap'ọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaporated*, ppr. *evaporating*. [⟨ LL. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; escape and be dissipated in vapor, either visible or invisible; exhale.

As for rosin and gum, they are mingled with the rest, to incorporate the drugs and spices, and to keepe in the sweet odour thereof, which otherwise would *evaporate* and soone be lost. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 1.

2. Figuratively, to escape or pass off without effect; be dissipated; be wasted: as, anger that *evaporates* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

Thus ancient wit in modern numbers taught,
Wanting the warmth with which its author wrote,
Is a dead image, and a senseless draught.
While we transfuse, the nimble spirit flies,
Escapes unseen, *evaporates*, and dies.
Granville, To Dryden, on his Translations.

II. *trans.* 1. To convert or resolve into vapor; dissipate in fumes or steam; convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous state; vaporize: as, heat *evaporates* water.—2. Figuratively, to waste; dissipate.

All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Men's Notions of Religion, and to *evaporate* the true Spirit of it into Fansies. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. x.

Whatever airs I give myself on this side of the water, my dignity, I fancy, would be *evaporated* before I reached the other. *Goldsmith*, To Daniel Hodson.

He from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely *evaporated* and exhaled.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

evaporate (ē-vap'ọ-rāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *evaporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dispersed in vapors. [Rare.]

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 1212.

evaporating-cone (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-kōn), *n.* An evaporator for saccharine solutions, in the form of a hollow cone with double walls, the space between which is filled with steam. Over the inner and the outer surfaces of the cone the solution to be evaporated is caused to run in a thin film, thus becoming heated. *E. H. Knight*.

evaporating-dish (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-dish), *n.* A shallow dish of glass or porcelain used in pharmacy in processes requiring evaporation.

The vessels used in the preparation of pyroxyline may be large porcelain or glass *evaporating-dishes*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 53.

evaporating-pan (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a large iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane is evaporated.

evaporation (ē-vap-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évaporation* = Pr. *evaporacio* = Sp. *evaporación* = Pg. *evaporação* = It. *evaporazione*, ⟨ L. *evaporatio(n-)*, ⟨ *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] 1. The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of all liquids. In the case of the sea and other bodies of water, the vapor thus formed rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface, and afterward, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface, and the evaporation of certain volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold. Evaporation (boiling down) is often practised on fluids, especially in chemistry, pharmacy and cookery, in order to reduce them to a denser consistence, or to obtain in a dry and separate state the fixed matters contained in them. Evaporation of solids such as snow, solid CO_2, etc., likewise occurs.

So in pestilent fevers, the intention is to expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 968.

In the seven last months of the year 1688, the *evaporation* amounted to 22 inches 5 lines; but the rain only to 11 inches 6¾ lines. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 5, note 7.

2. The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor. [Rare.]

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

Evaporations are . . . greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward*.

3. In *alg.*, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations $x-ky=a$ and $x-y=b$, which disappears when $k=1$, is said to pass off by *evaporation*.

evaporation-gage (ē-vap-ọ-rā'shọn-gāj), *n.* A graduated vessel of glass for determining the rate of evaporation of a liquid placed in it, in a given time and exposure.

evaporative (ē-vap'ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évaporatif* = Pr. *evaporatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evaporativo*, ⟨ LL. *evaporativus*, apt to evaporate, ⟨ *evaporare*, evaporate: see *evapor*, *evaporate*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation: as, an *evaporative* process.

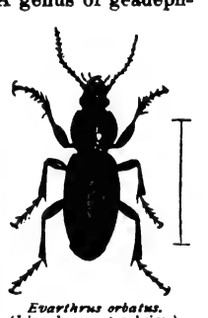
evaporator (ē-vap'ọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [⟨ *evaporate* + *-or*[1].] Any apparatus used to facilitate the evaporation of the water contained in fruit, vegetable juices, saline liquids, glue, syrups, etc.; a furnace or pan used in condensing vegetable and other juices.

Those who have fruit *evaporators* for sale give extravagant statements about the increased value of evaporated over sun-dried fruit.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 22, 1887.

evaporimeter (ē-vap-ọ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*.

evaporometer (ē-vap-ọ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ LL. *evaporare*, evaporate, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evarthrus (e-vär'thrus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] A genus of geadephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and tribe *Pterostichini*, closely allied to *Pterostichus*, from which it differs in the form of the maxillary palpi, the last joint being shorter than the penultimate one, which is plurisetose near the tip. The species are all North American. They are elongate, subconvex, shining or opaque, the elytra striate-punctate, with one dorsal puncture near the third stria. *E. orbatus* (Newman) occurs in the eastern United States under stones and logs in dry places.



Evarthrus orbatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

évasé (ā-va-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *évaser*, widen, cause to flare, as a vase, ⟨ *é-* (⟨ L. *ex-*, out) + *vase*, vase: see *vase*.] Spreading or flaring outward: said of the neck of a bottle, vase, or similar vessel, of the capital of a column, etc.

evasible (ē-vā'si-bl), *a.* [⟨ L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade, + *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

evasion (ē-vā'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *évasion* = Sp. *evasión* = Pg. *evasão* = It. *evasione*, ⟨ LL. *evasio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. The act of evading or eluding; a getting away or out of the way; avoidance by artifice or strategy; artful escape or flight. [Rare in physical application.]

How may I avoid,
Although my will distaste what it elected,
The wife I chose? there can be no *evasion*
To blench from this, and to stand firm by honour.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

If your present objection . . . be meant as an *evasion* of my offer, I desist. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in *evasion*, or in flight, but in courage. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

On Tuesday, the 5th of June, Madame de la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her *evasion* Marie Antoinette, it was said, had been an influential agent. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 289.

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2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unseasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not Wit enough to invent an *Evasion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*, in the most solemn compacts.
Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and *evasions* of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 106.

3. In *fencing*, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). = **Syn.** *Evasion, Equivocation, Prevarication, Shift, Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivocation* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth; the word is a strong one. All these words convey opprobrium in proportion to the amount of insincerity implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of *evasion; shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick; *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, *n.*

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts [in aphorisms] was, in effect, an *evasion* of all the difficulties connected with composition. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

I . . . begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail, . . .
And conscience and our conduct judge us all.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 657.

For little souls on little *shifts* rely,
And cowards' arts of mean expedients try.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2217.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ē-vā′siv), *a.* [= F. *évasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *evasivo*, < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion: as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument.

He received very *evasive* and ambiguous answers.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing: as, an *evasive* thought or idea; *evasive* colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender
Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vi.

evasively (ē-vā′siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.
Bryant.

evasiveness (ē-vā′siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

evatt, *n.* Same as *evet*, *effet*, etc., uncontracted forms of *eft*[1].

★**eve**[1] (ēv), *n.* [< ME. *eve*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped: see *even*[2].] 1. The close of the day; the evening. [Poetical.]

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy *eve*.
Milton, P. L., i. 743.

Winter oft at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *vigil*.) Technically, an eve is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.
Bp. Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the *eve* of Saint John the Baptist; and this was usually performed with great pomp and pageantry.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas *Eve* in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 505.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something: as, the *eve* of a battle; on the *eve* of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the *eve* of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.
Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the *eve* of his return [from India], and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

eve[1] (ēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eved*, ppr. *eving*. [< *eve*[1], *n.*] To become damp. [Prov. Eng.]

eve[2] (ēv), *n.* [Appar. < *eves*, early form of *eaves*, sing. taken as plural: see *eaves*.] A hen-roost. [Prov. Eng.]

eve-churr (ēv′chėr), *n.* The night-jar or nightchurr, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Local, Eng.]

evecket, **evicket** (ev′ek, -ik), *n.* [A doubtful form, appar. based on L. *ibex* (*ibic-*) (> OF. *ibice*, Sp. *ibice*, etc.), an ibex: see *ibex*.] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 122.

evectant (ē-vek′tant), *n.* [< **evect* (in *evection*) + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evectics† (ē-vek′tiks), *n.* [Gr. *εὐεκτική*, fem. of *εὐεκτικός*, adj., < *εὖ*, well + *ἕξις*, habit: see *hectic*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. *Crabb.*

evection (ē-vek′shon), *n.* [= F. *évection* = Sp. *evección*, < LL. *evectio*(*n*-), a carrying upward, a flight, < L. *evehere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vector*.] 1†. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It comes to its maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy accounted for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit or deferent of its epicycle recedes to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11° 2′ per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 13° 11′, the mean sun always bisecting the arc of the zodiac between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was utterly inconsistent with the most obvious observations respecting the moon's apparent diameter. In modern astronomy the evection is a periodical disturbance by the sun of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit. This is greatest when the line of syzygies coincides with the line of apsides (about twice a year), displacing the moon at times by about 1° 20′,—which may alter the time of an eclipse by nearly 3 hours.

(*b*) The moon's libration.—**Evection of heat**†, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

evectional (ē-vek′shon-al), *a.* [< *evection* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

evector (ē-vek′tor), *n.* [NL. *evector*, < L. *evehere*, pp. *evectus*, carry out: see *evection*.] In *math.*, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic a, nb, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c$, etc., by d/da, d/db, d/dc, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

eveling (ēv′ling), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [Prov. Eng.]

evelong†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *avelong*.

Evemydoidæ (ev′e-mi-doi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐμύς*, the water-tortoise, + *εἶδος*, form.] In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of his *Emydoidæ*, containing the box-tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

★**even**[1] (ē′vn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *even*, *evin*, *efen*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *emn* (in comp. *efen-*, *em-*), < AS. *efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efn*, *emn* = OS. *ebhan* = OFries. *even*, *ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *eban*, MHG. G. *eben* = Icel. *jafn*, *jamn* = Sw. *jämn* = Dan. *jævn* = Goth. *ibns*, even; prob. connected with Goth. *ibuks*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebb*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities, irregularities, or obstructions: as, *even* ground; an *even* surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were *even* to the crown.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7

Smooth and *even* as an ivory ball.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,
And climb'd upon a fair and *even* ridge.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an *even* temper; to hold an *even* course.

And yet for all that, howe *euen* a mind did shee beare, how humble opinion she had of herselfe also.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, i. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an *even* continuance in equal glory.
Donne, Sermons, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of *even* justice.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Int.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; consentaneous; accordant: followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee *even with* the ground. Luke xix. 43, 44.

Not wholly eleuated from the Horizon; but all the way the nether part of the Sun seeming iust and *euen with* it.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

There nought hath pass'd,
But *even with* law, against the wilful sons
Of old Andronicus. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are *even*; an *even* chance; an *even* bargain; letters of *even* date; to get *even* with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. Our minds are *even* yet. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promis'd to make all this matter *even*. . . .
To make these doubts all *even*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an *even* mile; an *even* pound or quart; an *even* hundred or thousand.—7. Divisible, as a number, by 2: thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are *even* numbers: opposed to *odd*, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *unevenly even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

The army that presents a front of *even* numbers is called the *even* hoste, and the other the odd hoste.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in gilding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly *even*. *Workshop Receipts*, IV. 245.

9. In *entom.*, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *fellow-* or *co-*. See *even-Christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-servant*.]—**Even chance.** See *chance*.—**Even function.** See *function*.—**Evenly even**, divisible by 4.—**Even or odd**, a very old game of chance played with coins or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd or even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure; the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the hider loses; if the contrary, of course he wins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

Even page, in *printing*, a left-hand page of a printed book, which bears an even number, as 2, 4, etc.—**On an even keel.** See *keel*.—**On even ground**, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages: as, the advocates meet *on even ground* in argument.—**To be even with**, to have retaliated upon; to have squared accounts with.

Mahomet . . . determined with himselfe at once to *be even with* them [the Venetians] for all, and to imploy his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Eubœa]. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 405.

Literature *was even with* them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.
Macaulay, Milton.

To get even with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with.—**To make even, make even lines**, or **end even**, in *type-setting*, to space out a "take" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work

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into small parts.—**To make even,** to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

Since if my soul *make even* with the week,
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
G. Herbert.

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.= **Syn. 1.** *Flat,* etc. See *level.*

II. *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even[1] (ē′vn), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*); < ME. *even, evene, efne,* < AS. *efne,* even, exactly, just, likewise (= OS. *efno* = OFries. *efne, evna, ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano,* MHG. *ebene, eben,* G. *eben,* adv., = Sw. *äfven,* even, likewise, also, too), < *efen,* adj., even: see *even*[1], *a.*] **1.** In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *even.* —**2**†. Straightway; directly.

He went *euen* to themperour & enys him sayde,
Knelyng on his kne curteysli & faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1093.

The ȝatis [gates of hell] to-burste, and gan to flee,
God took out Adam and Eue ful *euene,*
And alle hise chosen companye.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

When he swiftly hade sworne to that swete maidon,
Thai entrid full *evyn* into an Inner chamber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *e'en.*

Lered ne lewed he let no man stonde,
That he hitte *euene* that euere stirred after.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 102.

Than asked the kynge Arthur what a-visiouns ben thei, and Merlin hym tolde *euen* as the kynge hadde mette in his dreme, that the kynge hym-self knewe well he seide trouthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

And, behold, I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth. Gen. vi. 17.

The Northren Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scatter'd with the proud Ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they should not be able to maintain possession of it.
Irving, Granada, p. 83.

even[1] (ē′vn), *v.* [< ME. *evenen, efnen, emnien,* make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian,* level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian,* compare (cf. *emnettan,* make even, regulate, *ge-emnettan,* make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen, efn, emn,* adj., even: see *even*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

It will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

The multitude of the Percienes, quod he, may noȝte be *evend* to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are ma than thay. *MS. Lincoln,* A. i. 17, fol. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

God never thought this world a portion worthy of you: he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.
Rutherford, Letters, vi.

Would ony Christian *even* yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

4†. To act up to; keep pace with.

But we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with.*

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth with* the first. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall.

To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *evening with* the sides of the houses, even in the broadest streets; which will make the City very much better than it was. *Pepys,* Diary, II. 9.

Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road this last journey. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 275.

even[2] (ē′vn), *n.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*), and abbr. *eve* (see *eve*[1]); < ME. *even, efen, æven, æfen,* also abbr. *eve,* < AS. *æfen* (the deriv. form *æfnung* is rare: see *evening*) = OS. *ābhand* = OFries. *avend, ioven, iuven,* etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *ābant,* MHG. *abent,* G. *abend,* even, evening. The Scand. forms are different: Icel. *aptan, aftan* = Sw. *afton* = Dan. *aften,* where the vowel has been shortened and the *t* inserted, perhaps in simulation of Icel. *aptr, aftr,* etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *aft, after,* q. v.), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahti,* lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with *off,* Goth. *af,* AS. *of,* etc.] **1.** Evening: the earlier word for *evening,* but now archaic or poetical.

As falls a Meteor in a Sommer *Even,*
A sodain Flash coms flaming down from Heav'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Her tears fell with the dews at *even.*
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Same as *eve*[1], 2.

Estern *evyn,* I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a bode Ester Day all Day.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tokyn he Stevene, and stonyd hym in the way;
And therefor is his *evyn* on Crystes owyn day.
St. Stephen and Herod (Child's Ballads, I. 318).

Often contracted *e'en.*

Good even. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).

even-bishop† (ē′vn-bish′op), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *efenbisceop* (translating ML. *coepiscopus*), < *efen,* even, equal, + *bisceop,* bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian† (ē′vn-kris′tian), *n.* [< ME. *evencristene, emcristene, -cristen,* < AS. **efencristena* (evidenced by the forms *evenchristen, emcristen,* quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Edward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *ivinkerstena, evnkristena* = OHG. *ebanchristani,* MHG. *ebenkristen;* in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), < *efen,* equal, + *cristena,* Christian: see *even*[1] and *christen, Christian*[1].] Fellow-Christian; neighbor, in the Scriptural sense.

He that hath desdayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn, of his *evencristen.* *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Do non yuel to thine *euenecrystene* nouȝt by thi powere.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 104.

This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde love his *evencristene.*
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31.

And the more pity, that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even christian.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1.

even-down (ē′vn-doun), *a.* [In Sc. usually spelled *even-doun;* < *even*[1], *adv.*, + *down*[3], *doun.* Cf. *downright.*] **1.** Perpendicular; downright: specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is emphatically called an *even-down* pour.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: as, an *even-down* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-doun* truth. *Galt,* Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
Yet in the *even-down* letter you are right.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 10.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'n-doun* want o' wark are curst.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

evene[1]† (ē-vēn′), *v. i.* [< L. *evenire,* happen: see *event*[1].] To happen.

How often and frequently doth it *evene,* that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously. *Hewyt,* Sermons (1658), p. 83.

evene[2]†, *adv.* See *even*[1].

evener (ē′vn-ėr), *n.* [< *even*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** ★A person or thing that makes even, as a stick with which to push off an excess of grain from a measure.—**2.** In *weaving,* an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a raivel or raithe; the comb which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]—**3.** In vehicles, same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must harness his horses tandem, because the conservating force of vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the American *evener.* *F. H. Stoddard,* Andover Rev., VIII. 155.

evenfall (ē′vn-fâl), *n.* [< *even*[2] + *fall.*] The fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poetical.]

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering thro' the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall.*
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 11.

evenforth†, *adv.* [ME., also contr. *emforth;* < *even*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].] Straight onward; even-forward.

And thanne y entrid in and *even-forth* went.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 163.

even-forward, *adv.* Directly forward; straight onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand† (ē′vn-hand), *n.* [< *even*[1] + *hand.*] Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.
Bacon, Envy.

even-handed (ē′vn-han′ded), *a.* [< *even*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

This *even-handed* justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 7.

O *even-handed* Nature! we confess
This life that men so honor, love, and bless
Has filled thine olden measure.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 3, 1864.

even-handedly (ē′vn-han′ded-li), *adv.* In an even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē′vn-han′ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being even-handed; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness.*
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē′vn-handz), *adv.* [Sc.] On an equal footing. *Jamieson.*

I'se be *even-hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them. *Hogg,* Perils of Man, I. 325.

evenhede†, *n.* A variant of *evenhood.*

evenhood† (ē′vn-hůd), *n.* Equality; equity.

evening (ēv′ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *evening, evenyng,* < AS. *æfnung* (rare), evening, < *æfen,* even, + *-ung,* E. *-ing*[1]: see *even*[2] and *-ing*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.

Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an *evening* as, I hope, and almost prophecy, is far from night: it is the *evening* of a summer's sun, which keeps a daylight long within the skies. *Dryden,* Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—**2.** The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of life; the *evening* of his power.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening.*
Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. [Southern U. S.]—**4**†. *pl.* The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*

II. *a.* Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.
Addison, Ode.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!
How many a tale their music tells!
Moore, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Hesperantha:* so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.—**Evening gun.** See *gun.*—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song,* 2.—**Evening primrose.** See *Œnothera.*—**Evening star,** a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the evening star for some months before conjunction, which occurs once in 398 days; and Mercury is the evening star when it can be seen at its eastern elongation

evening-song (ēv′ning-sông), *n.* Same as *even-song.*

It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order, and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song,* and *evening-song* to be sung about twelve o'clock.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

evenlight†, *n.* [ME. *evenlight, evenelygth,* < AS. *æfenleóht* (= G. *abendlicht*), < *æfen,* even, + *leóht,* light.] The light of evening; twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go away,
And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
And I swere it is *evenlight.*
MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, fol. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

evenlike†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *evenly.*

evenliness (ē′vn-li-nes), *n.* Equality. *Fairfax.*

evenlong† (ē′vn-lông), *adv.* Along in the same line. *Wright.*

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One the upper syde make holys *evenelonge*, as many as thou wylt. *Porkington MS.*

evenly (ē′vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evenly, evenliche, efenlike*, < AS. *efenlice*, evenly, equally, < *efenlic*, adj., even, equal, < *efen*, even, + *-lic*, -ly[1].] 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes *evenly* to the river.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything *evenly* in the middle; they are *evenly* matched.

All men know that there is no great art in dividing *evenly* of those things which are subject to number and measure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 60.

3†. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

But the sovereyne good (quod she) that is *eveneliche* purposed to the good folk and to badde. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 2.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously.

Charity and self-love become coincident, and doth run together *evenly* in one channel. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

Since . . . we are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on *evenly* and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

6†. Straightway.

Eche man was esed *euenli* at wille,
Wanted hem no thing that thei haue wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

Evenly even. See *even*[1], *a.*

even-minded (ē′vn-mīn′ded), *a.* [< *even*[1] + *mind* + *-ed*[2].] Equiv. to L. *æquanimis:* see *equanimous.*] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē′vn-mīn′ded-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē′vn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *evennes, -nesse*, < AS. *efennys*, equality, equity, < *efen*, even, + *-nys*, -ness.] 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

The explication of what is said concerning the *evenness* of the surface of the lunar spots. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality: as, *evenness* of motion.

These gentlemen will learn of my admired reader an *evenness* of voice and delivery. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness of* mind. *Hooker.*

We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those aversenesses and natural indispositions, and reduce them to the *evennesses* of virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

So mock'd, so spurn'd, so baited two whole days—
I lost myself and fell from *evenness*,
And rail'd. *Tennyson*, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant†, *n.* [ME.] A fellow-servant.

His *even servant* fell down and prayed him. *Wyclif*, Mat. xviii. 29.

even-song (ē′vn-sông), *n.* [< ME. *evensong, evesong*, or *-sang*, < AS. *æfensang* (= Dan. *aftensang*), < *æfen*, evening, + *sang, gesang*, song.] 1. In the *Anglican Ch.*, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *vespers* in the Roman Catholic Church. *Lee's Glossary.*

Thus the yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at *euensongtyme*. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxix.

Again, both in matins and in *evensong*, is idolatry maintained for God's service. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 201.

After *evensong*, they may meet their sweethearts, and dance aboute a maypole. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

2. A song or hymn sung at evening.

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy *even-song*. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. The time of even-song; evening.

He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

Also *evening-song.*

even-star† (ē′vn-stär), *n.* [< ME. *evensterre*, < AS. *æfensteorra* (= D. *avondster* = G. *abendstern* = Dan. *aftenstjerne*), evening star, < *æfen*, even, + *steorra*, star.] The evening star.

event[1] (ē-vent′), *n.* [= OF. *event* = Sp. Pg. It. *evento*, < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), also *eventum* (prop. neut. pp.), an event, occurrence, < *evenire*, pp. *eventus*, happen, fall out, come out, < *e*, out, + *venire*, come: see *venture*, and cf. *advent, convent, invent*, etc., *convene, evene*, etc.] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of *events*.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. Eccles. ix. 2.

Do I forebode impossible *events*,
And tremble at vain dreams? *Cowper*, Task, v. 491.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming *events* cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There is no greater *event* in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

Of my ill-boding Dream
Behold the dire *Event*. *Congreve*, Semele, iii. 8.

My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves; I am astonished at my own indifference to their *event*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 409.

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine *event*,
To which the whole creation moves. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the *events* of the day were a bicycle-race, a foot-race, high jumps, etc.; the steeplechase was a spirited *event*.—4. A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the *event* of his death his interest will lapse.—**Compound event**, that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events.—**Double event**, two races, or other trials of strength or skill, upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake.—**Simple event**, in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation.—**Syn. 1.** *Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance*, affair. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence;* the word is generally applied to the larger transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong: as, the *incidents* of a journey. It is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance* does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event; it is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced, might mention some of its striking *occurrences*, might refer to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. See *exigency.*

event[1]† (ē-vent′), *v. i.* [< L. *eventus*, pp. of *evenire*, come out: see the noun.] To come to pass; happen.

event[2]† (ē-vent′), *v.* [< F. *éventer*, fan. Cf. *eventilate.*] **I.** *trans.* To fan; cool.

A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T' *event* his searching beams.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iii.

The fervour of so pure a flame
As this my city bears might lose the name
Without the apt *eventing* of her heat.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

II. *intrans.* To find vent; come out; break forth; issue.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
The place from which that scalding sigh *evented!*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

eventation† (ē-ven-tā′shon), *n.* [F. *éventation*, < *éventer*, to fan, air.] A letting out; a drawing (of blood). *N. E. D.*

even-tempered (ē′vn-tem′pėrd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventerate† (ē-ven′te-rāt), *v. t.* [Poss. for **eventrate*, < L. *e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly. Cf. *eventration:* but prob. a misprint for *exenterate.*] To eviscerate; disembowel.

A bear which the hunters *eventerated* or opened. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

eventful (ē-vent′fûl), *a.* [< *event* + *-ful.*] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an *eventful* reign; an *eventful* journey.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, *eventful* infancy and youth of our national life. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē′vn-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *even-tide;* < *even*[2] + *tide.*] The time of evening. [Archaic.]

And thei leiden hondes on hem and puttiden hem into warde into the morewe, for it was then *euen-tide*. *Wyclif*, Acts iv. 3.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide*. Gen. xxiv. 63.

eventilate† (ē-ven′ti-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eventilatus*, pp. of *eventilare*, set the air in motion, fan (> OF. *eventiler, esventiler*, ventilate), < *e*, out, + *ventilare*, toss, swing, winnow, fan: see *ventilate.*] 1. To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cockeram.* Hence—2. To discuss.

Having well *eventilated* it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation† (ē-ven-ti-lā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *esventilation*, < L. as if **eventilatio(n-)*, < *eventilare*, fan: see *eventilate.*] 1. The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 35.

That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns: [and] . . . that it requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 205.

Hence—2. Discussion; debate. *Bailey*, 1731.

eventless (ē-vent′les), *a.* [< *event* + *-less.*] Without event or incident; monotonous.

Upon the tranquil little islands her life had been *eventless*, and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 121.

eventognath (e-ven′tō-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi.*

Eventognathi (ev-en-tog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐύ*, well, + *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The braincase is produced between the orbits; the basis cranii is simple, and the anus is normal in position; there is a distinct dorsal fin; and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Plectospondyli*, by others as a suborder of plectospondylous fishes.

eventognathous (ev-en-tog′nā-thus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi.*

eventour†, *n.* A corrupt form of *aventure.*

eventration (ē-ven-trā′shon), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ation.* Cf. F. *éventrer.* See *eventerate.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (*b*) Ventral hernia. (*c*) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (*d*) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ē-ven′tū-al), *a.* [= D. *eventueel* = Dan. Sw. *eventuel*, < F. *éventuel* = Sp. Pg. *eventual* = It. *eventuale*, < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event: see *event*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his *eventual* success was unexpected.

It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the *eventual* resources of the western world. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

Perhaps there was some idea of the *eventual* union of Belgium with France. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an *eventual* succession.

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Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Ultimate, Conclusive*, etc. See *final*.

eventuality (ē-ven-tụ̄-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eventualities* (-tiz). [= F. *éventualité* = Sp. *eventualidad* = Pg. *eventualidade* = It. *eventualità*; as *eventual* + *-ity*.] 1. A contingent occurrence; a result of environment; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

The *eventualities* and vicissitudes to which our American life is often subject. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

The staff was . . . constantly employed in drawing up and revising schemes of concentration suited to every *eventuality*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 306.

The only effect was that the hens left the nest, and, joining the male birds, prepared for *eventualities*, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 890.

2. In *phren.*, a disposition to take note of events or occurrences; one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is supposed to be situated at the lower part of the forehead, below comparison and above individuality. See cut under *phrenology*.

eventually (ē-ven′tụ̄-al-i), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue; in the end.

Allow things to take their natural course, and if a man have in him that which transcends the common, it must *eventually* draw to itself respect and obedience. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 125.

The organic matter is oxidised, and may thus be *eventually* converted into products which are perfectly harmless. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

eventuate (ē-ven′tụ̄-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eventuated*, ppr. *eventuating*. [< L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event, + *-ate*[2].] 1. To culminate; close; terminate: as, the agitation against slavery *eventuated* in civil war.

The ideas conveyed, sentiments inculcated, and usages taught to children by parents who themselves were similarly taught, *eventuate* in a rigid set of customs. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 535.

2. To fall out; happen; come to pass; result as an event or a consequence.

If Mr. —— were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate*. *Dr. M. Davies.*

eventuation (ē-ven-tụ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *eventuate* + *-ion*.] The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ever (ev′ėr), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *e'er*; < ME. *ever*, *evere*, *evre*, *efer*, *efere*, *efre*, *æfre*, *avere*, *æfre*, always, at all times, at any time; with comparatives, in any degree, in such degree; with indef. (orig. interrogative) pronouns, a generalizing addition; < AS. *ǣfre*, ever, i. e., always (rarely, ever, i. e., at any time), prob. ult. < *ā*, ever, always, ay (see *ay*[1], *aye*[1]), orig. **āw* (= Goth. *aiw*) with umlaut of the vowel, due to an unascertained second element, of which only a fragment remains. Cf. AS. *ēce*, everlasting, from the same ult. source: see *eche*[4]. Hence, with prefixed negative, *never*, q. v.] 1. At all times; always; continually.

And lewes lyuen in lele lawe owre lorde wrote it hym-selue, In stone, for it stydfast was and stonde sholde *eure*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 573.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

This honey tasted still is *ever* sweet. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The wisest, happiest of our kind are they
That *ever* walk content with nature's way.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v.

2. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future: in negative, interrogative, or comparative sentences: as, no man is *ever* the happier for injustice; did you *ever* see any thing like it? I do not think I *ever* did.

I sall yow telle als trewe a tale,
Als *euer* was herde by nyghte or daye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

Thou art a hopeful boy,
And it was bravely spoken: for this answer
I love thee more than *ever*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Such is now the one city in which the Turk *ever* ruled on our side Hadria. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

3†. In any degree; any; at all: usually in connection with an adverb or adjective in the comparative degree, and after a negative.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Bp. Hall.*

The cruse of oil would not fail *ever* the sooner for bestowing a portion of it on a prophet, or any of the sons of the prophets. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

4. To any possible degree; in any possible case: with *as*: a word of enforcement or emphasis: as, *as* soon *as ever* he had done it.

His felawes fledde *as* fast *as euer* they myght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Sometime the Dutchesse bore the child,
As wet *as ever* she could be.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Ever amongt, ever and anon. *Spenser.*

And *ever among*,
A mayden song,
Lullay, by by, lullay.
Carol of 15th Century.

Ever and anon. See *anon*.—**Ever in onet**, always; constantly; continually. *Chaucer.*—**Ever so**, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly: as, *ever so* long; be he *ever so* bold.

And grete thou doe that ladye well,
Ever soe well ffroe mee.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

For ever. (*a*) Eternally; in everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever*. Ex. iii. 15.

(*b*) For all time; to the end of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him *for ever*. Ex. xxi. 6.

But here at my right hand attendant be
For ever. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 42.

(*c*) Continually; incessantly; without intermission: as, he is *for ever* in the way; she is *for ever* singing, from morning to night. [Colloq.] [These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis: as, *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever*. They are most commonly written together as one word, *forever*.]—**For ever and a day**, for ever, emphatically; eternally. [Colloq.]—**Or ever.** See *or*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Perpetually, incessantly, constantly, eternally.

ever-bloomer (ev′ėr-blö′mėr), *n.* A gardeners' or florists' name for a "perpetual" rose.

We have grown over sixty [varieties] named *ever-bloomers* or tea-roses. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 3, 1887.

ever-during (ev′ėr-dūr′ing), *a.* Enduring forever; everlasting: as, *ever-during* glory. [Poetical.]

Heaven open'd wide
Her *ever-during* gates. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 206.

My Notes to future Times proclaim
Unconquer'd Love, and *ever-during* Flame.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

everecht, *a.* A Middle English form of *every*[1].

everfernt (ev′ėr-fėrn), *n.* The wall-fern. *Gerard.*

He busked hym a bour, the best that he myȝt,
Of hay & of *euer-ferne* & erbeȝ a fewe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 438.

★**everglade** (ev′ėr-glād), *n.* A low, swampy tract of land, more or less covered by a growth of tall grass: a word in common use in Florida, a large portion of the southern part of this State being a marshy region known as the Everglades. Further north similar tracts, in the region bordering on the sea, are called *dismals* or *pocosins*.—**Everglade kite**, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, having a long, very slender, and much-hooked bill. (See *Rostrhamus*.) This bird is from 16 to 18 inches long, and about 44 inches in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is slate-colored or dark plumbeous, blackening on the wings and tail, with the base of the tail white, and its end with a pale-grayish zone. The bill and claws are black; the base of the bill, the cere, and the feet are orange; the iris is red. The young birds are much varied with brown, yellowish, and white. This bird inhabits the Everglades of Florida and parts of the West Indies and South America. In general habits it resembles the marsh-harrier. It feeds on reptiles, insects, etc., nests in bushes, and lays commonly two eggs measuring 1⅞ by 1⅝ inches, whitish in color, irregularly blotched with brown.



Everglade Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

★**evergreen** (ev′ėr-grēn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; sempervirid: as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* 1. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the pine and other coniferous trees, the holly, laurel, holm-oak, ivy, rhododendron, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the seasons.

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison*, Spectator.

Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd:
And in it throve an ancient *evergreen*,
A yewtree. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

For ornament carrying two or three pyramidal *evergreens*, stiff as grenadiers. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

2. A woolen material similar to cassimere: a term in use about 1850.

evericht, everilkt, *a.* Middle English forms of *every*[1].

everichont, everichoont, *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*[1].

★**everlasting** (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *everlastynge*, older *evrelestinde*; < *ever* + *lasting*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable: that is to sayn, *everlasting*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the *everlasting* God. Gen. xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. Gen. xvii. 8.

But since now safe ye seised have the shore,
And well arrived are (high God be blest!),
Let us devize of ease and *everlasting* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

3. Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these *everlasting* disputes. [Colloq.]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 343.

I saw but one way to cut short these *everlasting* delays. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 296.

Everlasting pea. See *pea*.=**Syn. 1.** *Perpetual, Immortal*, etc. See *eternal*.—**2** and **3.** Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable.

II. *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. Ps. xc. 2.

2. A strong woolen cloth, formerly used by sergeants and catchpoles, now used especially for boot-tops. Also *lasting* and *durance*.

Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an *everlasting* robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

3. A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered. It is applied to common species of *Gnaphalium*, *Anaphalis*, and *Antennaria*, and to cultivated species of the genera *Helichrysum* and *Xeranthemum*. Also called *immortelle*.—**The Everlasting**, the Eternal Being; God.

O, . . . that *the Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

everlasting (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting), *adv.* Very; exceedingly: as, *everlasting* mean. [Vulgar, U. S.]

New York is an *everlasting* great concern. *Major Downing*, May-day in New York.

everlastingly (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting-li), *adv.* 1. Eternally; perpetually; forever.

Things *everlastingly* required by the law of that Lord of lords, against whose statutes there is no exception to be taken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

2. For all time, or for an indefinitely long time; permanently; continuously; incessantly: often used hyperbolically: as, you are *everlastingly* grumbling.

Say, I will love her *everlastingly*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

3. Beyond limitation or bounds; excessively; immoderately: as, he is *everlastingly* stingy. [Vulgar, U. S.]

everlastingness (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting-nes), *n.* [< ME. *everlastyngenesse*.] The state or quality of being everlasting; endlessness or indefinite length of duration; immortality; enduring permanence.

The conscience, the character of a God stampt in it, and the apprehension of eternity, do all prove it [a soul] a shoot of *everlastingness*. *Feltham*, Resolves, No. 64.

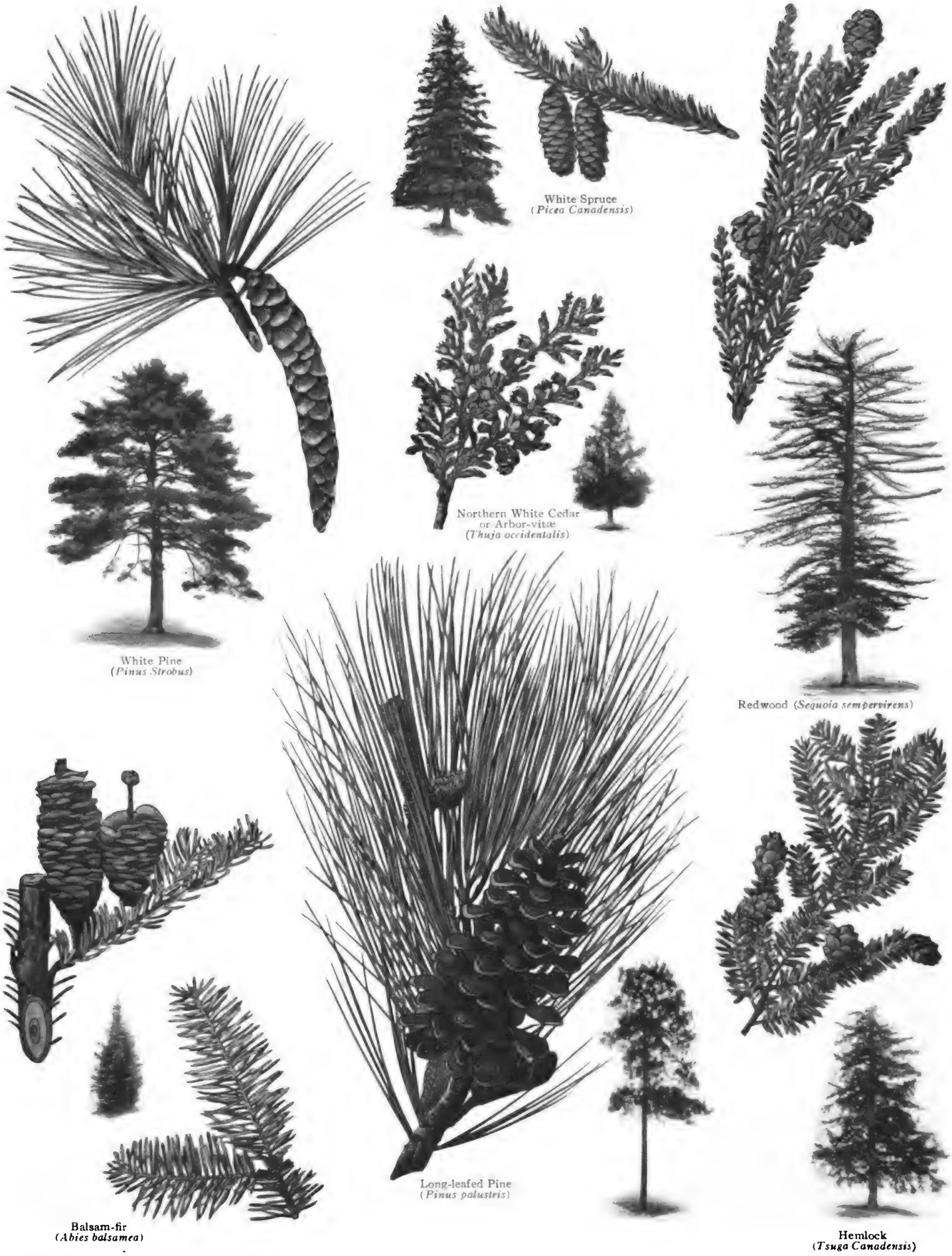
Nothing could make me sooner to confess
That this world had an *everlastingness*.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

ever-living (ev′ėr-liv′ing), *a.* 1. Deathless; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

So many idle hours as here he loiters,
So many *ever-living* names he loses.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

The *everliving*
High and most glorious poets!
R. W. Gilder, Call me not Dead.

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EVERGREENS OF NORTH AMERICA

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2. Continual; unfailing; permanent: as, an *ever-living* principle.

That most glorious house, that glistreth bright
With burning starres and *everliving* fire.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

everly†, *adv.* Constantly; continually. *Mackay.*

evermot, *adv.* [ME. *evermo, evere mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *mo*.] Evermore.

And in a tour, in anguish and in wo,
Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite,
For *evermo*, there may no gold hem quite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 1034.

evermore (ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *evermore, evere mor*, etc.: see *ever* and *more, adv.*] 1. Always; forever; eternally, or for all coming time: often preceded by *for*.

For evermore ye schulen have pore men with you, and whanne ye wolen ye moun do wel to hem, but ye shulen not *evermore* have me. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 7.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God *for evermore*. *Tillotson.*

Let me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
Whittier, What of the Day?

2. At all times; continually: as, *evermore* guided by truth.

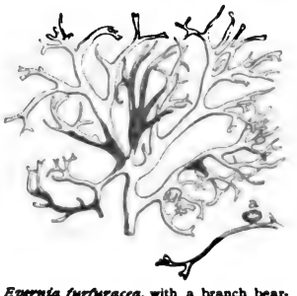
Also a Knyght of the Temple wooke there; and wyssched a Purs *evere more* fulle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 147.

Their gates to all were open *evermore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 36.

In matters of religion, women have *evermore* had a great hand, though sometimes on the left, as well as on the right hand. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world. *Abp. Trench.*

Evernia (e-vėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐερνής*, sprouting well, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἔρνος*, sprout.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus, and apothecia with a concave disk of a color different from that of the thallus. *Evernia Prunastri* is used for dyeing, and was formerly used, ground down with starch, for hair-powder.



Evernia furfuracea, with a branch bearing *a*, an apothecium.

everniæform (e-vėr'ni-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Evernia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Evernia* in the form of the thallus.

evernic (e-vėr'nik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the lichen genus *Evernia*.—**Evernic acid**, an organic acid found in lichens of the genus *Evernia*.

everninic (e-vėr-nin'ik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-in-ic.*] Same as *evernic*.

evernioid (e-vėr'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-oid.*] Similar in form and substance to *Evernia*.

everriculum (ē-ve-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *everricula* (-lą). [L., a drag-net, sweep-net, < *everrere*, sweep out, < *e*, out, + *verrere*, sweep, brush, scrape.] In *surg.*, an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing sand, fragments of stone, or clotted blood from the bladder during or after the operation of lithotomy.

everset (ē-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< OF. *everser*, < L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow: see *evert.*] To overthrow or subvert.

The foundation of this principle is totally *evers'd* by the most ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings, Dr. H. More, in his book of Immortality.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

eversible (ē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overturn (see *evert*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being everted, or turned inside out. Also *evertible*.

This latter appendage is *eversible*, and contains a pointed calcareous concretion (spiculum amoris).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

eversion (ē-vėr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *eversion*, F. *éversion* = Sp. *eversión* = Pg. *eversão* = It. *eversione*, < L. *eversio(n-)*, a turning out, an overthrowing, < *evertere*, pp. *eversus*, overturn: see *evert.*] 1†. Overthrow; subversion; destruction.

Will you cause your own *eversion*,
Beginning with despair, ending with woe?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

All these reasons doe moue me to coniecture that Quinsay is now by *euersion* of Earth-quake, Warres, or both, and by diuersion of the Court from thence, conuerted into this smaller Sucheum. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

The *eversion* of their well-established governments.
Jer. Taylor, Cases of Conscience.

2. A turning outward, or inside out.—3. In *bot.*, the protrusion of organs that are generally produced in a cavity. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Eversion of the eyelid**, ectropion, in which the eyelid, as the result of disease or accident, is turned outward so as to expose the red internal lining. It occurs most frequently in the lower lid.

eversive† (ē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow (see *evert*), + *-ive.*] Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive. [Rare.]

A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality.
Dr. Geddes.

evert (ē-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evertere, evortere*, turn out, turn over, overthrow, < *e*, out, + *vertere, vortere*, turn: see *verse, vertex*, etc., and cf. *avert, advert, convert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert.*] 1†. To turn upside down; upset.

Have I, fond wretch,
With utmost care and labour brought thee up,
And hast thou in one act *everted* all?
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

2. To turn outward, or inside out.

In Lagena the mouth is narrowed and prolonged into a tubular neck. . . . This neck terminates in an *everted* lip.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

They attack mollusks by *everting* their stomachs.
Pop. Encyc.

evertebral (ē-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ, + *-al.*] Not derived from vertebræ; not vertebral in character: applied to that portion of the skull which is not primitively traversed by the notochord.

[That] portion of the cranium which is vertebral, and the anterior, or *evertebral*, portion, which does not exhibit any relations to the vertebræ.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 447.

Evertebrata (ē-vėr-tē-brā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **evertebratus*: see *evertebrate.*] Same as *Invertebrata*.

evertebrate (ē-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **evertebratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ.] Not vertebrate; invertebrate.

evertile (ē-vėr'til), *a.* [< *evert* + *-ile.*] Same as *eversible*.

every[1] (ev'ri), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *everie*; < ME. *every, everi*, earlier *everich, everech, everuch, everych*, etc., *evrich, efrich*, etc., *everilc, everilk, æverelch, æverelc*, etc., *æverælc*, < AS. *ǣfre ǣlc*, every, lit. ever each: *ǣfre*, ever, a generalizing adverb; *ǣlc*, each: see *ever* and *each*. Thus *-y* in *every* represents *each*, and *every* is *each* generalized.] **I.** *a.* Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated. A proposition containing *every* before a class name is equivalent to the totality of statements formed by replacing this expression by the name of each individual of the class. But if *not* is placed before *every*, the meaning is that some one or more of these individual propositions are not true. Thus, "not every man is a poet" does not mean that not any man is a poet, but only that some men are not poets. In many cases, however, *every* is ambiguous.

The mother was an elfe by auenture
Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerie,
And *everich* man hatith hire compagnie.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5176.

"Certes," seide the kynge, "*euery* day and *euery* hour haue I to yow nede and myster."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

Peace! thou hast told a tale whose *every* word
Threatens eternal slaughter to the soul.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 5.

The inductive method has been practised ever since the beginning of the world by *every* human being.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Every bit, in every respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is *every bit* as good as yours. [Colloq.]—**Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*[1].—**Every deal**†, in every part; wholly.

Am I noght your loue *eueridell?*
Fro me shold ye noght hide no maner thing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2920.

Every each†, every other.—**Every now and then**, repeatedly; at short intervals; frequently.—**Every once in a while**, now and then; from time to time. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Every one** [ME. *everich on, everych on* (*oon*, etc.), generally written as one word, *everichon*, etc.: see *every* and *one*], each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody. [Now commonly written as two words, but in accent and grammatical use practically one word, as formerly written.]

Marcial saith men in dyvers wise
Her figges keep, and oon for *everichoone*,
As campaine hem kepeth, shall suffice.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Every other. See *other*.

II. *pron.* Each of any number of persons or things; every one. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Everich of hem doth other greet honour.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 906.

Euery bewepte hys deth mornyngly
Thys Erle beried ryght ful solempnely.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

And *every* of them strove with most delights
Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 33.

If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
And fertile every wish. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

I desire I may enjoy my liberty herein, as *every* of yourselves do. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 142.

every[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Wright.*

The towres shal be of *every*,
Clene corvene by and by. *Porkington MS.*

everybody (ev'ri-bod'i), *n.* [< *every*[1] + *body*. Cf. *anybody, somebody, nobody.*] Every person; every individual of a body or mass of persons; people in general, taken collectively.

Everybody knows how the mental faculties open out and become visible as a child grows up.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

every-day (ev'ri-dā), *a.* [< *every day*, adv. phrase.] Pertaining to daily or common life or occasions; used or occurring habitually; suitable for or that may be seen every day; common; usual: as, *every-day* clothing or employments; an *every-day* event or scene.

This was no *every-day* writer.
Pope, quoted in Johnson's Akenside.

A plain, business-like speaker; a man of *everyday* talents in the House. *Brougham*, Mr. Dundas.

The antique in itself is not the ideal, though its remoteness from the vulgarity of *everyday* associations helps to make it seem so. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

The regular *everyday* facts of this common life of men.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.

everyone (ev'ri-wun), *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*[1], *a.*

everything (ev'ri-thing), *n.* [< *every*[1] + *thing*. Cf. *anything, something, nothing.*] 1. All things, taken separately; any total or aggregate, considered with reference to its constituent parts; each separate item or particular: as, *everything* in the house or in the world; *everything* one says or does.

This hairy Covering is my only Bed,
My shirt, my cloke, my gown, my *every-thing*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 121.

We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
And *ev'rything* at our command.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

Newcastle . . . had found that the Court and this aristocracy, though powerful, were not *everything* in the state.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. That which is important in the highest degree: as, it will be *everything* to him to get this office.—3. Very much; a great deal: as, he thinks *everything* of her. [Colloq., U. S.]

everywhen (ev'ri-hwen), *adv.* [< *every*[1] + *when*. After *everywhere*. Cf. *anywhen, somewhen, nowhen.*] At all times. [Rare.]

Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen*. *The Century*, XXVI. 531.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *everihwar, eaver ihwer*, < *ever, evere*, etc. (AS. *ǣfre*), ever, a generalizing adverb, + *ihwar, ihwer*, < AS. *gehwǣr*, everywhere, on every side, < *ge-*, an indef. generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where. Thus, while *everywhere* is regarded as composed of *every*[1] + *where*, it is historically made up of *ever* + *y-where*, the *y-* being a prefix, as in *y-clept, y-wis*, etc. (see *i-*), and quite different from the *-y* in *every*[1]. Cf. *anywhere, somewhere, nowhere.*] 1. In every place; in all places.

And the whole drifte of his discourse is this, that Christ, being both God and man, by the nature and substance of his Godhead is *euerywhere*. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence, p. 88.

Everywhere weighing, *everywhere* measuring, *everywhere* detecting and explaining the laws of force and motion.
D. Webster, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

Everywhere among primitive peoples trespasses are followed by counter trespasses.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 97.

2. Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, you will see them *everywhere* you go. [Colloq.]

everywhither (ev'ri-hwiᵺ'ėr), *adv.* [< *every*[1] + *whither*. Cf. *anywhither, somewhither, nowhither.*] To every place; in every direction. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

Everyx (ev'e-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Eryx*, a generic name variously applied.] A genus of sphinx-moths. *E. myron* is the green grape-vine sphinx, of general distribution in the United States, expanding about 2¾ inches, of varied greenish and gray colors. Now placed in the genus *Ampelophaga*.

evest†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evesdrop†, **evesdropper**†. See *eavesdrop, eavesdropper*.

evese†, *v. t.* [ME. *evesen*, < AS. *efesian, efsian*, shear: see *eaves, eavesing.*] To cut; clip.

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eveset, *n.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evestar†, *n.* [ME. *evesterre:* see *even-star.*] The evening star.

evestigate† (ē-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evestigatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate*.] To investigate. *Bailey.*

evet (ev'et), *n.* [E. dial. also *evat*, *efet* (contr. *eft*, also *ewt*, whence, from *an ewt* taken as *a newt*, the other form *newt*), < AS. *efete*, a newt: see *eft*[1], *newt*.] 1. Same as *eft*[1].—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

evibrate† (ē-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evibratus*, pp. of *evibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate*.] To vibrate.

evicket, *n.* See *evecke*.

evict (ē-vikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving: see *evince*.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process.

If either party be *evicted* for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

His lands were *evicted* from him.
King James's Declaration.

Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to *evict* disturbers from a theater.—4†. To evince; prove.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The main question is *evicted*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 156.

5†. To set aside; displace; annul.

The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "if he do *evict* the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrement."
E. A. Abbott, Francis Bacon (1885), p. 171.

6†. To force out; compel. [Rare.]

Your happy exposition . . .
Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

eviction (ē-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *éviction* = Sp. *evicción* = Pg. *evicção* = It. *evizione*, < LL. *evictio(n-)*, recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict: see *evict*.] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Eviction is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

2. Forcible expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away, as a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—3†. Proof; conclusive evidence.—4. The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. *N. E. D.*

Rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

evictor (ē-vik'tor), *n.* One who evicts.

As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of *evictors* since its passing has been to break their tenancies under it [the Act of 1881]. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 129.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *evidence*, < OF. *evidence*, F. *évidence* = Pr. *evidencia*, *evidensa* = Sp. Pg. *evidencia* = It. *evidenza*, *evidenzia*, < L. *evidentia*, clearness, LL. a proof, < *eviden(t-)s*, ppr., clear, evident: see *evident*.] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [Rare in common use.]

Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very *evidence*. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

"These aren *euydences*," quath Hunger, "for hem that wolle nat swynken,
That here [their] lyflode be lene, and lytel worth here clothes." *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 263.

There is not a greater *Evidence* of God's Care and Love to his Creature than Affliction. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 57.

Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called *evidence*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own *evidence*. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 7.

Evidence signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident: as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).

A boxe with iiij. *ewydence*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for bookes and *euidences*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

I sent you the *evidence* of the piece of land
I motion'd to you for the sale.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

(*b*) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) *evidence*."

Infamous and perjured *evidences*. *Scott.*

(*c*) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered *evidence* of good character.

His *evidence*, if he were called by law
To swear to some enormity he saw,
For want of prominence and just relief
Would hang an honest man and save a thief.
Cowper, Conversation.

The *evidence* of a deeply interested witness, given on the side which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject-matter of his *evidence*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 456.

(*d*) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence:* as, that is not *evidence*, my lord; the age of the accused is not in *evidence*. In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs*. (*e*) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on *evidence;* professor of pleading and *evidence*.—**Adminicular, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay**, etc., **evidence.** See the adjectives.—**Demurrer to evidence.** See *demurrer*[2].—**Direct evidence**, that which goes expressly to the very point in question; that which, if believed, proves the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye-witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect* or *circumstantial evidence*, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question.—**Documentary evidence**, evidence supplied by written instruments.—**Documentary Evidence Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—**Evidence aliunde.** See *aliunde*.—**Evidences of Christianity.** See *Christianity*.—**Formal evidence**, the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable.—**Immediate evidence**, that state or degree of evidentness which belongs to an object plainly perceived.—**In evidence.** (*a*) In *law*, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (*b*) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence*.—**Instruments of evidence**, the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. *Best.*—**King's evidence, queen's evidence, state's evidence**, one charged with a crime who waives his privilege against criminating himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—**Law of evidence**, that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be.—**Mediate evidence**, the clearness and force of a demonstration.—**Moral evidence**, the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.—**Negative evidence.** See *positive evidence*.—**Objective evidence**, the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—**Opinion evidence.** See *opinion*.—**Oral evidence, parole evidence**, evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing, is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence.—**Positive evidence.** (*a*) Direct evidence (which see, above). (*b*) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—**Presumptive evidence, prima facie evidence**, evidence sufficient if not controverted: used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused—(*a*) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and on which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (*b*) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.—**Primary evidence**, the best evidence, as distinguished from *secondary evidence;* or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—**Real evidence**, the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—**Satisfactory evidence**, or **sufficient evidence**, such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—**Secondary evidence**, evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence.—**Syn.** *Testimony, Evidence, Proof, Exhibit*, deposition, affidavit. In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evidencing*. [< *evidence*, *n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be *evidenced* by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 255.

The new chancellor of the exchequer [Gladstone] introduced his budget, April 18, 1853, in a speech which *evidenced* a commanding grasp of fiscal details.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2†. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently *evidenced* betwixte Uncass and Myantinomo.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424.

evidencer† (ev'i-den-sėr), *n.* A witness.

Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an *evidencer's* place.
Roger North, Examen, p. 238.

evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *evident*, < OF. *evident*, F. *évident* = Pr. *evident*, *eviden* = Sp. Pg. It. *evidente*, < L. *eviden(t-)s*, visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. LL. *evideri*, appear plainly), < L. *e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *viden(t-)s*, see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] I. *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* that he took the wrong path.

And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
So clear, so shining, and so *evident*,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

As for lying in the Campagnia, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an *evident* danger both to our Selves and Horses.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

We must find
An *evident* calamity, though we had
Our wish which side should win.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

3†. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.

Render to me some corporal sign about her
More *evident* than this; for this was stolen.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Clear, Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent*.

II. *n.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-al.*] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary*.

The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as *evidential*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 180

An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any *evidential* use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ!
Nineteenth Century, XX. 95.

Evidential or **evidentiary facts**, in *law*, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way

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of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the cause of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den'shal-i), *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . . Therefore they do not fully and *evidentially* know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.
South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-ary*.] Same as *evidential*.

The supposed *evidentiary* fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed *evidentiary*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. ii. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the *evidentiary* value of these facts [in zoölogy and botany], I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Evidentiary facts. See *evidential*.

evidently (ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evidently*; < *evident* + *-ly*[2].] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been *evidently* set forth, crucified among you?
Gal. iii. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be no Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been *evidently* proved before the King and Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *Irving*.

evidentness (ev'i-dent-nes), *n.* The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate† (ē-vij'i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evigilatus*, pp. of *evigilare*, wake up, < *e*, out, + *vigilare*, wake: see *vigilant*.] To watch diligently. *Bailey*, 1727.

evigilation† (ē-vij-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *evigilatio(n-)*, < L. *evigilare*, intr., wake up: see *evigilate*.] An awakening.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers when Adam awoke.
Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil[1] (ē'vl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *evill*, *evel*, *evyl*; < ME. *evel*, *ivel*, *uvel*, *yvel*, < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubhil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *öwel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *ubel*, *übel*, G. *übel*, adj., ill, = Sw. *illa*, adv., = Dan. *ild*, adj., obs., *ilde*, adv., ill (> E. *ill*), = Goth. *ubils*, evil. II. *n.* < ME. *evel*, *ivel*, *uvel*, *yvel*, < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *öwel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *ubel*, *übel*, G. *übel* = Goth. *ubil*, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. *ill*, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of *evil*. In the ME. period the place of *evil* as an adj. in common use began to be taken by *bad*, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, *evil* being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun *evil* is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both *evil* and *bad* is *good*.] **I.** *a.*; compar. usually *worse*, superl. *worst* (see *bad*[1]), or *more evil*, *most evil* (rarely *eviler*, *evilest*). **1.** Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an *evil* genius; *evil* laws.

Hony is *yuel* to defye and engleymeth the mawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An *evil* beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

Some say, no *evil* thing that walks by night . . .
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that *evil* which displeaseth him.
Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call *evil*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile.

Grete doel and pite was it for the *euyll* wil be-twene hem and the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, *evil* deeds; an *evil* heart.

Every *evil* word I had spoken once,
And every *evil* thought I had thought of old,
And every *evil* deed I ever did,
Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And one, in whom all *evil* fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would hint at worse. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide
That place was known, and by an *evil* fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 337.

The evil eye, a baleful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him.—**The evil one**, the devil: sometimes written with capitals as a personification—*the Evil One*.—**Syn. 1.** Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, baneful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous.—**3** and **4.** Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche maner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two *euelles* it is gode to take the lesse; and this is oure counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

There is only one cure for the *evils* which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's *evil* (which see, below).

While my moder lyuede, heo hedde an *vuel* longe,
And souȝte in-to diuerse studes, and mihte haue non hele.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

What's the disease he means?—
'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

His Majestie began first to touch for y^e *evil*, according to costome. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thei ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclyned to the *Evylle*, and to don *evylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is complete, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with *evil*.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4†. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures
Discovered in their *evils*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to "touch for the evil" was King Edward the Confessor (1042–66).—**The social evil**, sexual immorality; specifically, prostitution.

evil[1]† (ē'vl), *adv.* [< ME. *evill*, *evell*, *evele*, *uvele*, < AS. *yfele*, *yfle* = OS. *ubhilo*, etc., adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Injuriously; wrongfully; sorely.

Troiell with tene turnyt with the kyng,
Gird hym to ground, & greuit him *euill*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9927.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.
Deut. xxvi. 6.

2. Unhappily; unfortunately; unfavorably; badly.

It went *evil* with his house. 1 Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not well; ill.

And ther-with he wax so *euell* at ese that he wiste not what to do. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Ah, froward Clarence! how *evil* it beseems thee
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

evil[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *evilen*, *evylen*; from the adj.] To fall ill or sick.

Sone aftyrware she *evyld*,
And deyd sunner than she wylde.
MS. Harl. (1701), fol. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

evil[2] (ē'vl), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A fork; a hay-fork.—**2.** A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē'vl-dis-pōzd'), *a.* Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The *evil-disposed* affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē'vl-dö'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *eveldoer*; < *evil*[1] + *doer*.] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak against you as *evildoers*. 1 Pet. ii. 12.

He [our Saviour] adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as *evil-doers*, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

evil-eel (ē'vl-ēl), *n.* A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē'vl-īd), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye, looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2.

evil-favored† (ē'vl-fā'vord), *a.* Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly† (ē'vl-fā'vord-li), *adv.* In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they haue his image *euill-favouredly* carved. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 138.

evil-favoredness† (ē'vl-fā'vord-nes), *n.* Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*.
Deut. xvii. 1.

evilly (ē'vl-li), *adv.* [< *evil*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2]. See *evil*[1], *adv.*] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument
And wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Must thy eye
Dwell *evilly* on the fairness of thy kindred,
And seek not where it should?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

It is possible to be just as immoderately and *evilly* addicted to work as to indulgence.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 331.

evil-minded (ē'vl-mīn'ded), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant, wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late,
Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait,
And without witness wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 689.

evilness (ē'vl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness: as, *evilness* of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the *evilness* is a lack that there is.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 190.

The apostle hath taught how wee should feast, not in the leuen of *euilnesse*, but in the sweet dough of puritie and truth. *Lisle*, tr. of Du Bartas's Sermon on Easter-Day.

2†. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the *evilness* of money hath made all things dearer. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

evil-starred (ē'vl-stärd), *a.* Same as *ill-starred*.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

evilty†, *n.* [ME. *evelte*; < *evil*[1] + *-ty*[1].] Evil; injury.

Men dide me moche *euelte*
Myn owyn that ouȝt for to be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

evil-willing (ē'vl-wil'ing), *a.* Malevolent. *Mackay*.

evince (ē-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evinced*, ppr. *evincing*. [= F. *évincer* = It. *evincere*, dispossess, evict, < L. *evincere*, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see *evict*), succeed in proving, convince, < *e*, out, + *vincere*, conquer: see *vanquish*, *victor*.] **1**†. To overcome; conquer.

Errour by his own arms is best *evinced*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 235.

2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly prov'd hurtfull and offensive to every true Christian will be *evinc't* to be alike hurtful to monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Tradition then is disallow'd
When not *evinc'd* by Scripture to be true.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 190.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Bp. Atterbury*.

In the quicker turns of the discourse,
Expression slowly varying, that *evinced*
A tardy apprehension. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

evincement (ē-vins'ment), *n.* [< *evince* + *-ment*.] The act of evincing.

evincible (ē-vin'si-bl), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ible*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yea if it be *evincible* that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verity of the former instance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

evincibly (ē-vin'si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ē-vin'siv), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ive*.] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. *Smart*. [Rare.]

evirate (ev'i-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eviratus*, pp. of *evirare*, castrate, weaken, < *e*, out, + *vir*, man: see *virile*.] To emasculate; deprive of virility.

Origen and some others that voluntarily *evirated* themselves. *Bp. Hall*, Christ. Moderation, § 4.

evirate (ev'i-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *evire*, F. *éviré* = It. *evirato*, < L. *eviratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emasculated.

A certain esquier or targuetier, borne a verie *evirate* eunuch, but such an expert and approved warriour, that he might be compared either with old Sicinius or Sergius.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 321.

eviration (ev-i-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *éviration*, < L. *evirare*, castrate: see *evirate*, *v.*] Emasculation; loss of virility.

eviscerate (ē-vis'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eviscerated*, ppr. *eviscerating*. [< L. *eviscceratus*, pp. of *eviscerare* (> It. *eviscerare*, *sviscerare* = OF. *eviscerer*), disembowel, < *e*, out, + *viscera*, bowels: see *viscera*.] **1.** To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

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One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 586.

3. To unbosom; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of Correspondence that you would tell me what Way you take in your Journey to Heaven. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

★**evisceration** (ē-vis-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *éviscération* = Sp. *evisceración*, < L. *eviscerare*, pp. *eviscératus*, eviscerate: see *eviscerate*.] The act of eviscerating.

evitable (ev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *évitable* = Sp. *evitable* = Pg. *evitavel* = It. *evitabile*, < L. *evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII. 55.

evitate† (ev'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; escape.

She doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

evitation† (ev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *evitacion* = Sp. *evitación* = Pg. *evitação* = It. *evitazione*, < L. *evitatio(n-)*, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election; and, true to his destiny of *evitation*, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

evite† (ē-vīt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *eviter*, F. *éviter* = Sp. Pg. *evitar* = It. *evitare*, < L. *evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun, avoid.

What we ought t' *evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

eviternal (ev-i-tėr'nal), *a.* [Formerly also *æviternal*; = OF. *eviternel*, also, without suffix, *eviterne*, < L. **æviternus*, contr. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever throughout all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing . . . *eviternal* creatures.
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

eviternally (ev-i-tėr'nal-i), *adv* Eternally.

The body hangs on the crosse, the soule is yeelded; the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledges, sustaines them both.
Bp. Hall, Passion Sermon, an. 1609.

eviternity (ev-i-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *æviternity*; = OF. *eviternite*, < L. **æviternita(t-)s*, contr. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the chore of heaven, passe our *eviternity* of blisse in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World.

evittate (ē-vit'āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vittæ*, bands (see *vitta*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, without vittæ: applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *evocare*, call forth (see *evoke*), + *-able*.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call.
The Independent (New York), Aug. 26, 1886.

evocate† (ev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, v. 3.

evocation (ev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *evocacion*, F. *évocation* = Pr. *evocatio* = Sp. *evocación* = Pg. *evocação* = It. *evocazione*, < L. *evocatio(n-)*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that Knowledge were but a remembrance; that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of throbs and thrills.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 871.

2. In *civil law*, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ev'ō-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron.*

evoke (ē-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= F. *évoquer* = Sp. Pg. *evocar* = It. *evocare*, < L. *evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feats of these fantastick Philosophers to *evoke* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type. *Lecky*, Hist. Europ. Morals, I. 165.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

evolatic†, **evolatical**† (ev-ō-lat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *evolare*, fly away (after *volaticus*, flying): see *evolation*.] Apt to fly away.

evolation† (ev-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *evolatio(n-)*, < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolation* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory. *Bp. Hall*, The Christian, § 13.

★**evolute** (ev'ō-lūt), *n.* [< L. *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In *math.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.—**Imperfect evolute**, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

★**evolution** (ev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *évolution* = Sp. *evolución* = Pg. *evolução* = It. *evoluzione*, < L. *evolutio(n-)*, an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] 1. The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon
And all their charms expose,
When evening damps and shades descend,
Their *evolutions* close. *Young*, Resignation, i.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 121.

Hence—2. The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law [of equal freedom] is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 481.

The *evolution* of the sickening vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revivified in the purifiers.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, xi. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state: as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the *evolution* of spores from an encysted animalcule; the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say.*

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this evolution is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preëxists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. According to the other view each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose evolution results from the union of such elements, or from the interaction between the developing egg and its environment. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent, with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Darwinism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

(*b*) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 10.

(*c*) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *geom.*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (*b*) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—4. A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvering, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ev-ō-lū'shon-al), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. *H. Spencer*, Inductions of Biology.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 457.

★**evolutionary** (ev-ō-lū'shon-ē-ri), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owns no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 255.

2. Of or pertaining to evolutions or manœuvers, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by rams and torpedo-boats. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 435.

evolutionism (ev-ō-lū'shon-izm), *n.* [< *evolution* + *-ism*.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of evolution or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

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British popular geology; but, more or less vaguely, it is assuredly present in the minds of most geologists.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

Those who find most satisfaction in insisting upon *evolutionism* as a finality are those who, unlike positivists, need a creed. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 189.

The context shows that "uniformitarianism" here means that doctrine, as limited in application by Hutton and Lyell, and that what I mean by *evolutionism* is consistent and thoroughgoing uniformitarianism.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 486, note.

evolutionist (ev-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—2. A believer in the biological or cosmological doctrine of evolution.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of evolution; based upon or believing in the doctrine of evolution.

Theories that are *evolutionist* in the more special "dynamical" sense, such as that of Leibniz, . . . introduce the conception of an end towards which the evolution of the world is the necessary movement.
T. Whittaker, Mind, XII. 105.

Now, the great impression produced by Darwin's speculations and the prevalence of the *evolutionist* philosophy have produced a leaning in the other direction.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 338.

evolutionistic (ev-ō-lū-shon-is′tik), *a.* [< *evolutionist* + *-ic.*] Same as *evolutionist*.

Nor do I consider it fair for Mr. Romanes to infer that isolation, &c., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as *evolutionistic* agents.
Nature, XXXIII. 128.

evolutive (ev′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< *evolute* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development; evolutionary.

Our question—Supernormal or abnormal?—may then be phrased, *Evolutive* or dissolutive?
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 31.

The written sign of the idea came into the *evolutive* history of man much later [than the spoken form], just as we observe in childhood.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 212.

evolvable (ē-vol′va-bl), *a.* [< *evolve* + *-able.*] Capable of being drawn or developed.

The vertical and horizontal forces are connected by intermediary diagonal forces into which they are convertible, and from which they are *evolvable*.
The Engineer, LXV. 438.

***evolve** (ē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evolved*, ppr. *evolving*. [< L. *evolvere*, roll out, unroll, unfold, disclose, < *e*, out, + *volvere*, roll: see *volve*, *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *involve*, *revolve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unfold; open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

2. To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan.

Animals that are but little *evolved* perform actions which, besides being slow, are few in kind and severally uniform in composition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

In every living creature we may feel assured that a host of long-lost characters lie ready to be *evolved* under proper conditions. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 369.

3. To unfold by elaboration; work out; bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to *evolve* a drama from an anecdote; to *evolve* the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to *evolve* bad odors by stirring a muck-heap.

Only see one purpose and one will
Evolve themselves i' the world, change wrong to right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 329.

It [the Scottish school] strove for the first time to *evolve* a system out of the manifold complications of nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

II. *intrans.* To open or disclose itself; become developed.

Here, then, are sundry experiences, eventually grouped into empirical generalizations, which serve to guide conduct in certain simple cases. How does mechanical science *evolve* from these experiences?
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

evolvement (ē-volv′ment), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution. *Ferguson.*

evolvent (ē-vol′vent), *n.* [< L. *evolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *evolvere*: see *evolve.*] In *geom.*, a curve considered as correlative to its evolute; an involute.

evolver (ē-vol′vėr), *n.* One who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolution implies an *evolver*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 309.

Evolvulus (ē-vol′vū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *evolvere*, unroll: see *evolve.* Cf. *Convolvulus*, < L. *convolvere.*] A genus of low herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, including about 85 species, natives of warm countries, and chiefly South American. They have small funnel-shaped flowers and do not twine. There are about 5 species in the southern portions of the United States.

evomit† (ē-vom′it), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *evomet*; < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*, spew out, vomit forth, < *e*, out, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit; spew out.

These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels, *evometed* for Christ, diffinynge rather wyth Aristotle than with Paule in hys dayly disputations.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii., Pref.

evomitation† (ē-vom-i-tā′shon), *n.* An erroneous form for *evomition.*

He was to . . . receive immediate benefit, either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation* [in some editions *evomition*]. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

evomition† (ē-vō-mish′on), *n.* [After L. *vomitio(n-)*, < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*: see *evomit.*] The act of vomiting.

evoryet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Weber.*

Evotomys (e-vot′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *οὖς* (*ὠτός*), ear, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of myomorphic rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Microtinæ*, containing voles with semirooted molar teeth, ears distinctly overtopping the fur (whence the name), and sundry cranial characters, particularly of the palate. The type is *E. rutilus*, the northern red-backed meadow-mouse, of the old world. There are numerous species in North America.



Red-backed Meadow-mouse (*Evotomys rutilus*).

evour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Lydgate.*

And the gates of the palace ware of *evour*, wonder whitt, and the bandes of thame and the legges of ebene.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

evovæ (e-vō′vē), *n.* [A mnemonic word made up of the vowels of *seculorum amen*, the last two words of the Gloria Patri.] In *Gregorian music*, the tropе or concluding formula, varying according to the mode used, at the end of the melody for the Less Doxology; also, any trope. Also *euouæ*.

evulgate† (ē-vul′gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgatus*, pp. of *evulgare*, make public: see *evulge.*] To publish. *Todd.*

evulgation† (ē-vul-gā′shon), *n.* A divulging or publishing. *Bailey*, 1727.

evulge† (ē-vulj′), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgare*, make public, < *e*, out, + *vulgare*, *volgare*, make public: see *vulgate.* Cf. *divulge.*] To publish. *Davies.*

I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.
Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.

evulsion (ē-vul′shon), *n.* [= F. *évulsion* = Pg. *evulsão*, < L. *evulsio(n-)*, < *evulsus*, pp. of *evellere*, pull or pluck out, < *e*, out, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avulsion*, *convulsion.*] The act of plucking or pulling out by force; forcible extraction, as of teeth. [Rare.]

ewt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *yew*.

ewaget, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ewage*, *evage*, of the color of water (applied to precious stones), also, with additional forms *euwage*, *eauage*, *aigage*, living in or by the water, filled with water, watery, pluvious, < L. *aquaticus*, pertaining to water, living in or by the water: see *aquatic* and *ewe*2.] Some precious stone having the color of water; a beryl.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre,
And there-on red rubyes as red as any glede,
And diamantz of derrest pris and double manere safferes,
Orientales and *ewages* enuenymes to destroye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 14.

ewe1 (ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, E. dial. *yow*; < ME. *ewe*, dial. *awe*, *ouwe*, etc., < AS. *eowu*, rarely written *ewe* (fem., rarely with masc. gen., *eowes*, *ewes*) = D. *ooi* = LG. *ouwe*, *oye* = OFries. *ei*, *ey*, Fries. *ei*, *ey*, *öje*, *öj*, *öe*, etc., = OHG. *awi*, *au*, *ouwi*, MHG. *ouwe* = Icel. *ær*, a ewe, = Goth. **awi*, a sheep, in deriv. *awethi* (= AS. *eowede*, *eowde*, *eowd*), a flock of sheep, *awistr*, a sheepfold; OBulg. (prop. dim.) *ovĭtsa* = Bulg. Serv. *ovtsa* = Bohem. *ovce* = Pol. *owca* = Russ. *ovtsa* = Lith. *awis*, *awinas* (> Finn. *oinas*) = OPruss. *awins* = L. *ovis* (> ult. E. *ovine*) = Gr. *ὄϊς* (**ὄϝις*), a sheep, = Skt. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of an ovine animal.

The *ewe* that will not hear her lamb when it baes will never answer a calf when he bleats.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

A press
Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded *ewes*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

ewe2†, *n.* [ME., < AF. *ewe*, OF. *ewe*, *euwe*, etc., *euve*, *eve*, *eive*, *aive*, *eave*, *eauve*, etc., *aigue*, *aige*, *auge*, etc. (in many variant forms), F. *eau* = Pr. *aigua*, *aiga* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = OIt. *aigua*, It. *acqua*, < L. *aqua* (= Goth. *ahwa* = AS. *ea*, etc.), water: see *aqua.*] Only in the phrase *ewe ardaunt*, ardent spirit.

Ac water is kendeliche cheld [naturally chilled],
Thagh hit be warmd of fere [fire];
Ther-fore me mey cristin ther-inne,
In whaut time falthe a yere of yse;
So mey me naught in *ewe* ardaunt,
That neth no wateris wyse.
William de Shoreham (Wright).

ewe-cheese (ū′chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan†, *n.* The common daisy. *Brockett.*

ewe-lease (ū′lēs), *n.* A pasture for ewes. *T. Hardy*, Far From the Madding Crowd, I. xiv. [Prov. Eng.]

ewe-neck (ū′nek), *n.* A thin hollow neck: used of horses.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down ploughhorse, . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*, and a head like a hammer. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

ewe-necked (ū′nekt), *a.* Having a thin, hollow neck like a ewe's, as a horse.

ewer1† (ū′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, *euwere*, < AF. *ewer*, *ewere*, OF. *ewer*, **eweire*, *aiguier*, a water-bearer (= Sp. *Acuario* = Pg. It. *Aquario*, the Water-bearer, Aquarius), < L. *aquarius*, m. (ML. also *aquaria*, f.), a water-bearer, the Water-bearer, Aquarius, prop. adj. (> OF. *aiguier*, adj.), of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and *ewe*2, and cf. *ewer*2. Hence the surname *Ewer*.] A water-bearer; a servant or household officer who supplied guests at the table with water to wash their hands, etc.

An *euwere* in halle there nedys to be,
And chandelew schalle haue and alle napere;
He schalle gef water to gentilmen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

ewer2 (ū′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, < AF. *ewer*, OF. *ewaire*, *eweire*, *aiguiere*, *ayguiere*, F. *aiguière*, f., < ML. *aquaria*, f., a water-pitcher, ewer; cf. OF. *aiver*, *yauver*, *aiguier*, *aighier*, *ayguier*, a water-pitcher (also, with the additional forms *euwier*, *evier*, F. *évier*, a sink for water, = It. *acquajo*, a cistern, conduit, gutter, sewer), < L. *aquarium*, a watering-place for cattle, ML. also a conduit (and prob. also a water-pitcher); fem. and neut., respectively, of L. *aquarius*, of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and cf. *ewer*1.] 1. A large water-pitcher with a wide spout, usually coupled with a basin for purposes of ablution.

Set downe your basen and *Ewer* before your soueraigne, and take the *ewer* in your hand, and gyue them water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins and *ewers*, to lave her dainty hands.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. In *decorative art*, any vessel having a spout and handle, especially a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base. See *aiguière.*

ewer3 (ū′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *ure*, *yure*; a contr. of *udder.*] An udder. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewery (ū′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *ewries* (-iz). [Also *ewry*, early mod. E. *ewerie*, *ewrie*; < ME. *ewery*, *ewrie*, appar. < OF. **ewerie* (not found), < *ewere*, a water-pitcher, *ewer*, a water-bearer: see *ewer*1, *ewer*2.] 1. An office in great houses where water was made ready in ewers for the service of guests, and where also the table-linen was kept. An office so called still exists in the royal household of England.

Cover thy cuppeborde of thy *ewery* with the towelle of diapery. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

"No," says the King, "shew me ye way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me; as far as the *ewrie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1671.

2. A stand or cupboard for water-vessels.

ewght†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yew*.

ewk (ūk), *v. i.* [Sc., a var. of *yuck*, ult. < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, itch: see *itch.*] To itch.

ewky (ū′ki), *a.* Itchy. [Scotch.]

ewlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yule*.

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ewn, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven.*] An oven. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewt†, *n.* [ME. *ewte:* see *eft*[1], *newt.*] A newt.

In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne *Ewtes*, ne suche foule venymouse Bestes, ne Lyzs ne Flees, be the Myracle of God and of oure Lady.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

ewte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush*, *gut.*] To pour in. *Grose.* (*Exmoor.*)

ex[1], *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax*[1].

ex[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *ax*[2].

ex[3], *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask*[1].

ex[4] (eks), *n.* [< ME. **ex* = AS. **ex*, < L. *ix*, < *i*, an assistant vowel, + *x*; or a transposition of the Gr. name *ξι*, *xi.*] The name of the letter *X*, *x*. It is rarely written, the symbol being used instead.

ex[5] (eks), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from. See *ex-.*] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,' 'out of.' It is used in English only in certain commercial formulas, as—(*a*) "20 chests tea *ex* Sea-King," where *ex* means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named; (*b*) "*ex* div."—that is, without dividend (meaning that the dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is reserved by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero motu*, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office; *ex parte*, on one side only; *ex post facto* (which see); *ex vi termini*, from the very meaning of the term.

ex-. [ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, OF. *ex-*, *es-*, F. *ex-*, *é-* = Sp. Pg. *ex-*, *es-* = It. *ex-*, *es-*, *s-*, etc., < L. *ex-*, prefix, < *ex*, prep. (so always before vowels, before consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently *ex*), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond; of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through, by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, throughout, to the end, hence thoroughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used intensively); in LL. *ex-* is also used, as now in E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-consul, etc. As a prefix *ex-* stands before vowels and *h* and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s*, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped; e. g., *exsistere* (**ecs-sistere*) or *existere*, exist, one *s*, orthographically the second, phonetically the first (*existere* being pronounced *ec-sistere*), being omitted; before *f ex-* becomes *ef-*, sometimes *ec-*, rarely remaining unchanged; elsewhere *e-*. L. *ex* = Gr. *ἐξ* (before a vowel), *ἐκ* (before a consonant), out of, from (in comp. *ἐξ-*, *ἐκ-*), = Russ. *iz'*, out. In ME., OF., Sp., etc., *ex-* may appear as *es-*; ME. also *as-*, and sometimes by confusion or interchange *en-* (cf. *example*, ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, and *en-sample*). In most cases of this kind the L. form *ex-* has been restored. See further under *es-.*] A prefix of Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the language of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exclude*, *exhale*, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of'; in *excind*, 'off'; in *exceed*, *excel*, etc., 'beyond.' It is often (especially in the reduced form *e-*) simply privative, as in *exstipulate*, *epicate*. In some words it is intensive merely, in others it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying office, *ex-* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out of' that office: as, *ex*-president, *ex*-minister, *ex*-senator.

Ex. An abbreviation of *Exodus.*

exacerbate (eg-zas'ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacerbated*, ppr. *exacerbating.* [< L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *esacerbare* = Sp. Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerb.*] To increase the bitterness or virulence of; make more violent, as a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feelings; aggravate; exasperate.

A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be *exacerbated*, if not engendered. *Brougham.*

I thought it prudent not to *exacerbate* the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, Tales, I. 56.

The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont was calculated to *exacerbate* the resentment occasioned amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exacerbation* = Sp. *exacerbación* = Pg. *exacerbação* = It. *esacerbazione*, < LL. *exacerbatio*(*n-*), < L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate: see *exacerbate.*] 1. The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increase of violence or virulence; aggravation; exasperation.

The gallant Jacobus Van Curlet . . . absolutely trembled with the violence of his choler and the *exacerbations* of his valor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 204.

With such *exacerbation* of temper at the commencement of negotiations, their progress was of necessity stormy and slow. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 158.

Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suffering] eventuates in *exacerbation* of it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 356.

2. In *med.*, an increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical aggravation of the febrile condition in remittent and continued fevers: as, nocturnal *exacerbations.*

Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptome in the *exacerbation*, and so by time turn suffering into nature.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 61.

exacerbescence (eg-zas-ėr-bes'ens), *n.* [< LL. *exacerbescere*, become irritated, inceptive of *exacerbare*, irritate: see *exacerbate.*] A state of increasing irritation or violence, particularly in a case of fever or inflammation.

exacervation† (eg-zas-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **exacervatio*(*n-*), < *exacervare*, pp. *exacervatus*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acervare*, heap, < *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bailey.*

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacinated*, ppr. *exacinating.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *acinus*, a berry, the stone of a berry: see *acinus.*] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig.* [Rare.]

exacination (eg-zas-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *exacinate* + *-ion.*] The act of taking out the kernel. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

★**exact** (eg-zakt'), *v.* [< OF. *exacter*, < ML. *exactare*, freq. < L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also measure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, determine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive: see *agent*, *act.* Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

Jehoiakim . . . *exacted* the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

They [Turks] take occasion to *exact* from Passengers, especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable Sums, and, instead of being a safe-guard, prove the greatest Rogues and Robbers themselves.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will also be *exacted* from you by that hard and evil master who desires your ruin?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 347.

Nature imperiously *exacts* her due;
Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 141.

After presents freely given have passed into presents expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed into *exacted* service, the way is open for a further step.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

And why should not I preach this, which not my calling alone but the verie place it selfe *exacteth?*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 96.

Years of service past
From grateful souls, *exact* reward at last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1132.

3†. To claim; require.

My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Exact*, *Extort*, *Enforce.* *Extort* is much stronger than *exact*, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. *Exact* and *extort* apply to something to be got; *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than *extort.*

From us, his foes pronounced, glory he *exacts.*
Milton, P. R., iii. 120.

The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot *extort* the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative.
Emerson, Compensation.

Adam, now *enforced* to close his eyes,
Sunk down. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exaction.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg. *exacto* = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accurate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, measured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a standard, examine, determine': see *exact*, *v.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is believ'd to be the most *exact* that ever yet was made of any country. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1675.

All which, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the *exact* sum or amount; the *exact* time; those were his *exact* words. A statement is *exact* which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under *accurate.*

It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died in one day of the plague; in which they say they can make an *exact* computation, from the number of biers that are let to carry out the dead.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 88.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man *exact* in keeping appointments; an *exact* thinker.

My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my doings I was *exact.* Ecclus. li. 19.

'Tis most true
That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it;
An *exact* courtier, and he knows that too.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

One must be extremely *exact*, clear, and perspicuous in everything one says. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, Rambler.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an *exact* demonstration; the *exact* sciences.

Yea, there was nothing appertaininge either to God or men, wherein he [Joseph] semed not to have had *exact* knowledge. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 137.

That we might not go away without some reward for our pains, we took as *exact* a survey as we could of these Chambers of darkness.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 22.

If a writer can not express his meaning in *exact* definition, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended on for *exact* discussion. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 119.

5†. Steady; even; well-balanced.

They say . . . that such a one who hath an *exact* temperament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and quench the violence of the fire.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I ix.

The exact sciences. See *science.* =**Syn.** *Accurate*, *Correct*, etc. See *accurate.*

exacter (eg-zak'tėr), *n.* [See *exactor.*] One who exacts; an extortioner.

The poller and *exacter* of fees . . . justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

This rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exact*, *v.*] 1. Given to or characterized by exaction; severe in requirement or requisition; exigent in action or procedure: as, an *exacting* master; an *exacting* inquiry.

With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due than to consider what others might award. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

2. Attended by exaction; requiring close attention or application; arduous; laborious; absorbing: as, an *exacting* office or employment; *exacting* duties; *exacting* demands upon one's time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being exacting, in either sense.

It has fallen out that, because of *exactingness* as regards proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren inquiry, while because of a certain license as regards proof science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 757.

★**exaction** (eg-zak'shọn), *n.* [< F. Pr. *exaction* = Sp. *exacción* = Pg. *exacção* = It. *esazione*, < L. *exactio*(*n-*), < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] 1. The act of demanding with authority and compelling to pay or yield; compulsory or authoritative demand; excessive or arbitrary requirement: as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezek. xlv. 9.

Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from the violations, and the Fryars who have the custody of it, from the *exactions* of the Turks.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

We may, without being chargeable with *exaction*, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; especially, something compulsorily required without right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

His own *exactions*, and the Persian's boons,
O'erload his treasure. *Glover*, Athenaid, xv.

3. In *law*, a wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that for which the law allows none. See *extortion.*

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *exactitude* = Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The quality of being exact; exactness; accuracy; particularity.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude.*
Dr. A. Geddes, Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible, p. 92.

We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can define with an *exactitude* which precludes all possibility of confusion. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

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exactly (eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerninge the mischaunce of Cotta and Sabinus, he learned the treuth more *exactly* by hys prisoners.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 141.

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 30, 1682.

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon.
Boyle, Origin of Forms.

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.

exactness (eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision: as, to make experiments with *exactness; exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, tho' many of them were very difficult to be understood. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 102.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all.
Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.

exactor (eg-zak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *exactour*, < OF. *exactor*, F. *exacteur* = Sp. Pg. *exactor* = It. *esattore*, < L. *exactor*, an expeller, demander, taxgatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact.*] 1. One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such vnreasonable *exactors* neuer to see good end of the vse of that monie.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1229.

The *exactors* of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rigidest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever.
South, Works, I. xii.

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requyting a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye: bee not an *exactour* of another man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 3.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor.*
South, Works, II. i.

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= It. *esattrice*, < LL. *exactrix*, fem. of *exactor*, exactor: see *exactor.*] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [Rare.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

exacuate† (eg-zak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg., with *-ate*2, < L. *exacuere*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute.*] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler
As you should count yourself an host of men
Compared to him.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

exacuation† (eg-zak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *exacuate* + *-ion.*] The act of whetting; a sharpening. *Coles*, 1717.

exæresis† (eg-zer'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρεσις, a taking out (of the entrails of victims, of teeth, etc.), < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, < ἐξ, out, + αἱρεῖν, take: see *heresy, apheresis.*] In *med.* and *surg.*, the removal from the body of anything that is useless or injurious by evacuation, extraction, excision, etc.

Exærета (eg-zer'e-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρετος, chosen, choice, < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, pick out: see *exæresis.*] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having very short palpi. The only species is *E. ulmi* of Europe, which strongly resembles some noctuids. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*, from Guiana. Also *Exærete.* *Erichson*, 1848.—3. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ.* Also *Exæretus.* *Fieber*, 1864.—4. A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Pascoe*, 1865.—5. A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidæ.* Also *Exaireta.* *Schiner*, 1867.

exaggerate (eg-zaj'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating.* [< L. *exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> F. *exagérer* = Sp. Pg. *exagerar* = It. *esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, a heap, mound: see *agger.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 7.

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 15.

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue.=**Syn.** 3 and 4. To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. See list under *aggravate.*

II. *intrans.* To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *entom.*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted-li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose.
W. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 319.

exaggeration (eg-zaj-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exagération* = Sp. *exageración* = Pg. *exageração* = It. *esagerazione*, < L. *exaggeratio*(*n*-), a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare*: see *exaggerate.*] 1†. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xl.

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolical representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature. *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—5. In *zoöl.*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristics: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other.=**Syn.** 3. *Exaggeration, Hyperbole.* Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is occasionally used of overstatement that is mere *exaggeration*, or otherwise against good taste.

As the Brazen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [Thoreau] by extravagance of statement. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and extravagance. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 397.

exaggerative (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *exagératif* = Sp. Pg. *exagerativo* = It. *esagerativo*; as *exaggerate* + *-ive.*] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's summing-up. *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

Hear Vicars, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine, manner. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 142.

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 7.

exaggerator (eg-zaj'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< F. *exagérateur* = Sp. Pg. *exagerador* = It. *esageratore*, < LL. *exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < L. *exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate.*] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggerators of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup?
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exaggerate* + *-ory.*] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxviii.

exagitate† (eg-zaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> It. *esagitare* = Pg. *exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate.*] 1. To shake violently; agitate.

Did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

exagitation† (eg-zaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *esagitazione*, < LL. *exagitatio*(*n*-), agitation, < L. *exagitare*, shake up: see *exagitate.*] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitations.*
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

exalate (eks-ā'lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *alatus*, winged; see *alate*2.] In *bot.*, not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminose.*] Same as *exalbuminous.*

exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminous.*] In *bot.*, without albumen: applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zâlt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *exalter*, F. *exalter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exaltar* = It. *esaltare*, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt, altitude.*] 1. To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threat'ning clouds.
Shak., J. C., i. 3.

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 86.

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.
Ezek. xxi. 26.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obliterated recollections of things and persons. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of rousing and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased.
Luke xiv. 11.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him.
Ex. xv. 2.

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

4†. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our med'cine,
By hanging him in balneo vaporoso,
And giving him solution.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 243.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elevate, Lift*, etc. See *raise.*—2. To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—3. To glorify.

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exaltate†, *a.* [ME. *exaltat*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

Mercurie is desolat
In Pisces, wher Venus is *exaltat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 704.

★**exaltation** (eks-âl-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exaltacioun*, < OF. *exaltacion*, *exaltation*, F. *exaltation* = Pr. *exaltatio* = Sp. *exaltación* = Pg. *exaltação* = It. *esaltazione*, < LL. *exaltatio*(*n*-), elevation, pride, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] 1. The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; a state of dignity or loftiness: as, *exaltation* of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office: as, the *exaltation* of Leo XIII.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 90.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

Th' Heroick *Exaltations* of Good
Are so far from understood,
We count them Vice.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vii. 2.

You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture.
Taine (trans.).

3†. In *alchemy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—4. In *astrol.*, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 19th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 27th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

Mercurie loveth wysdom and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence;
And for hire diverse disposicioun
Ech falleth in otheres *exaltacioun*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 702.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden*.

5†. In *falconry*, a flight of larks.—**Exaltation of the Cross**. See *cross*[1].

exalted (eg-zâl′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *exalt*, *v.*] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and *exalted* pieces of poesy, or are the best materials in the world for it. *Cowley*, Davideis.

When the music was strong and bold, she looked *exalted*, but serious. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 503.

Her *exalted* state did not remove her above the sympathies of friendship. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

exaltedness (eg-zâl′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated.

The *exaltedness* of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray*, To West, vi.

exalter (eg-zâl′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

O noble sisters, cryed Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only *exalters* of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but babling and business?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee, through my story,
The *exalter* of my head I count.
Milton, Ps. iii. 9.

exaltment† (eg-zâlt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *exaltement*, < *exalter*, exalt: see *exalt* and *-ment*.] Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. *Barrow*, Sermons.

exam (eg-zam′), *n.* [Abbr. of *examination*.] An examination. [College slang.]

Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his *exam*. *Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 67.

examen† (eg-zā′men), *n.* [= F. *examen* = Sp. *examen* = Pg. *exame* = It. *esame* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *examen*, < L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of **exagmen*, < **exagere*, *exigere*, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, weigh: see *exact*, *essay*, *assay*, *exigent*. Hence *examine*, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

No questions were put to them [deacons to be ordained] by the bishop, for that part of the service called the *Examen* belonged not to their degree.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

exametert, *n.* An obsolete form of *hexameter*. *Puttenham*.

examinability (eg-zam′i-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *examinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. *Law Reports*.

examinable (eg-zam′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *examinable*; as *examine* + *-able*.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not *examinable* by reason. *Bacon*, Works, I. 224 (Ord MS.).

examinant (eg-zam′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *examinan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] One who examines; an examiner.

The *examinants* or posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 13, 1661.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

examinate (eg-zam′i-nāt), *n.* [< L. *examinatus*, pp. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] A person examined.

Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some *examinates* through excessive and dolorous tortures killed.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

He asked in scorne one of the *examinates*, . . . "I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

The *examinate* found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *examination* = F. *examination* = Pr. Sp. *examinacion* = Pg. *examinação* = It. *esaminazione*, < L. *examinatio*(*n*-), < *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, *examination* of a ship or a machine; *examination* of the books of a firm; *examination* of one's mental condition; *examination* of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

The proper office of *examination*, enquiry, and ratiocination is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination.
Cogan, The Passions, ii., Int.

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. *South*, Works, V. vii.

2. In *legal proceedings*: (*a*) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the *examination* of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the *examination in chief*, or *direct examination* by the party calling him, and the *cross-examination* by the opposite party; after which may follow a *reëxamination* or *redirect examination* by the former, a *re-cross-examination* by the latter, etc.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on the *examinations*, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

There remained *examinations* and cross-*examinations*, . . . bickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(*b*) In *criminal law*, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement, if any, of the prisoner. (*c*) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato; I will go before, and show him their *examination*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the *examination* of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.

To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public *examination*, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. *Revised Laws of Harvard College*, 1790.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—**Digital examination**, in *med.*, an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

Bob made what a surgeon would call a *digital examination* of the dungeon door.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—**Examination in chief**, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called: distinguished from the subsequent *cross-examination* by the opposite party, and *reëxamination* by the former party.—**Examination of party**, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—**Examination of the brackets**. See *bracket*[1], 5.—**Examination on the voir dire**, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—**Middle-class examinations**. See *middle-class*.—**Pass examination**, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—**Senate House examination**, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

It was to correct this fault that the *Senate House examination* was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1780.
W. W. R. Ball, Mathematical Tripos.

=**Syn. 1.** *Examination*, *Inquiry*, *Investigation*, *Inquisition*, *Scrutiny*, *Search*, *Research*, *Inspection*; overhauling, probing, canvassing. *Examination* is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching *examination* into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. *Inquiry* is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or *investigation*: as, an *inquiry* into the value of circumstantial evidence. An *investigation* is an *examination* long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An *inquisition* is something still more thorough and searching than an *investigation*, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. *Scrutiny* is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the *scrutiny* of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination by the mind: as, the careful *scrutiny* of evidence. *Search* is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the *search* for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. *Research* is *search* only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge: as, archæological *research*. *Inspection*, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to *examination*; but more often it implies an official *examination*: as, an *inspection* of work done under contract; the sanitary *inspection* of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fail under the *examination*, for we have no suspicion of this failure. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 184.

A careful . . . *Inquiry* into the modern prevailing Notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency. *Edwards* (title of treatise).

I have been speaking of *investigation*, not of *inquiry*; it is quite true that *inquiry* is inconsistent with assent, but *inquiry* is something more than the mere exercise of inference. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it could still be read in another spirit than that of *investigation*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 37.

The judges shall make diligent *inquisition*.
Deut. xix. 18.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty.
Madame de Staël, Germany (trans.), iv. 2.

Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep *researches* vex the brain.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i., Int.

The measureless region of scientific *Research* is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 24.

The habit of believing what will not bear *inspection* has . . . completely become a second nature to men.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 266.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *examination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to examination.

The extortionate *examinational* aberration which brings the cramming system into existence.
W. B. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 657.

He [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the *examinational* period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 282.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *examination* + *-ism*.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

A reaction against that miserable *examinationism* which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe."
London Jour. Sci., No. cxxiv., p. 240.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-pā′pėr), *n.* 1. A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the *examination-papers* set at the Institute in past years.
Nature, XXXVII. 458.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

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examinator (eg-zam′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *examinateur* = Sp. Pg. *examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < LL. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine: see *examine*.] An examiner: as, "a prudent *examinator*," *Scott.*

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam′in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin*; < ME. *examinen*, *examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examineren* = G. *examiniren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing: see *examen*.] 1. To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers, . . . sat down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter. Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. 1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examine* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 151.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

The Watch-men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examin* every one that passeth by. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 655.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds. = **Syn. 1.** To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, canvass. — 3. To interrogate, catechize.

examine† (eg-zam′in), *n.* [< *examine*, *v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*. *Lamont*, Diary, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nē′), *n.* [< *examine* + *-ee*[1].] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the inn-keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more." *Cambridge Sketches.*

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination: that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Mod. Hist., p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam′i-nėr), *n.* 1. One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. An officer, formerly of the chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, who takes the depositions of witnesses. — 4. In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent. — 5. A custom-house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam′i-nėr-ship), *n.* [< *examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner: as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam′i-ning-li), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, ii.

examplary†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam′pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exemple*; < ME. *example*, *exsample*, also *asaumple*, and by apheresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, q. v.), but commonly *ensample*, *ensampel*, *ensaumple*, < OF. *example*, *exemple*, also *essample*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *es-*, *ex-*), F. *exemple* = Pr. *exemple*, *essemple*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, buy: see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample*, *sample*, *exemplar*.] 1. One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Gupta style."
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 247.

The Duomo of Fiesole, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa, are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. [Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an example, in this use of the word, is not, like a sample, commonly taken at random, but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An example is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen; it therefore affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning. See *sample*.]

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in their eagerness to get before each other jamming up the doorway so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 486.

Of the union of several distinct cities, standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 266.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

Al *exemples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you. John xiii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or ideals.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almyghty wolde haue it to be shewed in *exsample* that men sholde not be prowde for worldly richesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick *example*, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

O tak *example* frae me, Maries,
O tak *example* frae me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

5. In *zoöl.*, a prepared specimen. — 6. In *math.*, an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics. — **Argument from example**, the same as *reasoning from analogy*, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a maner of argumentation, wher one thing is proved by another, for the likenesse that is founde to be in them bothe. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

= **Syn.** *Example*, *Pattern*, *Model*, *Precedent*, *Ideal*, *Instance*; archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model*; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *example*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples*; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They already furnish an exhilarating *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule.
D. Webster, Speech at Bunker Hill Monument.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, Letters, xiii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century. *Story*, Speech at Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us; now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 115.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, Crit. and Misc. Writings, i.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 163.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great Judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life. *Horace Binney*, John Marshall.

example (eg-zam′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exampled*, ppr. *exampling*. [< *example*, *n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To furnish with examples; give examples of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampled*, and has never been surpassed. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 87.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *exampled* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

II.† *intrans.* To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

exemplert (eg-zam′plėr), *n.* [< ME. *exampleir*: see *exemplar* and *sampler*. Cf. ME. *ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In hys swete langage ther he me vnfold
That I ther take the *exampleir* wold
Off a boke of his which that he had made.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 131.

I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *exampler*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 121.

exampless† (eg-zamp′les), *a.* [Contr. of **examppleless* (Dan. Sw. *exempellös*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At so *exampless* and unblamed a life.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 4.

exanguious†, *a.* See *exsanguious*.

exanguious† (eks-ang′gū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. *Bailey*, 1727.

exanimate† (eg-zan′i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *esanimare*), deprive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life: see *animate*.] 1. To deprive of life; kill. *Bailey*, 1731. — 2. To dishearten; discourage. *Bailey*, 1731.

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exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimé* = It. *esanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliftes the ribs of vessels broke;
And shivered ships, which had beene wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carkases *exanimate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1052.

exanimation (eg-zan-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *exanimacion* = Pg. *exanimação* = It. *esanimazione*, < L. *exanimatio*(*n*-), < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength: see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks an'i-mō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart: see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous† (eg-zan'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. *Johnson.*

exannulate (eks-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *annulus*, prop. *anulus*, a ring: see *annulate*.] In *bot.*, without an annulus: applied to those plants which are commonly provided with an annulus. See *annulus* and *annulate*, 2.

exanthem (eg-zan'them), *n.* [< LL. *exanthema*.] 1. Same as *exanthema*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (ek-san-thē'mą), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (-ma-tą). [LL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, break out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀνθεῖν*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rashes or *exanthems* of local or individual origin — urticaria, erythema, and roseola — from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thē-mat'ik), *a.* [< *exanthema*(*t*-) + *-ic*.] Same as *exanthematous*.

exanthematology (ek-san-thē-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*(*τ*-), eruption, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (ek-san-them'a-tus), *a.* [< *exanthema*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Woakes . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from teething and from the *exanthematous* diseases. *W. B. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 199.

exanthesis (ek-san-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθησις*, efflorescence, eruption, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, break out: see *exanthema*.] In *med.*, the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, 1.

exantlate† (eg-zant'lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exantlatus*, pp. of *exantlare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust. < *ex*, out, + **antlare* = Gr. *ἀντλεῖν*, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. *ἄντλος*, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < *ἀνά*, up, + **τλᾶν* = L. **tla-* in *tlatus*, later *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *atlas*[1], *ablative*, etc. The L. verb is also spelled *exanclare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *anclare* or *anculare*, serve, < *anculus*, a servant: see *ancille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. *Boyle*, Works, I. 497.

exantlation† (ek-sant-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *exantlate* + *-ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

exarate† (ek'są-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow: see *arable*, *ear*[3].] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. *Blount.*

exarate (ek'są-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupæ**, those pupæ in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exaration† (ek-są-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exaratio*(*n*-), < *exarare*, plow up: see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. *Bailey*, 1727.

exarch (eks'ärk), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exarque*, < LL. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἐξ-αρχος*, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < *ἐξ-άρχειν*, begin, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀρχειν*, be first, rule.] 1. The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City [Vercellis] . . . revolted to Smaragdus the Second *Exarche* of Ravenna. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 105.

2. In the *early church*, a prelate presiding over a diocese: as, the *exarch* of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*; but strictly the exarch was inferior in rank and power to the patriarch, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the *exarch* of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chiefest see. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the exarchs is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks'är-kāt or eg-zär'kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < ML. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, exarch: see *exarch* and *-ate*[3].] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch, or the territory ruled by an exarch; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the exarchate of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the exarch. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unobedient to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchat* of Ravenna. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole-hills into provinces and *exarchates*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

exareolate (eks-a-rē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *areola* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, not areolate; without areolæ.

exarillate (eks-ar'i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arilla* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having no aril.

exaristate (eks-ą-ris'tāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arista* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarticulated*, ppr. *exarticulating*. [< L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint: see *articulate*.] 1. To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. In *surg.*, to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *exarticulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennæ or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the prolegs of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-är-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *exarticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—2. Removal of a member at the articulation.—3. The state of being exarticulate or jointless.

exasper† (eg-zas'pėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *exasperer*, F. *exaspérer* = Sp. Pg. *exasperar* = It. *exasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1], *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

exasperate (eg-zas'pę-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [< L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate: see *exasper*.] I. *trans.* 1. To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage: as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has *exasperated* by savage invective.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2†. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did *exasperate* you to kill or murder him.
Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter: as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why didst thou on This-Day create
These harmfull Beasts, which but *exasperate*
Our thorny life?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 13.

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate: as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Her illness was *exasperated* by anxiety for her husband.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was *exasperated* by the importance of the cotton trade.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

=**Syn.** 1. *Provoke*, *Incense*, *Exasperate*, *Irritate*; vex, chafe, nettle, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to *provoke*
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,
Thou never wast remiss. *Milton*, S. A., l. 237.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so *incens'd* that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Intemperance . . . first *exasperates* the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason.
Everett, Orations, I. 375.

It *irritates* to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder.
Chatham, Speech against the American War, Nov., 1777.

II.† *intrans.* To increase in severity.

The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 158.

exasperate (eg-zas'pę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England and France. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 79.

No? why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

2. In *bot.*, rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas'pę-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.]

exasperater (eg-zas'pę-rā-tėr), *n.* One who exasperates or provokes; a provoker. *Johnson.*

exasperating (eg-zas'pę-rā-ting), *p. a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and *exasperating* to the last degree, but was her boy.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 200.

exasperation (eg-zas-pę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperación* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *esasperazione*, < LL. *exasperatio*(*n*-), < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate: see *exasperate*.] 1. The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South*, Works, X. ix.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 457.

Exaspideæ (eks-as-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + *-εα*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, as the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lysodactylæ* for the first of these families and *Syndactylæ* for the other two.

exaspidean (eks-as-pid'ē-ąn), *a.* [As *Exaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exauctorate† (eg-zâk'tọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exauctoratus*, pp. of *exauctorare*, ML. also *exautorare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *auctorare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *auctor*, author: see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exauthorate*.

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The first bishop that was *exauctorated* was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

exauctoration† (eg-zâk-tǭ-rā′shǫn), *n.* Dismission from service; removal from an office or a dignity; deprivation; degradation. Also *exauthoration*.

Consequents harsh, impious, and unreasonable in despight of government, in *exauctoration* of the power of superiours, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. *Jer. Taylor*, Apol. for Set Forms of Liturgy, Pref.

exaugurate (eg-zâ′gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating*. [< L. *exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur*. Cf. *inaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration*.

He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chappels. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauguration (eg-zâ-gū-rā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *exauguratio(n-)*, < *exaugurare*: see *exaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

The birds by signes out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cels and chappels besides. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauspication† (eg-zâs-pi-kā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **exauspicatio(n-)*, < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicari*, take auspices: see *auspicate*.] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. *Bailey*, 1727.

exauthorate† (eg-zâ′thǫr-āt), *v. t.* Same as *exauctorate*.

exauthoration† (eg-zâ-thǫr-ā′shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *exauthoration*, < ML. *exauctoratio(n-)*, < L. *exauctorare*, dismiss from service: see *exauctorate*.] Same as *exauctoration*. *Bp. Hall*.

exauthorize† (eg-zâ′thǫr-īz), *v. t.* [< ML. *exautorizare*, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *autorizare*, authorize: see *authorize*. Cf. *exauctorate*.] To deprive of authority. *Selden*.

Excæcaria (ek-sē-kā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., so called from the effect of its juice upon the eyes, < L. *excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow-tree, *Sapium sebiferum*, has been referred to this genus by some authors. It is cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid inodorous fat which is largely used in China for candles. Originally *Excæcaria*.

excæcation†, *n.* See *excecation*.

excalcarate (eks-kal′ką-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having no spurs or calcars; ecalcarate.

excalceate† (eks-kal′sē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excalceatus*, pp. of *excalceare*, unshoe, < *ex-* priv. + *calceare*, shoe: see *calceate*.] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. *Chambers*.

excalceation† (eks-kal-sē-ā′shǫn), *n.* [< *excalceate* + *-ion*.] The act of excalceating or depriving of shoes. *Chambers*.

excalfaction† (eks-kal-fak′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *excalfactio(n-)*, < *excalfacere*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm: see *chafe*, and cf. *eschaufe*.] The act of making warm; calefaction. *Blount*.

excalfactive† (eks-kal-fak′tiv), *a.* [< *excalfaction* + *-ive*.] Same as *excalfactory*. *Cotgrave*.

Excalfactoria (eks-kal-fak-tǭ′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *excalfactorius*: see *excalfactory*.] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *E. chinensis*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

excalfactory† (eks-kal-fak′tǭ-ri), *a.* [< L. *excalfactorius*, < *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*.] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

The Greeks have gone so neare, that they have scraped the very filth from the walls of their publicke halls and places of wrestling, and such like exercises; and the same (say they) hath a speciall *excalfactorie* vertue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

excamb, excambie (eks-kamb′, -kam′bi), *v. t.* [< ML. *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

The power to *excamb* was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 783.

excambiator (eks-kam′bi-ā-tǫr), *n.* [ML., < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] An exchanger; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

excambie, *v. t.* See *excamb*.

excambium, excambion (eks-kam′bi-um, -on), *n.* [ML., exchange: see *exchange*.] Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

He . . . acquired . . . divers lands, . . . for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo. *Spotswood*, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.

excandescence, excandescency (eks-kan-des′ęns, -ęn-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escandecencia* = It. *escandescenza, escandescenzia*, < L. *excandescentia*, nascent anger, lit. a growing hot, < *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot: see *excandescent*.] 1. A white heat; glowing heat. [Rare.]—2†. Heat of passion; violent anger. *Bailey*, 1727.

excandescent (eks-kan-des′ęnt), *a.* [= Pg. *escandecente* = It. *escandescente*, < L. *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow: see *candescent, candid*.] White with heat. [Rare.]

excantation† (eks-kan-tā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **excantatio(n-)*, < *excantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm: see *cant*[2], and cf. *incantation*.] Removal by enchantment.

They . . . which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or *excantation* to bee ruled are as far from trueth as the East from the West. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 349.

The don—enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation*. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 277.

excarnate (eks-kär′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnated*, ppr. *excarnating*. [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp. of *excarnare* (> Pg. *escarnar* = F. *excarner*), deprive of flesh, < L. *ex-* priv. + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood-vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

He [Dr. Glesson] hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the vena cava, porta, and vasa fellea in *excarnating* the liver. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

excarnate (eks-kär′nāt), *a.* [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divested of flesh; disembodied. *Sears*.

excarnation (eks-kär-nā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *excarnation* = Pg. *escarnação*, < ML. **excarnatio(n-)*, < *excarnare*, pp. *excarnatus*, deprive of flesh: see *excarnate*.] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: opposed to *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *excarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears*.

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood-vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

excarnificate (eks-kär′ni-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnificated*, ppr. *excarnificating*. [< L. *excarnificatus*, pp. of *excarnificare* (> OF. *excarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, ML. devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behead, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh.

I did even *excarnificate* his [a horse's] sides with my often spurring of him. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33.

The racking and *excarnificating* their bellies. *H. More*, Myst. Iniq., p. 167.

excarnification (eks-kär′ni-fi-kā′shǫn), *n.* [< *excarnificate* + *-ion*.] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. *Johnson*.

ex cathedra. See *cathedra*.

excathedrate (eks-kath′e-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excathedrated*, ppr. *excathedrating*. [< *ex cathedra* + *-ate*[2].] To condemn with authority, or ex cathedra. [Rare.]

Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I can
Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan?
And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare
To see my lines *excathedrated* here.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 66.

excaudate (eks-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*. Cf. *ecaudate*.] In *zoöl.*, tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; ecaudate.

excavate (eks′ką-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excavated*, ppr. *excavating*. [< L. *excavatus*, pp. of *excavare*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1]. Cf. *excave*.] 1. To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter: as, to *excavate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excavate* a cocoanut.

Faber himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Norlinger of Suevia] into an *excavated* pepper corn. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth: as, to *excavate* a tunnel or a cellar.

Striges . . . are those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. *Evelyn*, Architecture.

It is only when we examine the chasm more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excavated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excavated* in the side of the precipice, above Sheick Abd el Gournoo. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.

excavate, excavated (eks′kā-vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* In *zool.*: (*a*) Formed as if by excavation; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

The front is deeply *excavated* for the insertion of the antennæ. *Packard*.

(*b*) Widely and irregularly notched: said of a margin or mark.—**Excavated palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks-kā-vā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *excavation* = Sp. *excavación* = Pg. *excavação* = It. *escavazione*, < L. *excavatio(n-)*, < *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*.] 1. The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow: as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 299.

2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance: as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

A grotto is not often the wish or the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an entrance to his garden. *Johnson*, Pope.

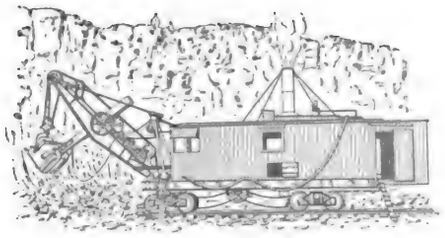
All great peninsulas . . . have an *excavation* or bend inward on their westward side. *Kane*, Grinnell Exp., p. 550.

3. In *engin.*, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel.—4. In *zoöl.*, a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks′kā-vā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *excavateur*.] One who or that which excavates.

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside. *Sir H. De La Beche*, Geol. Observer.

Specifically—(*a*) A steam power-machine employing a scoop or shovel operated by means of a derrick and wire



Excavator.

ropes or chains, mounted, with its engine and boiler, upon a railroad car and used in excavating clay, gravel, ore, or other loose material. It lifts the material and loads it upon cars or upon a spoil-bank beside the track. Used in road-grading and in digging sewers, etc. Properly, a *steam shovel*, which see. (*b*) An instrument used by dentists in removing carious parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it.—**Odorless excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and odor-consumer, used for emptying cesspools.—**Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand, silt, etc., from a shaft in excavating, or for sinking a pile by means of air-pressure.

excave† (eks-kāv′), *v. t.* [< F. *excaver* = Sp. Pg. *excavar* = It. *scavare*, < L. *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*, *v.*] To excavate. *Cockeram*.

excecate† (ek-sē′kāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *excæcate*, < L. *excæcatus*, pp. of *excæcare*, make blind, < *ex* + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram*.

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excecation† (ek-sē-kā′shon), *n.* [Also spelled *excœcation*; = OF. *excecation*, < L. as if **excœcatio(n-)*, < *excœcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 359.

excede†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *exceed*.

excedent† (ek-sē′dent), *n.* [< L. *exceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt*, Polit. Essays (trans.), I. 82 (Ord MS.).

exceed (ek-sēd′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *excede*; < ME. *exceden*, < OF. *exceder*, F. *excéder* = Sp. Pg. *exceder* = It. *eccedere*, *escedere*, < L. *excedere*, go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex*, out, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*, and cf. *accede*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task *exceeds* his strength; he has *exceeded* his authority.

Name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has a temper malice cannot move
To *exceed* the bounds of judgment.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Aged Men, whose Lives *exceed* the space
Which seems the Round prescrib'd to mortal Race.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

Nothing can *exceed* the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner therof *exceedyd* all other that ever I Saw, so much that I canne nott wryte it.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

Divine contemplations *exceed* the pleasures of sense.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Where all his counsellors he doth *exceed*,
As far in judgment as he doth in state.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, i.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne.*

=**Syn.** 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*.
Deut. xxv. 3.

Æmulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they *exceed* not, pardonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

3†. To excel.

Mary. I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so.
Hero. O, that *exceeds*, they say. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

These hils many of them are planted, and yeeld no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit then the river *exceedeth* with abundance of fish.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

exceedable† (ek-sē′da-bl), *a.* [< *exceed* + *-able*.] That may be exceeded or surpassed.

exceeder (ek-sē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which exceeds, in any sense of the verb.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission: not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

exceeding† (ek-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *exceed*, *v.*] 1. Excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good chear, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monasticall pittance.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

2†. Excellence; superiority.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed*, *v.*] 1. Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Their learning is not so *exceeding* as the first Chinian relations report, in the Mathematikes and other liberall Sciences. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

2†. Of surpassing excellence, beauty, grace, or the like.

How long shall I live ere I be so happy
To have a wife of this *exceeding* form?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *adv.* [< *exceeding*, *a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, *exceeding* rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward.
Gen. xv. 1.

Atalanta, who was *exceeding* fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv.

exceedingly (ek-sē′ding-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly*. Gen. xxvii. 33.

We shall find that while they [kings] adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered *exceedingly*, as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Asa.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

exceedingness† (ek-sē′ding-nes), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

excel (ek-sel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled*, ppr. *excelling*. [Formerly also *excell*; < OF. *exceller*, F. *exceller* = Pg. *exceller* = It. *eccellere*, < L. *excellere*, raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex*, out, + **cellere*, impel, pp. *celsus*, raised, high, lofty.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. Prov. xxxi. 29.

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to *excel* others in understanding; and Solomon likewise to *excel* David. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have *excelled* us.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, ii.

Our great metropolis does far surpass
Whate'er is now, and equals all that was;
Our wit as far does foreign wit *excel*,
And, like a king, should in a palace dwell.
Dryden, Prol. to King's House, l. 25.

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood.
Milton, P. L., ii. 883.

II. *intrans.* To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength.
Ps. ciii. 20.

'Mongst all Flow'rs the Rose *excels*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It was in description and meditation that Byron *excelled*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The art in which the Egyptians most *excel* is architecture. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 2.

excellence (ek′se-lens), *n.* [< ME. *excellense*, < OF. *excellence*, F. *excellence* = Pr. *excellencia* = Sp. *excelencia* = Pg. *excellencia* = It. *eccellenzia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = D. *excellentie* = G. *excellenz* = Dan. *excellence* = Sw. *excellens*, < L. *excellentia*, superiority, excellence, < *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] 1. The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not *excellence*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 91.

Every beautiful person shines out in all the *excellence* with which nature has adorned her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its *excellence*, or there will else be no *excellence* to reward.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.

The Greek conception of *excellence* was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind
Adorn'st with every *excellence* refined.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

3. Same as *excellency*, 2. [Rare.]

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a godly peace concluded of.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Nor shall you need excuse, since you're to render
Account to that fair *excellence*, the princess.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

excellency (ek′se-len-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-siz). [As *excellence*: see *-ence*.] 1. Same as *excellence*, 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence*.]

Is it not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual *excellencies*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose *excellencies* rules have been afterwards formed. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The *excellencies* of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with *your*, *his*, etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high offices.

Your *excellencies*, having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I., Ep. Ded.

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1861," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an *Excellency*."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 270.

excellent (ek′se-lent), *a.* [< ME. *excellent*, *excelent*, < OF. *excellent*, F. *excellent* = Sp. *excelente* = Pg. *excellente* = It. *eccellente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *excellent*, < L. *excellen(t-)s*, high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere*, rise, be eminent: see *excel*.] 1. Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good: as, an *excellent* magistrate; an *excellent* farm, horse, or fruit; an *excellent* workman.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low: an *excellent* thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man shewed more *excellent* Abilities. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 44.

The World cries you up to be an *excellent* Divine and Philosopher. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 41.

She is *excellent* to be at a play with, or upon a visit.
Lamb, Mackery End.

2†. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense.

This is the *excellent* foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

That *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

=**Syn.** 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellent† (ek′se-lent), *adv.* [< *excellent*, *a.*] Excellently; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, *excellent* well; you're a fishmonger.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very *excellent* good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

excellently (ek′se-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

Oliv. Is 't not well done?
Viol. Excellently done, if God did all. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

2†. Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistresse *excellently* well handled this figure of resemblaunce by imagerie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 204.

Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, *excellently* bright.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

A sorrow shews in his true glory,
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Here, as e'en in hell, there must be still
One giant-vice, so *excellently* ill
That all beside one pities, not abhors.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 4.

excelsior (ek-sel′si-ôr), *a.* [< L. *excelsior*, masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsius*) of *excelsus*, elevated, lofty, high, pp. of *excellere*, rise, be lofty, be eminent: see *excel*.] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior State*.

From the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

★ **excelsior** (ek-sel′si-ôr), *n.* [< *excelsior*, *a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

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excelsitude† (ek-sel'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **excelsitudo*, < *excelsus*, high: see *excelsior*.] Highness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excelsity† (ek-sel'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *excelsita(t-)s*, loftiness, < *excelsus*, high, lofty: see *excelsior*.] Altitude; haughtiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excentral (ek-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, out of the center.

excentric, excentrically, etc. See *eccentric*, etc.

Excentrostomata (ek-sen-trō-stō'ma-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Eccentrostomata*, < Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ, out, + κέντρον, a point, center, + στόμα, mouth.] De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.

except (ek-sept'), *v.* [< ME. *excepten*, < OF. *excepter*, F. *excepter* = Pr. *exceptar* = Sp. *exceptar* (obs.), *exceptuar* = Pg. *exceptuar* = It. *eccettare*, *eccettuare*, < L. *exceptare*, take out, ML. except, freq. of *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except, make an exception of, take exception to, < *ex*, out, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *accept*.] **I.** *trans.* To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to *except* a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him.
1 Cor. xv. 27.

He was *excepted* by name out of the acts against the Papists. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. E.*, *E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. *intrans.* To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to *except to* a witness or *to* his testimony.

They have heard some talk, "Such a one is a great rich man," and another *except to* it, "Yea, but he hath a great charge of children."
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

The Athenians might fairly *except against* the practice of Democritus, to be buried up in honey.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot *except against*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But anything that is new will be *excepted to* by minds of a certain order. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 334.

except (ek-sept'), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *except* (= Sp. Pg. *excepto* = It. *eccetto*), prop. used absolutely as in L., < L. *exceptus*, pp., taken out, excepted, used absolutely in the ablative; e. g., in the first example *except Christ* would be in L. *excepto Christo*. As in other instances (e. g., *during*, *notwithstanding*), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. Cf. *excepting*.] **I.** *prep.* Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; excepting: usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It were ageynes kynde . . .
That any creature shulde kunne al *excepte* Cryste one [i. e., alone]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 53.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win, than him they follow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift*.

II. *conj.* Excepting; if it be not that; unless.

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Ps. cxxvii. 1.

Cow. You know not wherefore I have brought you hither?
Cel. Not well, *except* you told me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 4.

Fertility of a country is not enough, *except* art and industry be joined unto it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 57.

Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

No desire can be satisfied *except* through the exercise of a faculty. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 92.

exceptant (ek-sep'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *except* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep'tėr), *n.* One who excepts.

excepting (ek-sep'ting), *prep.* and *conj.* [Ppr. of *except*, *v.* Cf. *barring*[2], *during*, etc.] **I.** *prep.* Making exception of; excluding; except.

Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons,
Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Our watch to-night, *excepting* your worship's presence, have ta'en a couple of as arrant knaves as any in Messina.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5.

II. *conj.* Unless; except.

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed. *Brougham*.

★**exception** (ek-sep'shon), *n.* [= F. *exception* = Sp. *excepción* = Pg. *excepção* = It. *eccezione*, < L. *exceptio(n-)*, < *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except: see *except*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners;
But with proviso, and *exception*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Do 't for you! by this air, I will do any thing, without *exception*, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another *exception* annexed thereto then you have yet heard: For . . . if the divisor contayne 2 digits or mo . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an *exception*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 841.

The *exceptions* do not destroy the authority of the rule.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*, sometimes with *against*.

I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account. *Bentley*.

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*: as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said.

Thou hast *taken against* me a most just *exception*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

What will you say now,
If he deny to come, and *take exceptions*
At some half-syllable, or sound deliver'd
With an ill accent, or some style left out?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.

5. In *law*: (*a*) In conveyancing, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (*b*) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (*c*) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (*d*) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See *bill of exceptions*, below. In the Roman law *exceptio* was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to offset a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent in law should be excluded on the ground of equity. Such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the facts alleged by way of exception being once disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the *exceptio*. Hence, probably, the maxim "The *exception* proves the rule" (Latin *exceptio probat regulam*, 11 Coke 41; French *l'exception prouve la règle*), which is certainly of legal origin. The words "in cases not excepted" (Latin *in casibus non exceptis*) are, however, commonly added; and the maxim is taken to mean that an express exception implies that the general rule is the opposite of the case mentioned.

As *exception* corroborates the application of law in cases not excepted, so enumeration invalidates it in cases not enumerated.
Bacon, De Augmentis (ed. Spedding), VIII. iii.

If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as *exceptio firmat legem in casibus non exceptis*, so the excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that the rest of the shires were included in the very point of difference. *Bacon*, Jurisdiction of the Marches.

Bill of exceptions, in common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error, and the exceptions thereto taken on the trial.—**The exception proves the rule.** See def. 5 (*d*).—**To note an exception.** See *note*.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *exception* + *-able*.] Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

That may be defensible, nay laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree *exceptionable* in another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

The German visitors even drink the *exceptionable* beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillock at the end of the gardens. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *exceptionnel* = It. *eccezionale*; as *exception* + *-al*.] Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything *exceptional*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the *exceptional*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 186.

The mode of migration [by sea] which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether *exceptional* in the fifth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 102.

=**Syn.** Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep-shō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *exceptional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being exceptional, or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is . . . of so rare occurrence that its *exceptionality* . . . proves the rule.
The Century, XXVI. 824.

exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was *exceptionally* favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be *exceptionally* intellectual, but *exceptionally* foolish.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

The country behind it is *exceptionally* fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms.
Froude, Sketches, p. 86.

exceptionalness (ek-sep'shon-al-nes), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness but the *exceptionalness* of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1142.

exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *exception* + *-ary*.] Indicating or noting an exception. [Rare.]

After mentioning the general privation of the "bloomy flush of life," the *exceptionary* "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron.
Scott, Essays, p. 268 (Ord MS.).

exceptioner† (ek-sep'shon-ėr), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

Thus much (Readers) in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

exceptionless (ek-sep'shon-les), *a.* [< *exception* + *-less*.] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Bancroft*.

exceptious† (ek-sep'shus), *a.* [< *excepti-on* + *-ous*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Tom. So; did you mark the dulness of her parting now?
Alon. What dulness? thou art so *exceptious* still!
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

Go dine with your Earl, sir; he may be *exceptious*: we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left.
Wycherley, Country Wife, i.

He has indeed one good Quality, he is not *Exceptious*; for he so passionately affects the reputation of understanding raillery that he will construe an Affront into a Jest. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 2.

It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and *exceptious* about the merit of all other grantees of the crown. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

exceptiousness† (ek-sep'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being exceptious. *Barrow*.

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *exceptif* = Sp. Pg. *exceptivo*; as *except*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] **1.** Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and disobliging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause.
Milton, Divorce, v. (Ord MS.).

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which lends to certain *exceptive* personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence. *Faiths of the World*, p. 42.

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2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.—**Exceptive enunciation** or **proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

Exceptive propositions will make such complex syllogism; as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician: therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 2.

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception.—**Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but*, *besides*, *except*, etc.

exceptless† (ek-sept'les), *a.* [< *except* + *-less.*] Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,
You perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

exceptor (ek-sep'tor), *n.* [< *except* + *-or.*] 1. One who objects or takes exception.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. In *law*, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser'ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excerebrated*, ppr. *excerebrating.* [< LL. *excerebratus*, pp. of *excerebrare*, deprive of brains, < L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain.] 1. To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]—2. To cast out from the brain or mind.

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs? *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 25.

excerebration (ek-ser-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *excerebrate* + *-ion.*] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *eccephalosis.*

excerebrose (ek-ser'ē-brōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ose.*] Having no brains. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

excern† (ek-sėrn'), *v. t.* [< L. *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate, < *ex*, out, + *cernere*, separate: see *certain.* Cf. *excrete.*] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; excrete.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Tutor, and Choice of good Bookes, must be *excerned*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

excerpt† (ek-sėrp'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; < OF. *excerper*, < L. *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select, < *ex*, out, + *carpere*, pick, pluck: see *carp*[1].] To pick out; excerpt.

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp.*] To take or cull out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

Justinian, indeed, has *excerpted* in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a jus naturale that is common to man and the lower animals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 703.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *n.* [< L. *excerptum*, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt*, *v.*] An extract from a written or printed work: as, *excerpts* from the records.

His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell*, Lord Commissioner Maynard.

excerpta (ek-sėrp'tạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *excerptum*, an excerpt: see *excerpt*, *n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [Rare.]

excerption (ek-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *excerptio(n-)*, an extract, < L. *excerpere*, pp. *excerptus*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt.*] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaning; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excerptions*, a collection . . . which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

excerptive (ek-sėrp'tiv), *a.* [< *excerpt* + *-ive.*] Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

excerptor (ek-sėrp'tor), *n.* [< *excerpt* + *-or.*] One who excerpts; a selecter; a culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*. *Barnard*, Heylin, p. 12.

★**excess** (ek-ses'), *n.* [< ME. *exces*, *excess*, < OF. *exces*, F. *excès* = Pr. *exces* = Sp. *exceso* = Pg. *excesso* = It. *eccesso*, < L. *excessus*, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject, < *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed.*] 1. A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance: as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I will dazzle Cæsar with *excess* of glory.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 3.

Every *excess* causes a defect; every defect an *excess*.
Emerson, Compensation.

Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in *excess*, kill the leaves. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

After al this *excesse* he had an accidie [fit of sloth],
That he slepe Saterday and Sonday til sonne gede to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 366.

He plunged into wild and desperate *excesses*, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Like one that sees his own *excess*,
And easily forgives it as his own.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

'Tis but the fool that loves *excess*; hast thou a drunken soul?
Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl!
O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus: as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much.—**Spherical excess**, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *excessif* = Pr. *excessiu* = Sp. *excesivo* = Pg. *excessivo* = It. *eccessivo*, < ML. *excessivus*, immoderate, < L. *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *excess*, *exceed.*] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable: as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

They were addicted to *excessive* banketting and drunkennesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more then hee can spend vnless hee will be exceedingly *excessiue*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 201.

Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he extremely likes? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.

His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity.
Emerson, Theodore Parker.

=**Syn.** *Immense*, etc. (see *enormous*); superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous, extreme; intemperate, violent.

excessively (ek-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure: as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively.*

The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 195.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.
Addison.

2. Exceedingly; extremely: as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

Crébillon said, then he would keep the picture himself—it was *excessively* like. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 295.

3†. In excess; intemperately.

Which having swallowd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 8.

excessiveness (ek-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchequer.*

★**exchange** (eks-chānj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exchanged*, ppr. *exchanging.* [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < OF. *eschanger*, *echanger*, F. *échanger* = Pr. *escanjar*, *escambiar* = It. *scambiare*, < ML. *excambiare*, exchange, < *ex*, out, + *cambiare*, change, > OF. *changer*, etc., E. *change:* see *change*, *v.*, which is in part an abbreviation, by apheresis, of *exchange.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *com.*, to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.

They shall not sell of ft, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xlviii. 14.

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad.
Locke.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange: as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 146.

We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 56.

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from: as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
And death for life *exchanged* foolishlie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 6.

When, like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 365.

=**Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commute. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent: as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

★**exchange** (eks-chānj'), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < ME. *eschange*, *eschaunge*, < OF. *eschange*, *escange*, mod. F. *échange* = Pr. *escambi* = It. *scambio*, < ML. *excambium*, exchange, < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*, *v.* See also *change*, *n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange.*] 1. The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

Exchange is so important a process in the maximising of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iv.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another: as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
For I am much asham'd of my *exchange* [of garments].
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer: as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

When, and where, and how
We met, we woo'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

4. Mutual substitution; return: used chiefly in the phrase *in exchange.*

Joseph gave them bread *in exchange* for horses.
Gen. xlvii. 17.

O spare her life, and *in exchange* take mine. *Dryden.*

The Lord Arundel, endeavouring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 94.

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

An Atheist's laugh 's a poor *exchange*
For Deity offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—7. In *law*: (*a*) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (*b*) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—8. In *com.*: (*a*) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "boullion," as it was anciently called; and the royal exchanger alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 119.

(*b*) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without

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the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (*c*) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the *exchange* will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the *exchange* will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—**9.** A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the Royal Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining-stocks, etc.

I was at the Pallace, where there is an *exchange:* that is, a place where the Marchants doe meete at those times of the day, as our Marchants doe in London.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 80.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and *exchange* who sells several things under the same name.
Locke.

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—**11.** In *arith.*, a rule for finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion, and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*, 2.—**Bill of exchange.** See *bill*[3].—**Bills of Exchange Act.** (*a*) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (*b*) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 13) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (*c*) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codifies the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks.—**Course** or **rate of exchange**, the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Dry exchange**, an old expression for a device for concealing usury, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission, and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to bee a cleanly terme inuented for the disguising of foule vsury, in the which something is pretended to passe of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side; in which respect, it may well be called *Drie.*
Minsheu.

Exchange cap. See *cap*[1], 3.—**Feigned exchange**, an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions: a device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—**First, second,** or **third of exchange,** the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate, all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—**Nominal exchange**, exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries, without reference to the trade transactions between them.—**Owelty of exchange.** See *owelty.*—**Real exchange**, exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries.—**Theory of exchanges**, a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it absorbs either wholly or in part.—**To note a bill of exchange.** See *note.*—**Syn. 1-3.** *Exchange, Interchange. Exchange* may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent; if more than two take part in an *exchange*, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An *interchange* is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, *interchange* in this bearing to *exchange* the relation that *among* bears to *between*. *Exchange* is primarily a single act; *interchange* may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and dote upon the *exchange.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (eks-chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *exchangeable:* see *-bility.*] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons.
Washington.

exchangeable (eks-chān′ja-bl), *a.* [= F. *échangeable;* as *exchange* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged. Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking, the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an *exchangeable* value. *J. S. Mill.*

exchanger (eks-chān′jėr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers.* Mat. xxv. 27.

excheat†, **excheator**†. See *escheat, escheator.*

exchequer (eks-chek′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *exchcker;* < ME. *escheker*, also abbr. *cheker* (> mod. E. *checker*), a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, < OF. *escheker, eschekier*, later *eschequier, eschiquier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) (ML. *scaccarium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; < OF. *eschecs*, chess, *eschec*, check at chess: see *check*[1].] **1.** [*cap.*] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. It acquired, in time, the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common-law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenues, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. In 1873 it became the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice and was merged in the Queen's (King's) Bench Division by an order in council of Dec. 16, 1880.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted 'ad taleas,' 'at the tallies,' it seems certain that the date of complete organisation should be referred to this period. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 126.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—**3.** [*cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*, 3 (*c*).—**4.** A state treasury: as, the war drained the *exchequer.*

Registering against each separate viceroyalty, from Algiers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous *exchequer* of Susa?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

5. Pecuniary resources; finances: as, my *exchequer* was getting low. [Colloq.]—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit.*—**Barons of the Exchequer.** See *baron*, 2.—**Court of Exchequer Chamber**, in England, formerly, a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common-law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875.—**Exchequer bill**, a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of acts of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government, for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes, or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable per attached coupons half-yearly, and is fixed every year, but can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1696, and form a large part of the unfunded public debt of Great Britain.—**Exchequer bonds**, bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Disraeli] therefore now repealed the Act for the war sinking fund, and re-borrowed the amount in *exchequer bonds.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 331.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, prior to 1290, which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer† (eks-chek′ėr), *v. t.* [< *exchequer, n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

excide (ek-sīd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding.* [< L. *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*[1].] Same as *excise*[1]. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip′i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excipient*, < L. *excipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except: see *except.*] **I.** *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

II. *n.* **1.** One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek′si-pl), *n.* [Also *excipule;* < NL. *excipulum*, < L. *excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, < *excipere*, take out, receive: see *except.*] In *lichenology*, the margin of the apothecium. See cut under *apothecium.*—**Proper exciple**, an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself.—**Thalline exciple**, an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple, + *-ar.*] In *lichenology*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek′si-pūl), *n.* [< NL. *excipulum:* see *exciple.*] Same as *exciple.*

excipuliform (ek-sip′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple (see *exciple*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip′ū-lum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *exciple.*

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now occasioned by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new fibres.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 268.

excircle (ek-sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An escribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-sī′za-bl), *a.* [< *excise*[2] + *-able.*] Liable or subject to excise: as, beer is an *excisable* commodity. Also spelled *exciseable.*

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in *exciseable* goods. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The licenses which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold *exciseable* articles.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 25.

excise[1] (ek-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising.* [Formerly also *excize;* < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut: see *excide.*] To cut out or off: as, to *excise* a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs; so *exciz'd* what they liked not.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage *excised* in the piratical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unlucky play ["The Massacre of Paris"]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 557.

excise[2] (ek-sīz′), *n.* and *a.* [A word associated, as in the second extract below, with *excise*[1], < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off (see *excise*[1]); also, formerly, *accise, accize* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, excise; cf. mod. F. *accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisia*), excise; all prob. < MD. *excijs, exzijs*, < OF. *acceis*, a tax, < ML. **accensum*, < *accensare* (> OF. *accenser, acenser*), tax, < L. *ad*, to, + *census*, a tax: see *census*, and cf. *cense, v.* There has been some confusion with *assize:* see *assize, assess, size.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought those exotic words plundring and storming, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.
Howell, Parly of Beasts (1660), p. 37.

But the success of internal or inland duties on articles of consumption—or *excises* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed—in Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 8.

Excises is a word generally used in contradistinction to imposts in its restricted sense, and is applied to internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it.
Andrews, On Revenue Law, § 133.

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An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid.
Blackwell, On Tax Titles (4th ed.), 1, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue.*—**Act of the Hereditary Excise**, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and preemption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was termed the *temporary excise* (12 Car. II., c. 23). —**Commissioners of excise.** See *commissioner.* =**Syn.** 1. *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise* acts; *excise* commissioners.

The genius of the people will illy brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of *excise* laws.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xii.

excise[2] (ek-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [< *excise*[2], *n.*] **1.** To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.

No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains
To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.
Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.
Stow, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

excised (ek-sīzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *excise*[1], *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, notched or retuse.

End sinuately *excised*. *Wolle.*

Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis warwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-sīz′man), *n.*; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the Vulgar *Excise-men*. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.
J. Currie, Note on Burns's The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman.

excision (ek-sizh′on), *n.* [= F. *excision* = Sp. *excisión* = Pg. *excisão*, < L. *excisio*(*n*-), a cutting out, < *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*[1].] **1.** The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the tap-roots or other parts of a tree, etc.

They [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Iewes abstinence from Swines-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; excommunication.

O poore and myserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, *excisions*, subuertions, depopulations, and other euyll aduentures hath hapned vnto the!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, ix. § 4.

3†. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxvii.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*.
Bp. Atterbury.

excitability (ek-sī-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *excitabilité* = Sp. *excitabilidad* = Pg. *excitabilidade* = It. *eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.
L. Horner, tr. of Villari's Savonarola, i. 2.

2. In *physiol.*, irritability.

Nerves during regeneration may fail to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 142.

excitable (ek-sī′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *excitable* = Sp. *excitable* = Pg. *excitavel*; as *excite* + *-able*.] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects. *Barrow*, Works, I. 575.

=**Syn.** Passionate, choleric, hasty, hot.

excitant (ek-sī′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *excitan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

II. *n.* That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in *therap.*, whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the Smee battery is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 47.

excitate† (ek′si-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them vp, so that they would be willing to reade and to learne of them selues.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants. *Bacon*, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

But their iterated clamations to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

excitation (ek-si-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excitation* = Sp. *excitación* = Pg. *excitação* = It. *eccitazione*, < LL. *excitatio*(*n*-), < L. *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] **1.** The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 293.

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.
H. Spencer, Direction of Motion, § 90.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-sī′ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *excitatif* = Sp. Pg. *excitativo* = It. *eccitativo*; as *excite* + *-ative*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.
Barrow, The Creed.

excitator (ek′si-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *excitateur* = It. *eccitatore*, < LL. *excitator*, < L. *excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] In *elect.*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

excitatory (ek-sī′ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< *excitate* + *-ory*.] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory* stage, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 104.

excite (ek-sīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting*. [< ME. *exciten*, *exiten*, < OF. *exciter*, F. *exciter* = Sp. Pg. *excitar* = It. *eccitare*, < L. *excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *exciere*, call out, arouse, excite, < *ex*, out, + *ciere*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *accite*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] **1.** To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation, and laudable endeavours. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 89.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are inflected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 233.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty
Excited me to treason. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that Language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 59.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds
With more desire to know.
Milton, P. L., iv. 522.

=**Syn.** To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-sī′ted-li), *adv.* In an excited manner.

exciteful† (ek-sīt′fūl), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ful*.] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman.*

excitement (ek-sīt′ment), *n.* [= It. *eccitamento*; as *excite* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth descry in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly ariseth, not so much from high fortune as from high looks. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 553.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whir that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 151.

3. In *med.*, a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—**4.** That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the General, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle. *Talfourd.*

exciter (ek-sī′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation. —**2.** In *med.*, a stimulant; an excitant.—**3.** The dynamo-electric machine used to excite the fields of other dynamo-electric machines.

exciting (ek-sī′ting), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in *med.*, whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *predisposing cause.*

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

excitingly (ek-sī′ting-li), *adv.* So as to excite.

excitive (ek-sī′tiv), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ive*.] Tending to excite; excitatory. *Clarke.*

excitomotor (ek-sī′tō-mō′tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *excitare*, excite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action.—**Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall's term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-sī′tō-mō′tō-ri), *a.* Same as *excitomotor*.

exclaim (eks-klām′), *v.* [< OF. *exclamer*, F. *exclamer* = Sp. Pg. *exclamar* = It. *esclamare*, *sclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment.

I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire!
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

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While Man *exclaims*, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 45.

He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both *exclaiming*, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 534.

exclaim† (eks-klām′), *n.* [< *exclaim*, *v.*] Outcry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep *exclaims*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Their *exclaims*
Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

exclaimer (eks-klā′mėr), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise: as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclaimer*, in my turn, that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *exclamation*, F. *exclamation* = Pr. *exclamatio* = Sp. *exclamación* = Pg. *exclamação* = It. *esclamazione*, < L. *exclamatio*(*n*-), a loud calling or crying out, < *exclamare*, cry out: see *exclaim*.] 1. The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or passion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torcy, when he signed this instrument, broke into this *exclamation*: Would Colbert have signed such a treaty for France? *Tatler*, No. 20.

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.
Abp. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (!) by which emphatic utterance or interjectional force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*. See *ecphoneme*.—4. In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—5. In *rhet.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 1.—6. In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-klā-mā′shọn-märk, -point), *n.* See *exclamation*, 3.

exclamative (eks-klam′ạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exclamatif* = Sp. Pg. *exclamativo* = It. *esclamativo*, < L. as if **exclamativus*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] Containing exclamation; exclamatory. *Ash.*

exclamatively (eks-klam′ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamative manner.

exclamatorily (eks-klam′ạ-tọ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-klam′ạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **exclamatorius*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] 1. Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker. *Ash.*—2. Containing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment, in Rom. xi. 33: How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! *South*, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks′klav), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *-clave*, in *enclave*: opposed to *enclave*.] A part of a country, province, or the like which is disjoined from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the various "*exclaves*" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia which lie embedded among them.
Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excluded*, ppr. *excluding*. [< ME. *excluden*, < L. *excludere* (> It. *eschiudere*, *escludere* = Sp. Pg. *excluir* = Pr. *esclaure*, *esclure* = OF. *esclore*, *esclowre*, *esclure*, F. *exclure*), shut out, < *ex*, out, + *claudere*, in comp. *cludere*, shut: see *close*[1], *close*[2], etc., and *clause*. Cf. *conclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*.] 1. To shut out; debar from admission or participation; prevent from entering or sharing.

It [poesy] hath had access and estimation in rude times and barbarous regions where other learning stood *excluded*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever *excluded* the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad Beams of Light can ever play,
But Night, succeeding Night, *excludes* the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good sense must be *excluded* from any place in the carriage of a well-bred man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacuum, so neither can any artist entirely *exclude* the conventional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write a book of pure thought. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 76.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific men, *excludes* the whole domain of human feeling, will, and morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of Lepas, the larvæ, when first *excluded* from the egg, have not an eye.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or **third.** See *middle*.—**Syn.** To exile, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See *banish*.

excluder (eks-klö′dėr), *n.* One who or that which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
Engin. Mag., XXXI. 496.

excluset, *a.* [< L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Shut out; kept out.

Clyves [hills] ther [where] humoure is hot *excluse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-klö′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *exclusion* = Pr. *exclusio* = Sp. *exclusión* = Pg. *exclusão* = It. *esclusione*, < L. *exclusio*(*n*-), < *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] 1. The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
Milton, P. L., iii. 525.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.
Hume, Hist. Eng., lxvii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.—4. The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray*, Works of Creation.

The larvæ in this final stage, in most of the genera, have increased many times in size since their *exclusion* from the egg. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 14.

5†. That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalness in the *exclusion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*.—**Exclusion Bill,** in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680–81.

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the *Exclusion Bill* was in suspense,
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"
Bramston, Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synechia in which the iris adheres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and the vision good. Also called *circular* or *annular synechia*.—**Method of exclusions.** (*a*) The method of reasoning about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon, in which all possible explanations but one are successively excluded by crucial instances. (*b*) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Frenicle de Bessy, and now forgotten.

exclusionary (eks-klö′zhọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *exclusion* + *-ary*.] Tending to exclude or debar. [Rare.]

exclusioner (eks-klö′zhọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *exclusionist*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

exclusionism (eks-klö′zhọn-izm), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ism*.] Exclusive principles or practice.

exclusionist (eks-klö′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ist*.] One who would practise exclusion; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in pursuing it. *Fox*, Hist. James II., i.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school, were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorrers. *Macaulay*.

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-klö′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exclusif* = Sp. Pg. *exclusivo* = It. *esclusivo*; < L. *excludere*, pp. *exclusus*, shut out, exclude: see *exclude*, *excluse*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regulations; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
Milton, P. L., viii. 624.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive* right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost *exclusive* source of wealth, it happens inevitably that during times in which the principle that might is right remains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil go together. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 458.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, *exclusive of* interest; from 10 to 21 *exclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.
Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive of* its opposite; and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised mode of proposing to truth suicide, and obtaining for falsehood victory. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 95.

4. Prone to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.
Thackeray.

Cottage life [at the White Sulphur Spring] was never the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was one body, and the hotel was the centre.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brother*.—**Exclusive enunciation** or **proposition,** in *logic*, a proposition which asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclusives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified predicates, but the more usual view is that they are compound propositions.—**Exclusive privilege,** in *Scots law*, in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

II. *n.* 1. That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusiues and *exclusiues* that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatiues and disiunctiues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-klö′siv-li), *adv.* 1. With the exclusion of all others; without admission of others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series, as in an account or number) mentioned; not admitting or reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

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exclusiveness (eks-klö′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

French *exclusiveness* and the hatred of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-klö′siv-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *exclusivismo;* as *exclusive* + *-ism.*] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 578.

exclusivist (eks-klö′siv-ist), *n.* [< *exclusive* + *-ist.*] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unfraternal position into which their logic thrusts them?
The Independent (New York), Jan. 6, 1870.

exclusory (eks-klö′sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *exclusorius*, < L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude.*] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.
Bailey, 1731.

excoct† (eks-kokt′), *v. t.* [< L. *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, < *ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*[1].] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 843.

excoction† (eks-kok′shọn), *n.* [< L. *excoctio(n-)*, a boiling or baking thoroughly, < *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct.*] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depurations of metals it is a familiar error, that to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the injection.
Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excodication† (eks-kod-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *excodicatio(n-)*, *excaudicatio(n-)*, < *excodicare*, *excaudicare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *codex*, *caudex*, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Jannerie ablaqueacion
The vynes axe [ask] in places temporate;
Italiens *excodicacion*
Hitt calle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

excogitate (eks-koj′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excogitated*, ppr. *excogitating.* [< L. *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogitare* (> It. *escogitare* = Sp. Pg. *excogitar* = OF. *excogiter*), think out, contrive, devise, < *ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excogitated* and devised instruments of divers fashions.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

In his incomparable warres and busynes almost incredible, he [Cæsar] dydde *excogitate* most excellent pollycies and deuyses, to vanquish or subdewe his ennemyes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter, then choose his words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Did at last *excogitate*
How he might keep the good and leave the bad.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

excogitation (eks-koj-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excogitation* = Pg. *excogitação*, < L. *excogitatio(n-)*, < *excogitare*, think out: see *excogitate.*] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

ex commodo (eks kom′ō-dō). [L.] Leisurely.

excommune† (eks-kọ-mūn′), *v. t.* [< F. *excommunier* (OF., in vernacular form, *escomengier*, *escomungier*, etc.) = Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*, *escumenjar*, *escumergar* = Sp. *excomulgar* = Pg. *excommungar* = It. *escomunicare*, *scomunicare*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate.*] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

excommunicable (eks-kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [< *excommunic-ate* + *-able.*] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yea although they bee impious idolaters, wicked heretickes, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious improbitie.
Bp. Hall, Apology, Advert. to the Reader.

What offences are *excommunicable*.
Keble.

excommunicant (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kant), *n.* [< LL. *excommunican(t-)s*, ppr. of *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate.* The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' Sense 2 is properly that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*] 1†. One who excommunicates. —2. One who has been excommunicated.

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants* — Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 416.

excommunicate (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excommunicated*, ppr. *excommunicating.* [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, expel from communion, < L. *ex*, out, + *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate.*] 1. *Eccles.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication.*

Christ hath *excommunicated* no nation, no shire, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.
Donne, Sermons, iii.

Elizabeth was *excommunicated*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.
Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence—2. To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I trow you must *excommunicate* me, or els you must goe without their companie, or we shall wante no quareling.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 57.

3†. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5 by his Bull not only prohibited, but . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 10.

excommunicate (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curs'd and *excommunicate;*
And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship: and he which is thus *excommunicate* may not receiue food offered of any other, but, eating grasse and herbes, is consumed with famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand
An *excommunicate* from every blessing.
Shirley, The Brothers, iii. 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *Excommunicate*, in that House thou shalt die.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *excommunicate*, and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 79.

excommunication (eks-kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excommunication* = Pr. *escumeniazon* = Sp. *excomulgación*, *excomunicación* (obs.) = It. *escomunicazione*, *scomunicazione*, < LL. *excommunicatio(n-)*, < *excommunicare*, pp. *excommunicatus*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communication; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship; by the total, or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church, and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema*, *discipline.*

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *excommunication*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The act of *excommunication* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry; when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.
Froude, Hist. Eng., I. 185.

Excommunication by candle. See *candle.*

excommunicator (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *excommunicator*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the *excommunicators.* *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 19.

excommunicatory (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excommunicatoire;* < ML. *excommunicatorius*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

excommunion† (eks-kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* [= Pg. *excommunhão*, < ML. *excommunio(n-)*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *communio(n-)*, communion. Cf. *excommunicate.*] Excommunication.

Excommunion is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Judicature, a spiritual putting to death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

ex concesso (eks kon-ses′ō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] From what has been conceded or granted: as, an argument *ex concesso* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved).

excoriable (eks-kō′ri-a-bl), *a.* [< *excori-ate* + *-able.*] Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the scaly covering of fishes, of mullets, carps, tenches, &c., even in such as are *excoriable*, and consist of smaller scales.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

excoriate (eks-kō′ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating.* [< LL. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare* (> It. *escoriare* = Sp. Pg. *excoriar* = F. *excorier*), strip off the skin, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *coriaceous.*] 1. To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—2. To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squauena Gregory used to call infernal; for, says he, it *excoriates* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and sears your shoes like a red hot iron. *Boyle*, Works, V. 694.

excoriation (eks-kō-ri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excoriation* = Pr. *excoriacio* = Sp. *excoriación* = Pg. *excoriação* = It. *escoriazione*, < L. **excoriatio(n-)*, < *excoriare*, strip off the skin: see *excoriate.*] 1. The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—2. The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring stage
Has lost on this incorrigible age:
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *excoriation.*
Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It healeth weeping eies that have run with water a long time, and the *excoriations* or frettings of the eye-lids.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 3.

4†. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howell.*

excorticate (eks-kôr′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excorticated*, ppr. *excorticating.* [< ML. *excorticatus*, pp. of *excorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, < L. *ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cork*[1], *corticate.*] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excorticate* the tree.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxix.

excortication (eks-kôr-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *excorticate* + *-ion.*] The act of stripping off bark.
E. Phillips, 1706.

excreable† (eks′krē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *excreabilis*, *exscreabilis*, < *excreare*, *exscreare*, spit out: see *excreate.*] Capable of being excreated or discharged by spitting. *Coles*, 1717.

excreate† (eks′krē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excreatus*, *exscreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, *exscreare*, cough up, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *screare*, cough, hawk, hem.] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockeram.*

excreation† (eks-krē-ā′shọn), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey*, 1731.

excrement[1] (eks′krē-mẹnt), *n.* [= D. *excrement* = G. *excremente*, pl., = Dan. Sw. *exkrementer*, pl., < F. *excrément* = Sp. Pg. *excremento* = It. *escremento*, < L. *excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate: see *excern*, *excrete.*] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general *excrement.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

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excrement[2] (eks′krē-mẹnt), *n.* [With sense due appar. to *excrescence*, < LL. *excrementum*, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise: see *excrescent*. Cf. *increment*.] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural excrescence. [Rare.]

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement?* *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an *excrement*, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

excremental (eks-krē-men′tạl), *a.* [= Sp. *excremental* = It. *escrementale;* as *excrement*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling excrement.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, *excremental* separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

excrementary (eks-krē-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [< *excrement* + *-ary*[1].] Excrementitious.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's *Excrementary* Hells.
New York Tribune, May 17, 1862.

excrementitial (eks′krē-men-tish′ạl), *a.* Same as *excrementitious*.

excrementitious[1] (eks′krē-men-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *excrementicio*, < L. as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement: see *excrement*[1].] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as musk [and] civet.
Goldsmith, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, . . . is often polluted to a dangerous extent by *excrementitious* matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for dietetic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 553.

excrementitious[2] (eks′krē-men-tish′us), *a.* [< *excrement*[2] + *-itious;* after *excrementitious*[1].] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an *excrementitious* Thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

excrescence, excrescency (eks-kres′ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *excrescences, excrescencies* (-ẹn-sez, -siz). [= F. *excrescence* = Sp. *excrecencia* = Pg. *excrescencia* = It. *escrescenza* (fem. sing.), an excrescence, < L. *excrescentia*, morbid excrescences on the body, neut. pl. of *excrescen(t-)s*, growing out: see *excrescent*.] 1. An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as nutgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use: all other *excrescencies* of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's dispensation, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unhandsome *excrescency*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

An *excrescence* and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden*.

2†. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, "*excrescences* of joy," *Jer. Taylor*. — **Cauliflower excrescence**, in *pathol.* See *cauliflower*.

excrescent (eks-kres′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *excrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise up, in particular of morbid excrescences on the body, < *ex*, out, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*.] Growing out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous: as, a wart is an *excrescent* growth on the hand; *excrescent* knots on a tree; *excrescent* ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 49.

excrescential (eks-kre-sen′shal), *a.* [< *excrescence* (L. *excrescentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling an excrescence; of the nature of an excrescence.

excreta (eks-krē′tạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-krē′tal or eks′krē-tal), *a.* [< *excreta* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excreta; excremental; excrementitious.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human *excretal* refuse, and fit for admission into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8836.

excrete (eks-krēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting*. [< L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, sift out, separate: see *excern* and *excrement*[1]. Cf. *concrete*, *secrete*.] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants *excrete* sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 95.

excrete (eks′krēt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *excreto*, < L. *excretum*, neut. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excrete*, *v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous *excretes* of the animal body.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-krē′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excrétion* = Sp. *excreción* = Pg. *excreção* = It. *escrezione*, < L. as if **excretio(n-)*, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of Vicia sativa, the *excretion* [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 403.

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [toads] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that serous *excretion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

=**Syn.** *Excretion*, *Secretion*. *Secretion* is the more general word, and includes *excretion*. The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called *excretion;* but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-krē′tiv or eks′krē-tiv), *a.* [< *excrete* + *-ive*.] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary.
Harvey, Consumptions.

★**excretory** (eks′krē-tọ-ri or eks-krē′tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excrétoire* = Sp. Pg. *excretorio* = It. *escretorio*, < ML. *excretorius*, < L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to excretion. — 2. Conducting off; serving for excretion: as, *excretory* ducts.

These glandules are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, a nerve, and usually also an *excretory* vessel suitable to its size and uses. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 733.

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach serves, at least, as an *excretory* channel. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 20.

II. *n.* An excretory organ.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood.
Cheyne.

excruciable (eks-krö′shi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *excruciabilis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bailey*, 1727.

excruciament†, *n.* [< L. as if **excruciamentum*, torture, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Excruciation.

To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciament* she was confined. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177).

excruciate (eks-krö′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating*. [< L. *excruciatus*, pp. of *excruciare* (> OF. *excrucier*), torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *cruciare*, torture (on the cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cruciate*[1], *crucify*, *cross*[1].] To torture; torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying: as, to *excruciate* the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell, being damned in their hate,
Their thoughts, like devils, them *excruciate*.
Drayton, Worldly Crosses.

excruciating (eks-krö′shi-ā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears.
Bentley.

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which *excruciating* disease he died.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

The North American Indians . . . are trained from their infancy to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and endure the most *excruciating* torments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Everett*, Orations, I. 310.

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme: as, *excruciating* politeness. [Colloq., U. S.]

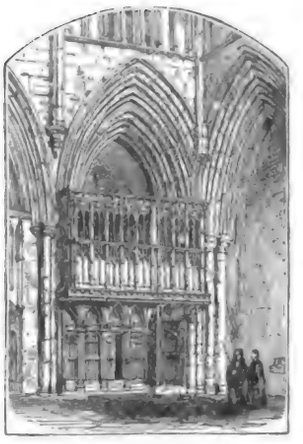
excruciatingly (eks-krö′shi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* 1. In an excruciating manner. — 2. Extremely: as, *excruciatingly* polite. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciation (eks-krö-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *excruciation*, < LL. *excruciatio(n-)*, < L. *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

excubation† (eks-kū-bā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *excubatio(n-)*, a watching, keeping watch, < *excubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching or keeping guard.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-ạ). [LL., a post where guards were stationed, < *excubare*, pp. *excubitus*, keep watch: see *excubation*.] In *arch.*, a gallery in a church where public watch was formerly kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed. The watching-loft of St. Albans, in England, is a beautiful structure of wood; the excubitorium at Lichfield is a gallery over the door of the sacristy.



Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

excude† (eks-kūd′), *v. t.* [< L. *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold, form, make, < *ex*, out, + *cudere*, strike.] To beat out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Bailey*, 1727.

excudit (eks-kū′dit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out: see *excude*.] Literally, he engraved (it): a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist: as, Bartolozzi *excudit*.

exculpable (eks-kul′pạ-bl), *a.* [< *exculp-ate* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir G. Buck*.

exculpate (eks-kul′pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exculpated*, ppr. *exculpating*. [< ML. **exculpatus*, pp. of **exculpare* (cf. ML. *exculpatio(n-)*), < L. *ex*, out, + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame: see *culprit*. Cf. *inculpate*.] 1. To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindicate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason*, To Dr. Shebbeare, note.

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve as an excuse for. =**Syn.** To exonerate, acquit, absolve, pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *exculpatio(n-)*, < **exculpare*, pp. **exculpatus*, clear from blame: see *exculpate*.] The act of exculpating or of exonerating from a charge of fault or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

Letters of exculpation, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted at the suit of the accused citing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kul′pā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *exculpate* + *-ory*.] Fitted or intended to clear from a charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; excusing: as, *exculpatory* evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an *exculpatory* letter to the Duke [of Chandos], which was answered with great magnanimity.
Johnson, Pope.

excur† (eks-kėr′), *v. i.* [< L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth, project, make an excursion or irruption, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To go beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœa. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

ex curia (eks kū′ri-ạ). [L.: *ex*, out of; *curia*, abl. of *curia*, court: see *curia*.] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kur′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *excurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project: see *excur*.] 1. Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food [in sponges], together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the oscule by the *excurrent* water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (*b*) Prolonged to the very summit: applied to the trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top, as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliquescent* growth. — 3. Giving passage outward; affording exit: as, an *excurrent* orifice.

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In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals: each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodus or abitus, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

excurse (eks-kėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excursed*, ppr. *excursing*. [< L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*, run out, run forth, etc.: see *excur.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a digression or an excursion. [Rare.]

But how I *excurse!* Yet thou usedst to say thou likedst my excursions. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 71.

When the Franklins and Sabines were *excursing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 31.

II. *trans.* To pass or journey through. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excursion* = Sp. *excursión* = Pg. *excursão* = It. *escursione*, < L. *excursio*(*n*-), a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursus.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor; to the question briefly. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

This *excursion* vpon this occasion, wherein I haue found diuers Interpreters mute, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himselfe may finde some better resolution. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 134.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*. *Cowper.*

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure *excursion;* a scientific *excursion.*

Making an *excursion* to S. Thecla from Sidonaia, we dined at Touaney, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, the amplitude or departure from its mean position of a body having a periodic motion: as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, or the *excursion* of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy-looking kind of escapement in which the second-hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 89.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—**7†.** A projecting addition to a building. *Davies.*

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

Circle of excursion, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets.=**Syn.** *Trip*, *Travel*, etc. See *journey*, *n.*

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *excursion*, *n.*] To make an excursion. [Rare.]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

excursional (eks-kėr′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *excursion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of an excursion.

Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen.
Dickens, To Mrs. Cowden Clarke, Letters (1848), III. 98.

excursioner (eks-kėr′shọn-ėr), *n.* An excursionist. [Rare.]

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 111.

excursionist (eks-kėr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *excursion* + *-ist.*] One who makes an excursion; specifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they condescend to be amused by them.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kėr′shọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [< *excursion* + *-ize.*] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. *Imp. Dict.*

excursive (eks-kėr′siv), *a.* [< *excurse* + *-ive.*] **1.** Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering. *Johnson.* Hence—**2.** Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic: as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He [William IV.] made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. *Boswell*, Johnson.

excursiveness (eks-kėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being excursive; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 313.

Excursores (eks-kėr-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [Not in use.]

excursus (eks-kėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursuses* (-sus, -ez). [< L. *excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, < *excurrere*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth cause of the formation of a loose style.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursuses* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 108.

excurvate, excurvated (eks-kėr′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *curvatus*, curved, bent: see *curvate.*] Everted; excurved.

excurvature (eks-kėr′vā-tụr), *n.* [< *excurvate* + *-ure*, after *curvature.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being excurved. (*b*) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kėrvd′), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + E. *curved.*] In *zoöl.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ: as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark.—**Excurved antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *excusable*, < OF. *excusable*, F. *excusable* = Pr. Sp. *excusable* = Pg. *escusavel* = It. *scusabile*, < L. *excusabilis*, *excussabilis*, < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse.*] **1.** Deserving to be excused; pardonable: as, the man is *excusable.*

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that—
That were *excusable*, that, and thousands more
Of semblable import—but he hath wag'd
New wars 'gainst Pompey. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 194.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation: as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

Excusable homicide. See *homicide*2.=**Syn.** *Pardonable*, etc. See *venial.* *Excusable*, *Justifiable.* An action injurious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not ill-intentioned or culpably negligent; *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes commendable. *Barrow*, Works, I. xvi.

Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was *justifiable.*
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

excusableness (eks-kū′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kū′zạ-bli), *adv.* In an excusable manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom?
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy, p. 16.

If even then we refuse it [restitution], unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope. *Secker*, Works, I. xii.

excusation† (eks-kụ-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *excusacion*, < OF. *excusation*, F. *excusation* = Pr. *excuzatio* = Sp. *excusación* = Pg. *escusação* = It. *scusazione*, < L. *excusatio*(*n*-), *excussatio*(*n*-), < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] Excuse; apology.

For oure mys-meuyng mon we make;
Helpe may none *excusacioune.*
York Plays, p. 501.

Ye shall not withstond nor disobaey the somnes of the Master and Wardens for the tyme beyng, but there-to be obedyent at al tymys, with owt resonabell *excusacion.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

excusator† (eks′kụ-zā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *excusador* = Pg. *escusador* = It. *scusatore*, < LL. *excusator*, *excussator*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation.

excusatory (eks-kū′zạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excusatoire*, < ML. *excusatorius*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical: as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas. *Lives of English Worthies.*

He made *excusatory* answers.
Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxford, 1557.

excuse (eks-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [< ME. *excusen*, *escusen*, < OF. *excuser*, *escuser*, F. *excuser* = Sp. *excusar* = Pg. *escusar* = It. *scusare*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse, allege in excuse, lit. free from a charge, < *ex*, out, + *causa*, *caussa*, a charge: see *cause.* Cf. *accuse.*] **1.** To offer an excuse or apology for: often reflexively.

Sche of that sclaunder *excused* hire al-gate,
& seide the child was in the see sunken ful gore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4045.

Think ye that we *excuse ourselves* unto you?
2 Cor. xii. 19.

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

The sinne or ignoraunce of the priestes shall not *excuse* the people. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blameworthy.

I must *excuse*
What cannot be amended. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 99.

I pray thee have me *excused.* Luke xiv. 19.

5. To remit; refrain from exacting: as, to *excuse* a fine.—**6.** To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in any man, they might have been *excused* in Milton.
Macaulay, Milton.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

=**Syn. 2.** To extenuate.—**4.** To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kūs′), *n.* [< F. *excuse* = Sp. *excusa* = Pg. *escusa* = It. *scusa*, an excuse; from the verb.] **1.** The act of excusing or apologizing, exculpating or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology: as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

Noo man then be absent wt-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt *excuse*, vppon payne of euery Broder absente a li. of wax, to be paied to the Gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

They ever returning, and the planters so farre absent, who could contradict their *excuses?*
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 145.

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I reject, at once, all such defence, *excuse*, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the *excuse* of youth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no *excuse* to forget what everything prompts unto us. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse* for being.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

=Syn. *Apology*, *Excuse*, *Plea*. See *apology*.

excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* [< *excuse*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Having no excuse.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, so unpitied and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusement† (eks-kūz'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *excusement*, < OF. *excusement* = Pr. *escusament* = It. *scusamento*, < LL. *excusamentum*, an excuse, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] An excuse.

But there ayene the counsaile saide
That thei be nought excused so,
For he is one and thei be two:
And two have more witte than one,
So thilke *excusement* was none.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

excuser (eks-kū'zėr), *n.* 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. *Swift*.

2†. One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute. *N. E. D.*

excuss (eks-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *excussus*, pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off, < *ex*, out, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1†. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 1.

2†. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents.
F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

excussion† (eks-kush'ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *excusión* = Pg. *excussão* = It. *escussione*, < LL. *excussio(n-)*, a shaking down, < L. *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss*.] 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorismes . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences: for illustration and *excussion* are cut off; variety of example is cut off.
Bacon, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory† (eks-kus'ọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *excussorius*, serving to shake out, < *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off or out. *Bailey*, 1727.

excutient† (eks-kū'shi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *excutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excutere*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off. *Bailey*, 1727.

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *xd.*

exe[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*[1].

exe[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*[2].

exeat (eks'ẹ̄-at), *n.* [L., let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit*.] 1. Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death, and an unusual number of chapels were exacted. [Cambridge.]
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *ne exeat*.

exec. An abbreviation of *executor*.

execrable (ek'sẹ̄-krạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécrable* = Sp. *execrable* = Pg. *execravel* = It. *esecrabile*, < L. *execrabilis*, *exsecrabilis*, < *execrare*, *exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this *execrable* custom [of swearing].
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape?
Milton, P. L., ii. 681.

But is an enemy so *execrable* that, though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 159.

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an *execrable* pun. [Colloq.]—3†. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The *execrable* passion of Christ.
R. Hill, Pathway to Pity (1629), p. 49.

=Syn. *Flagitious*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*), cursed, accursed, detestable; odious.

execrableness (ek'sẹ̄-krạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being execrable. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'sẹ̄-krạ-bli), *adv.* In an execrable manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvi.

execrate (ek'sẹ̄-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *execrated*, ppr. *execrating*. [< L. *execratus*, *exsecratus*, pp. of *execrare*, *exsecrare* (= It. *esecrare* = Sp. Pg. *execrar* = F. *exécrer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, < *ex*, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*.] 1. To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.
Cowper, Task, ii. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . [then] declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2†. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if mere plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 156.

The learned Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it. *Colman*, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

=Syn. See comparison under *malediction*.

execration (ek-sẹ̄-krā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exécration* = Sp. *execración* = Pg. *execração* = It. *esecrazione*, < L. *execratio(n-)*, *exsecratio(n-)*, a cursing, < *execrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

There was another form of consecration, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 193.

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach. Jer. xliv. 12.

=Syn. *Curse*, *Imprecation*, etc. See *malediction*.

execrationst† (ek-sẹ̄-krā'shus), *a.* [< *execrati-on* + *-ous*.] Imprecatory; cursing; execrative.

A whole volley of such like *execrations* wishes.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 99.

execrative (ek'sẹ̄-krā-tiv), *a.* [< *execrate* + *-ive*.] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatars, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratively (ek'sẹ̄-krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratory (ek'sẹ̄-krā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. as if **execratorius*, **exsecratorius*, < L. *execrare*, *exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] I. *a.* Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.
Kingsley, Yeast, xiv.

II. *n.*; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of execration.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them, wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

exect†, *v. t.* See *exsect*.

exection†, *n.* See *exsection*.

executable (ek'sẹ̄-kū-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécutable* = Sp. *ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able*.] Capable of being executed or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions. *Edinburgh Rev.*, Jan., 1856, p. 244.

executant (eg-zek'ū-tạnt), *n.* [< F. *exécutant*, ppr. of *exécuter*, execute: see *execute*.] One who executes or performs; specifically, in *music*, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey*.

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 59.

execute (ek'sẹ̄-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *executed*, ppr. *executing*. [< ME. *executen* (= D. *executeren*), < OF. *executer*, F. *exécuter* = Sp. *ejecutar* = Pg. *executar* = It. *esecutare*, execute, < L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue, follow out, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *sue*, *sequent*. Cf. *persecute*, *prosecute*.] I. *trans.* 1. To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as ferfent as ony fyre
To *execute* her lordys byddyng.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 138.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their aery purposes.
Milton, P. L., i. 430.

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In *law*: (*a*) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.: as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain executory. See *executory contract*, under *contract*. (*b*) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining executory on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that it is said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to *execute* his rage.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed*.
Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 390.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be *executed* for robbing a church. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Hence—6. To put to death; kill; do to death.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my heart!
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executed trust**, one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory*.—**Executed use**, a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See *use*. =Syn. 1. *Accomplish*, *Effect*, etc. (see *perform*), fulfil, consummate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following him with determin'd sword,
To *execute* upon him. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Judgment commands,
But resolution *executes*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

With courage on he goes; doth *execute*
With counsel; and returns with victory.
Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

executet†, *a.* [ME. *execut*, < L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 622.

executer (ek'sẹ̄-kū-tėr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor*.

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Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the *executers* of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?
Barrow, Works, I. xii.

execution (ek-sē-kū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *execucion* (= D. *executie* = G. *execution* = Dan. Sw. *exekution*), < OF. *execution*, F. *exécution* = Sp. *ejecución* = Pg. *execução* = It. *esecuzione*, < L. *executio*(*n*-), *exsecutio*(*n*-), a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, carry out, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatsoever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the *execution* of thy decrees here.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the *execution*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in *art* and *music*, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of *execution* could redeem the faults of such a design. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than *execution*, there are plenty of Italian sonneteers who would be his match. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 420.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party: as, the *execution* of a deed. (*b*) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect: properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The *writ of execution*, that
Her heading did perport:
The which was executed soone
And in a solemne sort.
Warner, Albion's England, x. 56.

(*c*) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Sneer. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour. I am told he has had another *execution* in the house yesterday.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government, and unto whom the *execution* of that law belongeth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Specifically—**5.** The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court: as, the *execution* of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the *execution* of the King. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the *executions* for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank-notes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it: generally after *do:* as, the speech *did* good *execution* for our side; every shot *did execution*.

A maner sergeant was this privee man,
The which that feithful ofte founden hadde
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Don execucion on thinges badde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To *do* some fatal *execution*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes *do* more *execution* with them.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

7†. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

You know his marches,
You have seen his *executions*. Is it yet peace?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Arrest in execution. See *arrest*[1], 5.—**Dormant execution.** See *dormant*.—**Droit d'exécution.** See *droit*.—**Execution by a messenger-at-arms** or **other officer of the law,** in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sē-kū′shon-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headsman or hangman.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner?*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along
The walls — abominable ornaments! —
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;
Fell *executioners* of foul intents.
Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode.

★**executive** (eg-zek′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exécutif* = Sp. *ejecutivo* = Pg. *executivo* = It. *esecutivo*, < L. *executus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect: specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative;* the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial;* the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive:* thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. viii.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction: as, *executive* ability.—**Executive officer,** the officer on board a United States man-of-war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the *Executive* and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 85.

The *executive* was henceforward known as "the President." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak, or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an *executive* familiar with constructive treasons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zek′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call Life. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or *executively?* Atheistically or Divinely?
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zā-kū-twor′), *n.* [F., < LL. *executorius:* see *executory*.] In *French law*, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

★**executor** (eg-zek′ū-tor, sometimes ek′sē-kū-tor in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [< ME. *executour*, *executur*, *exequitour*, < OF. *executour*, *executeur*, *essecutor*, F. *exécuteur* = Pr. *exequtor*, *executor* = Sp. *ejecutor* = Pg. *executor* = It. *esecutore*, *eseguitore*, < L. *executor*, *exsecutor*, a performer, accomplisher, prosecutor, ML. also executor (of a will), < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, perform, accomplish, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** One who executes or performs; a doer; an executer.

Executor of this office, dirge for to synge,
Shall begynne ye bisshope of seynt as [Asaph].
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

This every lewed viker or persoun
Can seye, how ire engendreth homycide;
Ire is in soth *executour* of pride.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
Had never like *executor*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and *executor* of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2†. An executioner.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The deuil is his *executur* of his gold and is tresure.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn *executur*, for y am lyke to dye.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 25.

I make your grace my *executor*, and, I beseech you,
See my poor will fulfill'd.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*.—**Executor creditor,** in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.—**Executor dative,** in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court: equivalent to *administrator* in England.—**Executor de son tort,** one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages.—**Executor nominate,** an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek-ū-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= It. *esecutoriale*, < ML. *executorialis*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, executory: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient *executorial* rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291–4.
N. and Q., 7th sér., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek′ū-tor-ship), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *exécutoire* = Sp. *ejecutorio* = Pg. *executorio*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, < L. *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, execute: see *executor*, *execute*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy. *Burke.*

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence; the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one. . . . You may say these are subordinate, *executory*, instrumental traits. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 486.

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency: as, an *executory* contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions *executory*.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 362.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executory process,** in *civil law*, an ex parte proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notarially authenticated, which therefore is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought.—**Executory trust,** a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as where A devises property to B in trust to convey it to C.—**Executory uses,** springing uses. See *use*.

executress (eg-zek′ū-tres), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ess*. Cf. *executrice*.] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executrice† (eg-zek′ū-tris), *n.* [ME. *executrice*, < OF. *executeresse*, F. *exécutrice* = It. *esecutrice*, executrice, < ML. *executrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *executor*, executor: see *executor*.] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, *executrice* of wierdes!
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 617.

executrix (eg-zek′ū-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *executor:* see *executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be *executrix;* and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.
Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

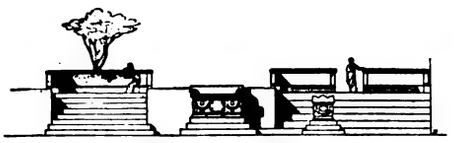
executry (eg-zek′ū-tri), *n.* [< *executor* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek′se-dent), *a.* [< L. *exeden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *exedere*, eat of, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] Eating; eating out: as, an *exedent* tumor.

exedra (eks′e-drä or ek-sē′drä), *n.*; pl. *exedræ* (-drē). [L. *exedra*, a hall furnished with seats, < Gr. ἐξέδρα, < ἐξ, out, + ἕδρα, a seat.] In *anc. arch.*, a raised platform with steps, in the open

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air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.



Exedra, Street of Tombs, Assos.
(From Report of Archæological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exhedra*.

exegesis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese, exegesis* = It. *esegesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. ἐξήγησις, explanation, interpretation, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, explain, interpret, < ἐξ, out, + ἡγεῖσθαι, guide, lead, < ἄγειν, lead: see *agent*. Cf. *epexegesis*.] 1. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 169.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject, specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—3†. In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegesist (ek-sē-jē'sist), *n.* [< *exeges(is)* + *-ist.*] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the girdle of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegesist* and the best creeded theologian in the world.
The Independent (New York), May 15, 1862.

★**exegete** (ek'sē-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exégète* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exegeet* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. ἐξηγητής, a leader, adviser, expounder, interpreter, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, lead, explain: see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in exegesis; an exegetist.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical *exegetes*, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his [Origen's] writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of *exegetes* is not proof that Moses did not write with "scientific accuracy." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 324.

exegetic (ek-sē-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exégétique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *esegetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. ἐξηγητικός, explanatory, < ἐξηγητής, an expounder, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, explain: see *exegete, exegesis*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of exegesis; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* 1. Exegetical theology; exegetics; exegesis.—2†. That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sē-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *exegetic* + *-al.*] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archæology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegetics*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* By or by way of exegesis; as explanation.

This is not added *exegetically* or by way of exposition.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man."
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

exegetics (ek-sē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*: see *-ics*.] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetical*).

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one way of treating, whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., v.

exegetist (ek-sē-jē'tist), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξηγητής, exegete, + *-ist.*] One skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. *Quarterly Rev.*

exelteredt, *a.* [For **exletreed*, < *exletree*, = *axletree*, + *-ed*².] Furnished with an axletree.

Strong *exeltered* cart that is clouted and shod.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *embryonate*.] In *bot.*, without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phanerogams.

exemplairet. See *exemplar, a.*, and *exemplar, n.*

exemplar (eg-zem'plär), *a.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy: see *example, sample, exemplar, n.*] 1†. Serving as an example; exemplary.

Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair,
To all other lades *exemplair*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6377.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for arms, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Græcia, and the state of Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 129.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

2†. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by connivance.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.—**Exemplar proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class: namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proportion of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many propositions in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed otherwise than in the exemplar form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two conics can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem'plär), *n.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire, essemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < L. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplare*, neut., *exemplaris*, m., LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar, a.*] 1. A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.
Sir W. Raleigh.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature, and had the imaginative strain of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] desyred hym . . . diligently to overloke and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true *exemplars*.
Taverner, Ded. to New Test. (1539).

This epistle he wrote from Athenes by Tichicus, a ministre, after the Grekes writinges: and our Latine argumentes saye also, that Onesimus bare him cumpanye: howbeit there is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplares*. *J. Udall*, Pref. to 1 Thes.

exemplarily (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In an exemplary or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 16, 1678.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.
Hakewill, Apology.

exemplariness (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

None should know (things better and) better things than princes; for their virtues and their vices, . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and sway their subjects.
Boyle, Works, II. 311.

exemplarityt (ek-sem-plar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplarita(t-)s*, < LL. *exemplaris*, exemplary: see *exemplar, a., exemplary*.] 1. Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the *exemplarity* of Christ's life?
Abp. Sharp, Works, V. v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quartering traitors, . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 38.

exemplary (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarie, examplarie*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar, a.*] 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplarie* things and actions of the former ages were reserued only to the historicall reportes of wise and graue men: those of the present time left to the fruition and iudgement of our sences.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certayne *exemplarie* [in some editions *examplarie*] draughtes or patternes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 3.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon*.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing: as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 323.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 469.

3†. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplarie*, and thereby of greater moment, than the priuate persons.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

4†. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

Exemplary damages. See *damage*.

exemplary† (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri), *n.* [< LL. *exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy: see *exemplar*.] An exemplar; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne*.

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?
Hunting of Purgatory (1561), fol. 322, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem'pli-fi-a-bl), *a.* [< *exemplify* + *-able*.] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem'pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificación* = Pg. *exemplificação* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio(n-)*, < *exemplificare*, exemplify: see *exemplify*.] 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a distich.
Johnson, Plan of Eng. Dict.

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South*.

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Sir J. Hayward*.

exemplifier (eg-zem'pli-fī-ėr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Nor can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifyer* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.
Barrow, Works, III. lxv.

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make: see *example* and *-fy*.] 1. To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper*.

Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.
Cowper, Task, vi. 624.

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I shall . . . proceed to *exemplify* the elementary principles which have been established. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 91.

2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to *exemplifie* and copie out the famous and worthie lawes of Solon. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 109.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—4†. To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your *exemplified* malefactors,
That have survived their infamy and punishment.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'plī grā'shi-ā). [L.: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratiā*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *exempten*, < OF. (and F.) *exempter* = Sp. *exentar* = Pg. *exemptar* = It. *esentare*, < ML. *exemptare*, freq., < L. *eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (> Pr. *eximir* = Sp. Pg. *eximir* = It. *esimere*), take out, deliver, free, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, and cf. *adempt*, *preëmpt*, *redeem*. Hence also (from L. *eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are *exempted* from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 299.

Whatsoever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should *exempt* him from censure now.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

I perceive not wherefore a king should be *exempted* from all punishment.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are *exempted* from military service.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 344.

exempt (eg-zempt'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, *exem* = Sp. *exento* = Pg. *exempto* = It. *esento*, < L. *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt: see *exempt*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be *exempt* from military duty; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is *exempt* from all jurisdiction, and is govern'd by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 151.

Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of Goethe, who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was *exempt* from suffering.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2†. Removed; remote.

And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

3†. Standing apart; separated; select.

Of whose fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 604.

II. *n.* 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal *exempts* were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. In England, one of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an exon.

The *exempt* of the yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commandant of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does.
Thom, Bk. of the Court, p. 370, quoted in N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 93.

exemptible (eg-zemp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exempt*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave.*

exemption (eg-zemp'shon), *n.* [= F. *exemption* = Pr. *exemptio* = Sp. *exención* = Pg. *exempção* = It. *esenzione*, < L. *exemptio*(*n-*), a taking out, < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out: see *exempt*.] 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, *exemption* from servitude; *exemption* from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without *exemption* of any person whomsoever.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

The Mahh'mil is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with *exemption* from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 182.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious† (ek-semp-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **exemptitius*, *-icius*, < *exemptus*, exempt: see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.
Dr. H. More.

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.

exencephalous (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *exencephalus*, < Gr. ἐξ, out, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] Having the character of an exencephalus; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exenteratus*, *exinteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exinterare*, disembowel, accom. of Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν, disembowel, < ἐξ, out, + ἔντερα, bowels, entrails: see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [Rare.]

They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her *exenterate* it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself. *Aubrey*, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 50.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disemboweled; eviscerated. [Rare.]

A soldier-bee
That yields his life, *exenterate* with the stroke
O' the sting that saves the hive.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 262.

exenteration (eks-en-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< *exenterate* + *-ion*.] 1. Disemboweling; evisceration. [Rare.]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chameleons] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [Rare.]

Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind. *Lamb.*

Exenterus (eks-en'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1837), < Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν, disembowel: see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninæ*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Cteniscus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvæ of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sē-kwā'tėr), *n.* [L., let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue to the end, execute: see *execute*.] 1. An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*. *Prescott.*

2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or dioceses any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—3. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē'kwi-al), *a.* [< L. *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, < *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies: see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. [Rare.]

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroic prizes and *exequial* games.
Pope, Odyssey, xxiv.

exequious (ek-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [Rare.]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

exequy (ek'sē-kwi), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [Usually in plural; = OF. *exeques* = Pr. *exequias* = Sp. Pg. *exequias* = It. *esequie*, < L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, pl., a funeral procession, funeral rite, < *exequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *execute*. Cf. *obsequies*.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

Thay shul fynden iiij. torches, ffor to brenne the principal day at messe, and at *exequises* of euery brothir and sistir that dies. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and hath *exequies*, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and *exequies*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

exercet†, *v. t.* [ME. *exercen*, < OF. *exercer*, F. *exercer* = Pr. *exercir* = Sp. *ejercer* = Pg. *exercer* = It. *esercere*, exercise, < L. *exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, < *ex*, out, + *arcere*, keep off, shut up: see *ark*2. Hence *exercise*.] 1. To set in motion or action; exercise. —2. To discipline; train.

Certes all thing that *exerceth* or corigeth, it profiteth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv.

3. To perform; carry out; do.

exercent (eg-zėr'sent), *a.* [< L. *exercen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] Exercising; practising; acting. [Rare.]

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress.
Aylife, Parergon.

exercisable (ek'sėr-sī-za-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.
Hargrave, Judicial Arguments (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek'sėr-sīz), *n.* [< ME. *exercise*, < OF. *exercice*, F. *exercice* = Pr. *exercici*, *exercisi* = Sp. *ejercicio* = Pg. *exercicio* = It. *esercizio* = D. *exercitie* = G. *exercitium* = Dan. *exercits* = Sw. *exercis*, < L. *exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemen, etc.), play, ML. also use, art, etc., < *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise: see *exerce*.] 1. A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfilment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the *exercise* of an art, a trade, or an office; the *exercise* of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Fair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all *Exercise* of Merchandize within London for fifteen Days.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

She [the queen] is also allowed 28 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private *Exercise* of her Religion for her and her Servants. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the *exercise* of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take *exercise* in the open air; corporeal or spiritual *exercise*; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful *exercise*.

Bodily *exercise* profiteth little. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

To choke his days
With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
The rich advantage of good *exercise*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpays;
'Tis *exercise* and health and length of days.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 91.

There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little *exercise* unseen. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an *exercise* in horsemanship; *exercises* of the memory; outdoor *exercises*.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

For hunting was his daily *exercise*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

What more manly *exercise* than hunting the Wild Boar?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude.
Milton, S. A., l. 1287.

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Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental *exercise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

But for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic *exercise*,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school *exercises;* an *exercise* in composition or music; *exercises* for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid *exercises*.
Miss Sheppard, Charles Auchester, xvii.

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the *exercises* of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating *exercises*.

The *exercises* lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my *exercise* among them (as you know) wee attend foure things, besides prayer unto God.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.

The meeting began with a weighty *exercise* and travail in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

An extraordinary cold Storm of wind and Snow. . . . Came not out to afternoon *exercise*. [New England Diary of 1716.] Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 782.

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning *exercise*.
G. L. Walker, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 230.

(*b*) Family worship. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

(*c*) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (*d*) Formerly also, the presbytery. [Scotch.]

The ministers of the *Exercise* of Dalkeith.
Act of James IV.

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was sad even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this *exercise;* it remained about twenty-four hours upon me.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments.—**Exercise and addition**, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.—**Manual exercise**. See *manual*.—**Spiritual Exercises**, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek'sėr-sīz), *v.*: pret. and pp. *exercised*, ppr. *exercising*. [< ME. *exercisen, exercysen*, < *exercise, n.* For the older and orig. verb, see *exerce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in practice; carry out in action: perform the functions or duties of: as, to *exercise* authority or power; to *exercise* an office.

The new ffest of whiche iij in the yere we *exercyse*.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 71.

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Inmates at Home to *exercise* our Prowess upon. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

Many of them *exercise* merchandize in vessels called Carmasals; and have of late gotten the use of the Compasse, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 61.

But he [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had *exercised* over the men of his generation. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to *exercise* the body, the voice, etc.; to *exercise* the reason or judgment; *exercise* your skill in this work.

Moderatly *exercise* your body with some labour, or play-eng at the tennys. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

A fortune sent to *exercise*
Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

He kiss'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to *exercise* his Arms.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

This right was *exercised* by all the organized communities. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. Heb. v. 14.

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif *exercised* themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and *exercised* himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is *exercised* about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an *exercised* people, our very countenances and deportment declared it.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat *exercised*, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 291.

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much *exercised*, and well-nigh spell-bound, by an inexplicable tinkling at short intervals of the door-bell.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V 418.

5. To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members *exercises* no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted *exercises* an incalculably greater influence on them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 92.

=**Syn. 2.** To apply.—**3.** To drill.—**4.** To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.

A man must often *exercise*, or fast, or take physic, or be sick. *Sir W. Temple.*

2†. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and *exercised* out of Eph. v.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 214.

exerciser (ek'sėr-sī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and executors of the same. *Fulke*, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.

exercisible (ek'sėr-sī-zi-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-ible*.] Same as *exercisable*. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or *exercisible* within the same. *Blackstone.*

exercitation (eg-zėr-si-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *exercitacioun*, < OF. *exercitation*, F. *exercitation* = Pr. *exercitacio* = Sp. *ejercitación* = Pg. *exercitação* = It. *esercitazione*, < L. *exercitatio(n-)*, exercise, practice, < *exercitare*, exercise diligently, freq. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce, exercise*.] **1.** Exercise: practice; use.

Nor is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal *exercitation*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in these private *exercitations;* but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the *exercitations* of an ingenious fancy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.

exercitor (eg-zėr'si-tor), *n.* [< L. *exercitor*, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*.] In *law*, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zėr-si-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *exercitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor.—**Exercitorial action**, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zėr'gal), *a.* [< *exergue* + *-al*.] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the *exergual* line. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 112.

exergue (eg-zėrg'), *n.* [< F. *exergue*, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] In *numis.*, that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "*in the exergue*," or (as commonly abbreviated) "*in ex.*" See cut under *numismatics*.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the *exergue*.
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 20.

exert (eg-zėrt'), *v.* [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) *exsert;* < L. *exertare, exsertare*, freq. < *exertus, exsertus*, pp. of *exserere, exserere*, stretch out, put forth, < *ex*, out, + *serere*, join, put together: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

The orchat loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation: as, to *exert* the strength of the body; to *exert* powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not *exert* the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

A little spirit *exerted* on your side might perhaps restore your authority. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

The influence of the Government had been *exerted* to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South*, Sermons.

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Barwell] was most desirous to return to England, and *exerted himself* to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Force *exerted itself* as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Lewis the Great. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

Provok'd at last, he strove
To show the little minstrel of the grove
His utmost powers, determined once to try
How art, *exerting*, might with nature vie.
A. Philips, Pastorals, v.

exert, exerted (ek-sėrt', ek-sėr'ted), *a.* See *exserted*.

exertion (eg-zėr'shon), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exsertion*.] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving: as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America, ii.

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate sluggishness to *exertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

=**Syn.** Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zėr'tiv), *a.* [< *exert* + *-ive*.] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment† (eg-zėrt'ment), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ment*.] Exertion.

exesion† (eg-zē'zhon), *n.* [< L. *exesus*, pp. of *exedere*, eat out, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Theophrastus] denieth the *exesion* or forcing through the belly [of vipers], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

exestuate† (eg-zes'tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *exæstuatus*, pp. of *exæstuare*, boil up, < *ex*, out, + *æstuare*, boil, surge: see *estuate, estuant*.] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation† (eg-zes-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *exæstuatio(n-)*, < L. *exæstuare*, boil up: see *exestuate*.] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 364.

Exetastes (eks-e-tas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ἐξεταστής*, an examiner, < *ἐξετάζειν*, examine, inquire into, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐτάζειν*, examine, try the truth of, < *ἐτεός*, true, real: see *etymon*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumonflies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having slender tarsi with impectinate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American cotingas, related to *Tityra*. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1859.

exeunt (eks'ē-unt). [L., they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*.] They

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go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. (Stage direction.)

[Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.

It would have had a good effect, i' faith, if you could *exeunt* praying!—yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.]

Exeunt omnes, all go out: indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fā'shi-ē). [L.: *ex*, from; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face: said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks'fa-mil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation*.] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [Rare.]

This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation—or, perhaps, I should rather say of *exfamiliation*—even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one Household to another, were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

exfetation (eks-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfœtation*; < L. *ex*, out, + E. *fetation*.] Extra-uterine fetation, or imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< *exfigure* + *-ation*.] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [Rare.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self-manifestation.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring*. [< L. *ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [Rare.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 28.

exflected (eks-flek'ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*[2].] Turned or bent outward: the opposite of *inflected*.

exfodiation (eks-fō-di-ā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig, + *-ation*. The reg. form would be **effosion*.] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating*. [< LL. *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* (> Sp. Pg. *exfoliar* = F. *exfolier*), strip of leaves, < L. *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate: as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rails near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the gliding of the wheel. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 190.

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission, which, as they enlarge, are thrust outwards, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their places.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 219.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we deterg'd and cicatriz'd the lips, disposing them to incarn with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

3. In *mineral.*, to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition: as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss-granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

II. *trans.* To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exfoliation* = Sp. *exfoliación* = Pg. *exfoliação*, < LL. as if **exfoliatio(n-)*, < *exfoliare*, exfoliate: see *exfoliate*.] 1. A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminæ, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause *exfoliations* of the surface.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *exfoliate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. *n.* That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation: formerly used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wiseman, Surgery, ii. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*.

exhalable (eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [< *exhale* + *-able*.] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies.
Boyle, Works, III. 286.

exhalant (eks-hā'lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Ascetta* and *Porifera*.

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped Gastrula become perforated by the numerous inhalent ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalent* aperture.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 51.

II. *n.* That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalents* at large. *Good.*

Also, less properly, *exhalent*.

exhalate (eks-hā'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhalated*, ppr. *exhalating*. [< L. *exhalatus*, pp. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] To exhale. [Rare.]

The flitting clouds it ceaseless *exhalates*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hā-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *exalation*, *-cion*, < OF. *exhalation*, F. *exhalation* = Pr. *exhalacio* = Sp. *exhalación* = Pg. *exhalação* = It. *esalazione*, < L. *exhalatio(n-)*, an exhalation, vapor, < *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or emitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It hath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvium: as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 711.

Thou art fled,
Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn
Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. In *her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebus by a person whose name allows of it.

★**exhale**[1] (eks-hāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling*. [< F. *exhaler* = Sp. Pg. *exhalar* = It. *esalare*, < L. *exhalare*, breathe out, exhale, intr. expire, < *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale*.] I. *trans.* 1. To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence of; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible: as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 24.

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate: as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light;
And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor,
A prodigy of fear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Till *exhal'd* asphodel,
And rose, with spicy fannings interbreathed,
Came swelling forth. *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 663.

3†. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle;
For ofte of it *exaleth* myst impure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Thy clear fount
Exhales in mist to heaven.
Keats, Endymion, ii. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 11.

exhale[2]† (eks-hāl'), *v. t.* 1. To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!
The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;
Therefore *exhale*. [Pistol and Nym draw.]
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

exhalement† (eks-hāl'ment), *n.* [< *exhale*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exhalence† (eks-hā'lens), *n.* [< *exhalen(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a.* and *n.* A less correct form of *exhalant*.

exhaust (eg-zâst'), *v. t.* [< ML. *exhaustare*, *exaustare*, freq. < L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurire* (> It. *esaurire* = Pg. *exhaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + *haurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely: as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest loues do nouryshe most fast, for as moch as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of: as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth
Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health
Of his good Majesty to celebrate.
Habington, Castara, ii.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

Encomium in old time was poets' work;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 717.

These monsters, critics! with your darts engage,
Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in *chem.*, to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents: as, to remove fat from a mixture by *exhausting* with ether. Hence—4. To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless: as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; bad husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen.
Milton, P. L., vi. 852.

A breed
Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 604.

The Thirty Years' War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations: as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at least with interesting news.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 393.

6†. To draw forth; excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes. *Shadwell*, Bury Fair.

Exhausted receiver, in *physics*, a receptacle, as a bell-glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air-pump.

exhaust† (eg-zâst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhausto* = It. *esausto*, < L. *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhaust*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 63.

★**exhaust** (eg-zâst'), *n.* [< *exhaust*, *v.*] 1. Same as *exhaust-steam*.—2. Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

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compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst'chām'bėr), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâs'tėr), *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in *gas-making*, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst'fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a *blower*.

exhaustible (eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ible*.] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily *exhaustible*.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, xii.

exhaustibility (eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exhaustible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâs'ting), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, *exhausting* labor.

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and *exhausting* of any which can engage the human mind.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

★**exhaustion** (eg-zâs'tyon), *n.* [= F. *exhaustion*, < L. as if **exhaustio*(*n-*), < *exhaurire*, pp. *exhaustus*, exhaust: see *exhaust*.] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 561.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 334.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2, etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2, etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1 : y_1 = x_2 : y_2 =$ etc., it will follow that $x_1 : y_1 = P : Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.

4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arme [into Boyle's vacuum] upon *exhaustion* of ye aire, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the bloud was neare bursting the veines.
Evelyn, Memoirs, May 7, 1662.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after *exhaustion* with boiling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 82.

exhaustive (eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ive*.] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An *exhaustive* fulness of sense. *Coleridge.*

In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is *exhaustive*, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 197.

exhaustively (eg-zâs'tiv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly: as, he treated the subject *exhaustively*.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied *exhaustively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâs'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the *exhaustiveness* with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 160.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with *exhaustiveness*.
Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst'les), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-less*.] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

The *exhaustless* mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the debts of the civil list. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

exhaustment† (eg-zâst'ment), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ment*.] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place. *Cabbala*, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozle (eg-zâst'noz'l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozle or -orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst'pal'et), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve*.

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-port (eg-zâst'pōrt), *n.* In a steam-engine, the opening into the valve-seat leading to the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst'stēm), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust*.

exhausture† (eg-zâs'tūr), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ure*.] Exhaustion.

To the absolute *exhausture* of our own magazines.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 199.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which controls the passage of exhaust-steam from the cylinder, either to the condenser or to the atmosphere. In the Cornish pumping-engine it throttles the escape of exhaust-steam on the steam-stroke so as to make its compression serve to arrest the piston before it strikes the cylinder-head.
2. Same as *exhaust-pallet*.

exhedra, *n.* See *exedra*.

exheredate (eks-her'ē-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (> It. *eseredare* = Sp. *exheredar* = Pg. *exherdar* = F. *exhéréder*), disinherit, < *exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, < *ex-* priv. + *heres*, an heir: see *heir*, *hereditary*.] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though *exheridated* and disowned, I am yet a Douglas. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 222.

exheredation (eks-her-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exhérédation* = Sp. *exheredación* = Pg. *exherdação*, < L. *exheredatio*(*n-*), < *exheredare*, disinherit: see *exheredate*.] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest punishment, *exheredation*, and casting out of the family, upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 144.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *v.* [< L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (> It. *esibire* = Sp. Pg. *exhibir* = F. *exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, < *ex*, out, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] I. *trans.* 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to *exhibit* paintings; to *exhibit* an invention; to *exhibit* documents in court.

Tournaments and justs were usually *exhibited* at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to *exhibit* their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection. *Emerson*, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to *exhibit* an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is *exhibited* on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as *exhibits* latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Why, I'll *exhibit* a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this oblation, *exhibit* to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home. *Laws of Yale College* (1837), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to *exhibit* at the Academy.—2. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement. [An obsolete U. S. use.]

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 29.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *n.* [< *exhibit*, *v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese *exhibit* in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infinitive do we find between Thukydides and Demosthenes? The chronological *exhibit* is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 54.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He [Gardiner] put in several other *exhibits*, and among them his book against Cranmer on the Sacrament.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

=Syn. 1. See *exhibition*.

exhibitant (eg-zib'i-tant), *n.* [< *exhibit* + *-ant*.] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibiter (eg-zib'i-tėr), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor*.

He seems indifferent;
Or, rather, swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

exhibition (ek-si-bish'on), *n.* [= F. *exhibition* = Sp. *exhibición* = Pg. *exhibição* = It. *esibizione*, < LL. *exhibitio*(*n-*), a handing out, giving up, sustenance (mod. senses from the mod. verb), < *exhibere*, present, exhibit: see *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest *exhibitions*.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal *exhibition* (of productions and manufactures); a school *exhibition*; an athletic or dramatic *exhibition*.

Ode sung at the Opening of the International *Exhibition*.
Tennyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the *exhibition* of stimulants.—5†. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare *exhibition*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good *exhibition*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

My son lives here in Naples, and in 's riot
Doth far exceed the *exhibition* I allowed him.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities,

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not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *bursary*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benefice nor *exhibition*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., I.

=Syn. *Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Exposé*; manifestation. *Exhibition* is more general than *exhibit*, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with *exposition*, *exhibition* deals more often with visible things and *exposition* with things mental: as, an *exhibition* of machinery; an *exposition* of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use *exposition* for a show. This new and French use of *exposition*, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international *exhibition*, a "world's fair." *Exposure* expresses a laying open (as *exposure* to the sun, or a southern *exposure*), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. *Exposé* is not far from being synonymous with *exhibit*, being a formal *exhibition* of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an *exposé* of certain tricks of the trade.

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of itself. *Beattie*.

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective *exhibit* of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

His [Burnet's] work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited *exposition* of the doctrines of Anglicanism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish'on-al), *a.* [< *exhibition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly *exhibitional* refreshments.
New Princeton Rev., I. 121.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish'on-ėr), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each instalment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc. *Regulations of Univ. of London*, 1865.

exhibitive (eg-zib'i-tiv), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ive*.] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 284.

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time *exhibitive* of his mastership over the difficult medium of blank verse.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.

exhibitively (eg-zib'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition ["that rock was Christ"], is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb was, put for signify or *exhibitively* signifies. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 233.

exhibitor (eg-zib'i-tor), *n.* [= It. *esibitore*, < LL. *exhibitor*, < L. *exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*, show: see *exhibit*.] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in *law*, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The *exhibitors* of that shew politickly had placed whifflers armed and linked through the hall.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 245.

exhibitory (eg-zib'i-to-ri), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ory*.] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

The order pronounced might be . . . *exhibitory*, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a freeman he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainer alleged that he had an interest.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 709.

exhilarant (eg-zil'a-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhilaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate*.] **I.** *a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. *n.* That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxvii.

exhilarate (eg-zil'a-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhilarated*, ppr. *exhilarating*. [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden, make merry, delight, < *ex*, out, up, + *hilarare*, gladden, cheer, < *hilaris*, glad: see *hilarious*.] **I.** *trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry; render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribeth cures of the mind in phrensies and melancholy passions; and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to *exhilarate* the mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 185.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. *Cowper*, Task, i. 182.

=Syn. To animate, inspirit, elate.

II.† *intrans.* To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*.
Bacon, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.

exhilarating (eg-zil'a-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1047.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil'a-rā-ting-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *exhilaratio(n-)*, a gladdening, < L. *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate*.] 1. The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 721.

=Syn. 2. Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.

exhilarator (eg-zil'a-rā-tor), *n.* [< *exhilarate* + *-or*.] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zôrt'), *v.* [< ME. *exhorten*, *exorten*, < OF. *exhorter*, F. *exhorter* = Sp. Pg. *exhortar* = It. *esortare*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort, < *ex*, out, + *hortari*, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. *dehort*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And *exortyd* every man to confession and repentaunce.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Young men likewise *exhort* to be soberminded.
Tit. ii. 6.

Gregory with pious and Apostolic perswasions *exhorts* them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

I *exhort* you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

=Syn. To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, enjoin, adjure.

II. *intrans.* To deliver exhortation; *eccles.*, to use appeals or arguments to incite; practise public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*.
Acts ii. 40.

His brethren and friends intreat, *exhort*, adjure.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

exhort† (eg-zôrt'), *n.* [< *exhort*, *v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The haue disceiued and betrayed, lo!
By the *exort* of vntrew man makyng,
Al this me hath made my cosin to doo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3972.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

exhortation (ek-sôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *exhortacion*, < OF. (also F.) *exhortation* = Sp. *exhortación* = Pg. *exhortação* = It. *esortazione*, < L. *exhortatiō(n-)*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*.] 1. The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

The Souldiers by his firm and well grounded *Exhortations* were all on a fire to the onset. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

When he [James II.] found his hearers obdurate to *exhortation*, he resorted to intimidation and corruption.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the *exhortation* of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 225.

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *Lee's Glossary.* **=Syn.** 1. *Homily*, etc. See *sermon*.

exhortative (eg-zôr'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exhortatif* = Pg. *exhortativo* = It. *esortativo*, < L. *exhortativus*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*.] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally *exhortative* to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for").
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 317.

exhortator (ek'sôr-tā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhortador* = It. *esortatore*, < LL. *exhortator*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort: see *exhort*.] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *exhortatoire* = Sp. Pg. *exhortatorio* = It. *esortatorio*, < LL. *exhortatorius*, < L. *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*, *exhortator*.] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote vnto those Scots letters *exhortatorie*, requiring them most instantlie to an vnitie of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ.
Holinshed, Chronicles, England, an. 610.

All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, the historical, as well as the rest. *Secker*, Works, III. xxvi.

exhorter (eg-zôr'tėr), *n.* 1. One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agrieued withall: when euery one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counseller.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.

2. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-ôr'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *exhortar*, exhort: see *exhort*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhumate (eks-hū'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumated*, ppr. *exhumating*. [< ML. *exhumatus*, pp. of *exhumare*, exhume: see *exhume*.] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhumate. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume." *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 306.

exhumation (eks-hū-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exhumation* = Sp. *exhumación* = Pg. *exhumação* = It. *esumazione*, < ML. *exhumatio(n-)*, < *exhumare*, pp. *exhumatus*, exhume: see *exhume*.] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which has been buried: as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Mr. Flaquet says, in his collection of tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up.
W. Seward, Anecdotes, V. 288.

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through *exhumation*, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 11.

exhume (eks-hūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhuming*. [= F. *exhumer* = Sp. Pg. *exhumar* = It. *esumare*, < ML. *exhumare*, dig out of the ground, < L. *ex*, out, + *humus*, the ground: see *humus*. Cf. *inhume*.] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, *exhumed* thus for the nonce.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 169.

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate*, *exsiccation*.

exiconize† (eks-ī'kō-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. ἐξεικονίζειν, explain by a simile, be like, < ἐξ, out, + εἰκονίζειν, put into form, make like, < εἰκών, a form, image: see *icon*.] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures. *Hammond*, Works, II. 101.

Exidia (ek-sid'i-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the order *Tremellales*. *E. glandulosa*, occurring on decaying branches, is the most common and widely distributed species.

exies (ek'siz), *n. pl.* [Sc., contr. of *ecstasies*: see *ecstasy*.] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly fiskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

exigeant, exigeante (eg-zē-zhoṅ', -zhoṅt'), *a.* [F. *exigeant*, fem. *exigeante*, exacting, particular, ppr. of *exiger*, < L. *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*, and *exigent*.] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidiously *exigeant* intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absoluteness which he regarded as truth's supremest altitude.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 319.

As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less *exigeante* as to his conduct. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 302.

exigency, exigence (ek'si-jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *exigencies*, *exigences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [< OF. *exi-*

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gence, F. *exigence* = Sp. Pg. *exigencia* = It. *esigenza, esigenzia*, < ML. *exigentia*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, exact: see *exigent*.] 1. The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the *exigency* of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the *exigency* of the hour was tided over.
W. Black, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public *exigence*.
Addison, Party Patches.

In this *exigence*, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many *exigencies* of the day as possible. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Denbigh is returned from attempting to relieve Rochel, which is reduced to extreme *Exigence*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the *exigency* of a writ. =**Syn.** 2. *Occurrence, Occasion, Exigency, Emergency, Crisis*; pressure, strait, conjuncture, pass, pinch. An *occasion* is an *occurrence*, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an *exigency* is an *occasion* of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an *emergency* is more pressing and naturally less common than an *exigency*; a *crisis* is an *emergency* on the outcome of which everything depends. See *event*[1].

Upon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary *occurrences*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the *occasion*, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

The *exigencies* of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

There are certain *emergencies* of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forborne become essential to the public weal.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigend† (ek'si-jend), *n.* [< AF. *exigende*, < ML. *exigenda*, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < L. *exigendus*, ger. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.: see *exigent*.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he [a laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an *Exigend* at the first Day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed.
Laws of Edw. III. (modern version), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jen'dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *exigendaries* (-riz). [< *exigend* + *-ary*.] Same as *exigenter*.

exigent (ek'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exigeant* (see *exigeant*) = Sp. Pg. *exigente* = It. *esigente*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, drive out, drive forth, demand, exact, etc.: see *exact*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke*.

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,
Will needs put in a claim.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., i. 2.

II. *n.* 1†. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the *exigent* required, he began to make circles and all those fantasticall defences that hee had ever heard were fortifications against devils.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

From this needlesse surmisall I shall hope to diswade the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this *exigent* behoovs me.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2†. End; extremity.

By this time we were driuen to an *exigent*, all our prouision within the Citie stooping very lowe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 126.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

3. In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs.

exigenter (ek'si-jen-tėr), *n.* [< *exigent* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *exigendary*.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also *exigendary*.

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The philizers and *exigenters* are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 186.

exigible (ek'si-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *exigible* = Sp. *exigible* = Pg. *exigivel* = It. *esigibile*, < L. as if **exigibilis*, < *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requirable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is *exigible*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 536.

exiguity (ek-si-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exiguité* = Sp. *exigüidad* = Pg. *exiguidade*, < L. *exiguita(t-)s*, scantiness, smallness, < *exiguus*: see *exiguous*.] 1. Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conduciveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the comminution may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways; and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of *exiguity*, they may be elevated much better than before. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 296.

The comparative *exiguity* of the gowns led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

2. Scantiness; slightness; meagerness: as, the *exiguity* of a description. *Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research*. [Rare.]

exiguous (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *exigu* = Sp. Pg. *exiguo* = It. *esiguo*, < L. *exiguus*, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. *immense*, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < *exigere*, measure, determine, etc.: see *exact*, *a.*, and *examen*.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected nice,
The race *exiguous*, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
J. Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

To tempt the coins from the *exiguous* purses of ancient maidens. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX. 839.

Over the little brook which wimpled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the *exiguous* rill of a discourse which it was intended to ornament.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguousness (eg-zig'ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being exiguous; exiguity; diminutiveness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

exile[1] (ek'sīl, formerly eg-zīl'), *n.* [< ME. *exil, exile*, < OF. *exil, essil*, F. *exil* = Pr. *essil* = Sp. Pg. *exilio* = It. *esilio*, < L. *exilium, exsilium*, banishment, < *exul, exsul*, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps < *exsilire* (**exsal-*), spring forth (go forth), < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring, orig. go, = Skt. √ *sar*, go: see *salient*, and cf. *exult, exilition*; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < *ex*, out of, from, + *solum*, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country: see *soil*[1].] 1. Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the *exile* of Napoleon; *exile* to Siberia.

All these puissant legions whose *exile*
Hath emptied heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 632.

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age
Is but an *Exile* and a Pilgrimage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

He [Carolus Magnus] sent him [the King of the Longobards] captive to Liege, . . . where he died in *Exile*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 105.

His [Clarendon's] long *exile* had made him a stranger in the country of his birth. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3†. Removal.

Fermors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor *exile* of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the tenements that they have to ferm without special license. *Statute of Marlbridge*.

4. [In this sense an accom. of F. *exilé*, an exile, prop. pp. of *exiler*, exile (see *exile*, *v.*), to *exile* above; or an accom. of the L. *exul*, an exile: see *exul*.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian *exiles*; a band of *exiles*.

The captive *exile* hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit. Isa. li. 14.

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

=**Syn.** 1. Proscription, expulsion, ostracism.

exile[1] (ek'sīl, formerly eg-zīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exiled*, ppr. *exiling*. [< ME. *exilen*, < OF. *exiler, essiller*, F. *exiler* = Pr. *essilhar* = It. *esiliare*, < ML. *exiliare*, send into exile, < L. *exilium*, exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] 1. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And wanhope [despair] also y wole *exile*,
For he is not of oure fraternitee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

So I, *exiled* the circle of the court,
Lose all the good gifts that in it I 'joyed.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

Hence—2. To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel.—**To exile one's self**, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. =**Syn.** *Expel, Exclude*, etc. See *banish*.

exile[2]† (ek'sil), *a.* [< OF. *exile* = It. *esile*, < L. *exilis*, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of **exigilis*, equiv. to *exiguus*, small, etc.: see *exiguous*.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in lande ther ayer is hoot & drie,
And erthe *exile* or hilly drie or lene,
Vynes beth best ysette to multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

exiled (ek'sīld), *p. a.* [Participle of *exile*[1].] Having been condemned or subjected to exile.

The *exiled* Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy.
Green, Hist. Eng., VI. 298.

exilement† (ek'sil-ment), *n.* [< *exile*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn . . . was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 103.

exilian (eg-zil'i-an), *a.* [< L. *exilium*, exile, + *-an*.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; specifically, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Messianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the prophetic, the *exilian*, and the post-*exilian* periods.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil'ik), *a.* [< *exile*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *exilian*.

The *Exilic* and post-Exile prophets do not write in a lifeless tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xiii.), in the middle of the 5th century B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the *exilic* period.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 298.

exilition† (ek-si-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *exilire, exsilire*, spring forth, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *exult*.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt-petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphure and smal-coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exility† (eg-zil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *esilità*, < L. *exilita(t-)s*, smallness, < *exilis*, small: see *exile*[2].] 1. Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.
Johnson, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such *exility* of elegance and such sublimated refinement. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

eximiety†, *n.* [< LL. *eximieta(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *eximius*, excellent: see *eximious*.] Excellence. *Bailey*, 1727.

eximious† (eg-zim'i-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *eximio* = It. *esimio*, < L. *eximius*, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle: "Egregious Doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane Science of Physick." *Fuller*, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were *eximious* in any art. *Whitelocke*.

eximiousness†, *n.* Excellency. *Bailey*, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin'a-nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exinanited*, ppr. *exinaniting*. [< L. *exinanitus*, pp. of *exinanire*, make empty, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or repute.

He *exinanited* himself [Latin *semet ipsum exinanivit*] and took the form of a servant.
Rhemish Trans. of New Test., Phil. ii. 7.

exinanition (eg-zin-a-nish'on), *n.* [= F. *exinanition* = Sp. *exinanición* = Pg. *exinanição* = It. *esinanizione*, < L. *exinanitio(n-)*, an emptying, < *exinanire*, empty: see *exinanite*.] 1. An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

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Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxvi.

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits, and disabling all animal operations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Hence—**2.** Low estate; humble condition; humiliation.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between *exinanition* and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.

exindusiate (eks-in-dū'si-āt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *indusiate*.] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek'sin), *n.* Same as *extine*.

exinguinal (eks-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *inguen* (*inguin-*), groin: see *inguinal*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See II.

II. *n.* The second joint of a spider's leg, the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

exintine (eks-in'tin), *n.* [< *ex*(*tine*) + *intine*.] A name given by Fritzche to a supposed middle membrane intermediate between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intextine*.

exist (eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *exister* = Sp. Pg. *existir* = It. *esistere* (= G. *existiren* = Dan. *existere* = Sw. *existera*, after F.), < L. *existere*, *exsistere*, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < *ex*, out, + *sistere*, set, place, caus. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] **1.** To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do *exist*, and cease to be.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

The bright Idea both *exists* and lives,
Such vital Heat thy genial Pencil gives.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

New freedom could not *exist* in safety under the old tyrant. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb to be, which does not necessarily imply existence, he founded his argument against the possibility of creation: creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being; nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 1.

Hence—**2.** To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot *exist* without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou *exist'st* on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

We know that the reindeer and the aurochs *existed* in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern peat bogs.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

existability (eg-zis-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *existibility*.

existence (eg-zis'tens), *n.* [< ME. *existence*, < OF. *existence*, F. *existence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *existencia* = It. *esistenza* (= G. *existenz* = Dan. Sw. *existens*, after F.), existence, < ML. *existentia*, < L. *existen*(*t-*)*s*, existent: see *existent*.] **1.** Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being*.

Between creatures of mere *existence* and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

If I know I doubt, I have as certain perception of the *existence* of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ix. § 3.

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an *existence* natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding.
Bp. Berkeley.

Hence—**2.** Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an *existence*? *Addison*, Vision of Mirza.

The soul, secured in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

I use the term Struggle for *Existence* in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some *Existence* more exalted than man.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of *existence* beat for ever like a boy's?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Existence—that is to say, the only *Existence* contemplated by us—is objective Experience: it is the external aspect of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 8.

4†. Reality; fact; truth.

She [Fortune] maketh, thurgh hir adversite,
Men fulle clerly for to se
Hym that is freend in *existence*
From hym that is by apparence.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5546.

Being of existence. See *being*.—**Finite existence.** See *finite*.

existency (eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *existence*.

Nor is it onely of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

existent (eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *existant* = Sp. Pg. *existente* = It. *esistente*, < L. *existen*(*t-*)*s*, *exsisten*(*t-*)*s*, existing, ppr. of *existere*, *exsistere*, exist: see *exist*.] **I.** *a.* Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden*.

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is pure unconditioned actuality, the ever *existent*, or God.
Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power*.

II. *n.* That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.

★**existential** (ek-sis-ten'shal), *a.* [< ML. **existentialis* (in deriv. *existentialita*(*t-*)*s*), < *existentia*, existence: see *existence*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 483.

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and *existential* analyses.
S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form, "There was an execution," as the predicative form, "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other. *J. Venn*, Mind, XIII. 415.

existentially (ek-sis-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [Rare.]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge*.

exister (eg-zis'tėr), *n.* One who or that which exists. [Rare.]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison."
The Atlantic, LIX. 572.

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *existible*: see *-bility*.] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability*.

The *existability* of perfect numbers.
Nature, XXXVII. 417.

existible (eg-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exist* + *-ible*.] Capable of existing or of existence.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.

existimation† (eg-zis-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *existimatio*(*n-*), judgment, opinion, estimation, < *existimare*, *existumare*, judge, estimate, < *ex*, out, + *æstimare*, *æstumare*, value, estimate: see *esteem*, *estimate*.] Esteem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places; there the hearers fare as though the whole *existimation* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrown.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator*, No. 456.

★**exit** (ek'sit), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exito* = It. *esito*, < L. *exitus*, a going out, egress, a way out (in the stage use, in E., < *exit*, *v.*), also in ML. issue, offspring, vent, < *exire*, pp. *exitus*, go out, < *ex*, out, + *ire*, go. Cf. *issue*, *n.*, nearly a doublet of *exit*.] **1.** A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found
Only the landward *exit* of the cave.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits*, and their entrances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hence—**3.** Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our *exit* out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 76.

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the *exits* of great and excellent men.
Steele, Spectator, No. 133.

exit (ek'sit). [L., he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*, *n.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

exitial (eg-zish'al), *a.* [< L. *exitialis*, destructive, fatal, < *exitium*, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like *exitus*) a going out, egress, < *exire*, go out: see *exit*.] Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey*, The Plague.

exitious (eg-zish'us), *a.* [< L. *exitiosus*, destructive, etc., < *exitium*: see *exitial*.] Same as *exitial*.

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then iudged harmlesse, in experience proved not only harmfull, but *exitious* and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

★**exitus** (ek'si-tus), *n.* [L.: see *exit*, *n.*] In *law*: (*a*) Issue; offspring. (*b*) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exlet† (ek'sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *axle*. *Florio*.

ex lege (eks lē'jē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *lege*, abl. of *lex*, law.] Arising from law.

exlex† (eks'leks), *n.* [L., prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < *ex*, out of, + *lex*, law: see *legal*. Cf. E. *outlaw*.] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks lī'bris). [L.: *ex*, out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber*, a book.] **1.** Literally, from the books (of): as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—**2.** A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impresa the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris*. . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 486.

ex necessitate (eks nē-ses-i-tā'tē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *necessitate*, abl. of *necessita*(*t-*)*s*, necessity: see *necessity*.] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-. [Gr. ἐξω, adv., without, out of, outside, < ἐξ, prep., out: see *ex-*. Cf. *ecto-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside': used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to *ecto-*: opposed to *endo-* or *ento-*.

exoarian (ek-sō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having external genitals, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoarii*: opposed to *endoarian*.

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, egg.] The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii*.

exocardiac (ek-sō-kär'di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial*.

exocardial (ek-sō-kär'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + καρδία, = E. *heart*, + *-al*.] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sō-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines*.

exocarp (ek'sō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

★**exoccipital** (ek-sok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. *n.* A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum. It is the neurapophysial element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Cyclodus*, and *Esox*.) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exoceides (ek-sō-sē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Exocœtidæ*.

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Exocephala (ek-sō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **exocephalus*, < Gr. ἐξω, without, + κεφαλή, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephalophorous forms: contrasted with *Endocephala*.

Exochnata (ek-sok-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognatha*, neut. pl. of **exognathus*, < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + γνάθος, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillæ outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous decapod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kôr′dä), *n.* [NL. (so called because the thread-like placentas are left standing after the fall of the carpels), < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + χορδή, a string: see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of central Asia, closely related to *Spiræa*. There are 3 species. *E. grandiflora* is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

exocœlar (ek-sō-sē′lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, the hollow of the body, the belly, + *-ar*.] In *zoöl.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; somatopleural: said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleure or parietal division of the mesoderm.

From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocœlar*—that is, the outer, or parietal—cœlom-epithelium.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 271.

exocœlarium (ek′sō-sē-lā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *exocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the exocœlar layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the cœloma; exocœlar cœlarium. *Haeckel*.

Exocœtidæ (ek-sō-sē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocœtus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long dentigerous weapons, though sometimes elongated; feeble teeth; posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well-developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Belonidæ* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebræ. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying-fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocœtinæ*, *Hemiramphinæ*, and *Scomberesocinæ*. Also *Exoceides*.

Exocœtinæ (ek′sō-sē-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtine (ek-sō-sē′tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exocœtinæ*.

exocœtoid (ek-sō-sē′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtous (ek-sō-sē′tus), *a.* [< L. *exocœtus*: see *Exocœtus*.] Same as *exocœtoid*.

Exocœtus (ek-sō-sē′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *exocœtus*, < Gr. ἐξώκοιτος, a fish supposed to come upon the beach to sleep (also called ἀδωνις), < ἐξω, out, + κοῖτος, a bed, sleep, < κεῖσθαι, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocœtidæ* and *Exocœtinæ*. One species, *E. volitans*, is known, widely distributed. The larger flying-fishes belong to *Exonautes* and *Cypselurus*. *Exon. exiliens* and *Exon. rondeleti* are found along the eastern coast, and *Cypselurus californicus* (one of the largest of the genus) is common along the southern Californian coast.

exocorium (ek-sō-kō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *exocoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + NL. *corium*, q. v.] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.



Exocorium.
Dorsal view of water-bug (*Belostoma*). *s*, scutel; *c*, clavus; *co*, corium; *ex*, exocorium; *u*, uncus; *m*, membrane.

exoculation (ek-sok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *exoculare*, pp. *exoculatus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excecation. [Rare.]

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of *exoculation*. *Southey*, Roderick, ii., note.

exocyclic (ek-sō-sik′lik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocyclica*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.

Exocyclica (ek-sō-sik′li-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + κυκλικός, circular, < κύκλος, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exod. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exode[1] (ek′sōd), *n.* [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the *exode*, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field.
Bolingbroke, Minutes of Essays.

exode[2] (ek′sōd), *n.* [< F. *exode*, < L. *exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. ἐξόδιον, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of ἐξόδιος, of or belonging to an exit (ἐξόδιοι νόμοι, the finale of a play), < ἔξοδος, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] 1. In the *Gr. drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—2. In the *Rom. drama*, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon*.

exodic (ek-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *exodique*; as *exode*[1] + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to an exodus, or a going out. Specifically—2†. In *physiol.*, same as *efferent*.

exodist (ek′sō-dist), *n.* [< *exode*[1] + *-ist*.] One who makes an exodus; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

As Want was the prime foe these hardy *exodists* had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional feud is long in wearing out of the stock.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

exodus (ek′sō-dus), *n.* [< LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. ἔξοδος, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < ἐξ, out, + ὁδός, a way.] 1. A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

Exodus out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land.
Theodore Parker, Int. to Serm. on Theism, etc.

Exodus of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded.
T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 730.

2. [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemōth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. i.–xix.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. xix.–xl.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex.*, *Exod.*

exody† (ek′sō-di), *n.* [Irreg. accom. of LL. *exodus*.] An exodus.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*, at least. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

ex officio (eks o-fish′i-ō). [L.: *ex*, from, *officio*, abl of *officium*, office: see *office*.] By virtue of office (and without other especial authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace. also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. *Science*, III. 54.

exogamitic (ek′sō-ga-mit′ik), *a.* [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*: no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 223.

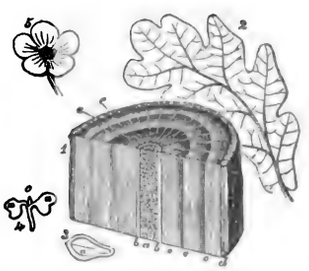
Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force.
McLennan, Prim. Marriage, iii.

★**exogamy** (ek-sog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + *-γαμία*, < γάμος, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 103.

exogastritis (ek′sō-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek′sō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] In *bot.*, a plant in which the growth of the stem is in successive concentric layers. The name *exogens* was given by Lindley in 1830 to a subclass of the same scope as the *Exogenæ* of A. P. de Candolle, and was later used as a class with the exclusion of the gymnosperms (his class *Gymnogens*), and therefore as equivalent to the *Dicotyledones* (which see). It has no longer any systematic value. The discovery of exogenous cryptogams (*Calamites*, *Sigillaria*, *Stigmaria*, etc.) in the Coal Measures has shown that the exogenous structure is not confined to any natural group.



Exogen.
1. Section of a branch of three years' growth: *a*, medulla or pith; *b b*, medullary sheath; *c c*, medullary rays; *c c c*, circles of annual growth; *d*, bark. 2. Netted veined leaf (oak). 3. Dicotyledonous seed: *a*, cotyledon. 4. Germination of dicotyledonous seed: *a a*, seed-leaves or cotyledons; *o*, plumula. 5. Exogenous flower (crowfoot).

Exogenæ (ek-soj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In *bot.*, A. P. de Candolle's name (1813) for the *Dicotyledones* and exogenous *Gymnospermæ*. Compare *Endogenæ*.

exogenetic (ek-sō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. *Dunglison*.

★**exogenous** (ek-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] 1. Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in *bot.*, having the structure of an exogen. See *exogen*.—2. Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

The various processes of the vertebræ have been divided into those that are autogenous, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 18.

The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or endogenous. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf-forming shoots.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 149.

Exoglossinæ (ek′sō-glo-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoglossum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and mesially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum maxillingua*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-lips* and *stone-toter*.

exoglossine (ek-sō-glos′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*.

Exoglossum (ek-sō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular rami of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*. *Rafinesque*.

exoletet (ek′sō-lēt), *a.* [< L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolescere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olescere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat, insipid.

There is a Greeke inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolete* letters.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 223.

exomis (ek-sō′mis), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωμίς, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < ἐξ, out, + ὦμος, shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.

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exomologesis† (ek-sō-mol-ō-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. ἐξομολόγησις, a full confession, < ἐξομολογεῖσθαι, confess in full, < ἐξ, out, + ὁμολογεῖν, agree, assent, confess: see *homologate*.] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zom'fa-los,-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξόμφαλος, with prominent navel, as n. a prominent navel, < ἐξ, out, + ὀμφαλός, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek'son), *n.* [See *essoin*.] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sō-när'theks), *n.* [MGr. ἐξωνάρθηξ, < ἔξω, outside, + νάρθηξ, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex*.

The *exonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 246.

exonert (eg-zon'ėr), *v. t.* [< F. *exonérer* = Sp. Pg. *exonerar* = It. *esonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,
But death will me *exoner*.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zon'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating*. [< L. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-* priv. + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus*, *onerous*.] 1†. To unload; disburden.

Neither did this riuer *exonerate* it selfe into any sea, but was swallowed vp by an hideous gulfe into the bowels of the earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it *exonerates* itself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 289.

2†. To ease (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they sit all the day long, unlesse they rise to *exonerate* nature, and forthwith return again. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to *exonerate* one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not *exonerate* an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 166.

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail *exonerates* himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the diocess is in the bishop, he cannot *exonerate* himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.

=Syn. 3. To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate.

exonerate (eg-zon'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth *exonerate* from toil.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

exoneration (eg-zon-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exonération* = Sp. *exoneración* = Pg. *exoneração*; < LL. *exoneratio(n-)*, an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He [Henry VIII.] chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for *exoneration*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 263.

exonerative (eg-zon'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *exonerate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of exoneration; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zon'ę-rā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate*.] One who exonerates.

exoneretur (eg-zon-ę-rē'tėr), *n.* [L., let him be discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In *law*, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender of the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sō-nū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + νεῦρον, nerve: see *neural*.] In *anat.*, situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

exoneurally (ek-sō-nū'ral-i), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek'sọn-ship), *n.* [< *exon* + *-ship*.] In England, the office of exon of the royal body-guard.

exopathic (ek-sō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πάθος, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathic*.

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathic* one, although a small residue of it may be autopathic.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 362.

exoperidium (ek'sō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *peridium*.] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Geaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium*.



Geaster tenuipes.
a, endoperidium; *b*, *b*, exoperidium. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

exophagous (ek-sof'ą-gus), *a.* [< *exophagy* + *-ous*.] Practising exophagy.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe.
London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophagy (ek-sof'ą-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and exogamy are co-extensive among cannibals. *London Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

exophthalmia (ek-sof-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus*.] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmy*.

exophthalmic (ek-sof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *exophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with exophthalmia.—**Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by exophthalmia, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *Basedow's disease*.

exophthalmus (ek-sof-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος, with prominent eyes, < ἐξ, out, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] 1. A person exhibiting exophthalmia, or protrusion of the eyeball.—2. Protrusion of the eyeball.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery efflorescence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmy (ek-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [< NL. *exophthalmia*.] Same as *exophthalmia*.

exophyllous (ek-sō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous*.

exoplasm (ek'sō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcode, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm*. It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is oftener indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "*exoplasm*" and "endoplasm" described in Amœbæ, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance—what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 838.

exopodite (ek-sop'ọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ποίς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite*. Compare *epipodite*. Like the endopodite, the exopodite is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail-fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the endopodite is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See cut under *endopodite*.) In maxillipedary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see cut under *Cyclops*); in an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed endopodite (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxillipede, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpiform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 271.

exopoditic (ek'sō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *exopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the exopodite: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable† (eg-zop'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation*.] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoptation† (ek-sop-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long for, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation*.] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

exoptile (ek-sop'til), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πτίλον, a feather, down, plumage.] In *bot.*, a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon*. [Not in use.]

exorable (ek'sō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *exoravel* = It. *esorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorate*.] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seemes offended at the very rumour of a Parlament divulg'd among the people: as if hee had tak'n it for a kind of slander that men should think him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcileable to those that give us greatest cause of offence. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

exorate (ek'sō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating*. [< L. *exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] To prevail upon by entreaty. [Rare.]

exoration (ek-sō-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exoratio(n-)*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate*.] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zôr'bi-tạns, -tạn-si), *n.* [= F. *exorbitance* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitancia* = It. *esorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitan(t-)s*, exorbitant: see *exorbitant*.] 1†. A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthies heertofore by disobeying Law ofttimes have sav'd the Common-wealth: and the Law afterward by firme Decree hath approv'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

To such *exorbitancy* were things arived. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power. *Addison*, The Head-dress.

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zôr'bi-tạnt), *a.* [= F. *exorbitant* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitante* = It. *esorbitante*, < L. *exorbitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit*.] 1†. Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.
Milton, P. L., iii. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent
A ducat at less than three hundred per cent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 87.

=Syn. 2. Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable.

exorbitantly (eg-zôr'bi-tạnt-li), *adv.* 1†. In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flaunt in. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxxi

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitate† (eg-zôr'bi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> Pg. *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant*.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

exorcisation† (ek-sôr-si-zā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exorsisacioun*, < OF. *exorcisacion*, < ML. *exorcizatio(n-)*, < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] Exorcism; conjuration.

Olde wyches, sorceresses,
That usen *exorsisacioune*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

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exorcise (ek'sôr-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorcised*, ppr. *exorcising*. [Formerly also *exorcize* (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in *-ize*); < ME. **exorcisen* (in deriv.), < OF. *exorciser*, F. *exorciser* = Sp. Pg. *exorcizar* = It. *esorcizzare*, < LL. *exorcizare*, < Gr. ἐξορκίζειν, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier ἐξορκοῦν, swear a person, administer an oath, < ἐξ + ὁρκίζειν, ὁρκοῦν, administer an oath, < ὅρκος, an oath.] 1. To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to *exorcise* evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpipe, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of *exorcising* goblins by dint of venison and Medeira.
Peacock, Melincourt, I.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And *exorcise* the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to *exorcise* a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 28.

Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am. *Spectator*, No. 402.

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up.

He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

exorciser (ek'sôr-sī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*. *Horsley*, Works, I. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gui. No *exorciser* harm thee!
Arv. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek'sôr-sizm), *n.* [< ME. *exorcisme* = F. *exorcisme* = Sp. Pg. *exorcismo* = It. *esorcismo*, < LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. ἐξορκισμός, eccles. exorcism, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < ἐξορκίζειν, swear a person, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] 1. The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose. Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants, in the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous *exorcism*? *Macaulay*, Milton.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised *exorcism*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? . . . Madam, sit you, and fear not; whom we raise, we will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

exorcismal (ek-sôr-siz'mal), *a.* [< *exorcism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the *exorcismal* practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease [hysteria]. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 740.

exorcist (ek'sôr-sist), *n.* [< ME. *exorcist* = F. *exorciste* = Sp. Pg. *exorcista* = It. *esorcista*, < LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. ἐξορκιστής, an exorcist, < ἐξορκίζειν, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] 1. One who exorcises evil spirits; *eccles.*, a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits. This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the *exorcist*: "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art." *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 109).

Some few *exorcists* among the Jews cured some demoniacs and distracted people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 239.

The *exorcist*, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stenches, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 206.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr'di-al), *a.* [< *exordium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 158.

exordium (eg-zôr'di-um), *n.* [= F. *exorde* = Sp. Pg. *exordio* = It. *esordia*, *esordio*, < L. *exordium*, a beginning, the warp of a web, < *exordiri*, begin, weave, < *ex*, out, + *ordiri*, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole *exordium* [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, as I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the *exordium* "To my beloved son." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 299.

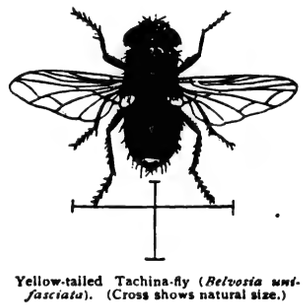
=Syn. Proem; *Prelude*, *Preface*, etc. See *introduction*.

exorganic (ek-sôr-gan'ik), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *organic*.] Having ceased to be organic or organized. *North British Rev.*

exorhiz, exorhiza (ek'sō-riz, ek-sō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. *exorhiza*, < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + ῥίζα, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked: equivalent to *exogen* or *dicotyledon*. [Rare.]

exorhizal, exorhizous (ek-sō-rī'zal, -zus), *a.* In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an exorhiz. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sō-ris'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξόριστος, banished, < ἐξορίζειν, banish, < ἐξ, out, + ὁρίζειν, separate by a boundary, bound: see *horizon*.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, chiefly distinguished by the antennæ, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint. The larvæ are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. *E. flavicauda* (now called *Belvoria unifasciata*) is parasitic upon the army-worm. See *tachina-fly*.



Yellow-tailed Tachina-fly (*Belvoria unifasciata*). (Cross shows natural size.)

exornate† (eg-zôr'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exornatus*, pp. of *exornare* (> Sp. Pg. *exornar* = It. *esornare* = OF. *exorner*), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < *ex*, out, + *ornare*, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see *ornate*.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their hemimeris of halfe foote serued not by licence Poeticall or necessitie of words, but to bewtifie and *exornate* the verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

exornation† (ek-sôr-nā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *exornación* = Pg. *exornação* = It. *esornazione*, < L. *exornatio*(*n*-), < *exornare*, pp. *exornatus*, adorn: see *exornate*.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte another maner of *exornation*, which resteth in the fashioning of our makers language and style.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and *exornation* in the composure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

exortive† (eg-zôr'tiv), *a.* [< L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < *exoriri*, pp. *exortus*, rise out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sō-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + σκοπεῖν, view, + *-ic*.] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution.—**Exoscopic method**, in *alg.*, a method of considering a quantic in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zos'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exosculated*, ppr. *exosculating*. [< L. *exosculatus*, pp. of *exosculari*, kiss fondly, < *ex* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *exoskeleton* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. *Exoskeleton* has acquired such latitude of signification that *exoskeletal* is nearly synonymous with *tegumentary*, *cuticular*, or *epidermal*, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the enderon; while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular *exoskeletal* parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + σκελετόν, a dried body: see *skeleton*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

In the highest Annulosa, the *exoskeleton* and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 409.

exosmic (ek-sos'mik), *a.* Same as *exosmotic*.

exosmose (ek'sos-mōs), *n.* [< NL. *exosmosis*.] Same as *exosmosis*.

exosmosis (ek-sos-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξ, out, + ὠσμός, a thrusting, an impulse, < ὠθεῖν, thrust, push, drive; cf. ἐξωθεῖν, thrust out, force out: see *osmosis*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *diosmosis*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called *endosmosis*. See *endosmosis*, *osmosis*.

exosmotic (ek-sos-mot'ik), *a.* [< *exosmosis* (*exosmot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an *exosmotic* current. Also *exosmic*.

exosperm (ek'sō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + σπέρμα, seed.] Same as *exospore*.

exospore (ek'sō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *exosporium*: see *spore*.] 1. The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains: same as *epispore*.—2. An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of *Peronospora* and *Mucor*.

Exosporeæ (ek-sō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed, + *-eæ*.] The first of the two groups into which the *Myxogastrales* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidiophore, and includes a single genus, *Ceratium*, which Saccardo's classification refers to *Hyphomycetes*. Compare *Endosporeæ*.

exosporium (ek-sō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *exospore*.

The product of conjugation is termed a zygospore. Its cellulose coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the *exosporium*, and an inner colourless layer, the endosporium. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

exosporous (ek-sō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed (see *spore*), + *-ous*.] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate† (ek-sos'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *exossatus*, pp. of *exossare*, deprive of bone, bone, < *exossis*, *exossus*, also *exos* (*exoss-*), without bones, < *ex*, out, + *os* (*oss-*), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. *Bailey*, 1731.

exossation† (ek-so-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *exossate* + *-ion*.] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 854.

exosseous† (ek-sos'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *exossis*, *exossus*, boneless (see *exossate*), + *-eous*. Cf. *osseous*.] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and *exosseous* animal, whereof in the naked and greater sort . . . nature, neer the head, hath placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Exostema (ek-sō-stē'mä), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the exserted stamens), < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + στῆμα, stamen.] A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to *Cinchona*. West Indian or Princewood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic, is obtained from *E. Caribbæum*.



ex, Exostome; *end*, Endostome.

exostome (ek'sō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξω, outside, + στόμα, mouth.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. (*b*) The outer peristome of mosses.

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exostosed (ek-sos'tōzd), *a.* 1. Affected with exostosis *Erasmus Wilson*, Anat.—2. Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilaginous, osseous, and *exostosed* or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

★**exostosis** (ek-sos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis.*] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage.—2. In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos-tot'ik), *a.* [< *exostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'trā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exostracized*, ppr. *exostracizing*. [< Gr. ἐξοστρακίζειν, banish by ostracism, < ἐξ, out, + ὀστρακίζειν, ostracize: see *ostracize.*] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 70.

exoteric (ek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exotérique* = Sp. *exotérico* = Pg. *exoterico* = It. *esoterico* (= D. G. *exoterisch* = Dan. Sw. *exoterisk*), < LL. *exotericus*, < Gr ἐξωτερικός, external, belonging to the outside, < ἔξω, outside, + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] I. *a.* 1. External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular: originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fancied or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric.*

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.

He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called esoteric, the other *exoteric*. For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines; to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See extract under *esoteric.*

II. *n.* One admitted only to exoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.

I am an *exoteric*—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

exoterical (ek-sō-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *exoteric* + *-al.*] Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, nor for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business: why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the esoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form? *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.

exoterically (ek-sō-ter'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an exoteric or public manner.

But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objectors that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblichus's authority must decide between us. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. 3.

exotericism (ek-sō-ter'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exoteric* + *-ism.*] Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

exoterics (ek-sō-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (τὰ) ἐξωτερικά, neut. pl. of ἐξωτερικός, exoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy: originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii., note.

exotery (ek'sō-ter-i), *n.*: pl. *exoteries* (-iz). [< *exoteric* + *-y.* Cf. *esotery.*] That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric. [Rare.]

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature.

exotheca (ek-sō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + θήκη, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca.*

exothecal (ek-sō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They [the costæ of the coral] may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("*exothecal* dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 374.

exothecate (ek-sō-thē'kāt), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.

exothecium (ek-sō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + θήκη, a case: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sō-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr ἐξω, outside, + θέρμη, heat, + *-ic.*] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sō-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic.*

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = F. *exotique* = Sp. *exótico* = Pg. *exotico* = It. *esotico* (cf. G. *exotisch* = Dan. Sw. *exotisk*), < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. ἐξωτικός, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < ἐξω, outside.] I. *a.* Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the [Russian] ambassador. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.

I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not only denizened them, but brought them into request. *Boyle*, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.

Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind
I to the Limits of my Court confin'd. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic.* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 8.

II. *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay*, Milton.

exotical (eg-zot'i-kal), *a.* [< *exotic* + *-al.*] Same as *exotic.*

exoticalness (eg-zot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being exotic.

exoticism (eg-zot'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exotic* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being exotic.—2. Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sō-kon'ti-an), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων, lit. from things not being: ἐξ, from; οὐ (before vowels οὐκ), not; ὄντων, gen. pl. of ὄν, neut. of ὤν, ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), *ens*, *entity*, *ontology.*] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian*[1].

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων)"—hence the name of *Exoucontians* sometimes given to his followers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

expalpate (eks-pal'pāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

★**expand** (eks-pand'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *expandir* = It. *espandere*, *spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pandere*, spread, perhaps connected with *patere*, be open: see *patent.*] I. *trans.* 1. To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton*, P. L., i. 225.

My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.

[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

Hence—3. To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affections, or the sphere of benevolence.

Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the Sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Expanded type, in *typog.*, a form of Roman type of broader or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—**To expand an insect**, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting-board.—**To expand a pair**, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen.

=**Syn.** 1. To unfold, evolve.—2. To swell, blow up, fill, fill out, increase.

II. *intrans.* 1. To open out; become unfolded, spread out, or displayed.

His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom,
Shine out. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 661.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Just so much play as lets the heart *expand.* *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect. *B. Stewart*, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.

3. In *zoöl.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.

Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is Erebus odora, Drury; it *expands* about five inches. *Packard.*

Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, ★etc. See the nouns.

expander (eks-pan'dėr), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expanse (eks-pans'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expans*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, expand: see *expand.*] I.† *a.* 1. Expanded; spread out.—2. Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.

Hise tables Tolletanes forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought,
Neither his collect, ne his *expans* yeres. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.

II. *n.* [< L. *expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] 1. Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

Let there be lights
High in the *expanse* of heaven, to divide
The day from night. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 340.

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes
The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expanse* or *extent.*—3. Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]

To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expanse.* *Motley*, United Netherlands, IV. 532.

=**Syn. 2.** See *extent.*

expanse† (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand.*] To expand; stretch out.

The like doth Beda report of Belerophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expansed*, pendulous in the ayre. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *expansibilidad* = Pg. *expansibilidade*; as *expansible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being expansible; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.

Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Grew.*

A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best. *Silliman's Journal*, IX. 105.

expansible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *expansible* = Sp. *expansible* = Pg. *expansivel* = It. *espansibile*, < L. as if **expansibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*, *expanse.*] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expansible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle*, Works, V. 614.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *N. Grew.*

Expansible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expansibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expansibility.

expansibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an expansible manner; so as to be expanded.

expansile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile.*] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expansile* action. *Scott.*

★**expansion** (eks-pan'shon), *n.* [= F. *expansion* = Sp. *expansión* = Pg. *expansão* = It. *espansione*, < LL. *expansio(n-)*, a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand.*] 1. The act of expanding. (*a*) The act of spreading out.

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The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon *expansions*, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

(*b*) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an *expansion*, an awakening, a coming to manhood in a graver fashion. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 220.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubical expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to .003667 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{273}$—that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at —273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless *expansions* either of designs or desires. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

Some remarkable examples of *expansion* are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. *Ure*, Dict., II. 319.

Specifically—**3.** The increase in volume with corresponding reduction in pressure which occurs in an engine-cylinder when communication is cut off between boiler and cylinder, while the piston continues its motion. —**4.** A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal *expansion* covering the base of the antennæ.—**5.** Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial pow'r
Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
Beneath the starr'd *expansion* of the skies.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

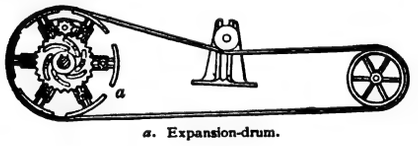
Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 1.

6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle. —**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid*.

expansion-cam (eks-pan′shọn-kam), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pan′shọn-kėrb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pan′shọn-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with



a, Expansion-drum.

a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.

expansion-engine (eks-pan′shọn-en′jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam from the boiler is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—**Triple expansion-engine**, a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three steps or stages, the exhaust from the first cylinder driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pan′shọn-gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the cylinder. In early forms the distribution of steam to the two ends of the cylinder and out from them took place throughout the entire stroke, and variable expansion on the driving stroke was secured by special extra mechanisms. In modern engines variable expansion is secured by the distribution-gear. Variable expansion may be secured, as in the locomotive, by changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some pre-determined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. A very usual apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide-valve and controlled by an eccentric on the shaft and by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion*.

expansionist (eks-pan′shọn-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-joint (eks-pan′shọn-joint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (*a*) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (*b*) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

expansion-valve (eks-pan′shọn-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. See *expansion-gear*.

expansive (eks-pan′siv), *a.* [= F. *expansif* = Sp. Pg. *expansivo*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*, *expanse*.] **1.** Capable of causing or effecting expansion: as, the *expansive* force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an *expansive* force. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 253.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatable: as, the *expansive* quality of air; *expansive* gases or substances.—**3.** Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide-extending; comprehensive: as, *expansive* benevolence; an *expansive* outlook.

A distant view of Ægina and of Megara, of the Piræus and of Corinth, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. *Eustace*, Tour through Italy, x.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action; sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an *expansive* people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance*.

expansively (eks-pan′siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine *expansiveness*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 81.

expansivity (eks-pan-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *expansive* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word, offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the lad's fifteenth year that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhadamanthus-Scriblerus to pack him out of doors. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 87.

expansure† (eks-pan′shūr), *n.* [< *expanse* + *-ure*.] Expanse.

Now love in night, and night in love exhorts
Courtship and dances: all your parts employ,
And suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

ex parte (eks pär′tē). [L., from a part: *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, a part: see *party*.] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte*.

ex-parte (eks-pär′tē), *a.* [< *ex parte*.] In *law*, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question: with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. Ex-parte hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief, or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often insinuates partiality or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement.—**Ex-parte council**, in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to coöperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and ex-parte. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte council* is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (ed. 1865), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pā′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating*. [< L. *expatiatus*, *exspatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari*, *exspatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely *expatiated*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 16.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 254.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* therein. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to *expatiate* in the sun. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon*.

[He] talked with ease, and could *expatiate upon* the common topics of conversation with fluency. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

The passions of kings are often *expatiated on*; but, in the present anti-monarchical period [time of Charles I.], the passions of parliaments are not imaginable! *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital? *C. Davenant*, Essays on Trade, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pā-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-ion*.] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), I. ii.

expatiator (eks-pā′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-or*.] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "Endovellicus" I presume is Thomas Reinesius. *Pegge*, Anonymiana, p. 201.

expatiatory (eks-pā′shi-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expatiate* + *-ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Bissett*.

expatriate (eks-pā′tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating*. [< ML. *expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (> It. *spatriare* = Sp. Pg. *expatriar* = F. *expatrier*), banish, < L. *ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = E. *father*: see *patrial*. Cf. *depatriate*, *repair*[2].] **1.** To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well-informed, sensible, ingenious, high-principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pā-tri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *expatriation* = Sp. *expatriación* = Pg. *expatriação*, < ML. as if **expatriatio(n-)*, < *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, expatriate: see *expatriate*.] **1.** The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey*.

2. In *law*, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The *right of expatriation*, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country; it was finally established by Congress in 1868, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt′), *v.* [= OF. *expecter*, *especter* = It. *espettare*, < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle*. Cf. *aspect*, *inspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *suspect*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 591

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Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body *expecting* what would be next and what he would do. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 3, 1660.

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, *expecting* the issue of this great adventure.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 5.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When *expect* you them?
Cap. With the next benefit o' the wind.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Whilst evil is *expected*, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to *expect* reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 183.

3 To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance: as, to *expect* obedience or aid; I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; you are *expected* to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is *expected* of us, and more than others would have done.
Dryden, Amphitryon, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly: as, I *expect* you to obey, or to perform a task.

England *expects* every man to do his duty.
Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future: as, I *expect* he went to town yesterday. [Prov. Eng., and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *suspect*: as, I rather *expect* he doesn't intend to come.]=**Syn.** To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. "*Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope*; when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect*." (*Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.) *Expect, Suppose.* *Expect* properly refers to the future: *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to *expect* a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.
D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† *intrans.* To wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a Banquet presented, if there be Persons of Quality there, the People must *expect* and stay till the great ones have done. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

Frosts that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb *expecting* lie.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 182.

expect† (eks-pekt'), *n.* [< *expect*, *v.*] Expectation.

And be 't of less *expect*
That matter needless, of importless burden,
Divide thy lips. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *expectavel*, < L. *expectabilis*, *exspectabilis*, to be expected, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, expect: see *expect*.] To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< ML. *expectantia*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, look for, expect: see *expectant*.] **1.** The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

How bright he stands in popular *expectance*!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, . . . though not dispensed according to the *expectances* of our narrow conceptions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded: the object of expectation or hope. [Rare.]

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

The Nations hailed
Their great *expectancy*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2.—**Estate in expectancy**, or *expectant estate*, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or executory interests.—**Tables of expectancy**, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expectant*, < OF. *expectant* = F. *expectant* = Pg. *expectante*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, *exspectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, *exspectare*, look for, expect: see *expect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having expectation; expecting.

Expectant ay tille I may mete
To geten mercy of that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood *expectant* by
To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.
Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift*.

3. In *med.*, relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an *expectant* medicine. *Dunglison.*—**Expectant estate.** See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectance*.—**Expectant method**, in *med.*, the therapeutic method which recognizes the futility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. *n.* **1.** One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest *expectants* have found unhappy frustration.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an *expectant*; but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner. *Act of Assembly of Glasgow*, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tant-li), *adv.* In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened *expectantly*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 357.

expectation (eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *expectation* = Pr. *espectacio*, *expectacion* = Sp. *expectación* = Pg. *expectação* = It. *espettazione*, < L. *expectatio(n-)*, *exspectatio(n-)*, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, expect: see *expect*.] **1.** The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat
The livelong day with patient *expectation*,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting, a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations* produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving*.

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of *expectation*, always hoping for something new and good; heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 409.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand . . .
Why our great *Expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 378.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. Ps. lxii. 5.

You must know that I have a dev'lish rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest *expectations*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott*.

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;
It ill becomes your *expectation*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

6. In *med.*, same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*).—**7.** In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.—**Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age.—**Expectation week**, the interval between Ascension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter.=**Syn. 2.** Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectative* = Sp. Pg. *expectativa* = It. *espettativa*, n., < ML. **expectativus* (fem. *expectativa*, n.), < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, pp. *expectatus*, *exspectatus*, expect: see *expect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [Rare.]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice. *Robertson*.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to an expectative. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an *expectative*, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

Specifically—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative*. The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance*, *expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship*.

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the see of Toledo. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek-tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *expectator*, *exspectator*, one who watches, a spectator, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, look out, expect: see *expect*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones*. [Not in use.]

expectatorium (eks-pek-tā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *expectatoria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect*.] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox.
Walpole, Letters (1758), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tėr), *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector*.

Æneas, call my brother Troilus to me;
And signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, *expectingly* he lies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pekt'les), *a.* [< *expect* + *-less*.] Unexpected; unlooked for; unforeseen. [Rare.]

But when he saw me enter so *expectless*,
To hear his base exclaims of murther, murther.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

expector (eks-pek'tor), *n.* Same as *expecter*.

Dam. Who's that, boy?
Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your *expectors* would be gone hence, now, at the first act; or expect no more hereafter than they understand.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i.

expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectorant* = Sp. Pg. *expectorante* = It. *espettorante*, < L. *expectoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectorare*: see *expectorate*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating*. [< L. *expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare* (> It. *espettorare* = Sp. Pg. *expectorar* = F. *expectorer*), only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, < *ex*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast: see *pectoral*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

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They affirm that as well the one as the other doth *expectorate* the fleame gathered in the chest.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excerebrate all cares, *expectorate* all fears and griefs?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting; by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to *expectorate* is often the immediate cause of death. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

★**expectoration** (eks-pek-tō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoración* = Pg. *expectoração* = It. *espettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio(n-)*, < *expectorare*, pp. *expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectorate*.] 1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting; euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of *expectoration* is, as a rule, most easy in that position in which respiration is most free.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid *expectoration*. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek′tọ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *expectorativo*; as *expectorate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeded*, ppr. *expeding*. [= D. *expediëren* = G. *expediren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedier*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espedire*, *spedire*, despatch, < L. *expedire*, expedite, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable or expedient, < *ex*, out, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *impede*, *despatch*, *depeach*, *impeach*. Also *expedite*; hence (from L. *expedire*) *expedient*, *expedite*, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the chancery for seising on all the temporalities of the bishoprick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope, upon which his bulls were *expeded* at Rome.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, i.

To expede letters, in *Scots law*, to write out the principal writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expediate† (eks-pē′di-āt), *a.* [< F. *expedié*, pp. of *expédier*, < ML. *expediare*, for L. *expedire*: see *expedient*.] Expeditious.

This way is more prompt and *expediate*.
Evelyn, Fr. Gar., p. 62. *N. E. D.*

expedience (eks-pē′di-ẹns), *n.* [< OF. *expedience*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, expedient: see *expedient*.] 1. Fitness; suitableness: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The *expedience* of retirement is yet greater, as it removes us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful temptations that are incident to human nature.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

2†. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3†. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

expediency (eks-pē′di-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *expedience*: see *-ency*.] 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitableness to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the *expediency* of keeping the functions of cook and coachman distinct.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately*, Rhetoric, ii. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the highest *expediency*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sinister meaning often attached to this word is not inherent in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral considerations in determining what is expedient. Expediency may under proper conditions be consonant with the highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society *expediency* is the only governing principle. *Brougham*.

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language: to many it will sound like the language of *expediency* rather than of ethics. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 539.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of *expediency*, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one which the person debating it has a private interest in deciding one way or the other — when he himself will gain pleasure or avoid pain by either decision — the admission of *expediency* as the ground of decision is apt to give him an excuse for deciding in his own favour.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 330.

4†. An expedient. *Davies*.

He proposed a most excellent *expediency* (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church.
Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pē′di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espediente*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, ppr. of *expedire*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expedite*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

2†. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is *expedient* for you that I go away. John xvi. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not *expedient*. 1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly *expedient*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that should be *expedient* for the honour of Sparta.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 40.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profitable, useful, best, wise.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance a desired result; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzleth the wisest among our selves to find out *expedients* to keep us from ruining one of the best Churches of the Christian World. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?
A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency; a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out *expedients*, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishments. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, xxi.

New *expedients* must accordingly be devised to meet the unexpected emergency.
Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The *expedient*, in this case, was a very simple one, neither more nor less than a bribe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** *Expedient*, *Resource*, *Resort*, *Contrivance*, *Device*, *Shift*. *Expedient*, *contrivance*, and *device* indicate artificial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment; *resource* indicates natural means or something possessed; *resort* and *shift* may indicate either. A *shift* is a temporary, poor, or desperate *expedient*. When one's *resources* begin to fail, one has recourse to *contrivances*, *expedients*, etc., and finally to almost any *shift*. *Resort* is less often applied to the thing resorted to than to the act of resorting. *Contrivance* and *device* suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee, full of *expedients*, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of *shifts*, not yet capable of comfort.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different *resources*, and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show a very different amount of resource in dealing with the same difficulty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 262.

Between justice as my prime support,
And mercy, fled to as the last *resort*,
I glide and steal along with Heav'n in view.
Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assiduously, and to adopt *contrivances* for making their labour more effectual. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that scorns to bend
To mean *devices* for a sordid end.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Ded.

You see what *shifts* we are enforc'd to try,
To help out wit with some variety.
Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expedential (eks-pē-di-en′shal), *a.* [< *expedience* (ML. *expedientia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency: as, an *expedential* policy.

Calculating *expedential* understanding. *Hare*.

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal significance and left it with a mere *expediential* or political value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called Congregationalism tinctured with Episcopacy.
The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pē-di-en′shal-i), *adv.* In an expedient manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save *expedientially*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

expediently (eks-pē′di-ẹnt-li), *adv.* 1†. Hastily; quickly.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

expediment† (eks-ped′i-ment), *n.* [< ML. *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but prop. of opposite meaning, < L. *expedire*, set free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedient.

A like *expediment* to remove discontent. *Barrow*.

expeditate (eks-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeditated*, ppr. *expeditating*. [< ML. (Law L.) *expeditatus*, pp. of *expeditare*, < L. *ex-* priv. + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Eng. forest law*, to cut out the balls or claws of the fore feet of, as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated* forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king. *Chambers*.

expeditation (eks-ped-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *expeditatio(n-)*, < *expeditare*, expeditate: see *expeditate*.] The act of expeditating, or the state of being expeditated.

expedite (eks′pē-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedited*, ppr. *expediting*. [< L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedire*, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] 1. To remove impediments to the movement or progress of; accelerate the motion or progress of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army; artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved,
To *expedite* your glorious march.
Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw forever from the country, if his absence would *expedite* a settlement satisfactory to the provinces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 519.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon*.

Orders were undoubtedly *expedited* from Jerusalem to Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

=**Syn.** 1. To speed, forward, advance, press on, press forward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expedite† (eks′pē-dīt), *a.* [= D. *expediet* = Dan. Sw. *expedit* = Sp. Pg. *expedito* = It. *espedito*, *spedito*, < L. *expeditus*, unimpeded, free, ready, easy, pp. of *expedire*, despatch: see *expede*, *expedite*, *v.*] 1. Cleared of impediments; unobstructed; unimpeded; unencumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear, ready, and *expedite*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for *expedite* use and assurance sake.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

expeditely (eks′pē-dīt-li), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and *expeditely* by imitating one good copy than by hearkening to a thousand oral prescriptions?
Barrow, Works, III. ii.

expedition (eks-pē-dish′ọn), *n.* [= D. *expeditie* = G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F. *expédition* = Sp. *expedición* = Pg. *expedição* = It. *espedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio(n-)*, a despatching, a military enterprise, an expedition, < *expedire*, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*.] 1. The state of being freed from impediments; hence, expeditiousness; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch.

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Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all *expedition* his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii., Pref.

Even with the speediest *expedition*,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

With winged *expedition*,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1283.

2†. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

The silent *expedition* of the bloudy blast from the murdering Ordnance. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit: as, the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring *expedition;* a trading *expedition* to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an *expedition* to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn. 1.** Celerity, nimbleness, alertness.—**3.** Trip, raid.

expeditionary (eks-pē-dish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *expedition* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.

Fresh water was extremely scarce, the *expeditionary* force spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

Lord Wolseley, who commands the *expeditionary* army.
The American, IX. 350.

expeditioner (eks-pē-dish'ọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist*.

expeditionist (eks-pē-dish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *expedition* + *-ist*.] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [Rare.]

Fortunately the zeal of the *expeditionists* averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *a.* [< *expediti-on* + *-ous*.] **1.** Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy: as, an *expeditious* march.

That method of binding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and *expeditious* which makes use of manacles and fetters. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be *expeditious*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

expeditiously (eks-pē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; with celerity or despatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and *expeditiously*.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Bailey*, 1727.

expeditive† (eks-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *expéditif* = Sp. *expeditivo* = It. *espeditivo*, *speditivo;* as *expedite* + *-ive*.] Performing with speed; expeditious.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

expeditory† (eks-ped'i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *expeditorius*, < L. *expedire*, pp. *expeditus*, despatch: see *expede*, *expedite*.] Making haste; expeditious. *Franklin*.

expel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling*. [Formerly also *expell;* < ME. *expellen*, < OF. *expeller* = Sp. *expeler* = Pg. *expellir* = It. *espellere*, < L. *expellere*, drive or thrust out or away, < *ex*, out, + *pellere*, drive, thrust: see *pulse*. Cf. *compel*, *dispel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*.] **1.** To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily: as, to *expel* air from a bellows or from the lungs; to *expel* an invader or a traitor from a country; to *expel* a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to *expell*,
To view strange countreys hee intends.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forewasted all their land and them *expeld*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

Off with his robe! *expel* him forth this place!
Whilst we rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians *expelled* the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [Rare.]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3†. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 96.

=**Syn. 1.** *Exile*, *Exclude*, etc. (see *banish*), expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge.

expellable (eks-pel'a-bl), *a.* [< *expel* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being expelled or driven out: as, "acid *expellable* by heat," *Kirwan*.—**2.** Subject to expulsion: as, members of a club not *expellable* on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel: as, an *expellant* medicine. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

II. *n.* That which expels: as, calomel is a powerful *expellant*.

expeller (eks-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Cunegiasus he cometh to the foresaid Maglocunus, whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles, and the *expeller* of manie tyrants. *Holinshed*, Chron., England, I. v. 17.

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *expense*. See *-ce*[4].

expend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [= OF. *espendre*, *spendre* = Sp. Pg. *expender* = It. *spendere*, < L. *expendere*, weigh out, pay out, expend, < *ex*, out, + *pendere*, weigh, akin to *pendēre*, hang: see *pend*, *pendent*, *poise*. Cf. *dispend* and *spend*.] **1.** To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

I held it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two latter darken and *expend*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Sir J. Hayward*.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to *expend* it like a gentleman. *Cotton*.

2. To consume by use; spend in using: as, to *expend* time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely *expended*.

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time *expend* with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Youth, health, vigor to *expend*
On so desirable an end.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, l. 33.

expendable (eks-pen'da-bl), *a.* [< *expend* + *-able*.] That can be expended or consumed by use: as, articles *expendable* and not *expendable*.

expender (eks-pen'dėr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large *expenders* of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 49.

expenditor (eks-pen'di-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *expendedor*, a spendthrift, = It. *spenditore*, < ML. *expenditor*, < L. *expendere*, expend: see *expend*.] In *old Eng. law*, a person appointed to disburse money.

expenditrix (eks-pen'di-triks), *n.* [< ML. **expenditrix*, fem. of *expenditor:* see *expenditor*.] A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celier was the go-between and *expenditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 257.

expenditure (eks-pen'di-tụr), *n.* [< ML. *expenditus*, irreg. pp. of L. *expendere* (cf. *expenditor*), + *-ure*.] **1.** The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expenditure* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill*.

2. That which is expended; expense. [Rare.]

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our *expenditure* defrays his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

expense (eks-pens'), *n.* [Until recently also *expence;* < ME. *expense*, *expence*, < OF. *expense*, *espense* = Sp. Pg. *expensas*, pl., = It. *spesa*, < ML. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), L. *expensum*, money spent, fem. and neut. of L. *expensus*, pp. of *expendere*, expend: see *expend*.] **1.** A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of giftes, grettist in *expense*,
Ay furse on his foa, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3766.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deserving honourable remembrance for his good minde, and *expense* of life in so vertuous an enterprise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 145.

Extraordinary *expense* must be limited by the worth of the occasion. *Bacon*, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast *expense;*
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 401.

Specifically—**2.** Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solemn feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in *expense*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 5.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your *expences* would bring you to. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income.

For his *expencez* and for his aray,
For hors or men that maye be for your spede,
He shall not lakke no thyng that hym nede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 348.

We shall not spend a large *expense* of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by *at:* as, he did this *at* the *expense* of his character.

Courting popularity *at* his party's *expense*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired *at* the *expense* of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed*.=**Syn. 3.** *Charge*, *Cost*, etc. See *price*.

expenseful (eks-pens'fụl), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ful*.] Costly; expensive. [Archaic.]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more *expenceful* courses.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

My mind very heavy for this my *expenseful* life.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more . . . *expenseful* . . . than windows. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

expensefully (eks-pens'fụl-i), *adv.* In an expenseful or costly manner; with great expense. [Archaic.]

expenseless (eks-pens'les), *a.* [< *expense* + *-less*.] Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ive*.] **1.** Costly; requiring or entailing much expense: as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shining fires of more laborious and *expensive* actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam, distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very *expensive* master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

2†. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

Hee is now very *expensiue* of his time, for hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Bp. Sprat*.

expensively (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift*.

expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance: as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 203.

expergefaction† (eks-pėr-jē-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *expergefactio(n-)*, an awakening, < *expergefacere*, pp. *expergefactus*, awaken, arouse, < *expergere*, awaken, arouse (see *experrection*), + *facere*, make.] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *expergefaction*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 45.

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experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< ME. *experience, experiens,* < OF. *experience,* F. *expérience* = Pr. *experientia, esperientia* = Sp. Pg. *experiencia* = It. *esperienza, esperienza, esperienzia, sperienzia,* < L. *experientia,* a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, < *experien(t-)s,* ppr. of *experiri,* try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, < *ex,* out, + **periri,* go through, in pp. *peritus,* experienced; expert: see *expert* and *peril.*] 1. The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long *experience; experience* teaches even fools.

He that hath as much *Experience* of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Howell,* Letters, I. iv. 14.

We were sufficiently instructed by *experience* what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rain'd all Night.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

A man of science who . . . had made *experience* of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one.
Hawthorne, Birthmark.

Till we have some *experience* of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. In *philos.,* knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Celsus and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek ἐμπειρία of the Stoics. See *empiric.*

The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is *experience,* by which we mean not the *experience* of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated *experience* of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition.
Sir J. Herschel.

The unity of *experience* embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 387.

Specifically — 3. That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

That which all men's *experience* teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted
By all the mistresses of war, care, counsel,
Quick-ey'd *experience,* and victory twin'd to him?
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast,
Full of sad *experience,* moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of *experience,* which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson,* Old Age.

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an *experience* or information about the concrete.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 21.

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects, which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences.* *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol.

This is what distance does for us; the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black.*

5†. An experiment.

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Spenser,* F. Q.

If my affection be suspected, make
Experience of my loyalty, by some service.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to *experiences,* is this, that those *experiences* which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God coming to the mind.
Edwards, Works, III. 32.

The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the *experiences* of the Methodists, are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious experiences; a covenant or conference meeting.

He is in that ecstasy of mind which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an *experience meeting* and pour out a flood of feeling in the tritest language and the most conventional terms.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 127.

=**Syn.** *Experience, Experiment, Observation.* *Experience* is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while *experiment* is that which one actively undertakes. *Observation* is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by *observation,* and quite another to know of it or them by *experience.* To know of a man's goodness by *experiment* would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice.*

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced,* ppr. *experiencing.* [< *experience, n.*] 1. To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

Your soul will then *experience* the most terrible fears.
Southwell, Poetical Works, Pref., p. 56.

You have not yet *experienced* at her hands
My treatment. *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 309.

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare.
W. Harte, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius.

To experience religion, to become converted. [Colloq.]

I *experienced religion* at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Widow Bedott Papers,* p. 108.

experienced (eks-pē′ri-enst), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation: as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well-*experienced* a Knight as Sir Talbot Bows is to be my Collegue and Fellow-Burgess. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 4.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

experiencer (eks-pē′ri-en-sėr), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [Rare.]

A curious *experiencer* did affirm that the likeness of any object, . . . if strongly inlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, . . . even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Sir K. Digby,* Nature of Bodies, viii.

experient† (eks-pē′ri-ent), *a.* [< OF. *experient,* < L. *experien(t-)s,* ppr. of *experiri:* see *experience.*] Experienced.

Which wisdom sure he learn'd
Of his *experient* father.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

Why is the Prince, now ripe and full *experient,*
Not made a dore in the State?
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iii. 1.

experiential (eks-pē-ri-en′shal), *a.* [< L. *experientia,* experience, + *-al.*] Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws — laws of nature — are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* information. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered — the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 27.

But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our *experiential* attitude. *Mind,* IX. 358.

experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-izm), *n.* [< *experiential* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *experiential* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *experiment* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *experiment,* < OF. *experiment, esperiment* = Sp. Pg. *experimento* = It. *esperimento,* < L. *experimentum,* a trial, test, experiment, < *experiri,* try, test: see *experience.*] 1. A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

The craft of coniuracioun tho cumly did vse;
With Spretis & *experyment* so spend thai there lyf.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13217.

A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain factitious relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of *experiment.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All successful action is successful *experiment* in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative *experiment,* which deters us from repetition.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 253.

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct.
Defoe.

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance. — **Controlling experiment.** See *control.* = **Syn.** *Observation,* etc. (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *v.* [= D. *experimenteren* = G. *experimentiren* = Dan. *experimentere* = Sw. *experimentera,* < F. *expérimenter* (OF. *espermenter*) = Pr. *experimentar, expermentar* = Sp. Pg. *experimentar* = It. *esperimentare, sperimentare,* < ML. *experimentare,* experiment; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

We live, and they *experiment* on life,
Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof
To overlook the farther. *Browning,* In a Balcony.

II.† *trans.* 1. To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* on one of Alexander's pages.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

experimenta, *n.* Plural of *experimentum.*

experimental (eks-per-i-men′tal), *a.* [= G. Dan. ★Sw. *experimental* (in comp.), < F. *expérimental* = Sp. Pg. *experimental* = It. *esperimentale,* < ML. **experimentalis,* < L. *experimentum,* experiment: see *experiment.*] 1. Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, *experimental* knowledge or philosophy; an *experimental* philosopher.

He [Calvert] was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if amateurish, interest in *experimental* science.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 209.

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant
The tenour of my book. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iv. 1.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians.
H. Humphrey.

Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no *experimental* knowledge. *Macaulay,* History.

Experimental proposition, in *logic,* a proposition which is founded upon experience. — **Experimental philosophy,** that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific researches into nature.

The chief reason why I prefer the mechanicall and *experimentall philosophy* before the Aristotelean is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., 2d ed. (1667), p. 47.

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practised externally from some ulterior considerations; a state of religious feeling or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalise, *v. i.* See *experimentalize.*

experimentalist (eks-per-i-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *experimental* + *-ist.*] One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty.
Whately, Rhetoric, I. iii. § 2.

experimentalize (eks-per-i-men′tal-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized,* ppr. *experimen-*

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talizing. [< *experimental* + *-ize.*] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalise.*

The impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlviii.

The old school has gone — gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalizing*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men′tal-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt, that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigorousness of a holy life. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

experimentarian (eks-per′i-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *experiment* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentarian* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *D. Stewart.*

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of revealed religion. *Boyle*, Works, V. 537.

experimentation (eks-per′i-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expérimentation*; as *experiment*, *v.*, + *-ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. vii. § 3.

experimentative (eks-per-i-men′tā-tiv), *a.* [< *experiment* + *-ative.*] Experimental. *Coleridge.*

experimentator† (eks-per′i-men-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *expérimentateur* = Sp. Pg. *experimentador* = It. *esperimentatore*, *sperimentatore*, < ML. *experimentator*, < *experimentare*, experiment: see *experiment*, *v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentators*, requiring such chasms. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 507.

experimented† (eks-per′i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

experimenter (eks-per′i-men-tėr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentist (eks-per′i-men-tist), *n.* [< *experiment* + *-ist.*] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per′i-men-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing.* [< *experiment* + *-ize.*] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise.*

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentise* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tȧ). [L.: see *experiment.*] An experiment. — **Experimentum crucis**, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial*, 3.

experrection† (eks-pe-rek′shon), *n.* [< L. *experrectus*, pp. of *expergisci*, be awakened, awake, < *expergere*, tr., wake, arouse, < *ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, < *per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent.* Cf. *insurrection*, *resurrection.*] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1069.

expert (eks-pėrt′ as *a.*; eks-pėrt′ or eks′pėrt as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expert*, < OF. *expert*, *espert*, F. *expert* = Pr. *expert*, *espert* = Sp. Pg. *experto* = It. *esperto*, *sperto*, < L. *expertus* (for **experitus*; cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thaire planntes best to growe
But sette hem nowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And nouhte to hem of elde that bene *experte*
In governaunce, nurture, and honeste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skilful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert* workmanship; *expert* testimony.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

=**Syn.** *Adroit*, *Dexterous*, *Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful.*

II. *n.* **1.** An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle; and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with especial aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 68.

2. In *law*, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts. =**Syn.** *Adept*, *Expert.* See *adept*, *n.*

expert (eks-pėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert*, *a.*] **1**†. To experience.

We deeme of Death as doome of ill desert;
But knewe we, fooles, what it us bringes until,
Dye would we dayly, once it to *expert!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. [< *expert*, *n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *experted.* [Colloq.]

expertly (eks-pėrt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *expertly*; < *expert* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. By actual experiment.

Unbynde it thenne, and there *expertly* se
How oon tree is in til an other ronne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pėrt′nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be i' the camp, a Frenchman; what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul. *T. Cogan*, Theol. Disquisitions, ii.

=**Syn.** *Facility*, *Knack*, etc. See *readiness.*

expetible† (eks-pet′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *expetibilis*, desirable, < *expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, < *ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*, *compete.*] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith. *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 410.

expiable (eks′pi-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *expiable*, < L. as if **expiabilis*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] Capable of being expiated or atoned for: as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as immoderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself sayes are *expiable* by fear of death. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, II. ii. § 2.

expiament† (eks′pi-ȧ-ment), *n.* [< L. as if **expiamentum*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks′pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> It. *espiare* = Sp. Pg. *expiar* = F. *expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, < *pius*, devout, pious: see *pious.*] **1.** To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of (a crime or evil act), or counteract its evil effects, by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele. *T. H. Dyer*, Hist. Rome, § 2.

expiate† (eks′pi-āt), *a.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fully come; arrived.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expiation* = Pr. *expiacio* = Sp. *expiación* = Pg. *expiação* = It. *espiazione*, < L. *expiatio*(*n*-), < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] **1.** The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement.*

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *Irving.*

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Dict.*

In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered; for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the rages of the gods are glutted. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 83.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3†. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The Great Day of Expiation, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the 10th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expiational (eks-pi-ā′shon-ȧl), *a.* [< *expiation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expiational* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 91.

expiator (eks′pi-ā-tor), *n.* [= It. *espiatore*, < LL. *expiator*, < L. *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] One who expiates.

expiatorious† (eks′pi-ȧ-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *expiatorius*: see *expiatory.*] Same as *expiatory.*

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial, § 7.

expiatory (eks′pi-ȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expiatorio* = It. *espiatorio*, < LL. *expiatorius*, < L. *expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate*, *expiator.*] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

expilate† (eks′pi-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expilatus*, pp. of *expilare* (> It. *espilare* = Pg. *expilar*), pillage, plunder, < *ex*, out, + *pilare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile* and *pillage.*] To pillage; plunder.

expilation† (eks-pi-lā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *expilação* = It. *espilazione*, < L. *expiliatio*(*n*-), < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic spoil as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the first two). . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

expilator† (eks′pi-lā-tor), *n.* [= It. *espilatore*, < L. *expilator*, < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] One who expilates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

expirable (eks-pīr′ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *expire* + *-able.*] That may come to an end. *Smart.*

expirant (eks-pīr′ant), *n.* [= F. *expirant* = Sp. *espirante*, < L. *expiran*(*t*-)*s*, *exspiran*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of

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expirare, exspirare, expire: see *expire.*] An assistant to evaporation (in plants). [Rare.]

expiration (eks-pi-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expiration* = Pr. *espiracio* = Sp. *espiración* = Pg. *expiração* = It. *espirazione*, < L. *expiratio(n-)*, *exspiratio(n-)*, a breathing out, < *expirare, exspirare*, breathe out: see *expire.*] 1. The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspiration.*

The movements [in respiration] are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during *expiration*, especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1339.

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death.

This is a very great cause of the dryness and *expiration* of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy dews of meditation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.* *Johnson*, Rambler.

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the *expiration* of thy time. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3.

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle *expiration.* *Abp. Sharp*, Dissertations, p. 41.

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the *expiration* of oxygen by plants. [Rare or obsolete.]

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 866.

expirator (eks′pi-rā-tor), *n.* [< L. *expirare*, pp. *expiratus*, breathe out: see *expire.*] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has . . . a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator. . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as *expirator*, the tube *f* is drawn farther out. *Ure*, Dict., I. 261.

expiratory (eks-pīr′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *expire* + *-atory.*] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expired*, ppr. *expiring.* [< OF. *expirer, espirer*, F. *expirer* = Pr. *expirar, espeirar* = Sp. *espirar* = Pg. *expirar* = It. *espirare, spirare*, < L. *expirare, exspirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire, < *ex*, out, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit.* Cf. *aspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] I. *trans.* 1. To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire.*

All his hundred Mouths at once *expire*
Volumes of curling Smoke. *Congreve*, Pindaric Odes, ii.

This year Captain Miles Standish *expired* his mortal life. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden*, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 121.

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [Rare or obsolete.]

And force the veins of dashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 69.

3†. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will *expyre* thy date?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 308.

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit the breath: opposed to *inspire.* Specifically—2. To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be *expir'd* in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 59.

Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies
Th' *expiring* swan, and as he sings he dies.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 66.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I *expire.*
Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will *expire* on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire *expired.*

And when forty years were *expired*, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. Acts vii. 30.

For still he knew his power
Not yet *expired.* *Milton*, P. R., iv. 396.

4†. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires.*
Dryden.

=Syn. 2. *Perish*, etc. See *die*1.

expiring (eks-pīr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, *expiring* efforts; *expiring* groans.

expiry (eks′pi-ri), *n.* [< *expire* + *-y.*] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the *expiry* of the term. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

Expiry of the legal, in *Scots law*, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expiscatus*, pp. of *expiscari*, search out, find out, lit. fish out, < *ex*, out, + *piscari*, fish, < *piscis* = E. *fish.*] To search out; hence, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 181.

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magus Muir, so much and no more could I *expiscate.* *R. L. Stevenson*, Hist. of Fife.

expiscation (eks-pis-kā′shon), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-ion.*] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyselfe must patronise
By quaffing more of the Castalian head;
In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavie lead
To make them sinke and catch. *Chapman*, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

expiscator (eks′pis-kā-tor), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-or.*] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty *expiscators* and exploders of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 329.

expiscatory (eks-pis′kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *expiscate* + *-ory.*] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

explain (eks-plān′), *v.* [< OF. *explaner* = Sp. Pg. *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explain, < *ex*, out, + *planare*, flatten, make level, < *planus*, level, plain: see *plain, plane.* Cf. *esplanade, splanade.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chesnut, is turgid with buds and ready to *explain* its leaf. *Evelyn*, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 528.

Commentators *explain* the difficult passages. *Gay.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to *explain?*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once *explained* by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we *explain* this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization, and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley*, Logic, III. ii. 2.

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of; clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, to *explain away* a passage of Scripture; to *explain away* one's fault or offense.

Those *explain* the meaning quite *away.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is *explained away.* *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 312.

=Syn. *Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate. Explain* is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. *Expound* is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to *expound* a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To *interpret* is to *explain*, as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to *interpret* Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To *elucidate* is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like *expound*, a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See *translate.*

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to *explain* it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

The aim in *expounding* a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and perennial significance. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian screen;
A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 2.

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendent use, as it confirms, *elucidates*, and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. iv.

II. *intrans.* To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but *explain* and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

explainable (eks-plā′na-bl), *a.* [< *explain* + *-able.*] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the inwards and legs thereof in water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

explainer (eks-plā′nėr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a pudder about his fundamentals. Another *explainer*, of as good authority as he, will set up others against them. *Locke*, Vind. of Christianity.

explait†, *n.* [ME. *explait, esplait, expleit, espleit*, < OF. *esplait, espleit, expleit*, an action, exploit, etc.: see *exploit, n.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. Achievement.—2. Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For *explait* of their spede, thaf spekyn in fere
To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of them all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3661.

explait†, *v. t.* [Also *explate*; < ME. **expleiten, espleiten*, < OF. *espleiter, expleiter*, achieve, perform, exploit: see *exploit, v.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. To perform; achieve; promote.—2. To explicate; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxv.

explanate (eks′plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *explanatus*, pp. of *explanare*, flatten, spread out: see *explain.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flattened; spread out.—2. In *entom.*, having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge: said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plā-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *explanation* (rare) = Sp. *explanación* = Pg. *explanação*, < L. *explanatio(n-)*, an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare*, explain: see *explain.*] 1. The act of explaining. (*a*) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra-sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces; and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 3.

(*b*) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word *explanation* occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause, that is, by stating the law or laws of causation, of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xii. § 1.

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What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.
G. H. Lewes, Aristotle, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher: hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the reasoner, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. *C. S. Peirce.*

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and heresy with all possible zeal.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reëstablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. =**Syn. 1.** Explication, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan'ạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **explanativus*, < *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Explanatory.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 5.

explanatorily (eks-plan'ạ-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the batter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. *Philadelphia Times*, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan'ạ-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

explanatory (eks-plan'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *explanatorius*, < L. *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues without *explanatory* observations appeared absurd.
Eustace, Tour in Italy, I., Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Cuneiform are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

explate†, *v. t.* See *explait*.

exploit†, **expleite**†, *n.* and *v.* See *explait*.

explement (eks'plẹ-ment), *n.* [< L. *explementum*, that which fills up, a filling, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*. Cf. *complement*.] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle differs from four right angles.

expletion† (eks-plē'shon), *n.* [< L. *expletio(n-)*, a filling up, a satisfying, < *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up, < *ex*, out, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *completion*, *depletion*.] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfilment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.

expletive (eks'plẹ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *explétif* = Pr. *expletiu* = Sp. Pg. *expletivo* = It. *espletivo*, < LL. *expletivus*, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), < L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets.
Johnson, Addison.

II. *n.* **1.** Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcii.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line, or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 346.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced. *H. Spencer*, Style.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

expletively (eks'plẹ-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks'plẹ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **expletorius*, < *explere*, pp. *expletus*, fill up: see *expletion*.] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.
British Critic, Feb., 1797.

explicable (eks'pli-kạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *explicable* = Sp. *explicable* = Pg. *explicavel* = It. *esplicabile*, < L. *explicabilis*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 143.

explicableness (eks'pli-kạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. *Bailey*, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kand'), *n.* [< L. *explicandus*, ger. of *explicare*, explicate: see *explicate*.] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [< L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare* (> It. *esplicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *explicar* = F. *expliquer*), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, < *ex*, out, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *pleat*, *plicate*. From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come E. *explicit*, *explait*, *exploit*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own moral consciousness.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference — i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statements concerning classes — there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembl'd the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragicall, he sayes, were too ominous. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *explicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unfolded; explicated.

Thus was his person made tangible, and his name utterable, and his mercy brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumcision of this holy babe. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 5.

explication (eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *explication* = Sp. *explicación* = Pg. *explicação* = It. *esplicazione*, < L. *explicatio(n-)*, < *explicare*, unfold, explain: see *explicate*.] **1.** The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 203.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The exposition and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an exposition when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

explicative (eks'pli-kạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *explicatif* = Pr. *explicatiu* = Sp. Pg. *explicativo* = It. *esplicativo*, < L. as if **explicativus*, < *explicare*, pp. *explicatus*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks'pli-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *explicateur* = Pg. *explicador* = It. *esplicatore*, < L. *explicator*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

explicatory (eks'pli-kạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *explicate* + *-ory*.] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.
Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

explicit[1] (eks-plis'it), *a.* [= F. *explicite* = Sp. Pg. *explicito* = It. *esplicito*, < L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. *explicatus* being more common: see *explicate* and *exploit*.] **1.** Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *differentiation*. — **Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus, if $y = x^5 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, y is an explicit function of x, while x is an implicit function of y. *Brande.* — **Explicit proposition** or **declaration**, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. =**Syn.** *Explicit*, *Express*; definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally, unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

explicit[2] (eks'pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of L. *explicitus (est liber)*, the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See etymology.

The Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit*: Emprynted at Westminster, &c., mcccclxxxiij."
Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll; and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, στιχοι, which it contained — probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was εἱλειν and ἐξειλειν, *plicare* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicitus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *incipit liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber*, *explicit*, *expliceat*, &c.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

explicitly (eks-plis'it-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

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explode (eks-plōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exploded*, ppr. *exploding*. [= It. *esplodere* = G. *explodiren* = Dan. *explodere* = Sw. *explodera*, < L. *explodere*, *explaudere*, pp. *explosus*, *explausus*, drive out by clapping, hoot off (an actor), hence drive away, disapprove, reject, < *ex*, out, + *plaudere*, clap, applaud: see *applaud*, *plausible*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To decry or reject with noise; express disapprobation of with noise or marks of contempt; hiss or hoot off: as, to *explode* a play or an actor.

That which one admires another *explodes* as most absurd and ridiculous.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

I am, therefore, in the first place, to acknowledge with all manner of gratitude their civility, who were pleased . . . not to *explode* an entertainment which was designed to please them. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

He was universally *exploded* and hissed off the stage.
Æsop's Fables (ed. c. 1720).

2. To destroy the repute or demonstrate the fallacy of; disprove or bring into discredit or contempt; do away with: as, an *exploded* custom; an *exploded* hypothesis.

I shall talk very freely on a custom which all men wish *exploded*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Some late authors have thought that this [Mount Tabor] was not the place of the transfiguration; but as the tradition has been so universal, their opinion is generally *exploded*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 65.

Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error. *Burke*.

3. To cause to burst suddenly and noisily into an expanded or gaseous state, or into fragments, as gunpowder or the like, a steam-boiler, etc. See II.

Some of these experiments [on guncotton] are made by *exploding* under water equal weights of the same substances under identical circumstances. *Ure*, Dict., II. 761.

4. To drive out with sudden violence and noise.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

5. In *physiol.*, to cause to break out or burst forth; bring into sudden action or manifestation; develop rapidly and violently.

From some peculiar neurotic state, either induced by alcohol, or existing before alcohol was used, or *exploded* by this drug, a profound suspension of memory and consciousness and literal paralysis of certain brain-functions follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 189.

II. *intrans.* 1. To burst with force and noise, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, through suddenly developed chemical reaction, as from the application of fire or friction.

Chloride of nitrogen, when covered with a film of water, *explodes* with great violence when brought into contact with a decomposing agent. *Ure*, Dict., II. 321.

2. To be broken up suddenly with a loud report by an internal force; fly into pieces with violence and noise from any cause, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam, a bombshell from the expansion of its charge by heat, or a wheel from too rapid revolution.—3. To burst noisily into sudden activity; break out with loud noise from some internal force, or into violent outcry or speech, as from emotion: as, a geyser which *explodes* at regular intervals; to *explode* with rage or with laughter.

No lack of customers beating their bosoms and *exploding* with incredulity at the prices demanded.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 241.

4. In *physiol.*, to break out or burst forth; become suddenly manifest in operation or effect.

The irritation may exist as such for an indefinite time, or may so reduce the vitality and resisting power of the tissue of the disc and surrounding parts, as to develop gradually, or *explode* suddenly, into an actual inflammation — that is, into a neuritis.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 180.

Exploding mass, in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore*.

explodent (eks-plō'dent), *n.* In *philol.*, same as *explosive*, 2.

★**exploder** (eks-plō'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which explodes.—2†. A hisser; one who rejects with contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.
South, Works, VI. vii.

exploit (eks-ploit'), *n.* [< ME. **exploit*, *esploit* (also *expleit*, *espleit*, *explait*, *esplait*: see *explait*), advantage, achievement, < OF. *esploit*, *esploict*, earlier *espleit*, *expleit*, an exploit, action, deed, an execution of or upon a judgment, a seizure, the possession or using of a thing, also revenue, profit, etc., mod. F. *exploit*, an exploit, etc., a writ, = Pr. *esplec*, *espleg*, *espleit*, *espley*, m., *esplecha*, f., < ML. **explictum*, pl. *explicta*, also (altered partly in imitation of the OF., and partly by merging with L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*) *expletum*, *expletus*, *expleytus*, etc., a judicial act, writ, execution, seizure, revenue, profit, products of land (*esplees*, q. v.), contr. of L. *explicitum*, neut. of L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, display, arrange, settle, adjust, regulate, etc.: see *explicate*, and cf. *plait*, *pleat*.] 1. Achievement; performance; usually, a deed or act of some exceptional or remarkable kind; a conspicuous performance; more especially, a spirited or heroic act; a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

He seem'd
For dignity composed and high *exploit*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 111.

His own *exploits* with boastful glee he told,
What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold.
Crabbe, Works, I. 101.

Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more.
Prof. Blackie.

The recovery of Acre from the forces of the King of Naples . . . was the one brilliant *exploit* of a long and otherwise unhappy reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

2†. Advantage; benefit.

The sail goth up and forth they straught,
But none *exploit* therof they caught.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 258.

★**Syn. 1.** *Deed*, *Feat*, etc. See *feat*[1].

exploit (eks-ploit'), *v.* [< ME. **exploiten*, *esploiten*, also **expleiten*, *espleiten* (see *explait*), < OF. *esploiter*, later *exploicter*, earlier *espleiter*, perform, despatch, execute, achieve, etc., mod. F. *exploiter*, cultivate, farm, work, grow, etc., = Pr. *expleitar*, *explectar*, *espleyar*, *explechar*, < ML. *explectare*, *explictare*, execute: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To achieve; accomplish.

There . . . a man may see well and diligently *exploited* and furnished, not only those things which husbandmen do commonly in other countries, as by craft and cunning to remedy the barrenness of the ground — but also a whole wood by the hands of the people plucked up by the roots in one place, and set again in another place.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland*.

2. To make complete use of; work up; bring into play; utilize; cultivate. [Recent, from modern French *exploiter*.]

Perhaps it was as well that they did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism as an advertisement.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 89.

Freedom — that was the word; the right of a man to *exploit* his nature from the top to the bottom.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 96.

Plutarch's dialogue "On the Cessation of Oracles" — a quarry largely *exploited* by the poets, but still unexhausted.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 161.

Specifically — 3. To employ or utilize selfishly; turn to one's own advantage without regard to right or justice; make subservient to self-interest. [Recent.]

Better far, he [Marx] holds, for the labourer to stick to day's wages, for he can be much more easily and extensively *exploited* by the piece system.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

He *exploits* them all for his own service.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar (1888), p. 118.

In the economic field as amongst animals, in the struggle for existence and in the conflict of selfish interests, the strongest will crush or *exploit* the weakest, unless the State, as an organ of justice, intervene to secure to each what is his due. *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 272.

The noisy, passionate quarrel between the two factions of the ruling class about the question, which of the two *exploited* the labourers the more shamefully, was on each hand the midwife of the truth.
Marx, Capital (trans.), xxv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To make research or experiment; explore. [Rare.]

Some two years ago, M. Debay, a Belgian engineer, proposed to *exploit* for petroleum. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 857.

exploitable (eks-ploi'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *exploitable*, < ML. *explectabilis*, < *explectare*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] Capable of being exploited, in any sense.

It is not the diminished rate either of the absolute or of the proportional increase in labour-power, or labouring population, which causes capital to be in excess, but conversely this excess of capital that makes *exploitable* labour-power insufficient. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxv.

exploitage (eks-ploi'tāj), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-age*.] Same as *exploitation*, 2.

It [mere profit-sharing with workmen in one's employ] would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.
William Morris, The Century, XXXII. 397.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *exploitation*, cultivation, improving, working, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exploiting, making use of, or working up; utilization by the application of industry, argument, or other means of turning to account: as, the *exploitation* of a mine or a forest, of public opinion, etc.

Joint stock companies, or associations of capital, are now very advantageously employed for the *exploitation* of different branches of industry.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 201.

Specifically — 2. The act of exploiting solely for one's own purposes or advantage; selfish use or employment, regardless of abstract right; self-seeking utilization: as, the *exploitation* of the weak by the strong, or of the laborer by the capitalist. Also *exploitage*.

Marx holds that the system of piece payment is so prone to abuse that when one door of *exploitation* shuts another only opens, and legislation will always remain ineffectual.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

All who voluntarily engage in the *exploitation* of man by man, or of race by race, as opposed to the service of the common weal, are slave-drivers at heart.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 374.

exploitative (eks-ploi'ta-tiv), *a.* Serving for or used in exploitation: as, *exploitative* industry.

exploiter (eks-ploi'tėr), *n.* [= F. *exploiteur*, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] 1. One who exploits or utilizes; one who works up or develops.

Happy mining company, . . . these fortunate *exploiters*.
The Nation, March 10, 1870, p. 152.

Specifically — 2. One who exploits selfishly, unjustly, or oppressively.

The pockets of all the railroad *exploiters* of that State have now for some years been crammed with public money.
The Nation, Feb. 17, 1870, p. 101.

exploiter (eks-ploi'tėr), *v. t.* [< *exploiter*, *n.*] An error for *exploit*.

It is sad to see the well-meaning, but ignorant, disciples of this Church in America *exploitered* by a twofold jesuitry. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology.

exploiture (eks-ploi'tūr), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-ure*.] The act of exploiting.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

explorable (eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *explorable*; as *explore* + *-able*.] Capable of being explored.

explorate† (eks-plō'rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exploratus*, pp. of *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] To explore.

They [snails] will . . . exclude their hornes, and therewith *explorate* their way.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

exploration (eks-plō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exploration* = Sp. *exploración* = Pg. *exploração* = It. *esplorazione*, < L. *exploratio(n-)*, < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] The act of exploring; search, examination, or investigation, especially for the purpose of discovery; specifically, the investigation of an unknown country or part of the earth.

For the apostolical imposition of hands that there was an *exploration* of doctrine, and a profession of faith, the history doth manifestly witness.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands, Acts xix.

Good folk, who dwell in a lawful land, . . . may for want of *exploration* judge our neighbourhood harshly.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 28.

explorative (eks-plōr'a-tiv), *a.* [< *explorate* + *-ive*.] Exploring; tending to explore; exploratory.

explorator (eks'plō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explorateur* = Sp. Pg. *explorador* = It. *esploratore*, < L. *explorator*, a searcher out, an examiner, scout, spy, skirmisher, etc., < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. [Rare.]

This envious *explorator* or searcher for faults.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 92.

exploratory (eks-plōr'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *exploiratoire*, < L. *exploratorius*, < *explorare*, pp. *exploratus*, explore: see *explore*, *explorator*.] Exploring; searching; examining.

All honor to the pioneers by whom this first *exploratory* work has been so nobly done. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 33.

explore (eks-plōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *explored*, ppr. *exploring*. [= OF. *explorer*, *esplorer*, F. *explorer* = Sp. Pg. *explorar* = It. *esplorare*, < L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore, < *ex*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail, weep; cf. *deplore*.] 1†. To search for; look for with care and labor; seek after.

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.
Pope, Messiah, l. 51.

2. To search through, examine, or investigate, especially for the purpose of making discoveries in general or for the discovery of some particular thing; hence, to examine or search into

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with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

Explore all their intents;
And what you find may profit the republic,
Acquaint me with it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er
The labour past, and toils to come *explore*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

The attempt to *explore* the Red river, . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 66.

To *explore* the hitherto unexplored resources of our own country. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1888.

=Syn. 2. *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.

explorement (eks-plōr'ment), *n.* [< *explore* + *-ment*.] The act of exploring; search; trial. [Rare.]

It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce finde one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

★**explorer** (eks-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically—(*a*) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (*b*) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (*c*) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring* parties.

explosible (eks-plō'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *explosible*; < L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible*.] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed.
Athenæum, No. 3155, p. 473.

★**explosion** (eks-plō'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *explosion* = Sp. *explosión* = Pg. *explosão* = It. *esplosione*, < L. *explosio(n-)*, a driving off by clapping, < *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clap, explode: see *explode*.] 1. The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1131.

Explosive mixtures of coal-gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—3. A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists?
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears, if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

Somehow, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 261.

★**explosive** (eks-plō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—2. In *philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Guncotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as potentite, forcite, etc., are some of the explosives more recently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are guncotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. In *philol.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explodent*.

The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plō'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plō'siv-nes), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation†, **exspoliation**† (eks-pō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *expoliación*, < LL. *expoliatio(n-)*, *exspoliatio(n-)*, < *expoliare*, *exspoliare*, rob, spoil, < *ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip: see *spoil*.] A spoiling; spoliation.

Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *exspoliation* begins that violence. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

expolish† (eks-pol'ish), *v. t.* [After *polish*, q. v., < L. *expolire*, smooth off, polish, < *ex*, out, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*.] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
Heywood, Hist. Women (1624).

expone† (eks-pōn'), *v. t.* [= D. *exponeren* = G. *exponiren* = Dan. *exponere* = Sw. *exponera* = Sp. *exponer* = It. *esponere*, *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set forth, expound: see *expound*.] 1. To set forth; explain; expound.

Expone me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant.
Drummond, Skiamachia.

2. To expose, as to danger.

The *exponing* of this christian calling to be euill spoken of is a greater sinne. *Rollocke*, On 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 200.

★**exponent** (eks-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *exponent* = Sp. Pg. *exponente* = It. *esponente*, < L. *exponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound: see *expone*, *expound*, and *expose*.] I. *a.* Exemplifying; explicating. —**Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called exponible, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible*.

II. *n.* 1. One who expounds or explains.

We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clerisy." *Saturday Rev.*

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public sense is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

3. In *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being unity, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law $(a^b)^c = a^{(bc)}$, and the distributive law $a^{b+c} = a^b a^c$. But in quaternions and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(a^b)^c = a^{(cb)}$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.

exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.—**Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions.—**Exponential curve** or **equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function.—**Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real.—**Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^{-u}}{u}\,du.$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +, \text{ etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 +$, etc., or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x.

expenible (eks-pō'ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *esponibile*, < L. *exponere*, set forth (see *expone*, *expound*), + *-ible*.] 1. That can be explained.—2. Admitting or requiring exposition.—**Exponible enunciation**. See *enunciation*.—**Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, Man alone cooks his food; Every man but Enoch and Elijah is mortal.

expert (eks-pėrt'), *v. t.* [= F. *exporter* = Sp. *exportar* = D. *exporteren* = G. *exportiren* = Dan. *exportere* = Sw. *exportera*, < L. *exportare*, carry out, carry away, < *ex*, out, + *portare*, carry, bear: see *port*.] 1. To take or carry away.

They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 410.

export (eks'pōrt), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *export*; from the verb.] 1. The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week. *The Engineer*, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale: generally in the plural.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pōr'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *export* + *-able*.] Capable of being exported.

We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products.
The American, IX. 477.

expertation (eks-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exportation* = Sp. *exportación* = Pg. *exportação* = It. *esportazione*, < L. *exportatio(n-)*, a carrying out, exportation, < *exportare*, carry out: see *export*.] 1. The act of carrying out or taking away.

They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.
Bourne, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—2. The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift*.

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pōr'tėr), *n.* One who exports; specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*. *Locke*.

exposal (eks-pō'zal), *n.* [< *expose* + *-al*.] Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit. *Swift*, Advice to a Young Poet.

expose (eks-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed*, ppr. *exposing*. [< OF. *exposer* (= Pr. *expauzar*), < L. *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open, expose (see *expone*, *expound*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, etc., ML. *pausare*, place. Cf. *appose*[1], *appose*[2], *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*.] 1. To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

To deal plainly with you, it were an Injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 12.

The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid their perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 362.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *expose* goods for sale.

It was now neere Easter, and many images were *expos'd* with scenes & stories representing ye Passion.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

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The Chatelet (where those are *exposed* who are found Murthered in the Streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

3. To present to the action or influence of something: as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place: as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

The hero, we are told, was grandson to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 211.

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable: as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself *expose*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 828.

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. ix.

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation: as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 159.

7. To expound, as a theory. [Rare.]

exposé (eks-pō-zā′), *n.* [F., < *exposer*, expose: see *expose*.] **1.** A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case. — **2.** Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 12.

=**Syn.** *Exposition, Exhibit*, etc. See *exhibition*.

exposed (eks-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Unconcealed; bare or open; specifically, in *entom.*, externally visible; not concealed under other parts: especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Coleoptera*. — **2.** Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.: as, an *exposed* situation. — **Exposed antennæ**, antennæ which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure: as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō′zėr), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.: as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *expositioun, exposicion*, < OF. *exposition*, F. *exposition* = Pr. *expositio, espositio* = Sp. *exposición* = Pg. *exposição* = It. *esposizione*, < L. *expositio*(*n*-), a setting forth, narration, explanation, < *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth: see *expone, expound, expose*.] **1.** The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent, in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 257.

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city [Philadelphia] to the *exposition* grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [Rare.]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 20.

4. The act of expounding; an extended explication, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *exposicyon* written wel with cunning honde
To strive toward devocyon and hit the better understonde.
Quoted in *Hampole's* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. vii.

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson*, Woman.

5. In *logic*, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek *ἔκθεσις* as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *exposition* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6†. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*.
Arbuthnot.

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating-sickness partly to the incommodious form and bad *exposition* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the sluttishness within doors. *Jortin*, Erasmus (ed. 1808), I. 69.

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *exposition*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Exposition of the sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.* — **Transcendental exposition**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood. =**Syn. 2.** *Exposure, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*. — **4.** Elucidation, explication.

expositive (eks-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expound (see *expose*), + *-ive*.] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *expositeur*, OF. *expositeur, espositeur, exposeor, esposeor* = Sp. Pg. *expositor* = It. *espositore*, < L. *expositor*, < *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, expound: see *expose, expound, exposition*.] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 227.

expositorium (eks-poz-i-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., neut. of **expositorius*: see *expository*.] Same as *monstrance*.

expository (eks-poz′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *expositoire*, < ML. **expositorius*, < L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth, expose: see *expone, expound, expose*.] **1.** Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson*, Abridged Dict., Pref.

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in *logic*, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak′tō). [More accurately written *ex postfacto;* LL., adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently: *ex*, from; *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. of *postfactus* (a loose compound, also written *post factus*), done afterward: *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *ex*[6], *post-*, and *fact*.] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively: as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto;* a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner. — **Ex post facto law**, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed; as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done, or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act, or in any way so to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pos′tụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expostulated*, ppr. *expostulating*. [< L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate, < *ex*, out, + *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done: followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expostulate with* the Lords, asking them what Years they thought him to be. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

The emperour's ambassadour did *expostulate with* the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour.
Sir J. Hayward.

The Moone, say they, *expostulated with* God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

[He] sensibly enough *expostulated upon* my obstinacy.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

=**Syn.** *Expostulate with, Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*, and list under *remonstrate*.

II.† *trans.* To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night, night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

That makes me to *expostulate* the wrong
So with him, and resent it as I do.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

I could say more,
But 'tis dishonour to *expostulate*
These causes with a woman.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

expostulation (eks-pos-tụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *expostulatio*(*n*-), < *expostulare*, expostulate: see *expostulate*.] **1.** The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expostulation* was fair and commendable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pos′tụ-lā-tọr), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is no opponent, only an *expostulator*.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

expostulatory (eks-pos′tụ-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expostulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation: as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

exposture† (eks-pos′tụr), *n.* [As if ult. < ML. **expositura*, < L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expose: see *expose*. Cf. *exposure*, and *composture, composure*.] Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wilde *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1 (fol. 1623).

★**exposure** (eks-pō′zụr), *n.* [< *expose* + *-ure*.] **1.** The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing: as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet,
And question this most bloody piece of work,
To know it further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.: as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter, or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species [*Sphenophyllum antiquum*] was fully described by me, . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposures* at Gaspé Bay.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 65.

4. In *photog.*, the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light: as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 264.

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

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points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern *exposure*.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

I believe that is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Scott.*

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the *exposure* of a child.—**Syn. 1.** *Exposition, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*.—**2.** *Venture, Hazard*, etc. See *risk*, *n.*

expound (eks-pound'), *v. t.* [< ME. *expounden, expounen, expownen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < OF. *espondre* = Pr. *esponer, exponer, exponre* = Sp. *exponer* = Pg. *expôr* = It. *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *expone*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*[1].] **1†.** To lay open; examine.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

"In Englisch," quod Pacyence, "it is wel harde wel to *expounen*;
Ac somdel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstonde."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 277.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently *expound* himself in another place of the same book.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

That ancient Fathers thus *expound* the page,
Gives truth the reverend majesty of age.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 336.

=Syn. 2. *Interpret, Elucidate*, etc. See *explain*.

expounder (eks-poun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *expownere*, < *expounen, expownen*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an *expounder* of the Constitution.

The Pundits are the *expounders* of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.
Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.

The people call you prophet: let it be
But not of those that can expound themselves.
Take Vivien for *expounder*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

expounet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *expound*.

express (eks-pres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *expressen*, < ★OF. *expresser* = Sp. *expresar* = Pg. *expressar*, < L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> It. *esprimere* = Sp. Pg. *exprimir* = Pr. *exprimar, espremer, exprimir* = F. *exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *appressed, compress, depress, impress, repress*.] **1.** To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is *expressed* from the blood. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balme *expressed* out of the herbe Copaibas. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him [the farmer] would shrivel in his presence—he solid and unexpressive, they *expressed* to gold-leaf. *Emerson*, Farming.

2†. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

3. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour,
My words *express* my purpose.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

Affliction
Expresseth virtue fully, whether true,
Or else adulterate. *Webster*, White Devil, i. 1.

They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to *express one's self* properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to *express myself*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little peece of plate, wherein was *expressed* effigies of the Virgin Mary. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, *expressed* as it were crying.
Pepys, Diary, I. 66.

In mode of olden time
His garb was fashioned, to *express*
The ancient English minstrel's dress.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7†. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [< *express*, *a.*, 4; *express*, *n.*, 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to *express* a letter, a package, or merchandise.—**Expressed oils**, in *chem.*, vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods.—**Syn. 3.** To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

★**express** (eks-pres'), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*, < L. *expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express*, *v.* II. *n.* = D. G. *expresse* = Dan. *expres* = Sw. *express* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, *express* terms; an *express* interference. In *law*, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied*: as, *express* warranty; *express* malice; an *express* contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

An *express* contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite; as, man, not man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of *express* agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the *express* image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 354.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made *express* provision for my comfort.

Rapes make wele to smelle
In condyment is nowe the tyme *expresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [< *express*, *n.*, 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, *express* haste; an *express* messenger.—**Express allegiance, contract, malice, notice**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** See *explicit*[1].

II. *n.* **1†.** A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby [by hieroglyphical pictures] they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their *expresses*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the *expresses* of a mother's affection?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of ye commission, and so not impower'd to determine, sent an *expresse* to his Maty and Council to know what they should do.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular *expresses* with every movement of the army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European *Express*; to travel by *express*. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Gobo, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handing him the carbine, took from him my *express*. *Haggard*, Maiwa's Revenge.

express (eks-pres'), *adv.* [< ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = It. *espresso* = G. *express*; from the adj.] **1.** Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke dismaiillied all *expresse*,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4347.

As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies.
Alliteratiue Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1158.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *express*,
To schaw his collours and ensenzie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mob.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. 3.

3. [Prop. *express*, *n.*, 3, used elliptically.] As an express—that is, with special swiftness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *express*.

I . . . journeyed *express* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail-train beyond Lyons. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, i. 3.

expressage (eks-pres'āj), *n.* [< *express*, *n.*, 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres'bůl'et), *n.* A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle-bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres'kär), *n.* A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres'èr), *n.* One who expresses.

expressible (eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *express*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being squeezed out by pressure.—**2.** Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word Vaidya. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressing†, (eks-pres'ing), *n.* An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better *expressings* than I have given of them. *Donne*, Letters, xcv.

★**expression** (eks-presh'on), *n.* [= F. *expression* = Sp. *expresión* = Pg. *expressão* = It. *espressione*, < L. *expressio*(*n*-), a pressing out, a projection, LL. expression, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expressus*, press out, express: see *express*, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by *expression* or infusion. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . rudely tried out by exposure in vats or hot *expression* in iron boilers.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 23.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an *expression* of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other *expressions* of military triumphes. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
But beyond *expression* fair
With thy floating flaxen hair.
Tennyson, Adeline, i.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds *expression*.
Emerson, Remarks at Free Relig. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. *J. Caird.*

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3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal *expression* is laughter. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks *expression*, or the faculty of *expression*.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce *expression* (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar *expression*.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the *expression* of fatigue? *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 255.

The general law of *expression* is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind*, XI. 73.

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon *expression*.

[They] offered us a great present of wampompeag, and beavers, and otter, with this *expression*, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Naragansetta. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 463.

Light and darkness are our familiar *expression* for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 29.

7. In *rhet.*, the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In *art* and *music*, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their *expression* [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Ruskin.*

9. In *alg.*, any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)z$.

An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation; but an equation or inequality, since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. =**Syn. 6.** See *term*.

expressional (eks-presh'on-al), *a.* [< *expression* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the *fine arts*, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of *expressional* art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

expressionless (eks-presh'on-les), *a.* [< *expression* + *-less*.] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kalmuks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their *expressionless*, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 340.

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xvi.

expression-mark (eks-presh'on-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as <, *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc.

The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-presh'on-point), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the *expression-point* of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another *expression-point* of progress be reached. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.

expression-stop (eks-presh'on-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

★**expressive** (eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *expressif* = Pr. *expressiu* = Sp. *expresivo* = Pg. *expressivo* = It. *espressivo*, < L. as if **expressivus*, < *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see *express*.] **1.** Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content; and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most *expressive* tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 9.

The inheritance of most of our *expressive* actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Blair, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*: as, a look *expressive of* gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. =**Syn. 1.** Forcible, energetic, lively, vivid.—**2.** Indicative.

expressively (eks-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in *music*, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of a word or an adage; the *expressiveness* of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at *expressiveness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire.

The murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it. *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

expressless† (eks-pres'les), *a.* [< *express* + *-less*.] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms,
With words of love, whose moaning intercourse
Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate
Of our *expressless* bann'd inflictions.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 1.

expressly (eks-pres'li), *adv.* [< ME. *expressely*; < *express*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well wite,
That bothe kinde and lawe write
Expressely stonden there ayein.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

Kill the poys and the luggage! 'tis *expressly* against the law of arms. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

The religion of the Jews is *expressly* against the Christian, and the Mahometan against both. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

expressman (eks-pres'man), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [< *express*, *n.*, + *man*.] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express-wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment† (eks-pres'ment), *n.* [ME. *expressement*; < *express* + *-ment*.] The act of expressing; expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions, named Eboryn, as shall appeare by his condicions ensuynge, when the tyme convenyent of the *expressement* of them shall come. *Fabyan*, Works, I. xxxvii.

expressness (eks-pres'nes), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens, such as the Prophet speaks, had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and *expressness* of it; and yet they repented. *Glanville*, Sermons, ix.

express-rifle (eks-pres'rī'fl), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-pres'trān), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations: distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure† (eks-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *express* + *-ure*. Cf. *pressure*.] **1.** The process of squeezing out.—**2.** Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine
Than breath, or pen, can give *expressure* to.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

Nightly, meadow-fairies, look, you sing,
Like to the Garter's compass, in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile-fresh than all the field to see.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

★**express-wagon** (eks-pres'wag'on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

exprimet, *v. t.* [< OF. *exprimer*, < L. *exprimere*, express: see *express*, *v.*] To express.

exprobrate† (eks-prō'- or eks'prō-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exprobratus*, pp. of *exprobrare* (> It. *esprobrare* = Pg. *exprobrar* = OF. *exprobrer*), reproach, upbraid, censure, < *ex*, out, + *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. *opprobrium*.] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induceth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius *exprobrates* to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 229.

exprobration† (eks-prō-brā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *exprobration*, *exprobracion* = Pg. *exprobração*, < L. *exprobratio*(*n*-), < *exprobrare*, censure: see *exprobrate*.] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 622.

This weak *exprobration* itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

exprobrative† (eks-prō'brā-tiv), *a.* [< *exprobrate* + *-ive*.] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley*, Travels.

exprobratory† (eks-prō'brā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *exprobratorio*; as *exprobrate* + *-ory*.] Same as *exprobrative*.

ex professo (eks prō-fes'ō). [L.: *ex*, out of; *professo*, abl. of *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, profess: see *profess*.] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prō-mish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **expromissio*(*n*-), < *expromissus*, pp. of *expromittere*, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < *ex*, out, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *civil law*, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prō-mis'or), *n.* [< LL. *expromissor*, < L. *expromittere*, promise to pay: see *expromission*.] In *civil law*, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating*. [< L. as if **expropriatus*, pp. of **expropriare* (> It. *espropriare* = Sp. *expropiar* = Pg. *expropriar* = F. *exproprier*, > Dan. *expropriere* = Sw. *expropriera*), < *ex*, out, + *proprius*, one's own; cf. *appropriate*, *v.*] **1.** To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to *expropriate* mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 572.

Hence—**3.** To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the labourers, have been *expropriated* as to their rights as human beings, just as the labourers were *expropriated* as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 213.

It has been urged as a justification for *expropriating* savages from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *expropriation* = Sp. *expropiacion* = Pg. *expropriação* = It. *espropriazione*, < L. as if **expropriatio*(*n*-), < **expropriare*: see *expropriate*.] **1.** The act of expropriating, or discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

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pacity, for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), i. 342.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—3. The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord. *Gladstone.*

There is no theory of socialism thought of at present, so far as we know, in which questions of property do not occupy the first place, and the *expropriation* of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system or systems.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 13.

expuate†, **exspuate**† (eks'pū-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *expuere, exspuere*, pp. *exputus, exsputus*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew*: see *expuition*.] Spit out; ejected.

A poore and *expuate* humour of the Court.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

expugn† (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [= OF. *expugner* = Sp. Pg. *expugnar* = It. *espugnare*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce, < *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a battle, fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *impugn*.] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Sin lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath *expugn'd!*
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

When they could not *expugne* him by arguments.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pug'- or eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= OF. and F. *expugnable* = Sp. *expugnable* = Pg. *expugnavel* = It. *espugnabile*, < ML. *expugnabilis*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnance† (eks-pug'nans), *n.* [< *expugn* + *-ance*. Cf. *repugnance*.] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Ægis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 247.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *expugnation* = Sp. *expugnación* = Pg. *expugnação* = It. *espugnazione*, < L. *expugnatio(n-)*, < *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault. [Rare.]

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

Solyman, . . . whose wishes and endeavours are said to have aimed at three things, . . . but the third, which was the *expugnation* of Vienna, he could never accomplish.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 26.

expugner† (eks-pū'nėr), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.

He will prove
Of the yet taintless fortress of Byron
A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

expuition, *n.* See *exspuition*.

expulse† (eks-puls'), *v. t.* [= F. *expulser* = Sp. Pg. *expulsar*, < L. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel: see *expel*.] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will *expulse* business.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 22.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland, and our poore *expulsed* Brethren of New England!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. *expulsion* = Sp. *expulsión* = Pg. *expulsão* = It. *espulsione*, < L. *expulsio(n-)*, < *expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, drive out: see *expulse, expel*.] The act of expelling or driving out, a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment: as, the *expulsion* of the Tarquins; the *expulsion* of morbid humors from the body; the *expulsion* of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsitive† (eks-pul'si-tiv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-itive*.] An erroneous form of *expulsive*.

The philosophers have written of the nature of ginger, 'tis *expulsitive* in two degrees.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive*.] Serving to expel; having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an *expulsive* Virtue to shun all that is erroneous. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

expulsiveness (eks-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The expulsive faculty. *Bailey*, 1727.

expunction (eks-pungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *expunctio(n-)* (only in derived sense of 'execution, performance'), < L. *expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, expunge: see *expunge*.] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*.
Roscoe, tr. of Sismondi's Lit. South of Europe, xxxvi., note.

expunge (eks-punj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging*. [= Sp. Pg. *expungir* = It. *espungere*, < L. *expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, < *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce: see *pungent, point*.] 1. To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would *expunge* out of our Litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 18.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its journal a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson. = **Syn.** *Erase, Cancel*, etc. See *efface*.

expunger (eks-pun'jėr), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson.

The *expungers* had the numbers; but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.
N. Sargent, Public Men, I. 339.

expurgate (eks-pėr'gāt or eks'pėr-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating*. [< L. *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> It. *espurgare, spurgare* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = Pr. *espurgar, espurjar* = F. *expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, < *ex*, out, + *purgare*, purge, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds: as, to *expurgate* a book; an *expurgated* edition of Shakspere.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by *expurgating* from the English calendar names of saints dear to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 228.

expurgation (eks-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *expurgacion* = OF. *espurgacion*, F. *expurgation* = Sp. *expurgación* = Pg. *expurgação* = It. *espurgazione, spurgazione*, < L. *expurgatio(n-)*, < *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] 1. The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places *expu(r)gacion*
Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende
Wol have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton.*

All the intestines . . . serve for *expurgation*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2†. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse*.

expurgator (eks'pėr-gā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *expurgador* = It. *espurgatore*, < NL. *expurgator*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal *expurgators*. *Jenkins*, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *expurgatory* + *-al*.] Expurgating or expunging; expurgatory.

Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath.
Milman, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *expurgatorius*: see *expurgatory*.] Same as *expurgatory*. [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expurgatory (eks-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expurgatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expurgatorio* = It. *espurgatorio*, < NL. *expurgatorius*, < L. *expurgare* pp. *expurgatus*, purge: see *expurgate*.] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index*.

expurget† (eks-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *expurger*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

exquire† (eks-kwir'), *v. t.* [= OF. *esquerre, exquerre*, < L. *exquirere*, rarely *exquærere*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, < *ex*, out, + *quærere*, ask: see *query*, and cf. *acquire, inquire, require*.] To search into or out.

Make her name her conceal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to *exquire*.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not *exquir'd*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*
And with variety of fortunes tire?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 16.

exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *exquisite* = Sp. Pg. *exquisito* = It. *esquisito* (cf. F. *exquis*), < L. *exquisitus*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquirere*, search out, seek out: see *exquire*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind: as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship; an *exquisite* miniature, *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and *exquisite* new fashions. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from *exquisite* gemmed work of precious marbles. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 169.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating: as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [learned men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the *exquisite* observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 33.

Having before gathered out of the whole bodie of their Law an hundred most *exquisite* questions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 259.

By *exquisite* reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant: as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!
An *exquisite* revenge! but peace, no words!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious
It should be *exquisite*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

But [among the Turks] the man-slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain, to be by them put to death with all *exquisite* torture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-*exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 359.

5. Skilful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as *exquisite* traitors
As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy *exquisite*, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6†. Recondite; deep. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10. = **Syn. 1.** Delicate, matchless, perfect.—2. Discriminating, refined.—3. Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. *Bulwer.*

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an *exquisite*.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

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His contemporaries soon found out that he [the Earl of Peterborough] was something more than an *exquisite* of the first order, who had served a campaign or two for fashion's sake, as others made the grand tour.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 189.

=**Syn.** *Fop, Dandy*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* 1. In an exquisite manner.

We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is *exquisitely* pleasant at this time of year.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

(*a*) Elegantly; daintily; with great perfection: as, a work *exquisitely* finished.

Her shape
From forehead down to foot, perfect — again
From foot to forehead *exquisitely* turn'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) With nice perception or discrimination.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*c*) With intense or keen feeling, or susceptibility of feeling: as, to feel pain *exquisitely*.

She is so *exquisitely* restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

Every one of Spenser's senses was as *exquisitely* alive to the impressions of material as every organ of his soul was to those of spiritual beauty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 169.

To feel widely and at the same time to feel *exquisitely* is an exceptional gift. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 712.

2†. With particularity.

Also there shalbe one lawier who . . . shall sett downe and teache *exquisitely* the office of a justice of peace and sheriffe, not medling with pleas or cunning poinctes of the law. *Sir H. Gilbert*, Queene Elizabethes Achademy [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* The quality of being exquisite. (*a*) Nicety; exactness; elegance; finish; perfection: as, *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

Separated from others, first in cleanenesse of life; secondly, in dignitie; thirdly, in regard of the *exquisiteness* of those observations whereto they were separated.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, II. viii. § 3.

To make beautiful conceptions immortal by *exquisiteness* of phrase is to be a poet, no doubt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 211.

(*b*) Nicety of perception or discrimination. (*c*) Keenness; sharpness; extremity: as, *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as befalls other men.
South, Works, III. ix.

exquisitism (eks'kwi-zi-tizm), *n.* [< *exquisite* + *-ism.*] The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. [Rare.]

exquisitive (eks-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, search out (see *exquire*, *exquisite*), + *-ive.*] Curious; eager to discover; particular. [Rare.]

exquisitively† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

exquisitiveness† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Wrongly used for *exquisiteness*.

If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 118.

exsanguinate (ek-sang'gwi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsanguinated*, ppr. *exsanguinating*. [< L. *exsanguinatus*, deprived of blood, bloodless, as if pp. of **exsanguinare*, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguinare*, be bloody.] To render bloodless.

exsanguine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *sanguine*, after L. *exsanguis*, bloodless, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguis*, blood.] Bloodless.

Such vesicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. *Lamb*, To Barton.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind), *a.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ed*[2].] Drained of blood; bloodless; hence, pale or wan: as, *exsanguined* lips or cheeks.

exsanguineous (ek-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-e-ous.*] Same as *exsanguinous*.

exsanguinity (ek-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ity.*] ¶ In *pathol.*, deficiency of blood; anemia.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-ous.*] Destitute of or deficient in blood, as an animal; anemic. Also *exsanguineous*.

exsanguious† (ek-sang'gwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exsanguis*, bloodless (see *exsanguine*), + *-ous.*] Exsanguinous.

The *exsanguious* [insects] alone . . . cannot be fewer than 3000 species, perhaps many more.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exscind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscindere*, cut out, tear out, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *scindere*, cut, tear, rend, or break asunder.] To cut off; cut out.

Eusebius had mentioned seven Epistles, but Usaher — deceived by a mistake on the part of St. Jerome — *exscinded* the Epistle to Polycarp, and condemned it as spurious. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 478.

exscinded (ek-sin'ded), *p. a.* In *entom.*, ending suddenly in an angular notch.

exscribe† (eks-krīb'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscribere*, write out, copy, < *ex*, out, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] To copy; transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooker.*

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
Though not in these, in rhymes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become
A better lover and much better poet.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlvii.

I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells' hands the sermon faithfully *exscribed*. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

exscript† (eks-kript'), *n.* [< L. *exscriptum*, neut. of *exscriptus*, pp. of *exscribere*: see *exscribe.*] A copy; a transcript.

Ah, might it please Thy dread Exuperance
To write th' *excript* thereof in humble hearts!
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

exsculptate (eks-kulp'tāt), *a.* [< L. *exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpere*, carve out (< *ex*, out, + *sculpere*, carve), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, said of a surface covered with irregular and varying longitudinal depressions, so that it appears like carved work.

exsculption (eks-kulp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *exsculptio(n-)*, a carving out: see *exsculptate.*] The act of carving or cutting out; excision of a hard material so as to form a cavity.

[This word signifies] the manner by which that excavation [of Christ's tomb] was performed, by incision or *exsculption*. *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, p. 396, note.

exscutellate (ek-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *scutellum* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *escutellate*.

exsect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exect*; < L. *exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare*, *execare*, *exicare*, cut out or away, < *ex*, out, + *secare*, cut: see *section.*] To cut out; cut away.

In this case, also, there is a descending lethal process of the same form as in the *exsected* nerve — that is, with an initial rise and a subsequent fall and entire loss of irritability. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 142.

exsection (ek-sek'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *exection*; < L. *exsectio(n-)*, < *exsecare*, pp. *exsectus*, cut out: see *exsect.*] A cutting out or away.

Sometimes also they [frogs] would nimbly leap first out of the vessel, and then about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts, some about an hour, and some longer. *Boyle*, Works, II. 69.

exserted, exsert (ek-sėr'ted, -sėrt'), *a.* [Also badly written *exert*, *exerted*, < L. *exsertus*, thrust out, pp. of *exserere*, *exerere*, stretch out, thrust out, etc.: see *exert.*] Protruded; projecting from a cavity or sheath; projecting beyond the surrounding parts: as, stamens *exsert*; *exserted* organs in an animal, etc: opposed to *included*.

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted*.
Barnes.

The *exserted* stigma of the long-styled form [*Coccocypselum*] stands a little above the level of the *exserted* anthers of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 133.

Exserted aculeus, sting, or **ovipositor**, in *entom.*, an aculeus, etc., that cannot be withdrawn within the body. — **Exserted head**, in *entom.*, a head entirely free from the thorax, as in most *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exsertile (ek-sėr'til), *a.* [< *exsert* + *-ile.*] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

exsertion (ek-sėr'shon), *n.* [< *exsert* + *-ion.* Cf. *exertion.*] The state or quality of being exserted.

The degree of *exsertion* of the spire. *T. Gill.*

exsiccant (ek-sik'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *exiccant*; < L. *exsiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate.*] **I.** *a.* Drying; removing moisture; having the property of drying.

If it be dry bare, you must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug having drying properties.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others, dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 5.

exsiccatæ, exsiccati (ek-si-kā'tē, -tī), *n. pl* [NL., *f.* (sc. *plantæ*) and *m.* (sc. *fungi*, etc.) of L. *exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate.*] In *bot.*, dried specimens of plants, especially specimens issued in uniform numbered sets for herbariums. Cryptogams, as fungi and algæ, are frequently distributed by hundreds (centuries), each hundred or century constituting a volume in the series.

exsiccate (ek-sik'āt or ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsiccated*, ppr. *exsiccating*. [Also written *exiccate*; < L. *exsiccatus*, *exiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, *exiccare*, dry up, make quite dry, < *ex* + *siccare*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry; cf. *desiccate.*] To dry; remove moisture from by evaporation or absorption.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

exsiccati, *n. pl.* See *exsiccatæ*.

exsiccation (ek-si-kā'shon), *n.* [Also written *exiccation*; = F. *exsiccation* = Pr. *exsicatio* = Pg. *exsiccação* = It. *essiccazione*, < LL. *exsiccatio(n-)*, a drying up, < L. *exsiccare*, pp. *exsiccatus*: see *exsiccate.*] The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; desiccation; dryness.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

An universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Had the *exsiccation* been progressive, such as we may suppose to have been produced by an evaporating heat, how came it to stop at the point at which we see it?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

exsiccative (ek-sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *exsiccativo* = It. *essiccativo*; as *exsiccate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation having drying properties.

It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and *exsiccatives*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

exsiccator (ek'si-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *essiccatore*, < NL. **exsiccator*, < L. *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate.*] 1. An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents. — 2. In *chem.*, a vessel having a tightly fitting cover and containing strong sulphuric acid or other absorbent of moisture, in which chemical preparations are dried, or crucibles, etc., are allowed to cool before weighing. Also *desiccator*.

exspuition (ek-spū-ish'on), *n.* [= F. *exspuition*, < L. *exspuitio(n-)*, *expuitio(n-)*, a spitting out, < *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew.*] A discharge of saliva by spitting; the act of spitting. Also spelled *expuition*. [Rare.]

exsputory (ek-spū'tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *exsputus*, *exputus*, pp. of *exspuere*, *expuere*, spit out (see *exspuition*), + *-ory.*] Spit out or rejected. [Rare.]

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines.
Cowper.

exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *stipulate*, *a.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

exstrophy (eks'trō-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **ecstrophy*, < Gr. ἐκστροφή, dislocation, lit. a turning out, < ἐκστρέφειν, turn out, turn inside out, < ἐκ, out, + στρέφειν, turn: see *strophe.*] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out of a part; specifically, a congenital malformation of the bladder.

exstruction†, *n.* [< L. *exstructio(n-)*, a building up, erection, < *exstruere*, pp. *exstructus*, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, build; cf. *construct*, *destruct*, *destroy*. The sense here given is imported from *construction.*] Construction; the act of building up.

exsuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [Also written *exuccous*; < L. *exsuccus*, prop. *exsūcus*, juiceless, sapless, < *ex-* priv. + *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, sap.] Destitute of juice or sap; dry.

exsuction (ek-suk'shon), *n.* [< L. *exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugere*, suck out, < *ex*, out, + *sugere*, suck: see *suck.*] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

exsudation, *n.* See *exudation*.

exsufflate (ek-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsufflated*, ppr. *exsufflating*. [< LL. *exsufflatus*, *exufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, *exufflare*, blow away, eccles. blow at or upon a person or thing, esp. as a charm against the devil, < L. *ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow upon, blow at, < *sub*, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] *Eccles.*, to exorcise, drive away, or remove by blowing. In the early church, a catechumen before baptism was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan.

The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of *exsufflating* it, or blowing it away, which our Mojave Indian illustrated by the gesture of blowing away an imaginary spirit, and which is well known as forming a part of the religious rites of both the Greek and Roman Church.
E. B. Tylor, Science, IV. 547.

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exsufflation (ek-suf-lā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *exsuflation*, < ML. *exsufflatio(n-)*, the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. *exsufflare*, exsufflate: see *exsufflate*.] 1†. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next [degree] is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate*.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 282.

exsufflet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *exsuffler*, < LL. *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see *exsufflate*.] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 768.

exsufflicate† (ek-suf'li-kāt), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspere's *intrinsecate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate*, *a.*, < LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon: see *exsufflate*, *v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspere in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blow'd surmises.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

exsuperable† (ek-sū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperable*; < L. *exsuperabilis*, *exuperabilis*, that may be overcome, < *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, overcome: see *exsuperate*.] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperance† (ek-sū'pe-rans), *n.* [Also spelled *exuperance*; < L. *exsuperantia*, *exuperantia*, pre-eminence, < *exsuperan(t-)s*, preëminent: see *exsuperant*.] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The *exuperance* of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the *exuperance* of B to the same water is 100 degrees.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, x.

exsuperant† (ek-sū'pe-rant), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperant*; < L. *exsuperan(t-)s*, *exuperan(t-)s*, surpassing, preëminent, ppr. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, surpass: see *exsuperate*.] Passing over or beyond; surpassing.

exsuperate† (ek-sū'pe-rāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuperate*; < L. *exsuperatus*, *exuperatus*, pp. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, < *ex*, out, + *superare*, rise above, surmount, surpass, < *super*, above: see *super-*.] To pass over or beyond; surpass; exceed; surmount.

exsurgent (ek-sėr'jent), *a.* [Also spelled *exurgent*; < L. *exsurgen(t-)s*, *exurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsurgere*, *exurgere*, rise up, < *ex*, out, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge* and *source*. Cf. *insurgent*, *resurgent*.] Rising up.

exsuscitate† (ek-sus'i-tāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuscitate*; < L. *exsuscitatus*, pp. of *exsuscitare*, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite, < *ex*, out, + *suscitare*, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see *cite*, *excite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite.

exsuscitation† (ek-sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [Also spelled *exuscitation*; < L. *exsuscitatio(n-)*, < *exsuscitare*, arouse: see *exsuscitate*.] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell*, Excellency of Moral Virtue, p. 54.

extance† (eks'tans), *n.* [See *extancy*.] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

extancy† (eks'tan-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; < L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out, prominence, < *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant*.] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous. —2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odds but the order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 687.

extant (eks'tant or eks-tant'), *a.* [= F. *extant* (OF. *estant* = Sp. Pg. *estante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr.), < L. *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, < *ex*, out, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *constant*, *instant*, *restant*.] 1†. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums.
Ray.

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.
Bentley.

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson*.

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself *extant* to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together.
H. B. Smith, System of Theology, p. 138.

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the *extant* works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are *extant* among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I do not know that there is to this Day *extant* in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model.
Congreve, Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

extasy†, **extatic**†. See *ecstasy*, *ecstatic*.

extemporal† (eks-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporal* = It. *estemporale*, < L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, < *extempore*: see *extempore*.] Extemporary; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Demades (that passed Demosthenes
For all *extemporal* orations).
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

extemporality† (eks-tem-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *extemporal* + *-ity*.] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporally† (eks-tem'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

extemporanean† (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-an), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous*.

And for those other faults of barbarisme, Dorick dialect, *extemporanean* stile, tautologies, apish imitation, etc.
Burton, Democritus to the Reader, p. 9.

★ **extemporaneous** (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporáneo* = It. *estemporaneo*, < L. as if **extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal*.] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an *extemporaneous* address or performance; *extemporaneous* support or shelter.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 149.

=Syn. *Extemporaneous*, *Unpremeditated*. There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extemporary* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited*.

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is *extemporaneous*.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lect. on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . .
. . . dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

extemporarily (eks-tem'pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), I. i. 19.

extemporary (eks-tem'pō-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **extemporarius*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal*.] 1. Composed, performed, uttered, or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an *extemporary* sermon.

I believe they have an *extemporary* knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an *extemporary* provision.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 194.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

=Syn. See *extemporaneous*.

extempore (eks-tem'pō-rē), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Prop. an adv. phrase, L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: *ex*, out of, from; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time, point of time, moment: see *temporal*.] I. *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak *extempore*.

Prithee sing a verse *extempore* in honour of it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered *extempore*, confuted the accusation of his enemies.
Goldsmith, Hist. Eng., II. iii.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv.

II. *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching.
Carlyle.

=Syn. See *extemporaneous*.

III. *n.* Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [Rare.]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's *extempore*, but in an established form of words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

extemporiness† (eks-tem'pō-ri-nes), *n.* [< *extempore*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Extemporaneousness. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporization (eks-tem'pō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *extemporize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation*.

extemporize (eks-tem'pō-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extemporized*, ppr. *extemporizing*. [< *extempore* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner; to *extemporize* a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell*, Eldon.

The fraternization to be successful should not have been *extemporized* in the heats of a strike.
The American, VI. 307.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he *extemporized* a brilliant accompaniment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South*, Works, II. iii.

Preachers are prone either to *extemporize* always, or to write always. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise*.—**Extemporizing-machine**, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporise*.

extemporizer (eks-tem'pō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporiser*.

extend (eks-tend'), *v.* [< ME. *extenden*, < OF. *extendre*, *estendre*, F. *étendre* = Pr. *estendre*, *extendre* = Sp. Pg. *extender* = It. *estendere*, *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later, and in derivatives, *extensus* (cf. Gr. ἐκτείνειν: see *ecta-sis*), stretch out, < *ex*, out, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch (cf. Gr. τείνειν, stretch): see *tend*[1], *tension*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *intend*, *pretend*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area; expand or dilate: as, to *extend* roads, limits, or bounds; to *extend* the territories of a kingdom; to *extend* a metal plate by hammering.

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The Vines . . . may the more *extend* their branches in length. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

Athens *extended* her citizenship over all Attica; she *extended* her dominion over the greater part of the Ægean coasts and islands, and over some points beyond. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

2. To place horizontally, at full length.

Her Father and Idæus first appear,
Then Hector's Corps, *extended* on a Bier.
Congreve, Iliad.

3. To hold out or reach forth.

I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand *extend*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 19.

And innocently *extending* her white arms,
"Your love," she said, "your love — to be your wife."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To make more comprehensive; enlarge the scope of; give a wider range to: as, to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce; to *extend* a treatise or a definition.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke*.

The invention of the barometer enabled men to *extend* the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 121.

5. To continue; prolong: as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* a leave of absence.

If I *extend* this sermon, if you *extend* your devotion, or your patience, beyond the ordinary time, it is but a due and a just celebration of the day. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

With lenient arts *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 410.

6. To hold out as a grant or concession; communicate; bestow; impart: as, to *extend* mercy to an offender.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. Isa. lxvi. 12.

It is more grace than ever I could have hoped, but that it pleaseth your ladyships to *extend*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

7. To hold out in effort; put forth the strength or energy of: used reflexively. [Rare.] — **8†.** To take by seizure; become seized of; pass by seizin or right of possession.

Labienus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

9. In *law*, to make a seizure of; fasten a process or grant upon, as lands under a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or a writ of execution to levy and value. — **10†.** To magnify; extol.

2d Gent. You speak him far.
1st Gent. I do *extend* him, sir, within himself.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

11†. To plant or set out.

In landes drie and hoote noo vyne *extende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

12†. To survey; measure the extent of, as land. *Robert of Brunne.* — **Extended compass, harmony,** etc. See the nouns. — **Extended letter,** in *printing*, a letter the face of which is broader relatively to the height than is usual. — **To extend a deed,** to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, etc., for signature; engross a deed. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be stretched or drawn out; be continued in length, or in all directions; be expanded; stretch out: as, the line *extends* from corner to corner; the skin *extends* over nearly the whole body; his influence is gradually *extending*.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

The commandment *extendeth* more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

It used to be thought that the eastern, the most inland division, was the elder, and that the city *extended* to the west. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 162.

extendant (eks-ten'dant), *a.* [< OF. *extendant, estendant* (F. *étendant*), ppr. of *estendre*, < L. *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extending; stretched out; in *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extended (eks-ten'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

We perceive it [body] as something different from our perception, and we perceive it as having something not in our perception; we perceive it, in short, as *extended*. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 67.

As soon as definite perception begins, the body as an *extended* thing is distinguished from other bodies, and such organic sensations as can be localized at all are localized within it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

2. In *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extendedly (eks-ten'ded-li), *adv.* In an extended manner; with extension.

My lords; being to speak unto your lordships, somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use, . . . I find myself obliged, etc. *Parliamentary Hist.*, 12 Charles II., 1660.

extender (eks-ten'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *extendour*; < *extend* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which extends or stretches.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, . . . as the first *extender*, Gluteus major. *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

2†. A surveyor; one who appraises landed property.

In his auhtend gere that William was regnand,
Extendours he sette forto extend the land,
Erldam & baronie how mykelle thei helde.
Robert of Brunne, p. 88.

extendibility (eks-ten-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *extendible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*.
Old Poem, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

extendible (eks-ten'di-bl), *a.* [< *extend* + *-ible*. Cf. *extensible*.] **1.** Capable of being extended or expanded; extensible.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 263.

2. In *law*, capable of being taken by a writ of extent and valued.

extendless† (eks-tend'les), *a.* [< *extend* + *-less*.] Extended without limit.

extendlessness† (eks-tend'les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

Certain moleculæ seminales must be supposed to make up that defect, and to keep the world and its integrals from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

extendure† (eks-ten'dūr), *n.* [< *extend* + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent.

Abridg'd the large *extendure* of your grounds.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

extense (eks-tens'), *a.* [= OF. *extense, estense*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended. [Rare.]

Men and gods are too *extense*;
Could you slacken and condense?
Emerson, Alphonso of Castile.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *extensibilité* = Sp. *extensibilidad* = Pg. *extensibilidade*; as *extensible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being extensible: as, the *extensibility* of a fiber or of a plate of metal.

The *extensibility*, and consequently the divisibleness, of gold is probably far more wonderful. *Boyle*, Subtility of Effluviums, ii.

The articulation of the lower jaw loses in strength, while it gains in *extensibility*, as is seen in the development of the line of the eels among fishes. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

extensible (eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [< F. *extensible* = Sp. *extensible* = Pg. *extensivel*, < L. as if **extensibilis*, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later *extensus*, extend: see *extend*, *extense*.] **1.** Capable of being extended; admitting of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement or expansion.

The lungs act like a sphygmoscope: they are dilated by internal pressure until their resistance to further dilatation is equal to the dilating force. The less *extensible* they are or become, the sooner will this limit be reached. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust out; extensile; protrusile.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder*.

extensibleness (eks-ten'si-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility.

extensile (eks-ten'sil), *a.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extend*, *extense*), + *-ile*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, capable of being extended; extensible; protrusile; adapted for stretching out.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irrelative repetition an illustration of the same law. *Owen*, Anat., x.

★**extension** (eks-ten'shon), *n.* [= OF. *extension, estension*, F. *extension* = Sp. *extensión* = Pg. *extensão* = It. *estensione*, < L. *extensio*(*n*-), a stretching out, extension, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus, extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] **1.** The act of extending; a stretching or expanding. Specifically — (*a*) In *surg.*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The protrusion of a part away from another part: as, *extension* of the tongue. (2) The straightening of a part, as a limb. (3) The action or function of any extensor muscle, whatever its effect. The continued action of a muscle which straightens a limb may carry a part not only to but beyond a right line, or, if the successive joints of a part be already straight, may bend them. Thus, when the hand is bent back at the wrist, or the end of the thumb is recurved, or the whole trunk of the body is thrown back from the hips, the action or movement is literally *flexion*; but it results from the action of muscles which in most positions of the parts tend to straighten or extend them, and is termed *extension*. See *abduction, adduction, flection*.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest *extension* seemed to be south by east. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 52.

3. In *physics* and *metaph.*, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. . . . This space, considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance; if considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think it may be called capacity. The term *extension* is usually applied to it in what manner soever considered. . . . There are some who would persuade us that body and *extension* are the same thing. . . . If therefore they mean by body and *extension* the same that other people do — viz., by body something that is solid and extended, whose parts are separable and movable different ways, and by *extension* only the space that lies between the extremities of those solid coherent parts, and which is possessed by them — they confound very different ideas with one another. . . . If any one ask me what this space I speak of is, I will tell him when he tells me what his *extension* is. For to say, as is usually done, that *extension* is to have partes extra partes, is to say only that *extension* is *extension*: for what am I the better informed in the nature of *extension* when I am told that *extension* is to have parts that are extended exterior to parts that are extended? . . . To avoid confusion in discourses concerning this matter, it were possibly to be wished that the name *extension* were applied only to matter or the distance of the extremities of particular bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv.–xiii.

Doubtless, *Extension* is the fundamental aspect of the objective world as it offers itself to our apprehension. In our everyday view of things, which psychology has to render account of, space has the same appearance of external reality as the body that fills it; and *extension* is the one attribute that is common alike to body and to space. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 420.

4. The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

Rate not th' *extension* of the human mind
By the plebeian standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic few
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view.
Jenyns, Immortal. of Soul.

5. In *logic*, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable. Logical extension is generally understood to consist of individual objects, but some logicians make it consist of species. The extension is also called the *suppositа*, the *subjective parts*, the *external quantity*, the *scope*, the *denotation*, and the *breadth*. (See *breadth*.) It is contrasted with *comprehension* and *intention*. Many logicians say that the greater the extension of a term, the less its comprehension — that is, the more subjects it can be predicated of, the fewer the predicates that can be asserted of it universally. But this statement takes no account of increase of knowledge.

6. A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day. Specifically — (*a*) In *legal proceedings*, a postponement, by agreement of the parties or act of the court, of the time set for service of papers or for other acts. (*b*) In *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; more especially, an agreement made between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, by which the latter agree to wait a fixed time after their claims are due before demanding payment, in order to enable the former to meet his obligations. The agreement is often effected by issuing notes that mature at various times.

7. That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building: as, a dining-room *extension*. The term applies whether the extension is part of the original building or is a subsequent addition. — **Difform extension,** the extension of a heterogeneous body, such as a pudding-stone. — **Extension of title,** in *law*, in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the certificate of location usually issued by a local commissioner appointed for the purpose, to designate the particular land on which an original grant is to take effect. It is a title of possession, and necessary to perfect the original grant, which does not attach to any specified land. By its issue the grant is said to be extended upon the land designated. — **Uniform extension,** the extension of a homogeneous body, such as a piece of gold.

extensional (eks-ten'shon-al), *a.* [< *extension* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having extension or extent; existing in space.

You run upon these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

extension-pedal (eks-ten'shon-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, a pedal for raising the dampers

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and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten'shọn-tā'bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining-tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ity;* after *intensity.*] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve-terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, *extensity.*
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

Extensity is Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 183, note.

★**extensive** (eks-ten'siv), *a.* [= F. *extensif* = Pr. *extensiu* = Sp. Pg. *extensivo* = It. *estensivo, stensivo,* < LL. *extensivus,* < L. *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend: see *extend.*] 1†. That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two
Make the rest ductile, malleable, *extensive.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Op'ning the map of God's *extensive* plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 536.

4. Pertaining to logical extension.—**Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness.—**Extensive distinctness,** the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coördinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoölogical or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species.—**Extensive energy.** See *energy.*—**Extensive proposition,** in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, a proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained.—**Extensive quantity.** (*a*) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

(*b*) Logical extension.

The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multitude of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion.=**Syn. 2.** Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* 1. With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to procure tactile impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be)—efforts not interpretable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction—we distinguish this and that *extensively* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own bodily frame. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent: as, a story *extensively* circulated.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively.*
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflexions at every possible angle, if you would agitate the popular mind *extensively.*
De Quincey, Style, i.

extensiveness (eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very *extensiveness* of his bounty.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

2†. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

3. Same as *extensity.* [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

extensometer (eks-ten-som'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend, + *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion.*

extensor (eks-ten'sọr), *n.*; pl. *extensors, extensores* (eks-ten'sọrz, eks-ten-sō'rēz). [= F. *extenseur* = Pg. *extensor* = It. *estensore,* < LL. *extensor,* lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < L. *extendere,* pp. *extensus,* stretch out: see *extend.*] In *anat.,* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor.* See cut under *muscle.*—**Extensor brevis digitorum,** the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *brevextensor digitorum.*—**Extensor carpi radialis brevior,** the shorter radial wrist-extensor; the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi radialis longior,** the longer radial wrist-extensor; the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi ulnaris,** the ulnar wrist-extensor; a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor coccygis,** the extensor of the coccyx; a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back: in many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail.—**Extensor communis digitorum,** the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See cut under *muscle.*—**Extensor indicis,** the extensor of the forefinger; a deep-seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand.—**Extensor longus digitorum,** the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively.—**Extensor minimi digiti,** the special extensor of the little finger.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis,** the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Extensor patagii,** in *ornith.* See *patagium.*—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis,** the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb.—**Extensor proprius pollicis,** the proper extensor of the great toe; a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor hallucis.* See cut under *muscle.*—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis,** the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps, triceps.*

extensum (eks-ten'sum), *n.* [< L. *extensum,* neut. of *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend: see *extend, extense.*] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but one physical minimum, or smallest *extensum,* is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

extensure† (eks-ten'sūr), *n.* [< L. *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend (see *extense*), + *-ure.* Cf. *extendure.*] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl.

★**extent** (eks-tent'), *n.* [< ME. *extente,* valuation, < OF. *extente, exstente, estente, estende, estande,* extent, extension; in law (AF. *extente,* AL. *extenta*), survey, valuation; < L. *extendere,* pp. *extentus,* extend, ML. (AL.), refl. *se extendere,* extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth: see *extend.*] 1. The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent.* *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The real measure of *extent* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 353.

The excuses of the appellants were to some *extent* a confession of guilt. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

2†. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*
Of egal justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

3. In *law:* (*a*) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis.
Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

(*b*) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton.*) *Extents,* or *writs of extent,* or *writs of extendi facias,* are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extent*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extents in chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extents in aid*). Extents have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £800 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Ferdinand.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 9.

4. Logical extension or breadth.—5†. A violent attack. *Wright.*

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Alar extent. See *alar.*=**Syn. 1.** *Expanse, Extent;* magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoölogy *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds'.

extent† (eks-tent'), *a.* [< L. *extentus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend: see *extend.*] Extended.

Both his handes . . .
Above the water were on high *extent.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

Our king with royal apparayle,
With swerd drawen bright and *extent*
For to chastise enimies violent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 202.

extent (eks-tent'), *v.* [< *extent, n.,* 3.] **I.** *trans.* To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 41.

II. *intrans.* To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated,* ppr. *extenuating.* [< L. *extenuatus,* pp. of *extenuare* (> It. *estenuare, stenuare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *extenuar* = F. *exténuer*), make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex* + *tenuare,* make thin, < *tenuis,* thin, = E. *thin:* see *tenuis* and *thin.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the congealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.
N. Grew, Museum.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* [in some editions *attenuated*], half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate.*

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate,*
Nor set down aught in malice.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton*, P. L., x. 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

=**Syn. 2.** See *palliate.*

II. *intrans.* To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

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The subtil dew in air begins to soar,
Spreads as she flies, and, weary of her name,
Extenuates still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 379.

extenuate† (eks-ten′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *extenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Huloet.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten′ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exténuation* = Sp. *extenuación* = Pg. *extenuação* = It. *estenuazione*, < L. *extenuatio(n-)*, a thinning, lessening, diminution, < *extenuare*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation;* a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner*, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

extenuative (eks-ten′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *extenuate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 370.

extenuator (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *extenuador;* < L. as if **extenuator*, < *extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate, v.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *extenuatorius*, attenuating, < *extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

exterial†, *a.* [< OF. *exterial*, < L. *exterus*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outwarde man *exteriall*,
Though he shewe a fayre aperaunce.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exteriour;* < OF. **exteriour*, later *exterieur*, F. *extérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterior* = It. *esteriore*, < L. *exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, < *ex*, out, + *-ter*, *-terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding L. superl. is *extremus:* see *extreme*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is exterior to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be exterior to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning: the larger part is generally regarded as the exterior. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be exterior.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward duteous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exteriour* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L., ix. 336.

Twere well if his *exterior* change were all—
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
Cowper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—5. In *bot.*, on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*. [Rare.]—**Exterior angle.** See *angle*3, 1.—**Exterior epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Exterior object,** in *metaph.*, a real thing independent of our thoughts; an object without the mind.—**Exterior relations** of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school.** See *school*.—**Exterior side,** in *fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—**Exterior slope** or **talus,** in *fort.*, that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.—**Syn.** *Exterior, Outward, External, Extraneous, Extrinsic. Exterior* is opposed to *interior, outward* to *inward, external* to *internal, extraneous* to *essential* or *germane, extrinsic* to *intrinsic. Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accoutrement.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with *outward* calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

II. *n.* 1. The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant *exterior* made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exteriors* of religion.—**Syn.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

★**exteriority** (eks-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *exteriorities* (-tiz). [= F. *extériorité* = Sp. *exterioridad* = Pg. *exterioridade* = It. *esteriorità;* < L. as if **exteriorita(t-)s*, < *exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] 1. The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—2. Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstances has surely seldom been surpassed; housebuilders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and toothache form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of *exteriorities*" little favorable to literary composition of any sort.
F. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē′ri-ọr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *exteriorize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and *exteriorization* of sensations already stored up in the organism.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 169.

★**exteriorize** (eks-tē′ri-ọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exteriorized*, ppr. *exteriorizing*. [< *exterior* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their proboscides outside the ring of broad filaments, between them and the petals.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* [< LL. *exterminabilis*, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exterminated*, ppr. *exterminating*. [< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *exterminare* (> F. *exterminer*, etc.: see *extermine*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *extermine*.] 1. To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chacing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 133.

3. In *alg.*, to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.—**Syn.** 2. To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *extermination* = Sp. *exterminación* = Pg. *exterminação* = It. *esterminazione*, < LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, destruction, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation. as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?
Bacon.

2. In *alg.*, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *exterminateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminador* = It. *esterminatore*, < LL. *exterminator*, a destroyer, < L. *exterminare*, destroy. see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. iii.

exterminatory (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *exterminate* + *-ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves. *Burke*, To R. Burke.

extermine† (eks-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< F. *exterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminar* = It. *esterminare*, < L. *exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, < *ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary: see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

exterminion†, *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exterminio* = It. *esterminio*, < LL. *exterminium*, ejection, banishment, < L. *exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*, the same persones she doeth firste laughe upon and flatre with some vnquod prosperitee of things.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

★**extern** (eks-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *externe*, outer, outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = Sp. Pg. *externo* = It. *esterno*, < L. *externus*, outward, external, < *exter*, outward: see *exterior*.] I.† *a.* 1. Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concerning the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty of the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 382.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In complement *extern*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Sir K. Digby.*

Extern maternity, in *hospital parlance*, the lying-in of women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 302.

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1†. Outward form or part; exterior.

Were 't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my *extern* the outward honouring?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

2. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

external (eks-tėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *extern* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated on or pertaining to the

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outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything *external*, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

2. Outer or outermost, specifically, in *zoöl.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—3. Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world. *E. Caird*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing mans deprav'd mind, to this power of the Magistrat which contents it self with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the inmost soul. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by *external* ordinances. *Johnson*, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear
By *external* swelling. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—7. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.—**External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*.—**External adjunct,** in *logic*, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement,** agreement in regard to an external adjunct.—**External angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**External capsule.** See *capsule*.—**External cause,** a cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**External criticism, denomination, end, epicondyle, good, multiplication,** etc. See the nouns.—**External diversity,** the opposite of *external agreement*.—**External form of reasoning,** the mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed.—**External object,** an object whose characters are independent of our thoughts; an exterior thing.—**External perception,** perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or introspection of conscious contents.

External Perception, or Perception simply, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter—if there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. *Internal Perception*, or Self-consciousness, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvii.

External quantity, in *logic*, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*.—**External world,** the totality of external objects; the world in space and time revealed by external perception; the material or objective world.—**Hosteler external.** See *hosteler*.—**Syn.** See *exterior*.

II. *n.* 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals;* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.
South, Sermons.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< *external* + *-ism*.] 1. Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*.
Prof. Blackie, Self Culture, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only *externalism* and ecclesiastical authority.
Congregationalist, April 29, 1886.

Externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

externality (eks-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *externalities* (-tiz). [< *external* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being external. (*a*) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (*b*) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind; the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.
Adam Smith, The External Senses.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 59.

(*c*) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but averse to, the *externalities* of sacerdotalism and its rites.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he [Pepys] was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.
R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

★**externalization** (eks-tėr′nal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *externalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalisation* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external; and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*. *Mind*, X. 187.

externalize (eks-tėr′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [< *external* + *-ize*.] 1. To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 746.

2. To confer the quality of externality or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalizing* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance. *E. Gurney*, Mind, XII. 230.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalized* to the percipient's eye or ear. *Phantasms of the Living*, Int., p. lxv.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood—the visible phantoms, *externalized* in space. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 136.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* 1. In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy-and-water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ectad.

externat (eks-tėr′nat), *n.* [< F. *externat*, a day-school, < *externe*, a day-scholar: see *extern*.] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, viii.

externity (eks-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< *extern* + *-ity*.] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

externization (eks-tėr-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *externize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externization* of the soul.
Emerson, The Poet.

externize (eks-tėr′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [< *extern* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 304.

externomedial (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-al), *a.* Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *externus*, outward, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell,** a cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins: used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein** or **nervure,** a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, limiting the anterior, marginal, or lower field or area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

exterraneous (eks-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *exterraneus*, of another country, < *ex*, out, + *terra*, country.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

exterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *territorium*, territory. see *territory, territorial*.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

exterritoriality (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *exterritorial* + *-ity*.] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law—for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—is *exterritoriality*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 64.

exterritorially (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an exterritorial manner; with reference to exterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tėr′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **extersio(n-)*, < *extergere*, pp. *extersus*, wipe or rub off, < *ex*, out, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse*.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extilt, exstill† (ek-stil′), *v. i.* [< L. *extillare, exstillare*, drop or trickle out, < *ex*, out, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2]. Cf. *distil, instil*.] To drop or distil from. *Johnson*.

extillation†, exstillation† (ek-sti-lā′shon), *n.* [< *extil* + *-ation*.] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

extimulate†, exstimulate† (ek-stim′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extimulatus, exstimulatus*, pp. of *extimulare, exstimulare* (> Pg. *extimular*), prick up, goad, stimulate, < *ex*, out, up, + *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate.] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

extimulation†, exstimulation† (ek-stim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *extimulate* + *-ion*.] Stimulation.

extinct (eks-tingkt′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *extinto* = Pg. *extincto*, < L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii. 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 418.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me.
Job xvii. 1.

Past away
The music, and *extinct* the lay.
Wordsworth, Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's [Ossian.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 232.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

II.† *n.* Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

extinct† (eks-tingkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, quench: see *extinct, a.*] To put out; destroy.

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits,
And bring all Cyprus comfort!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

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extincteur (eks-tingk'tèr), *n.* [F., < L. *extinctor, exstinctor*, an extinguisher, destroyer, < *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*: see *extinguish*.] Same as *extinguisher* (*b*).

They [the crew] were afraid to open the hatches, to discover where the fire was, until the hose and *extincteurs* were ready to work.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

★**extinction** (eks-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *extinction* = Sp. *extinción* = Pg. *extincção* = It. *estinzione*, < L. *extinctio(n-), exstinctio(n-)*, extinction, annihilation, < *extinguere, exstinguere*, pp. *extinctus, exstinctus*, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] **1.** The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished; a quenching or putting out, as of fire or flame.

Red-hot needles and wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Hence—**2.** A bringing or coming to an end; a putting out of existence; suppression; destruction.

There is reason to believe that the *extinction* of a whole group of species is generally a slower process than their production. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 299.

An order which takes in few or no new members tends to *extinction*; if it does not die out, it will at least sensibly lessen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 289.

3. In *optics*, the arresting of a beam of light by polarization, by the imperfect transparency of the medium, or otherwise. Thus, extinction takes place when the vibration-planes of the two Nicol prisms in a polariscope are set at right angles to each other (see *polarization*), for then the light which passes through the first, or polarizer, is arrested or extinguished by the second, or analyzer. The extinction-directions in a section of a transparent doubly refracting substance are the principal planes of light-vibration; for if the section is placed between the crossed nicols, it remains dark only when these directions coincide with the vibration-planes of the nicols. If these directions coincide with the crystallographic axes, the extinction is said to be *parallel*, otherwise it is *oblique*. See *microscope*.—**Extinction of mercury**, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. *Dunglison*.

extincture† (eks-tingk'tūr), *n.* [< *extinct* + *-ure*.] Extinction; the act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished.

Cold modesty, hot wrath,
Both fire from hence and chill *extincture* hath.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 294.

extine (eks'tin), *n.* [< L. *ext(erus)*, outside, + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, the outer coat of the pollen-grain or of a spore. Also *exine*.

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [With suffix *-ish*[1] (after *abolish, banish*, etc.), < L. *extinguere, exstinguere*, pp. *extinctus, exstinctus*, put out (what is burning), quench, extinguish, deprive of life, destroy, abolish, < *ex*, out, + *stinguere* (rare), put out, quench, extinguish. Cf. *distinguish*.] **1.** To put out; quench, stifle: as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish*. *Prescott*.

2. To destroy; put an end to; suppress: as, to *extinguish* an army; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

King Hardiknute, dying without Issue, as having never been married, . . . the Danish Line [was] clean *extinguished*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

Thus this late mighty [Turkish] Empire, *extinguisht* in Egypt by the Mamelucks, . . . was for a time deprived of all principality. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 35.

Natural bodies possess the power of *extinguishing*, or, as it is called, absorbing the light that enters them.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

3. To put under a cloud; obscure; eclipse; make unnoticed or unnoticeable: as, he was completely *extinguished* in this brilliant company.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount:
Mad, natural graces that *extinguish* art.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

4. In *law*, to put an end to. See *extinguishment*, 2.

extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *extinguish* + *-able*.] Capable of being extinguished.

The old heroes in Homer dreaded nothing more than water or drowning; probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-èr), *n.* One who or that which extinguishes, or suppresses or puts out of existence. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the flame of a candle or lamp.

A hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a brode *extinguisher* he makes,
And holds the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 281.

(*b*) A portable apparatus for extinguishing fire. See *fire-extinguisher*.—**Chemical extinguisher**, a fire-extinguisher which acts by a chemical agency, as by the generation of a flow of carbonic-acid gas which can be directed on the fire.

extinguishment (eks-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< AF. *extinguishment* (in legal use); as *extinguish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act or process of extinguishing; a bringing to an end: as, the *extinguishment* of a fire, or of life.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon*.

For when Death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The reasons for persevering in the *extinguishment* of the financial obligations of the Civil War are innumerable.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 209.

2. In *law*, the extinction or annihilation of a right, an estate, etc., by merging or consolidating it with another, generally with one greater or more extensive. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights: as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

These releases may enure. . . . By way of *extinguishment*: as, if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A, this extinguishes my right to the reversion.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

extirp† (ek-stèrp'), *v.* [< OF. *extirper*, F. *extirper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *extirpar* = It. *estirpare, stirpare*, < L. *extirpare, exstirpare*, root out, eradicate, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *stirps*, also *stirpes* and *stirpis*, the lower part of the trunk of a tree (including the roots), the stem, stalk: see *extirpate*.] **I.** *trans.* To extirpate; root out; eradicate; expel.

Yes, in good sooth, the vice is of a great kindred; it is well allied; but it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, till eating and drinking be put down. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

If those persons would *extirp* but that one thing in which they are principally tempted.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 912.

II. *intrans.* [A mistaken use, appar. intended for **exturp*, with ref. to L. *turpare*, disgrace, abuse, < *turpis*, bad, base.] To speak abusively; rail. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 9.

She did *extirpe* against his Holinesse.
S. Rowley, When you See me you Know mee, fol. H 2, back.

extirpable† (ek-stèr'pa-bl), *a.* [< *extirp* + *-able*.] Capable of being extirpated or eradicated.

Let it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable*. *Evelyn*, Terra.

extirpate (ek-stèr'- or eks'tèr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extirpated*, ppr. *extirpating* [Formerly also *exterpate, exterpat*; < L. *extirpatus, exstirpatus*, pp. of *extirpare, exstirpare*, root out: see *extirp*.] To pull up by the roots; root out; eradicate; get rid of; expel; destroy totally: as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* cancer or a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

As it *exterpats* all religions and civill supremacies, so itself should be *exterpat*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

The king, at the beginning of this campaign, declared that his intention was not to carry on war with the Dobas as with an ordinary enemy, but totally to *extirpate* them as a nuisance. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 85.

=**Syn.** To uproot, exterminate, abolish, annihilate.

extirpation (eks-tèr-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *extirpation* = Sp. *extirpación* = Pg. *extirpação* = It. *estirpazione, stirpazione*, < L. *extirpatio(n-), exstirpatio(n-)*, < *extirpare, exstirpare*: see *extirpate*.] The act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction: as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of a diseased gland; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson*.

Men may ask why the Canaanites in Joshuas time were dealt with so severely, that nothing but utter *extirpation* would satisfie the Justice of God against them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

extirpative (eks'tèr-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or effecting extirpation.

extirpator (eks'tèr-pā-tor), *n.* [= F. *extirpateur* = Sp. Pg. *extirpador* = It. *estirpatore, stirpatore*, < L. *extirpator, exstirpator*: see *extirpate*.] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-stèr'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ory*.] Extirpating or serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extirper† (ek-stèr'pèr), *n.* One who extirps or extirpates.

Extirpers of tyrants, fathers of the people, and other eminent persons in civil merit, were honored.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 72.

extispex (eks-tis'peks), *n.*; pl. *extispices* (-pi-sēz) [L., < *exta*, the nobler internal organs of the body, + *specere*, view.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one who inspected entrails for the purpose of divination: same as *haruspex*.

extispicious† (eks-ti-spish'us), *a.* [< L. *extispicium*, an inspection, < *extispex* (*-spic-*), an inspector of entrails for the purpose of divination: see *extispex*.] Relating to the inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

Thus hath he deluded many nations in his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies divining events succeeding.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

extol (eks-tōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extolled*, ppr. *extolling*. [Formerly also *extoll*; < OF. *extoller, extoler, estoler* = It. *estollere, stollere*, < L. *extollere*, raise up, lift up, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, + *tollere*, raise: see *elate* and *tolerate*.] **1**†. To raise aloft; set on high; elevate.

She left th' unrighteous world, and was to heaven *extold*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

A lone vine in a naked field
Never *extols* her branches, never bears
Ripe grapes, but with a headlong heaviness wears
Her tender body. *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; praise strongly; eulogize: as, to *extol* the virtues or the exploits of a person.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxviii. 4.

In the forrest of merry Sheerwood,
I shall *extol* your fames.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

Caesar, to *extoll* his own Victorie, *extoll'd* the man whom he had vanquish'd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The whole assembled troop was pleas'd as well,
Extolled the award, and on their knees they fell,
To bless the gracious king.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 429.

=**Syn. 2.** *Applaud*, etc. (see *praise*, *v.*); laud, commend, celebrate, glorify, exalt.

extoller (eks-tō'lèr), *n.* One who extols; a praiser or eulogizer.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

extolment† (eks-tōl'ment), *n.* [< OF. *extollement*, < *extoller*, raise: see *extol* and *-ment*.] The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled.

In the verity of *extolment*, I take him to be a soul of great article. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

extorsive (eks-tôr'siv), *a.* [Prop. **extortive*, < L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (see *extort*), + *-ive*.] Serving to extort; tending to draw out or secure by compulsion.

The value of all our possessions, by a complication of *extorsive* measures, would be gradually depreciated, till it became a mere shadow. *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 50.

extorsively (eks-tôr'siv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion. *Johnson*.

extort (eks-tôrt'), *v.* [< L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (> It. *estorquere* = Pg. *extorquir* = OF. *estordre, extordre*, F. *extorquer*), twist out, wrench out or away, take away by force, extort, < *ex*, out, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *contort, detort, distort, retort*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain, as from a holder of desired possessions or knowledge, by force or compulsion; wrest or wring away by any violent or oppressive means, as physical force, menace, duress, torture, authority, monopoly, or the necessities of others.

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Thy sad fate *extorts* the heart-wrung tear.
Goldsmith, Taking of Quebec.

A man whose irresistible energy and inflexible firmness *extorted* the respect of his enemies.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law*, to take illegally under color of office. See *extortion*.=**Syn. 1.** *Enforce*, etc. (see *exact*, *v. t.*); wrench, force.

II. *intrans.* To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

extort† (eks-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *extortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Extortionate.

Taking their goodes from them, or by spending the same by their *extorte* taking of coyne and liverie.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, I. 24.

extorter (eks-tôr'tèr), *n.* [Formerly also *extortour*; < OF. *extorteur*, < L. *extortor*, < *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*.] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

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Is the violent *extortour* of other men's goods carried away with his couetous desire? Thou mayest liken him to a wolfe. *Boëthius*, Philosophical Comfort (trans.), p. 98.

You strict *Extorters*, that the Poor oppress,
And wrong the Widdow and the Father-less.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

extortion (eks-tôr′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *extorcioun, extorcion*, < OF. *extorcion, extorsion*, F. *extorsion* = Pr. *extorsion, estorsio* = Sp. *extorsión* = Pg. *extorsão* = It. *estorsione, storsione*, < LL. *extorsio*(*n*-), (ML.) *extortio*(*n*-), an extortion, < L. *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*. Cf. *torsion*.] 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price, rent, or interest.

Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau. *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 353.

2. In *law*, strictly, the crime of obtaining money or other property, or service, from another under color of public office, when none is due, or not so much is due, or before it is due. In some of the United States, however, a wider meaning is given to the word by statute.—3. That which is extorted; a gross overcharge: as, the price you paid was an *extortion*.

extortionable† (eks-tôr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-able*.] Extortionate. *Lithgow*.

extortionary (eks-tôr′shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *extorsionnaire* = Pg. *extorsionario*; as *extortion* + *-ary*[1].] Practising extortion; containing extortion.

extortionate (eks-tôr′shọn-ạt), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by extortion; oppressive; excessive: as, an *extortionate* price.

extortioner (eks-tôr′shọn-ẹr), *n.* [< ME. *extorcionere*; < *extortion* + *-er*[1].] One who practises extortion; specifically, one who obtains excessive prices, rent, interest, etc., by means of monopoly or some other advantage.

God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, *extortioners*, unjust, adulterers. Luke xviii. 11.

As when some covetous *extortioner*, out of the strength of his purse, buyes up the whole lading of the ship, that he may have the sole power of the wares to sell them at pleasure. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 5.

extortionist (eks-tôr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *extortion* + *-ist*.] One who extorts something from another, or makes an extortionate demand or charge; an extortioner.

extortionous† (eks-tôr′shọn-us), *a.* [< OF. *extorcionous, estorsionneus*, < *extorcion*, extortion: see *extortion* and *-ous*.] Extortionate. *Craig*.

extortious† (eks-tôr′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *extorsious*; < *extorti-on* + *-ous*.] Extortionate; oppressive; violent; unjust.

Hardly escaping the fury of the sword and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famyne with the same, which their *extortious* lordes have driven them unto. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, I. 24.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 77.

extortiously† (eks-tôr′shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

That office . . . was commonly misused *extorsiously*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1207.

★**extra** (eks′trạ), *a.* and *n.* [From the use of *extra-* in comp., esp. in *extraordinary*, of which *extra* may be regarded as an abbreviation.] **I.** *a.* More than what is usual, or than what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; supernumerary: as, an *extra* price; an *extra* edition of a newspaper; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school.—**Extra efficient.** See *efficient*, *n.*—**Extra induced current,** in *elect.* See *induction*.

II. *n.* [= F. *extra*, n.] 1. Something in addition to what is usual or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge, or beyond what is usual.

"I've been to a day-school too," said Alice; "you needn't be so proud as all that."
"With *extras*?" asked the Mock Turtle a little anxiously.
"Yes," said Alice, "we learned French and music."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

Specifically—2. An edition or a copy of a newspaper issued at an unusual hour to convey special intelligence.

Hourly *extras* were issued, and the circulation, which six months before had been less than 5000, reached upon one day of the riot more than 70,000 copies. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 690.

★**extra** (eks′trạ), *adv.* Beyond the ordinary standrad or measure; extraordinarily; unusually; uncommonly: as, this is done *extra* well; that is an *extra* high price. [Colloq.]

People are so apt to fancy that if a man stands up for religion he must pose as a sort of *extra* good fellow, one who has less relish for pleasure and who is stronger against temptations than his neighbours are. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 238.

extra-. [L. *extrā*, OL. *extrad*, adv. on the outside, without, conj. except, prep. outside of, without, beyond; abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *exter*, outside: see *exterior*. As a prefix, *extra-* occurs in classical L. only in *extraordinarius*, extraordinary; in LL. it occurs in three or four words; it is more common in ML., but most words with this prefix are of mod. formation.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally an adverb and preposition, meaning 'outside, beyond.' In Latin, and in modern formations on Latin analogies, it is especially used—(*a*) as a preposition in composition with a noun, the preposition with its object noun forming a unitary phrase to which is then attached an adjective termination, as in *extraordinary* (Latin *extraordinarius*), pertaining to or characterized by something beyond the usual order (*extra ordinem*); (*b*) as an adverb, in composition with a verb, as in *extravagant*. As a mere English prefix it is often a quasi adjective, and is often detached as an adjective proper. (See *extra*, *a.*) The compounds given below are chiefly of the first class (*a*), of the type *extra-* + noun, + adjective termination, as *extra-aliment-ary*; as the second and third elements usually exist also as a simple adjective, the etymology is obvious, and is not usually inserted.

extra-alimentary (eks′trạ-al-i-men′tạ-ri), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the alimentary canal.

Thousands of embryos [of *Trichina*] . . . bore their way into the *extra-alimentary* tissues of their host. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 551.

extra-atmospheric (eks′trạ-at-mọs-fer′ik), *a.* Beyond or outside of the atmosphere.

It appears to be highly probable, from the observations thus far made, that the maximum ordinate in the *extra-atmospheric* curve lies much nearer to the violet than it does in the curve after absorption. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 305.

extra-axillary, -axillar (eks′trạ-ak′si-lạ-ri, -lạr), *a.* In *bot.*, growing from above or below the axils: as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

extracalicular (eks′trạ-ka-lik′ụ-lạr), *a.* Placed outside the calyx or cup of a cœlenterate.

The absence of the "Rand-platte" implies almost necessarily the absence of *extracalicular* calicoblasts. *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 16.

extracapsular (eks-trạ-kap′sụ-lạr), *a.* Situated outside of a capsule; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated without the central capsule; pertaining to the extracapsularium. Also *extracapsulary*.

Gelatinous substance is frequently formed peripherally by the *extracapsular* protoplasm, constituting a kind of soft mantle which is penetrated by the pseudopodia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.

extracapsularium (eks′trạ-kap-sụ-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *extracapsularia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-arium*.] In *zoöl.*, the extracapsular part of a radiolarian.

extracapsulary (eks-trạ-kap′sụ-lạ-ri), *a.* In *Radiolaria*, same as *extracapsular*.

extracardial (eks-trạ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Situated or coming from outside of the heart: as, *extracardial* murmurs.

extracellular (eks-trạ-sel′ụ-lạr), *a.* Being, occurring, or done outside of a cell: opposed to *intracellular*: as, cavitary or *extracellular* digestion, respiration, etc., as distinguished from any vital process or physiological activity inside of the cells of which the body is composed.

extracerebral (eks-trạ-ser′ẹ-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring outside the limits of the cerebrum.

extrachristian (eks-trạ-kris′tian), *a.* Beyond or outside of Christianity.

Science and philosophy . . . are neither Christian nor Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian*, and have a world of their own, which . . . is not only unsectarian, but is altogether secular. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 341.

extracloacal (eks′trạ-klọ-ā′kạl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated outside the cloaca, as the penes of snakes and lizards. *Huxley*.

extraconstellary (eks-trạ-kon′ste-lạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + E. *constell*(*ation*) + *-ary*[1].] Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extracostalis (eks′trạ-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *extracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] An external intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales externi. *Coues*.

extracranial (eks-trạ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* Situated beyond the cranium; not entering into the composition of the cranium, though associated therewith.

The hyoid [in *Insectivora*] is formed generally, like that of the Carnivora, with three complete *extracranial* ossifications in the anterior arch. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 151.

extracruræus (eks′trạ-krụ̈-rē′us), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *crurœus*, q. v.] The outer portion of the crurœus muscle, commonly called the *vastus externus*. *Coues*.

extract (eks-trakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere* (see *extray*), draw out, drag out, withdraw, extricate, also prolong, protract, < *ex*, out, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*[1], *tract*[1], and cf. *abstract, attract, contract, detract, protract, retract*, etc.] 1. To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

May it be possible that foreign hire
Could out of thee *extract* one spark of evil
That might annoy my finger? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet.
Milton, P. L., v. 25.

2. To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to *extract* sugar from cane-juice, or salt from seawater. Hence—3. Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to *extract* pleasure from a quiet life; to *extract* instruction from adversity.

Shivering at cold windows of print-shops, to *extract* a little amusement. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

4. To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift*.

The passage is *extracted* in Roscoe's elegant version of the Spanish novelists. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3, note.

Dr. Munch succeeded in *extracting* from the Vatican archives matter which settles the main question of her [the Manx Church's] history, of which we had no record. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

To extract the root, in *math.*, to ascertain by a process of calculation the root of a number or quantity.

★**extract** (eks′trakt), *n.* [= OF. *estrait, extrait*, etc., m., *estraite*, etc., f., extract (in various senses), F. *extrait* = Pr. *estrat* = Sp. Pg. *extracto* = It. *estratto* = D. G. *extract* = Dan. Sw. *extrakt*, < ML. *extractus, extracta*, an extract (def. 2), < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, draw out: see *extract*, *v.* Cf. *extreat, estreat*.] 1. That which is extracted or drawn out. [Archaic.]

The words of Adam may be fitly the words of Christ concerning his Church, "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones," a true native *extract* out of mine own body. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

2. Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture. A pharmaceutical extract consists of the active principles of a drug, obtained by maceration, percolation, or decoction with a suitable menstruum, or by using the expressed juice of the fresh plant, and reducing the solution thus obtained to a proper consistency and strength by evaporation. The menstrua used are water, alcohol, and ether, or two of these combined, and in some cases aqua ammoniæ, glycerin, or hydrochloric or acetic acid is added. Hard, soft, and fluid extracts are distinguished. Soft extracts are of pilular consistence; fluid extracts are (U. S. P., 1880) brought to such bulk that one cubic centimeter represents one gram of the crude drug.

Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy *extract*. *Dunglison*.

Hence—3†. A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

Heathen opinion . . . supposed the world to be the image of God, and man to be an *extract* or compendious image of the world. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 153.

4. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the *extractive principle*.—5. In *lit.*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

Some books also may be read by deputy, and *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*, Studies.

6†. Extraction; descent; origin.

Host. But yet the lady, the heir, enjoys the land?
Lov. And takes all lordly ways how to consume it. . . .
Host. She shews her *extract*, and I honour her for it.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South*, Sermons.

They themselves are sprung from some mean rank or *extract*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 446).

7. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

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principal has been preserved in a public record. —**Ethereal extract.** See *ethereal.*—**Fir-wool extract.** See *fir-wool.*—**Mucilaginous extracts.** See *mucilaginous.*

extractable, extractible (eks-trak'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *extract* + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

extractiform (eks-trak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *extractum*, an extract, + *forma*, form.] In *chem.*, having the appearance or nature of an extract.

extracting (eks-trak'ting), *p. a.* 1. Drawing or taking out.—2†. Distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

★**extraction** (eks-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *extraction* = Pr. *extraccio* = Sp. *extracción* = Pg. *extracção* = It. *estrazione, strazione*, < L. as if **extractio(n-)*, < *extrahere*, pp. *extractus*, draw out, extract: see *extract.*] 1. The act of extracting. (*a*) The act of drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth.

Where the pain arises from impaction of wisdom-teeth, relief from pressure must be given by *extraction*.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*b*) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.
Hakewill, Apology.

(*c*) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book. (*d*) In *arith.* and *alg.*, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See *root.*

2. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a viol the purest efficacie and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

3. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.

He adorned his family and *extraction* with a more worthy comportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 140.

A family of an ancient *extraction* transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

extractive (eks-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extractif* = Sp. Pg. *extractivo* = It. *estrattivo;* as *extract* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of an extract; extracted.

He found 1 lb. of it [soil near Turin] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned.
Kirwin, Manures, p. 55.

2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting. —**Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4.

II. *n.* 1†. An extract. *Parr.*—2. In *phar.*, the substance which, during the evaporation in making an extract, becomes dark in color and at last insoluble. Its nature is doubtful.

The leaves of the plant are first boiled to remove *extractives*.
Nature, XXX. 224.

3. In *physiol. chem.*, one of various substances existing in small quantities in animal tissue, such as creatine and xanthin.

Another class of food ingredients which contain nitrogen, and are hence commonly included with the protein compounds, are the so-called "*extractives*," known to chemists by the names "creatin," "creatinin," etc.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

★**extractor** (eks-trak'tor), *n.* [= F. *extracteur* = Sp. Pg. *extractor* = It. *estrattore*, < NL. *extractor*, < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, extract: see *extract, v.*] One who or that which extracts. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a forceps; one of a class of instruments used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading arm which, when the gun is opened, ejects the discharged cartridge-case from the chamber; an implement for extracting the cartridge-case from a breech-loading gun. (*c*) A device for removing an exploded primer from its seat in a cartridge-case. (*d*) Same as *drying-machine.* (*e*) An air-tight globular vessel of metal in which bones are treated with steam to obtain from them gelatin and glue. (*f*) In the Scottish Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

extracture† (eks-trak'tūr), *n.* [< *extract* + *-ure.*] A drawing forth; extraction.

Let each note breathe the heart of passion,
The sad *extracture* of extreamest griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

extradictionary† (eks-trā-dik'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *dictio(n-)*, a saying, a mode of expression, ML. a word (see *diction*), + *-ary*[1].] Outside of words or language; consisting not in words but in realities.

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *extradite* + *-able.*] 1. Warranting extradition: as, an *extraditable* offense.—2. Subject to extradition or to the provisions of an extradition treaty: as, an *extraditable* person.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extradited*, ppr. *extraditing.* [Formed from *extradition*, as if < L. *ex* + *traditus*, pp. of *tradere:* see *extradition.*] 1. To deliver or give up, as to another nation: as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Nothing did so much to dispel the German Chancellor's apprehensions of a Russo-French alliance as the refusal of the French Government (in the spring of 1880) to *extradite* Hartmann, the Nihilist, who was suspected of having planned the railway plot against the Czar at Moscow (in December, 1879). *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 120.

2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body. Thus, when we strike the ground with a cane, we seem to feel the blow at the further end of the cane—that is, *extradite* the sensation to that point. [Recent.]

It would appear therefore that, in the first instance at any rate, a sensation can be projected or *extradited*, only if it form a part of a space-volume felt all at once or in continuous succession. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 205.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'on), *n.* [< F. *extradition* = Sp. *extradición*, < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*, a giving up, < *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, give up, give over: see *tradition.*] 1. Delivery by one state or nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice.

Bismarck had demanded *extradition* of the assassins of German soldiers, but his request was refused.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 12.

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. [Recent.]

If we shake a locked iron gate, we feel the middle, on which our hands rest, move; but we equally feel the stability of the ends, where the hinges and the lock are; and we seem to feel all three at once. Such examples open up the whole subject of *extradition*, one of the most difficult problems which can occupy the space-philosopher.
W. James, Mind, XII. 205.

Extradition treaty, a treaty by which each of two nations becomes bound to give up criminal refugees from the territory of the other, in specified cases.

extrados (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [F., < L. *extra*, beyond, + *dorsum*, F. *dos*, the back: see *doss*[1], *dorse*[1].] 1. The upper or convex surface of an arch or of a vault. The extrados of an arch is the curved surface formed by the upper or outer faces of the voussoirs in position, when this surface and the intrados are concentric and parallel. See first cut under *arch*[1].
2. The outer curve of a voussoir. See *arch*[1], 2.—3. In *mech.*, the locus of the lower ends of wires, of uniform weight per unit of length, hanging down from points on a cord which is perfectly flexible, inextensible, and without weight. When the wires are equally distant from one another and of equal length, the extrados is a parabola.

extradosed (eks-trā'dost), *a.* [< *extrados* + *-ed*[2].] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): applied to a true arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See *arch*[1], 2.

extradotal (eks-trā-dō'tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *dos* (*dot-*), dowry, + *-al.*] In *civil law*, not forming part of the dowry; paraphernal: said of a married woman's property. *Kent.*

extra-enteric (eks'trā-en-ter'ik), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated outside of the enteron; perivisceral; somatic, as a body-cavity.

extra-essential (eks'trā-e-sen'shal), *a.* Outside of what is necessary or indispensable.

They perswaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines, and suspense of judgment in things that were not absolutely certain. *Glanville*, Essays, vii.

extrafloral (eks-trā-flō'ral), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al.*] Outside of a flower.

extrafoliaceous (eks'trā-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them: as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

extraforaneous (eks'trā-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *foris*, a door; cf. *foras*, out of doors: see *forum.*] Outdoor. [Rare.]

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing. *Cowper.*

extrageneous (eks-trā-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

extrahazardous (eks-trā-haz'ar-dus), *a.* Unusually hazardous: specifically used in insurance in classifying risks.

extrajudicial (eks'trā-jö-dish'al), *a.* Outside of judicial proceedings; out of the proper court, or the ordinary course or scope of legal procedure: as, *extrajudicial* declarations (those made out of court).

On these *extra-judicial* proceedings of mankind, an unmannerly jest is irequently as capital as a premeditated murder. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

The execution of Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymock in 1470 was an *extra-judicial* murder.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 378.

extrajudicially (eks'trā-jö-dish'al-i), *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court, or in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; without recourse to legal proceedings: as, the case was settled *extrajudicially.*

St. Paul [sware] . . . *extra-judicially*, when the glory of God was concerned in it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

The power of seizing a man's property *extrajudicially* in satisfaction of your demand was, as Professor Solam justly remarks, a sort of two-edged sword.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

extralimital (eks-trā-lim'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds, limit, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not found within a given limit of geographical distribution or zoögeographical area: as, an *extralimital* species. Thus, the tapirs are at present almost confined to the central part of the American continent, but there is an *extralimital* species in the Malay islands. (*b*) Lying outside of a circumscribed part or surface: as, median area of the wings spotted with white, with a few *extralimital* spots on the internal area.

extralimitary (eks-trā-lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds: see *limitary.*] 1. Being beyond the limit or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land.—2. Same as *extralimital.*

extralogical (eks-trā-loj'i-kal), *a.* Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings. This term originated in the narrowest school of formal logic, and is used by those who wish to exclude from logic any study of actual reasonings.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extralogically (eks-trā-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an extralogical manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extramalleolus (eks'trā-ma-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *extramalleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *malleolus.*] In *anat.*, the outer malleolus of the ankle, formed by the lower end of the fibula.

extrambulacral (eks-tram-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated beyond or outside of the ambulacra.

extramedullary (eks'trā-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* Outside of the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

extramission (eks-trā-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *missio(n-)*, a sending.] A sending out; emission.

They hold that sight is made by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rales of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

extramundane (eks-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [< LL. *extramundanus*, beyond the world, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Being beyond the limit of the world; pertaining to a region not included (*a*) in our world, (*b*) in any world, or (*c*) in the material universe.

The first cause was an *extramundane* being, too excellent, as well as too remote, to be approached and addressed to in the first instance. *Warburton*, Works, IX. v.

Extramundane space, that part of the receptacle of space which lies beyond the material universe, when this is supposed to be limited.

extramural (eks-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [Cf. LL. *extramuranus*, beyond the walls; < L. *extra*, beyond, + *murus*, wall, + *-al.*] Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; hence, outside of the fixed limits or boundaries of a place: as, *extramural* interment; an *extramural* lecturer.

The term cemetery has . . . been appropriately applied in modern times to the burial grounds, generally *extramural*, which have been substituted for the over-crowded churchyards of populous parishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 329.

The peculiar arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give instruction, and prepare young men for medical graduation. "*Extra-mural*" instruction is the term employed. *Science*, III. 371.

extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *extraneous* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something.—2. Something extraneous. [Rare.]

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Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very *extraneity* called "sun."

London Spectator, quoted in Library Mag., July 10, 1886, [p. 2491.

★**extraneous** (eks-trā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *estrange*, *strange*, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter; *extraneous* ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

To men of Mr. Deane's stamp, what goes on among the young people is as *extraneous* to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocant assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only.—**Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key.=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extraneously (eks-trā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being *extraneously* overruled.

Law, Theory of Religion, iii.

extranuclear (eks-trā-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ar*[3].] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Sedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the *extranuclear* and intranuclear networks.

Micros. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trā-ok′ū-lăr), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes: in *entom.*, said of antennæ which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eks′trā-o-fish′al), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various *extra-official* fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't unkindly that mine enemy
Should use me so *extraordinarily* scurvily.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of *extraordinarily* refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt or, etc. *Government of the Tongue.*

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the *extraordinariness* of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

extraordinary (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *extraordinaire* = Pr. *extraordinari* = Sp. Pg. *extraordinario* = It. *estraordinario*, *straordinario*, < L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, *extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.

In *extraordinary* distresses, we pray for *extraordinary* reliefs. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

All good things for mans sustenance may with . . . facility be had by a little *extraordinary* labour.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 191.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

It is an *extraordinary* fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence: exceptional; special: as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary;* the *extraordinary* jurisdiction of a court; a gazette *extraordinary*.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye; *extraordinarie* souldiers. *Nomenclator.*

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish *extraordinary*, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not recognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages *ordinary* lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the *extraordinary* lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the *extraordinary* genius of Shakspere; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.—**Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** See *envoy*[2].—**Extraordinary care**, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*.—**Extraordinary ray**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the *extraordinary ray* are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 298.

=**Syn.** Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. *n.*; pl. *extraordinaries* (-riz). **1.** Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion; for that was eminent in them.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 648.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies.

2†. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an *extraordinary* from Spain. *Donne*, Letters, lxviii.

3†. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your *extraordinaries*, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary† (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri), *adv.* [< *extraordinary*, *a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be *extraordinary* good at Accounts, as the Banians or Guzurats are.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is *extraordinary* good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochial (eks′trā-pā-rō′ki-al), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, *extraparochial* land; *extraparochial* charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, *extra-parochial;* and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament *extra-parochial*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 16.

extraparochially (eks′trā-pā-rō′ki-al-i), *adv.* In an extraparochial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate, then to the parish church next adjoining." *Horsley*, Charges, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eks′trā-per-i-tō-nē′al), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trā-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplantar (eks-trā-plan′tăr), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *intraplantar:* as, the *extraplantar* nerve. *Coues.*

extrapolation (eks′trā-pō-lā′shon), *n.* [*extrapolate* + *-ion*.] The calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1910, from the population in 1880, 1890, and 1900, would be an *extrapolation*.

extraprofessional (eks′trā-prō-fesh′on-al), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extraprofessional*. *Med. Repos.*

extraprovincial (eks′trā-prō-vin′shal), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An *extra-provincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

extrarectus (eks-trā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-tī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] **1.** The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball; the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**2.** The small or external straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Coues.*

extraregarding (eks′trā-rē-gär′ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objective, *extra-regarding*, rather than introspective.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 133.

extraregular (eks-trā-reg′ū-lăr), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 2.

extraregularly (eks-trā-reg′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 258.

extrasensible (eks-trā-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Inaccessible to the senses.

II. *n.* That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atomic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles* and the conception of them as convenient fictions.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 85.

extrasolar (eks-trā-sō′lăr), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the sun.

extraspection (eks-trā-spek′shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio*(*n-*), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through science by *extra-spection* and by religion through intro-spection.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 629.

extrastomachal (eks-trā-stum′ak-al), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated [moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm]. The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal* digestion having been recorded. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 43.

extratarsal (eks-trā-tär′sal), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Coues.*

extraterrestrial (eks′trā-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere bears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an *extra-terrestrial* origin. *Winchell*, World-Life, I. i. 6.

extraterritorial (eks′trā-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *exterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks′trā-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *exterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, *extra-territoriality* and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eks′trā-ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *exterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trā-thē′kal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the *extrathecal* part of the polyp," *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Sci., XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal*. *Lindsay*, British Lichens, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eks′trā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley.*

extratriceps (eks-trā-trī′seps), *n.*; pl. *extratricipites* (-tri-sip′i-tēz). [< L. *extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trā-trop′i-kal), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and *extra-tropical* regions . . . precipitation [of vapor] is in excess of evaporation.

J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 106.

extraught† (eks-trât′), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *a.*, as *distraught* of *distract*.] **1.** Extracted. *Hall.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*, To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Distraught; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, whiche being *extraught* of her mind, and seemyng by some inspiration to showe thinges to come, mette Alexander, and would in noe wise suffer him to passe.

Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 227.

extra-uterine (eks-trā-ū′te-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those

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cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav′a-gans), *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagance* = Sp. Pg. *extravagancia* = It. *estravaganza, stravaganza*, extravagance, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, extravagant: see *extravagant*.] **1.** A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a sally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The *extravagances* of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance* of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural *extravagance* of the intellect left to itself.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 103.

=**Syn.** Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav′a-gan-si), *n.* [As *extravagance:* see *-ancy.*] Extravagance; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Such is the *Extravagancy* of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and heightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and *extravagancy.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav′a-gant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagant* = Sp. Pg. *extravagante* = It. *estravagante, stravagante*, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, pp. of *extravagari*, wander beyond, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vagari*, wander, stray: see *vagrant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Walking about the solitudes [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 15, 1661.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature. *Emerson*, History.

2. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant; extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnish'd, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 59.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.
Milton, P. L., vi. 616.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption.
Johnson, Rambler.

=**Syn.** **2** and **3.** Inordinate, exorbitant, unconscionable, absurd.—**4.** *Extravagant, Profuse, Lavish, Wasteful, Prodigal*, reckless. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; *wasteful* to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *profuse, lavish*, or *prodigal. Lavish* is stronger than *profuse. Prodigal*, perhaps from association with the *prodigal* son of Luke xv. 11–32, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

Yet was she not *profuse;* but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed, that the stock might last.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 65.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium—his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 21.

Long, cumbrous, and *wasteful* processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

II. *n.* **1**†. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the cittie againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding.
Rowley, Search for Money (1609).

Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks, Acts 20. 28, and are not to be *extravagants*, to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasurs to shift for them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabantur*).

All these together, Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the corpus juris canonici, or body of the Roman canon law.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagants*, as they were called—that is, the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified—were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

(*b*) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav′a-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dress, or live *extravagantly;* to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm akimbo, and smirked *extravagantly* by.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Horsley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav′a-gant-nes), *n.* Extravagance. *Bailey*, 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan′zä), *n.* [With *ex-* for *es-*, < It. *estravaganza*, extravagance: see *extravagance.*] **1.** Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hudibras" or "Bombastes Furioso"; a burlesque.—**2.** An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravaganzist (eks-trav-a-gan′zist), *n.* [< *extravaganza* + *-ist.*] A writer of extravaganzas.

Cornelius Webbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb. *Poe*, Marginalia, cxv.

extravagate (eks-trav′a-gāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *extravagatus*, pp. of *extravagari* (> F. *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant.*] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Warburton*, Sermons, xx.

Adventures endless, spun
By the dismantled warrior in old age,
Out of the bowels of those very schemes
In which his youth did first *extravagate.*
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

extravagation† (eks-trav-a-gā′shon), *n.* [< *extravagate* + *-ion.*] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. *Smollett.*

★**extravasate** (eks-trav′a-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *extravasated*, ppr. *extravasating.* [< ML. *extravasatus*, only as adj., as if pp. of **extravasare* (> Sp. *extravasar(se)* = Pg. *extravasar* = F. *extravaser*), < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase, vessel.*] In *pathol.*, to become infiltrated or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still mends, but abundance of *extravasated* blood has come out of the wound. *Swift*, To Stella, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had *extravasated* into the white part of the eye.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 538.

extravasate (eks-trav′a-sāt), *a.* [< ML. *extravasatus:* see the verb.] Extravasated. [Rare.]

I'm told one clot of blood *extravasate*
Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 242.

★**extravasation** (eks-trav-a-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *extravasation* = Sp. *extravasación* = Pg. *extravasação;* as *extravasate* + *-ion.*] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation* of blood or of urine.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation*, as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected. *Boyle*, Works, II. 83.

extravascular (eks-trā-vas′kū-lär), *a.* **1.** Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries.—**2.** Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravenate† (eks-trā-vē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *vena*, a vein, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *extravasate.*] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds by anointing the weapon, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* bloud by the sympathetic medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Digby. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

extraversion† (eks-trā-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning: see *version.* Cf. *extroversion.*] The act of turning out or the state of being turned out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles.
Boyle.

extray†, *v. t.* [ME. *extrayen, extraien*, < OF. *extraire*, F. *extraire* = Pr. *estraire* = Sp. *extraer* = Pg. *extrahir* = It. *estrarre, strarre*, < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extract, v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extraie* me ensaumples of the Bible and other bokes that y had. And y made hem rede me eueri boke; and ther that y fonde a goode ensaumple y made *extraie* it out.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 3.

extreat† (eks-trēt′), *n.* [A var. of *estreat, extract.*] Extraction.

Some Clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 1.

extree† (eks′trē), *n.* [< ME. *extre;* a var. of *axtree*, equiv. to *axletree*, q. v.] An axletree.

A large pyn, in maner of an *extre*, that goth thorow the hole. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 14.

★**extreme** (eks-trēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extream, extreame;* < OF. *extreme*, F. *extrême* = Pr. *extrem, estrem* = Sp. Pg. *extremo* = It. *estremo, stremo*, < L. *extremus*, outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. [Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey.*]

Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last.
Shelley, Adonais, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chaton, so as to follow its curve. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 268.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflowings and intercourses of pity upon such occasions were the *extremest* of evils.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Why, therefore, fire: for I have caught *extreme* cold.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God ever mindful in all strife and strait,
Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme*,
Till at the last He puts forth might and saves,
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

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- This single bilateral symmetry remains constant under the *extremest* modifications of form.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 252.

3. Exacting or severe to the utmost.

If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, cxxx. 3.

Posterity is not *extreme* to mark abortive crimes.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. In *music*, superfluous or augmented: thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—**Chord of the extreme sixth**, a chord which in its regular form contains an augmented sixth, as in fig. *a*.—**Extreme fifth**. See *fifth*, *n.*, 2.—**Extreme intervals**, in *music*, expanded, augmented, or superfluous intervals: as, the *extreme* sixth (that is, the augmented or sharped sixth).—**Extreme key**, in *music*, a key not closely related to a given key.—**Extreme parts**, in *music*, the parts or voices that lie at the top and bottom of the harmony; usually, the soprano and bass.—**Extreme unction**. See *unction*.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio**, to cut it into two parts such that the lesser is to the greater as the greater is to the whole—that is, the ratio of the whole to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, while that of the lesser to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$.=**Syn. 1.** Uttermost, most distant, most remote, terminal.—**2.** Final, ultimate, utter.



II. *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

With this wind they run away in the same parellel 35 or 36 d. before they cross the line again to the northward, which is about midway between the *extremes* of both promontories. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 9.

2. The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart, . . .
'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Yet is this City subject to both the *extreams* of weather.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 169.

The felon is the logical *extreme* of the epicure and coxcomb. Selfish luxury is the end of both, though in one it is decorated with refinements, and in the other brutal.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3†. Extremity; utmost need or distress.

I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our *extremes*,
Or end. *Milton*, P. L., x. 976.

4. In *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. The *major extreme* is the predicate of the conclusion; the *minor extreme*, the subject of the conclusion. The major is also called the *first extreme*; the minor, the *second extreme*.

5. In *math.*: (*a*) Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. (*b*) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

If any three unequall numbers be proposed, they have this propertie: that the product of their meane number by the total of both the ods or differences whereby the *extreames* differ from the same meane countervayles both the products made of each *extreame* by this fellowes differance or ods. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 31.

(*c*) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean. The two extremes nearest the mean are called the *conjunct extremes*, the other two the *disjunct extremes*.—**In the extreme**, in the highest or utmost degree.

All colours in Brazil, whether of birds, insects, or flowers, are brilliant *in the extreme*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

The extremes of an interval, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—**To go to extremes**, to proceed to an extremity in some course or action; use extreme measures or methods; carry one's opinions or proceedings to the utmost limit or consequences.=**Syn.** See *extremity*.

extreme† (eks-trēm′), *adv.* [< *extreme*, *a.*] Extremely; excessively; exceedingly.

The colde is *extreame* sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that no extreame long continueth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 114.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very lewdly given in his common conversation, *extreme* wilful and positive. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

extremeless (eks-trēm′les), *a.* [< *extreme* + *-less*.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite. *Bailey*, 1727.

extremely (eks-trēm′li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost; more commonly, to a very great degree; exceedingly: as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

It rained most *extremely* without any ceasing.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

I swear thou shalt fight with me, or thou shalt be beaten *extremely* and kicked.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

extremeness (eks-trēm′nes), *n.* The quality of being extreme; tendency to extremes.

There is perhaps a little *extremeness* on either side.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 197.

extremism (eks-trē′mizm), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ism*.] Disposition to go to extremes in doctrine or practice; ultraism.

It is just this *extremism* which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country. *The American*, XIII. 276.

It [the anti-saloon movement] recognizes the futility of *extremism*. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 26, 1887.

extremist (eks-trē′mist), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ist*.] One who goes to extremes; a supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the *extremists* in his own party.
The American, IX. 117.

extremital (eks-trem′i-tal), *a.* [< *extremity* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to an extremity; situated at the end; distal: opposed to *proximal*.

extremity (eks-trem′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *extremities* (-tiz). [< ME. *extremite*, < OF. *extremite*, F. *extrémité* = Pr. *extremitat* = Sp. *extremidad* = Pg. *extremidade* = It. *estremità*, *stremità*, < L. *extremita(t-)s*, the extremity or end, < *extremus*, furthest, extreme: see *extreme*.] **1.** The utmost point or side; the end or the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing: as, the *extremities* of a bridge; the *extremities* of a lake.

Perseus readily undertook a very long expedition even from the east to the *extremities* of the west.
Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, I. iv.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a limb or an organ of locomotion; an appendage or appendicular part of the body. The extremities of the vertebrate body are four in number, viz., the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and lower, and in other animals into anterior and posterior extremities.

He schal waische al his body and his *extremytees* with brennynge watir ofte tymes.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

It is a sign . . . of new vigor, when the *extremities* are made active, when currents of warm life run into the hands and feet. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 93.

3. The highest degree; the most intense form: as, to suffer the *extremity* of pain or cruelty.

He is vain-glorious and humble, and angry and patient, and merry and dull, and joyful and sorrowful, in *extremities*, in an hour. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Come arm'd with Flames, for I will prove
All the *Extremities* of mighty Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Request.

He reddening in *extremity* of delight,
"My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold."
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Extreme or utmost need, distress, or difficulty; the greatest degree of destitution or helplessness; specifically, death: as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity*; man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.

My servants all for life did flee,
And left me in *extremitie*.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Lover's oaths are like mariner's prayers, uttered in *extremity*. *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 4.

5. *pl.* Extreme measures: as, the commander was compelled to proceed to *extremities*.

Extremities ought then only to ensue when, after a fair experiment, accommodation has been found impracticable.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 438.

=**Syn. 1.** *Extremity*, *End*, *Extreme*, border, termination. *Extremity* is opposed to *middle*, *end* to *beginning*, and *extreme* to *mean* or *moderate degree*. *Extreme* is now used only in figurative senses; the others are literal or figurative. *Extreme* generally indicates that which is excessive, exaggerated, or extravagant: as, he was dressed in the *extreme* of the fashion; "avoid *extremes*," *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 385. For the direct expression of a great distress, etc., *extremity* is used, and *extreme* is rare or obsolete.

Truly in my youth I suffered much *extremity* for love.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The *extremity* of modes will imitate.
Dryden, New House, Prol., l. 26.

Death is the *end* of life; ah, why
Should life all labour be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The human mind not infrequently passes from one *extreme* to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute incredulity.
Story, Address, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

extricable (eks′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **extricabilis* (cf. *inextricabilis*), inextricable, < *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Capable of being extricated.

Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

extricate (eks′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extricated*, ppr. *extricating*. [< L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, disentangle, extricate, < *ex*, out, + *tricæ*, trifles, toys, trumpery, hence also hindrances, impediments. Cf. *intricate*.] **1.** To disentangle; disengage; free: as, to *extricate* one from a perilous or embarrassing situation; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

A friend was arrested for fifty pounds. I was unable to *extricate* him, except by becoming his bail.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

Butler dwells . . . on the dexterity with which he [Shaftesbury] *extricated* himself from the snares in which he left his associates to perish.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

If I felt any emotion at all, it was a kind of chuckling satisfaction at the cleverness I was about to display in *extricating* myself from this dilemma. *Poe*, Tales, I. 13.

2. To set loose or free; evolve; excrete.

They *extricate* water, urea, and carbonic acid.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

This mixture [for the manufacture of phosphorus] must be made out of doors, as under an open shed, on account of the carbonic acid and other offensive gases which are *extricated*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 557.

=**Syn. 1.** *Disentangle*, etc. (see *disengage*); relieve, deliver, set free.

extricate, extricated (eks′tri-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *extricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, extruded: applied to the ovipositor when the valves and vagina are entirely without the body, whether in use or not, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

extrication (eks-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< *extricate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated; a freeing from impediments or embarrassments; disentanglement.

The chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be *extrication* from a condition admitted to be disgraceful, but fulfilment of a duty which shall be also a birthright.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 4.

2. The act or process of setting loose or free; an evolving: as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

Extrication, or escape of the embryo from the ovum.
Owen, Anat., xii.

Whenever any rapid chemical action attended with *extrication* of light and heat takes place, combustion is said to occur. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 336.

extrinsecalt, *a.* See *extrinsical*.

extrinsecatet, *a.* See *extrinsicate*.

extrinsic (eks-trin′sik), *a.* [Formerly *extrinsick*, *extrinsique*; prop. **extrinsec* (the term. being erroneously conformed to that of adjectives in *-ic*) = F. *extrinsèque* = Pr. *extrinsec* = Sp. *extrínseco* = Pg. *extrinseco* = It. *estrinseco*, < L. *extrinsecus*, adj., outer, < *extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, on the outside, < **extrim*, an assumed adverbial form of *exter*, outer, outward, + *secus*, prep., by, beside, seen also in *intrinsecus*, on the inside (> E. *intrinsic*, q. v.), *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] **1.** Outward; external; not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

So in like manner astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsique* parts of celestial bodies (namely, the number or situation, notion, and periods of the starres) as the hide of heaven.
Bacon, On Learning, ii. 4.

The royal stamp upon any kind of metal may be sufficient to give it an *extrinsick* value, and to determine the rate at which it is to pass amongst coins; but it cannot give an intrinsick value, or make that which is but brass to be gold. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

Words
That, while they most ambitiously set forth
Extrinsic differences, the outward marks
Whereby society has parted man
From man, neglect the universal heart.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

2. Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

That one is wise, and another is foolish or less learned, is by accident and *extrinsic* causes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

3. In *anat.*, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.—**4.** In *Scots law*, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.—**Extrinsic** or **extrinsical argument**, an argument not drawn from a definition.—**Extrinsic evidence**, that evidence which is not contained in a document, but sought to be adduced from without, as for the purpose of interpreting its contents or qualifying its effect.
=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

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extrinsical (eks-trin'si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinsecal;* as *extrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *extrinsic.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is *extrinsical* and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 186.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, *extrinsical*, to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 86.

II.† *n.* An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged unto it.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsicality (eks-trin-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *extrinsical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being extrinsic. *Roget.*

extrinsically (eks-trin'si-kal-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrinsicalness (eks-trin'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *extrinsicality. Bailey*, 1727.

extrinsicate†, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate;* as *extrinsic* + *-ate*[1].] External; extraneous.

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

extrinsicate (eks-trin'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsicated*, ppr. *extrinsicating.* [< *extrinsic* + *-ate*[2].] To make extrinsic; exhibit outwardly; express; explain; bring out and make known or make clear.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be *extrinsicated* either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 219.

extrinsication (eks-trin-si-kā'shon), *n.* [< *extrinsicate* + *-ion.*] The act or result of extrinsicating.

extrobliquus (eks-trob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *obliquus*, oblique.] Same as *ectobliquus.*

extroitive (eks-trō'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) < L. *extra*, outside, + *ire*, pp. **itus*, go, + *-ive.*] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

extrorsal (eks-trôr'sal), *a.* [< *extrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *extrorse.*

extrorse (eks-trôrs'), *a.* [< F. *extrorse*, < L. as if **extrorsus*, toward the outside (cf. L. *introrsus*, adv., toward the inside), < *extra*, outside, + *versus*, adv., turned toward, < *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *introrse.*] 1. In *bot.*, turned outward: applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth.—2. In *zoöl.*, turned out or away from the body: correlated with *antrorse*, *introrse*, and *retrorse.*


Extrorse Stamens in Flower of *Hippocratea.*

extrorsely (eks-trôrs'li), *adv.* In an extrorse manner; in such a way as to become extrorse.

extroversion (eks-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) < L. *extra*, without, + ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *eversion*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extruct†, **exstruct**† (eks-trukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *extructus*, *exstructus*, pp. of *extruere* (> OF. *estruir*, *estrure* = It. *estruere*, *struere*), *exstruere*, pile up, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, pp. *structus*, build: see *structure.*] To build; construct.

These high *exstructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dellius must quit.
Byrom, On Horace's Odes, ii. 3.

extruction†, **exstruction**† (eks-truk'shon), *n.* [< L. *extructio(n-)*, *exstructio(n-)*, < *extruere*, *exstruere*, pp. *extructus*, *exstructus*, build up.] A building; a structure. *Bailey*, 1731.

extructive†, **exstructive**† (eks-truk'tiv), *a.* [< *extruct* + *-ive.*] Constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness.
Fulke, Ans. to Frarine's Declaration (1580), p. 41.

extructor†, **exstructor**† (eks-truk'tor), *n.* [< LL. *extructor*, *exstructor*, a builder, < L. *extruere*, *exstruere:* see *extruct.*] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Bailey*, 1727.

extrude (eks-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded*, ppr. *extruding.* [< L. *extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *trudere*, thrust, akin to E. *threat*, q. v. Cf. *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude.*] 1. To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges, and *extruding* the sea by little and little.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin. *Coleridge.*

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, *extrudes* the old leaf.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should *extrude* me his house to-day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,
A suitor to the maid, Æneas, malicing,
By force of arms attempts his rival to *extrude.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 333.

extrusion (eks-trō'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **extrusio(n-)*, < *extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out: see *extrude.*] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern *extrusion* of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabrics which in old times . . . were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-trō'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory.*] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberance†, **extuberancy**† (eks-tū'bē-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberan(t)* + *-ce*, *-cy.*] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

"And thè dry land appeared"; Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters.
J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant† (eks-tū'bē-rant), *a.* [= It. *estuberante*, < L. *extuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extuberare*, swell out: see *extuberate.*] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 223.

extuberate† (eks-tū'bē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extuberatus*, pp. of *extuberare*, swell out or up, < *ex*, out, + *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber.*] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation† (eks-tū-bē-rā'shon), *n.* [< *extuberate* + *-ion.*] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 582.

extumescence† (eks-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [< L. *ex* + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescence*, *tumescent.* Cf. L. *extumere*, swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extund†, *v. t.* [< L. *extundere*, beat out, strike out, squeeze out, < *ex*, out, + *tundere*, beat. Cf. *contund.*] To beat or force out. *Bailey*, 1727.

exturb†, *v. t.* [< L. *exturbare:* see *exturbate.*] To drive out; get rid of.

That one point of *exturbing* Esau.
Sir C. Heydon, Jud. Astrol., XI. 241. *N. E. D.*

exturbate† (eks-tėr'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exturbatus*, pp. of *exturbare*, drive out, thrust out, < *ex*, out, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, agitate, trouble.] To drive out; expel.

extusion†, *n.* [< L. as if **extusio(n-)*, < *extundere*, pp. *extusus*, beat out: see *extund.*] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extusion* and attraction, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

exuberance, **exuberancy** (ek-gū'bē-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= F. *exubérance* = Sp. Pg. *exuberancia* = It. *esuberanza*, < LL. *exuberantia*, superabundance, < L. *exuberan(t-)s*, superabundant: see *exuberant.*] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance* of foliage or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds . . . and a singular *exuberancy* of all manner of fruits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 101.

No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous *exuberance* of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language.
Quarterly Rev.

=**Syn.** *Abundance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (ek-gū'bē-rant), *a.* [= F. *exubérant* = Pr. *exuberant* = Sp. Pg. *exuberante* = It. *esuberante*, < L. *exuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exuberare*, be superabundant: see *exuberate.*] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* imagination.

They are so *exuberant* that 'tis commonly reported one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an *exuberant* nation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvii.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of *exuberant* vitality in a mature and dignified person like him. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (ek-gū'bē-rant-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced *exuberantly.*

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.
Woodward, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (ek-gū'bē-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated*, ppr. *exuberating.* [< L. *exuberatus*, pp. of *exuberare*, come forth in abundance, be abundant, < *ex*, out, + *uberare*, be fruitful, < *uber*, an udder, = E. *udder*, q. v.] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God.
Boyle, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* See *exuccous.*

exudate† (ek-gū'dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exudatus*, **exsudatus*, pp. of *exudare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude.*] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

exudate (ek-gū'dāt), *n.* [Also *exsudate;* < L. *exudatum*, *exsudatum*, neut. of *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pp.: see *exudate*, *v.*] An exudation.

Stone in the bladder, and sanguineous, fibrinous, or serous *exudates* are consequences of morbid systematic action. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

exudation (eks-gū-dā'shon), *n.* [Also *exsudation;* < L. as if **exudatio(n-)*, **exsudatio(n-)*, < *exudare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude.*] 1. The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. That which is exuded: as, gums are *exudations* from plants; serous *exudations.*

The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee.
Boyle, Works, V. 369.

exudative (ek-gū'dā-tiv), *a.* [Also *exsudative;* < *exudate*, *v.*, + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally no *exudative* or degenerative changes of the retina [in retinitis apoplectica] such as are met with in other forms of retinitis. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 348.

exude (ek-gūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded*, ppr. *exuding.* [< L. *exudare*, prop. *exsudare*, also written *esudare*, sweat out, exude, < *ex*, out, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat.*] **I.** *trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance.
Dwight.

II. *intrans.* To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister; be secreted or excreted.

Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

exul† (ek'sul), *n.* [< L. *exul*, *exsul*, an exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] An exile.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exuls.*
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

exulate† (ekg'ū-lāt), *v.* [< L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exile*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To banish; exile.

II. *intrans.* To go into exile.

The princely Sycomore . . . hath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatall predicament as Altapinus; both *exulating* from their own patrimoniall territories. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 136.

exulate† (ekg'ū-lāt), *n.* [ME., < L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exulate*, *v.*] An exile. *Hardyng's Chron.*, fol. 189.

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exulcerate (eg-zul'sẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [< L. *exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare* (> It. *esulcerare* = Sp. Pg. *exulcerar* = F. *exulcérer*), cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < *ex*, out, + *ulcerare*, ulcerate: see *ulcerate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; ulcerate.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammations, and comes (in time) to *exulcerate* the lungs.
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

2. To corrode; fret or anger; afflict.

It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes *exulcerated* in themselves, but that somewhat there will be alwayes which displeaseth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 2.

II. *intrans.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself. *Bacon*, Speech in Parliament (7 Jac. I).

exulcerate† (eg-zul'sẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exulceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroded; irritated; vexed; enraged.

Or if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abolished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

exulceration (eg-zul-sẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exulcération* = Sp. *exulceración* = Pg. *exulceração* = It. *esulcerazione*, < L. *exulceratio(n-)*, < *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] 1. The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

It turns into a plague, and infects the heart, and it dies infallibly of a double *exulceration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

exulcerative (eg-zul'sẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exulcératif* = Pg. *exulcerativo* = It. *esulcerativo*; as *exulcerate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative*, and will raise blisters upon the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

exulceratory (eg-zul'sẹ-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *exulceratorius*, < *exulcerare*, pp. *exulceratus*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] Same as *exulcerative*.

exult (eg-zult'), *v. i.* [= F. *exulter* = Pg. *exultar* = It. *esultare*, < L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of *exsilire*, *exilire*, leap up, leap out, etc., < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*, and see *exile*[1], *v.*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph; triumph: as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

Sir To. Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?
Fab. I would *exult*, man. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe.
Pope, Messiah, l. 44.

O hollow wraith of dying fame,
Fade wholly, while the soul *exults*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiii.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'tạns, -tạn-si), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsultantia*, a leaping up, an attack, < L. *exsultan(t-)s*, *exultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsultare*, *exultare*, leap up: see *exultant*.] Exultation.

Certainly it hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boast and *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 624.

exultant (eg-zul'tạnt), *a.* [< L. *exultan(t-)s*, *exsultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, exult: see *exult*.] Exulting or expressing exultation; rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.
Is. Taylor.

But soon, emerging with a fresher ray,
He starts *exultant*, and renews the day.
W. Broome, On Death.

To let my heart be heaved by the *exultant* movement, which, while it swelled it in trouble, expanded it with life.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xli.

exultation (ek-sul-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exultation* = Sp. *exultación* = Pg. *exultação* = It. *esultazione*, < L. *exultatio(n-)*, *exsultatio(n-)*, a leaping up, a rejoicing, exultation, < *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; triumphant delight; triumph.

Go together,
You precious winners all; your *exultation*
Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

The mild and joyous *exultation* with which the meeting of the States-General and the fall of the Bastile had been hailed had passed away. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

exultet (ek-sul'tet), *n.* [L. *exultet*, *exsultet*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benediction of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exsultet jam angelica turba cœlorum" ('Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice'), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be upside down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an Exultet roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The Exultet was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul'ting-li), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

In his last moments, he thus *exultingly* cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges." *Warburton*, Alliance (App. to 1st ed.).

In her hand
A suit of bright apparel, which she laid
Flat on the couch, and spoke *exultingly*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

exumbral (eks-um'bral), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (see *umbrella*), + *-al*.] Same as *exumbrellar*.

The division of the umbrella on the *exumbral* side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrella (eks-um-brel'ạ), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + NL. *umbrella*, q. v.] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an acaleph, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims: distinguished from the adoral part, or *adumbrella*.

The genus Nauphanta is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the *exumbrella*.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrellar (eks-um-brel'ạr), *a.* [< *exumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbral*.

exundate† (eg-zun'dāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exundatus*, pp. of *exundare*, flow out or over, overflow, < *ex*, out, + *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*. Cf. *inundate*.] To overflow.

exundation† (ek-sun-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exundatio(n-)*, < *exundare*, pp. *exundatus*, overflow.] The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance.

It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exungulate (eg-zung'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [< LL. *exungulatus*, pp. of *exungulare*, intr., lose the hoof (cf. ML. *exungulare*, tr., tear with iron claws, as a torture), < *ex*, out, + *ungula*, a claw, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] To pare off the nails or hoofs of; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung-gū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *exungulate* + *-ion*.] The act of exungulating. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable*, etc.

exure†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *assure*.

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55. (*Halliwell*.)

exurgent, *a.* See *exsurgent*.

exustible† (eg-zus'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *exustus*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume (see *exustion*), + *-ible*.] Combustible. *Davies*.

Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 149.

exustion (eg-zus'chọn), *n.* [< L. *exustio(n-)*, a burning up, a conflagration, < *exurere*, pp. *exustus*, burn out, burn up, consume, < *ex*, out, + *urere*, burn. Cf. *adust*[2], *combust*.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.
Biblioth. Bibl. (1720), I. 424.

ex usu (eks ū'sū). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use: see *use*.] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-sū"vi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exuviable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. *Craig*.

exuviable (ek-sū'vi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *exuvi(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuviæ (ek-sū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < *exuere*, strip, draw, or pull off, < *ex*, out, off, + **uere*, found also in *ind-uere*, put on (> *induviæ*, clothes): see *indue*[1].] 1. Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as fishes, and appeared with their *exuviæ* or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gnats.
Boyle, Works, III. 378.

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-sū'vi-ạl), *a.* [< *exuviæ* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exuviæ.

The load of *exuvial* coats and breeches under which he [the old-clothesman] staggers. *Thackeray*, Catharine.

In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought [the ideal], and has lost all that is *exuvial*. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

exuviate (ek-sū'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [< *exuviæ* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. *trans.* To shed, cast, or throw off, as an effete skin, shell, or other external covering.

Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to *exuviate* their shell.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 610.

At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly *exuviated*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 14.

exuviation (ek-sū-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *exuviate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

I have referred to what I have called the primordial valves; these are not calcified; they are formed at the first *exuviation*, when the larval integuments are shed.
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 6.

Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of *exuviation*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 114.

ex-voto (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [< L. *ex voto*, lit. out of a vow: *ex*, out; *voto*, abl. of *votum*, a vow: see *ex-*, *vote*, *vow*.] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow: a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum*.

One has only to notice, to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the sanctuaries of these black Madonnas with *ex-votos*, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 106.

ey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *ey*, *ei*, *ay*, *ai*, pl. *eyren*, *eiren*, etc., an egg: see *egg*[1].] A Middle English form of *egg*[1].

Seynd bacoun and som tyme an *ey* or tweye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

ey[2]†, *interj.* [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eigh*, *eh*, *hey*, etc.] Eh? what! *Chaucer*.

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley*, *money*, etc., it represents an earlier diphthong; in others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *-y* or *-ie*, as in *honey*, *donkey*, *monkey*, *whiskey*, etc., being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *-y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, etc.

eyalet (ā-yä'let), *n.* [Turk. *eyālet*, a province governed by a governor-general, < *wālī*, < Ar. *wālī*, *wēlī*, a governor (*wilāya*, province, government: see *vilayet*), *walī*, a lord, master.] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Vilayet* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (ī'ạs), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking *a nyas*, *a nias*, as *an eyas*; so *eye*[2], a nest, for *nye*; the initial *n* being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder*[1], *anger*, etc.: see *nias*.] **I.** *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nias*.

An aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for't.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

For game-hawking *eyases* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. . . . *Eyases* were not held in esteem by the old falconers. . . . These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 9.

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II.† *a.* Unfledged.

Like *Eyas* hauke up mounts unto the skies,
His newly-budded pineons to assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

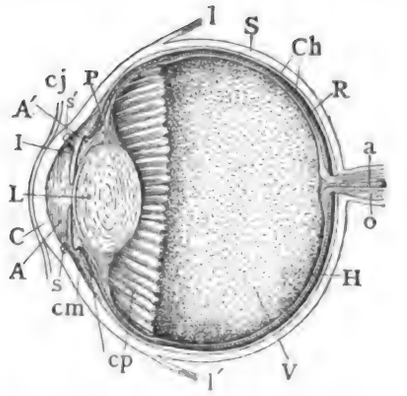
Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 24.

eyas-musket† (ī'as-mus'ket), *n.* 1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—2. Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

Mrs. Page. Here comes little Robin.
Mrs. Ford. How now, my *eyas-musket!* What news with you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

eydent (ā'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*.

eye[1] (ī), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (īz), obsolete or archaic *eyen*, ★*eyne*. [Early mod. E. also *eie*; < ME. *eye, eghe, eighe, ege, eie, ehe, ee*, etc., pl. *eyen, eghen, eighen, egen, eien, eene, ein, iyen, ine*, etc., also later *eyes*, etc., < AS. *ēage*, pl. *ēagan* = OS. *ōga* = OFries. *āge, ōge* = MLG. LG. *ōge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga*, MHG. *ouge*, G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga*, Sw. *öga* = Dan. *øie* = Goth. *augo*, eye. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil*: see *œiliad, eyelet, ocular*, etc.), dim. of an assumed **ocus*; = Gr. ὄσσε, dual of an assumed *ὄσσος for *ὄκυος (ὄκκος in Hesychius) (cf. Bœotian ὀκταλλος or ὀκκαλλος, reg. Gr. ὀφθαλμός, eye); = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *agins* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *akshan*, eye; appar. from the root (Gr. *ὀκ, *ὀπ) of Gr. ὀσσεσθαι, see; ὀψεσθαι, fut. associated with ὁρᾶν, see, ὄπωπα, I have seen, ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight, ὀπτήρ, one who sees, ὀψ (ὀπ-), ὠψ (ὠπ-), the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. √ *iksh*, see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *dais-y* and *wind-ow*, q. v. See *ocular*, etc., *ophthalmia*, etc., *optic*, etc.] 1. The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense-organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment-spot sensitive to light, is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-specks, eye-points*, or *eye-spots*. (See cut under *Balanoglossus*.) In various cœlenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca*, as cuttlefishes, eyes are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnidans, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed under one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *ocellus* and the *compound eye* or *oculus*. (See *compound eye*, below, and cut under *falx*.) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnidans, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes; and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids, eyelashes*, and *eyebrows*. (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the lacrymal apparatus, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the glandular structures (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva*. The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the choanoid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic;* but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea*. These together are the outermost of three *tunics* or *coats* of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris*, and the third and innermost of the *retina*, the expanded end of the *optic nerve*, which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its several tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens*, serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, inclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the



Human Eye, in Median Vertical Anteroposterior Section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

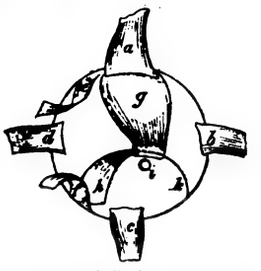
A, anterior, and *A'*, posterior chambers of aqueous humor; *a*, central artery of retina; *C*, cornea; *Ch*, choroid; *cj*, conjunctiva; *cm*, ciliary muscle; *cp*, ciliary processes; *H*, hyaloid; *I*, iris; *L*, crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); *l*, *l'*, insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; *o*, optic nerve; *P*, canal of Petit; *R*, retina; *S*, sclerotic; *s*, *s'*, circular sinus or canal of Schlemm; *V*, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.

vitreous humor, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance. In front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*. This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil*. Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood-vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side—that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducent (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membranous sac called the *vaginal tunic* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, ciliary, iris*, and *retina*.) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large, circular, concavo-convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. In the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot*, or *macula lutea*, with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis*. To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery; and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision; it is biconvex, and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens*, under *crystalline*.) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling*. The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva, lacrymal, Meibomian, nasal, ocular, ophthalmic, optic, palpebral, superciliary, tarsal*, etc.) The eye agrees with other sense-organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the inversion or involution of a portion of epiblast from without, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive ocular vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebrospinal tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from the undeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special choanoid muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of splint-bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *marsupium* or *pecten*. The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidians, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally symmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomes or flat-fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessories of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some sharks, by a peculiar nictitant membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *vision*.



Exterior of Left Human Eye.

1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, 3, cilia, or eyelashes; 4, caruncula lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: *a*, rectus superior; *b*, rectus externus; *c*, rectus inferior; *d*, rectus internus; *e*, obliquus superior; *f*, obliquus inferior; *g*, quadratus; *h*, pyramidalis, with its tendon, *k*, passing through a pulley in the quadratus (as shown by dotted line) to keep it off the optic nerve, *i*, then passing around the edge of the ball to its insertion in the nictitating membrane.

For he beholdethe every man so scharply, with dreadfulle *Eyen*, that ben evere more mevynge and sparklynge, as Fuyr. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

Our *yeen* ar made to looke; whi shulde we spare?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Thane the worthy kynge wrythes, and wepede with his *enghne*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1920.

There was he aware of a jolly beggàr,
As ere he beheld with his *eye*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (*a*) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil: as, owls' *eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes*. (*b*) The socket of the eye; the orbit: as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (*c*) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure: as, to close or shut the *eyes*.

Figuratively—**3.** Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

Here will shee crosse the riuer; stand in her *eye*,
That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Then said Evangelist, Keep that light in your *eye*, and go up directly thereto, so shalt thou see the gate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 86.

The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands.
Franklin.

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception: as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

I have a good *eye*, uncle; I can see a church by daylight.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

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It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii. 1.

The old lady that I have in my *eye* is a very caustic speaker. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

6. Look; countenance; aspect; face; presence.

I'll say, yon gray is not the morning's *eye*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

7. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim.

The doughter of Agrauadain hadde sette hir *iyen* moste vpon the kynge Ban more than on eny othir thinge, for the coniurison that Merlin hadde made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Men will counsel with an *eye* to themselves.
Bacon, Counsel.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison*.

8. Opposed aspect or course; confronting presentation or direction: chiefly or wholly nautical: as, to steer a ship in the sun's *eye;* to sail in the wind's *eye*.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind,
And in its *eye* more closely they come back.
Dryden.

9. Something resembling or suggesting an eye in shape, position, or general appearance. Specifically—(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

In caprifige and in mulberry tree
Figtree men graffeth forto multiplie,
And oon wol use a graffe, an oth'r the *eye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

(*b*) One of the spots on a peacock's tail. (*c*) The muscular impression on the inner side of the shell of a bivalve, as an oyster. See *ciborium*. (*d*) The hole or aperture in a needle through which the thread passes.

It is easier for a camel to go through the *eye* of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.
Mat. xix. 24.

This Ajax . . . has not so much wit . . . as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

(*e*) The hole in any instrument or tool in which a handle or the like is secured, or through which it is passed, as that for the handle in a hammer-head, that for the helve in an ax, that for the ring in the shank of an anchor, etc. (*f*) The hole of a millstone through which the grain passes. (*g*) In *metal.*, an opening at the angle of the tuyere, or where the tuyere connects with the gooseneck, in a blast-furnace, through which the state of the interior may be examined. This opening, which is protected by a plate of glass or mica, is called the *eye* of the furnace. (*h*) The catch of bent wire into which a hook (forming with it a hook and eye) is inserted. (*i*) An eyebolt. (*j*) *Naut.*, the loop at the upper end of a backstay or pair of shrouds which goes over the masthead of a ship. (*k*) The metal loop at the end of a harness-trace. (*l*) In *archery*, the socket at the end of a carriage-pole or shaft. (*n*) The center of a wheel or crank, designed to receive the shaft or axle. (*o*) The center of a target. (*p*) In *arch.*, a general term for the distinctly marked center of anything: thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its center from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is a circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its center.

10. A center or focus of light, power, or influence: as, the sun is the *eye* of day.

Sometime too hot the *eye* of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts.
Milton, P. R., iv. 240.

And there is then observed the peculiar and dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of "the *eye* of the storm." *Science*, III. 63.

11†. A slight or just distinguishable tint of a color; tinge; shade.

Ant The ground, indeed, is tawny.
Seb. With an *eye* of green in 't. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle*, Colours.

12. In *Crustacea*, a calcareous concretion embedded in the walls of the stomach. These concretions are supposed, but not known, to furnish a supply of calcareous substance for the formation of the new shell after a molt; but they are so small that this theory is hardly tenable. In the case of the higher crustaceans they are more fully called *crab's eyes*. (See *crab*1.) In the crawfish they are two discoidal plates in the middle of the lateral surface of the walls of the anterior dilated portion of the cardiac division of the stomach, and weigh about two grains. They begin as calcareous deposits underneath the chitinous gastric lining, and increase until the creature molts, when they are also shed, together with the lining membrane and gastric armature.—**A or the green eye**, jealousy: from the poetic description of jealousy as the green-eyed monster.—**All my eye**, or **all in one's eye**, entirely in the eye or mind; seeming; apparent, but not real. [Slang.]

That's *all my eye*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The tenderness of spring is *all my eye*,
And that is blighted. *Hood*, Spring

I've lost one eye, but that's a loss it's easy to supply
Out of the glory thet I've got, for that is *all my eye*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

Apple of the eye. See *apple*.—**Artificial eye**, an object made in imitation of the natural eye. Those used for anatomical purposes are constructed of wax or papier maché. For use as substitutes for lost human eyes they are made of glass or porcelain. The chief use of artificial eyes, however, is for filling the sockets of stuffed animals. The simplest are small black glass beads or buttons mounted on a bit of fine wire. Larger eyes are more elaborately made of various shapes, with a close imitation in color of the iris or shape of the pupil.—**At eye†**, at a glance.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras, that though the coyne be faire *at yé*,
It wolde rather brest atwo than plye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1168.

Axis of the eye. See *axis*1.—**Black eye.** (*a*) An eye whose iris is black. (*b*) An eye whose lids and surrounding parts are livid or discolored, as by a blow or bruise. (*c*) Figuratively, defeat; repulse; injury; disgrace or disfavor; hence, a shock, as if from a blow on the eye: as, that scheme got a *black eye* in the committee; I will give him a *black eye* in print. [Slang.]—**Body check-chain eye**, an eyebolt or clevis for fastening a check-chain to the car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*, p. 17.—**By the eye†**, in abundance.

Here's a bracelet, and here's two rings more, and here's money and gold *by th' eye*, my boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

Chambers of the eye. See *chamber*.—**Compound eyes**, in insects, simple eyes or ocelli set so close together that their several corneas are in contact, and pressed into tetragonal or hexagonal figures with slightly convex surfaces, giving the eye a faceted appearance, whence the name *faceted eyes*. Each cornea then answers to one of the faces of a cut brilliant. Behind such a cornea, instead of a lens, is placed a transparent pyramid whose base corresponds to the cornea, and whose apex is directed inward to be received into a kind of transparent calyx answering to a vitreous body. This last is surrounded by another calyx formed by the expansion of a nerve-filament arising from a ganglion on the end of the optic nerve, a short distance from the brain. Each lens-like pyramid, with its vitreous body and nerve-filament, is surrounded by a choroid coat, usually of a brown color. The size and shape of compound eyes, and especially the number of their facets, are very variable. Different facets of the same eye also vary in size.—**Crab's eye.** See def. 12.—**Dorsal eyes.** See *dorsal*.—**Evil eye.** See *evil*1.—**Eye-and-ear observation**, in *astron.*, an observation of the time of passage of a star across a wire, made in the following way: The observer, having his eye at the telescope, listens to the beats of a clock, and notes where the star is at the beat immediately preceding the passage, and where it is at the next following beat. He mentally divides the space run over in this second into tenths, and by estimating in what part of it the wire lies, he determines the time of the passage to a tenth of a second.



Compound Eye of House-fly (side view), highly magnified.

The method of *eye-and-ear observation*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 79.

Eye of the storm, the clear and calm region sometimes found in the center of a completely developed cyclone of extensive area, especially at sea.—**Eye of the wind**, the precise direction from which the wind is blowing.—**Faceted eyes.** Same as *compound eyes* (which see, above).—**Flemish eye**, a ring formed in a rope's end by separating the strands into two parts, joining their ends, and wrapping the loop so formed with tarred canvas and service.—**Half an eye**, imperfect perception; limited observation, as if with a mere glance of the eye: as, that can be seen with *half an eye*.—**Lashing-eye**, an eye formed on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing to be rove through, to set it tight.—**Sheep's eyes.** See *sheep*.—**Simple eye**, in *entom.*, an ocellus or stemma. (See def. 1, and cut under *falx*.) In arachnidans the eyes are always simple, and have the same structure as those of crustaceans. These eyes are two, four, six, or eight in number, and seldom lacking. Their disposition in sets or groups, or singly, and especially when they are numerous, as six or eight, often furnish important characters in classification, as in spiders.—**Spliced eye.** See *eye-splice*.—**The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her** (*naut.*), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in ancient Greece to represent an eye at either side of a boat's prow (see cut under *embolon*); so at one time in Britain; and in Spanish and Italian boats and Chinese junks the practice still obtains. The hawse-holes are also called *the eyes*.—**The mind's eye**, intellectual sight or perception; the faculty of mental comprehension.

Ham. My father!—methinks I see my father.
Hor. Where, my lord?
Ham. In my *mind's eye*, Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The naked eye. See *naked*.—**To bat the eyes, to blear one's eyes†, to clap eyes on, to cry one's eyes out.** See the verbs.—**To find favor in the eyes of**, to be graciously received and treated by.—**To go eye out**, to swim quickly with much of the head and body exposed, making the eyes visible, as a cetacean: a whaling term.—**To have a drop in one's eye.** See *drop*.—**To have an eye to**, to contemplate, look after, or watch over, either with the idea of possessing or accomplishing, or of guarding or taking care of: as, he had long *had an eye to* the property; *have an eye to* the child in my absence.—**To have in one's eye**, to have under observation or in contemplation; have the eye or the mind fixed upon, with reference to some ulterior purpose: as, beware, for I *have* you *in my eye;* he *has* a promising scheme *in his eye*.—**To have one's eye on**, or **to keep an eye on**, to watch: observe closely.

Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and *keeping an eye on* the musk-rat and the squirrel and other like visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. *N. A Rev.*, CXXXIX. 219.

To look babies in one's eyes, to look for Cupids in the eyes. See *baby*, 3.—**To meet the eye.** See *meet*.—**To set** or **lay eyes on**, to have a sight of. [Colloq.]—**To throw dust in one's eyes.** See *dust*1.—**To wipe the** or **one's eye.** (*a*) To shoot at game which rises within range of another shooter and should be left to him. [Colloq.]

If you do perchance *wipe the eye*, as it is vulgarly called, of another shooter, take no notice of it, treat it as an accident, apologize, say you fired by mistake.
Sir R. Payne-Gallwey, Shooting, I. 128.

(*b*) To take the conceit out of a person; show one how foolish one is: as, to *wipe one's eye* for him. [Slang.]

eye1 (ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eyed*, ppr. *eying* (sometimes *eyeing*). [First in mod. E.; = D. *oogen* = Dan. *öjne*, eye, see; from the noun. Cf. *ogle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the eye on; look at; view; observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention.

Wherefore *ey'st* him so? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The Duke of York, who did *eye* my wife mightily.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 149.

The wild-cat in the cherry-tree anear
Eyed the brown lynx that waited for the deer.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2. To make an eye in: as, to *eye* a needle.

II.† *intrans.* To be seen; appear; have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

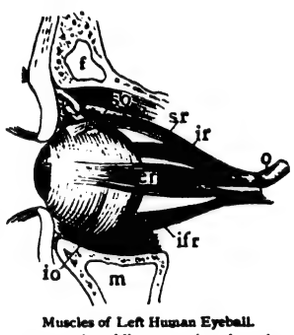
eye2 (ī), *n.* [A corruption due to misdividing *a nye* as *an eye*, a nest, as *eyas* of *nias, nyas:* see *nye, nide, nidus*.] A brood: as, an *eye* or a shoal of fish.

They say a Bevie of Larkes, even as a Covey of Partridge, or an *eye* of Pheasaunts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.

Or, if you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are kept, see they be mine.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

eyebait (ī'bāt), *n.* Same as *brit*2, 2.

eyeball (ī'bâl), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye; the globus oculi: so called from its globular or spherical shape, as in man and many other animals. In animals below mammals it is often strengthened and molded into a particular form by the ossification of a part of the sclerotic tissue. These scleroskeletal eyebones are flattened plates disposed in a ring around the cornea in the fore part of the sclerotic. They are numerous and well marked in all birds, many reptiles, etc. See *eye*1.



Muscles of Left Human Eyeball.
so, superior oblique, passing through a trochlea or pulley; *io*, inferior oblique; *sr*, superior rectus; *ir*, inferior rectus; *ir*, internal rectus; *er*, external rectus; *f*, frontal sinus; *mx*, maxillary sinus; *o*, optic nerve.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle *eyeballs*, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

eye-bar (ī'bär), *n.* A flat bar of steel or iron which is widened at both ends so as to receive a hole or eye into which a pin may be fitted to connect it to other members.

eyebeam (ī'bēm), *n.* A beam or glance of the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not . . .
As thy *eye-beams*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

eye-biting† (ī'bī'ting), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Casting the evil eye; fascinating; bewitching.

Calling them *eye-biting* witches.
Adey, Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

II. *n.* See the extract.

A bewitching or *eye-biting:* a disease wherewith children waxe leane and pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

★**eye-bolt** (ī'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having an eye or ring at one end.

eye-bone (ī'bōn), *n.* A scleroskeletal ossification in the sclerotic coat of the eyeball of some animals, as birds and reptiles; a sclerotal. See *eyeball* and *eye*1.

eye-bree (ī'brē), *n.* [Now only Sc.; also written *eyebrei, eyebrie;* < *eye*1 + *bree*4, var. of *brow:* see *brow*.] An eyelid.

The lifting up of her eyes and in her *eye-breis*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind (2d ed. 1604), I. 7.

Into the same hue do they dye their *eye-breis* and eyebrows; so doe they the hair of their heads.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 53.

★**eyebright** (ī'brīt), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*. Also called *eyewort*.

Jesus cured a blind man with a collyrium of spittle, salutary as balsam, or the purest *eyebright*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

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Spotted eyebright, a name sometimes given to *Euphorbia maculata* and *E. humistrata*, from a dark spot upon the leaf.

eye-brightening (ī'brīt'ning), *a.* Clearing the sight.

As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight. *Milton*, Church-Government.

★**eyebrow** (ī'brou), *n.* [< ME. *egebrew*, < AS. *ēdganbrēgh*, prop. **ēdganbrāw* (= OHG. *ougbrāwa*, *ougbrāa*, *oucprā*, MHG. *ougebrā*, *oucbrā*, G. *augbraue*, *augenbraue*, *augbraune* = Icel. *augabrūn* = Dan. *öjenbryn* = Sw. *ögonbryn*), < *ēage*, eye, + *brāw*, brow: see *eye*[1] and *brow*, and cf. *eyebree*.] 1. The brow, or prominence of parts, over the eye; a prominent superorbital formation; a superciliary ridge or shield. In man the bony basis of the eyebrow is the frontal bone along the upper margin of the orbits, made somewhat more prominent by the development of the frontal sinuses or hollows within the bone. (See cut under *skull*.) The projection, however, is slight in comparison with the beetling superorbital ridges of many animals, as the gorilla. In birds, and in many reptiles and fishes, the eyebrow is a separate formation of a bone, or chain of bones, along the upper edge of the orbit, whose nature is that of the lacrymal bone. These are known as superorbitals, or superorbital bones or ossicles. (See cut under *Lepidosiren*.) One such bone forms the movable supercilliary shield of some birds, as eagles, projecting like the eaves of a roof over the eye. The eyebrows include the soft parts, as flesh and skin, which cover the bone. See *supercilium*.

2. A fringe of hairs growing on the brow of the eye; the supercilia. See cut under *eye*[1].

He dragg'd his *eyebrow* bushes down, and made
A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *ornith.*, a superciliary streak of color.

eye-case (ī'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa covering the eye.

eye-copy (ī'kop'i), *n.* A copy not made by photograph or mechanical appliance, but by the hand, guided only by the eye. [Rare.]

The collected fragments, together with a somewhat imperfect squeeze taken before the stone was broken up, and an early *eye-copy* of a portion of the inscription, are now exhibited side by side in one of the ground-floor rooms at the Louvre. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 207.

eyed (īd), *a.* [< AS. *-ēdged*, *-ēged*, in comp., < *ēage*, eye, + *-ed*[2].] Having eyes, or marked with eye-like spots; furnished with eyes: used separately and in composition: as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno; the *eyed* or ocellated blenny. See cut under *ocellate*.

He is in deede prouyd a good knyht,
Eied as argus with reson and foraiht.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxix.

A wild and wanton pard,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tail
Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

Dark, jewelled women, orient-*eyed*.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

eye-doctor (ī'dok'tor), *n.* An oculist. [Colloq.]

eye-dotter (ī'dot'ėr), *n.* A small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple.

Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters*, instead of the fingers, for forming the eyes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 422.

eye-drop (ī'drop), *n.* A tear. [Rare.]

That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

eye-eminence (ī'em'i-nens), *n.* A prominence on which the eyes are situated in certain *Arachnida*, especially the *Pedipalpi*. Also called the *ocular tubercle*.

eye-flap (ī'flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

eyeful† (ī'fûl), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-ful*.] Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance (ī'glans), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

And ever, as Dissemblaunce laught on him,
He lowrd on her with daungerous *eyeglaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

eye-glass (ī'glas), *n.* 1. A lens made of crown-glass or rock crystal, used to assist the sight by correcting defects of vision. Eye-glasses are either single, and held between the projection of the brow and the cheek, or double, and kept in position by a spring, which compresses the nose. They are commonly distinguished from *spectacles*, which are held by pieces of metal passing over the ears. Formerly eye-glasses had to be kept in place by the hand.

I remember noticing his way of giving an odd wrinkle to the upper part of his face, so that his *eye-glasses* flew off with a click. Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 71.

2. The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or similar instrument. See also *field-glass*.

The Gregorian construction . . . appeared to him [Newton] to have such disadvantages that he "saw it necessary to alter the design, and place the *eye-glass* at the side of the tube." *Amer. Cyc.* (ed. 1876), XV. 625.

3. In *surg.*, a glass for the application of a collyrium to the eye.—4†. The lens of the eye.

Have not you seen, Camillo,
(But that's past doubt—you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn). *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

eye-glutting (ī'glut'ing), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye. [Rare.]

"Mammon" (said he), "thy godheads vaunt is vaine,
And idle offers of thy golden fee;
To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gaine
Proffer thy giftes." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 9.

eyehole (ī'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or an opening, as in a mask, or in a curtain or door, through which one may look; a peep-hole.—2. A circular opening, as in a bar, to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring; an eye.—3. One of the three orifices of a cocoanut. *Darwin*. Also *eye-spot*.

eyeing (ī'ing), *n.* The process of punching eyes in needles.

eyelash (ī'lash), *n.* 1. One of the small hairs or bristles which grow in a row, or in rows, on the edges of the eyelids; a cilium of the eyelid; a lash.

Blepharitis, or inflammation of the follicles of the *eyelashes*, has received a great variety of names.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Either one of the two rows or lines of hairs which respectively fringe the upper and lower eyelid; the superior or inferior cilia; a series of eyelashes collectively. See cut under *eye*[1].

Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek.
Tennyson, Maud, iii.

The languid eye with drooping *eyelash*, if it expresses beauty, is never dull. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 298.

eye-lens (ī'lenz), *n.* 1. The cornea or exterior lens of an insect's eye; a cornea-lens or corneule. *Packard*.—2. The lens, as of a microscope, to which the eye is applied.

eyeless (ī'les), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
Milton, S. A., l. 41.

eyelet (ī'let), *n.* [An accom. (as if < *eye*[1] + dim. *-let*) of earlier *oilet*, *oylet*, *oyliet*, *oillet*, *oelet*, < ME. *oylet*, *olyet*, a hole, < OF. *oeillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *oeil*, F. *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *eye*[1].] 1. A small aperture; specifically, a small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking, and the like. Also *eyelet-hole*.

Winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking *eyelet*, small.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. A metallic ring designed to be placed in a perforation called an eyelet-hole, in cloth, leather, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, or small rope; also, a similar ring used for fastening together sheets of paper, etc. It is made as an extremely short tube, the edges of which are pressed over and outward so as to clasp the material to which it is applied.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small eye or ocellate spot; a small spot with a central dot of another color. (*b*) An ocellus or simple eye.

eyeleteer (ī-le-tēr'), *n.* [< *eyelet* + *-eer*.] A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

eyelet-hole (ī'let-hōl), *n.* [Formerly *oilet-hole*, *oyliet-hole*; < *oilet*, now *eyelet*, + *hole*[1], the second part being explanatory of the first.] 1. Same as *eyelet*, 1.

His *Oylet-holes* are more, and ampler:
The King's own Body was a Samplar.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A hole in a fabric, piece of leather, etc., in which an eyelet is or may be placed.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet-holes* to draw it close. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eyeleting-machine (ī'let-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for inserting and fixing eyelets in boots and shoes. The improved form is self-feeding.

eyeliad†, *n.* See *eyliad*.

eyelid (ī'lid), *n.* [< ME. *egelid*, *ehelid*, *eelid*, *eeled* (= OFries. *āghlid*, *āchlid* = D. *ooglid* = G. *augenlid*); < *eye*[1] + *lid*.] The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purposes of protecting and wiping the ball of the eye, as well as of moistening it by spreading the lacrymal fluid over its surface. Eyelids occur in mammals, birds, most reptiles, and *Amphibia*, not in *Ophidia* and true fishes. They are generally two in number, upper and lower, formed of ordinary skin and a layer of conjunctiva, stiffened or not with cartilage, and furnished with appropriate muscles, glands, etc.: they are technically called *palpebræ*. Some animals, as birds, have a third eyelid, the nictitating membrane, a fold of conjunctiva capable of being swept obliquely across the front of the eyeball; some mammals possess it imperfectly developed, as the horse. A similar structure defends the eye of some sharks, though seldom called eyelid. Serpents have no proper eyelids, because the cuticle continues unbroken over the eyeball. See cut under *eye*[1].

Is it thy will thy image should keep open
My heavy *eyelids* to the weary night?
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

He saw
The slow tear creep from her closed *eyelid* yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Eversion of the eyelid. See *eversion*.—**To hang by the eyelids**, to be loosely attached; be loosened; be ready to fall. [Colloq.]

I came by accident upon a magic quarto, shabby enough in its exterior, with one of the covers *hanging by the eyelids*, and otherwise sadly battered.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 11.

★**eye-line** (ī'līn), *n.* In hemipterous insects, an imaginary straight line extending from the eye to the origin of the labrum. The position of the antennæ, above or below the eye-lines, has been used as a character in classification.

eye-lobe (ī'lōb), *n.* In trilobites, one of the pair of lateral lobes of the head on which the eye is placed.

eyemark† (ī'märk), *n.* An object gazed at; a spectacle.

Will you stand rhyming there upon a stage, to be an *eyemark* to all that pass? *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

eye-memory (ī'mem'ō-ri), *n.* Memory for what is seen by the eye.

Visual perception or *eye-memory*.
Nature, XXXVII. 562.

eyent†, *n.* An obsolete or archaic plural of *eye*[1].

eye-opener (ī'ōp'nėr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, or that opens the eyes, literally or figuratively. (*a*) A marvelous narrative or incident, or a disclosure of some wrong done or evil threatened. [Colloq.] (*b*) A draught of strong liquor, especially one taken in the morning; a strong drink; a horn. [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) Information or an experience that enables one to comprehend what before he had failed to see the meaning of; that which gives one sudden discernment as to things with which he has to do: as, overhearing that remark proved an *eye-opener* to me. [Colloq.]

★**eyepiece** (ī'pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Collimating eyepiece.** See *collimating*.—**Diagonal eyepiece**, one which by means of a reflector deflects the emergent rays at right angles.—**Erecting** or **terrestrial eyepiece**, one which presents the object erect instead of inverted: used in spy-glasses.—**Huygenian eyepiece**, a common form of negative eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their convexities turned away from the eye.—**Negative eyepiece**, a combination of lenses which intercepts the rays from the objective before they come to a focus, and forms the focal image within itself: there are numerous forms.—**Positive eyepiece**, one which views an image formed outside of itself, and so can be used with a reticle or micrometer.—**Ramsden's eyepiece**, a common form of positive eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their plane surfaces turned outward. (There are numerous special forms of eyepiece, designated by trade-names, as *euryscopic*, *monocentric*, *orthoscopic*, *solid*, etc.)

eye-pit (ī'pit), *n.* The orbit or socket of the eye.

Their eyes did wander and fix no where, till shame made them sink into their hollow *eye-pits*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 620.

eye-point (ī'point), *n.* An eye-spot; an ocellus.

eyer[1] (ī'ėr), *n.* One who eyes or watches closely.

The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

eyer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *air*[1].

eyer[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heir*.

eye-reach (ī'rēch), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; extent of vision; eyeshot.

Is not he blest
That gets a seat in *eye-reach* of him?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

eye-salve (ī'säv), *n.* A medicated salve for the eyes.

If we will but purge with sovrain *eye-salve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us, then we would beleeve the Scriptures protesting their own plainnes and perspicuity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

eye-servant (ī'sėr'vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

eye-server (ī'sėr'vėr), *n.* Same as *eye-servant*.

The man who loiters when the master is away is an *eye-server*, which, I take it, is the opposite of a Christian.
C. H. Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talks, p. 15.

eye-service (ī'sėr'vis), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection of the eye of an employer or master.

Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

It is but an *eye-service*, whatsoever is compelled and involuntary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 61.

2. Homage paid with the eyes. [Rare.]

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But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

eye-shade (ī'shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically—(*a*) A screen or vizor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (*b*) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (ī'shot), *n.* [< *eye*[1] + *shot*, *n.*; after *gunshot*, *bowshot*, etc.] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

How shall I bear the *eye-shot* of the croud in court? *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flashing or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 82.

eyesight (ī'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *eyesyht*, *eghesihthe*, *eihsihthe*, *ehsihthe*, etc.; < *eye*[1] + *sight*.] 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in his *eyesight*. Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. The sense of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 2.

eyesore (ī'sōr), *n.* 1. A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence—2. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of psalms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iii. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of thir eternal slaverie stood a great *Eye sore*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

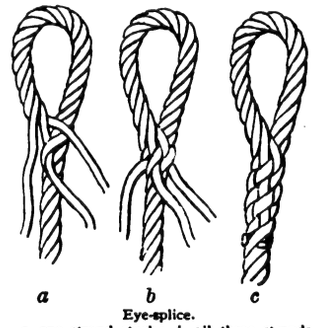
eye-sorrow (ī'sor'ō), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 5.

eye-speck (ī'spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (ī'spek'ū-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice (ī'splīs), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.



Eye-splice.

a, one strand stuck; *b*, all three strands stuck once; *c*, all three strands stuck three times (finished splicing).

eye-spot (ī'-spot), *n.* 1. One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star-fishes and sea-urchins, they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact. *Science*, V. 389.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—3. An ocellus.—4. In certain unicellular algæ, a (usually) reddish spot likened to an eye because of its supposed reaction to light.—5. An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye-spots*. *Harris.*

6. Same as *eyehole*, 3.

The three *eye-spots* seen at the end of a cocoa-nut. *Zoölogist*, Aug., 1885, p. 315.

eye-spotted (ī'spot'ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Junoes Bird in her *eye-spotted* traine
So many goodly colours doth containe.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 95.

eye-stalk (ī'stâk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*. *Coues.*

eyestone (ī'stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidæ*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

eye-string (ī'string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, crack'd them, but
To look upon him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye-strings* brake, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

eye-sucker (ī'suk'ėr), *n.* A lernæan crustaceous parasite, *Lernæonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (ī'tōth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, or **to have one's eye-teeth cut**. See *cut*.

eye-wages† (ī'wā'jez), *n.* Wages such as eye-service deserves.

They do Him but eye-service, and
He giveth them but *eye-wages*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (ī'wā'tėr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 316.

eye-wash (ī'wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (ī'wâ'tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *eye-wash*.—2. The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye*[1].

Eye-water . . . is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy]. This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface. *Coues*, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (ī'wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye-wink* of her. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

eye-winker (ī'wing'kėr), *n.* An eyelash. [U. S.]

eye-witness (ī'wit'nes), *n.* One who has actually beheld an event; one who testifies to what he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 Pet. i. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenuous, and disintress'd *eye-witnesses*. *Evelyn*, Enc. between Fr. and Sp. Ambas.

eyewort (ī'wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *ēagwyrt*, < *ēage*, eye, + *wyrt*, wort, plant.] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*[1].

eyght (āt), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

eyle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail*[1].

He myght wele a-rise, for hym *eyleth* noon evell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

eyle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ail*[2].

eyliad† (ī'li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eyeliad*, in simulation of *eye*[1]; also *oeiliad*, *oeilliad*, and *œillade*; < OF. *oeillade*, F. *œillade*, an ogle, < *oeil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, *eye*[1].] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

eyne (īn), *n.* An archaic plural of *eye*[1].

How can we see with feeble *eyne*
The glory of that Majestie Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 123.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ait*, q. v.] Same as *ait*.

eyra (ā'rä), *n.* [(So.)Am. Sp.] A wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South



Eyra (*Felis eyra*).

America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre[1] (ār), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; < ME. *eyre*, *eire*, < AF. *eire*, OF. *erre*, *oire*, journey, < L. *iter*, a journey: see *errant*[2] and *itinerant*.] 1. A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of missi, of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 183.

2. A court of itinerant justices.—**Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*.—**Justices in eyre**, judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1176 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I., c. 30. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 517.

These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient *justices in eyre*, justiciarii in itinere. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

eyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air*[1].

eyre[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *aery*[2].

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyreth*, etc. *Turberville*, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her,
And *eyres* above your pitch. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

eyre[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heir*.

eyren†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *egg*[1].

eyriet, **eyryt**, *n.* Old spellings of *aery*[2].

eyset, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*.

eyster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eytet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *eight*[1].

eythet, *n.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses), = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *egede*, *egde*, *eide*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, < LG.), a harrow: cf. L. *occa*, Lith. *akeczos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *acies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

Theose foure, the faith to teche, folwede Peers teom,
And harowede in an hand-whyle, al holy scripture,
With to [two] *eythes* that thei hadden, an olde and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 273.

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★ **F**, **1.** The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phenician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phenician (see *A*), although it has gone out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phenician character had the name *vav* or *waw* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *w*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *w*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (Γ) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f*-sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative; the *w*-sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f*, as we pronounce it, is a surd (or breathed, or voiceless) labiodental, a fricative sound or spirant: that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If, everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *v* (as in *valve*, *vivid*); hence, *f* and *v* are corresponding surd and sonant. An *f*, nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth; and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages, and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph*, but almost only in words coming from the Greek; it also exists in some words written with *gh*, as *laugh*, *cough*, *clough*, *rough*, *tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dwarf*, *draft* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*, as formerly pronounced), etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *father* for *pitar*, *πατήρ*, *pater*, etc.

Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cerastes, or horned Egyptian asp.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, $\overline{F}$, 40,000.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



1 2 3 4

medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of C, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—**4.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [Abbr. of *function*.] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—**5.** An abbreviation—(*a*) of *Fellow* (see *F. R. S.*, *F. S. A.*, etc.); (*b*) in *physics*, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (*c*) in *fisheries*, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (*d*) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—**6.** The chemical symbol of *fluorin*.—**F clef.** See *clef*.

fa (fä), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of L. *famuli*: see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of C this tone is F, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*.

fa' (fâ), *v.* [Sc., also written *faw*; = E. *fall*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, in any sense.

Wha for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
Let him follow me.
Burns, Bruce's Address.

II. *trans.* **1.** To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
But nane that lo'es like me.
Skiæn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jamieson.*

A prince can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he mauna *fa'* that.
Burns, For A' That.

fa' (fâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *fall*[1], *n.*] **1.** Fall.—**2.** Share; due.

An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.
Ritson, Scottish Poems, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

A towmond [twelvemonth] of trouble should that be my *fa'*,
A night of gude fellowship sowthers it a'.
Burns, Contented wi' Little.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*[2], *n.*

faam, *n.* See *faham*.

fa'ard (fârd), *a.* [Sc.; also written *fard*, *faur'd*; a contr. of *favored*. Cf. *farand*.] Favored: used in composition: as, weel-*fa'ard*, well-favored; ill-*fa'ard*, ill-favored.

Puir auld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the ill-*fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fob*[2].

Faba (fā'bă), *n.* [L., a bean.] A generic name given by Adanson in 1763 to a leguminous plant. This plant is *Vicia Faba*, commonly known as the horse- or Windsor-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable. See *Vicia*.



Horse-bean (*Vicia Faba*).

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceous*.] See *Leguminosæ*.

★ **fabaceous** (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*.

fabella (fā-bel'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*," *Owen*.

faber (fā'bėr), *n.* [L., a smith: see *fabric*, *fever*[2].] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zeus faber*.

★ **Fabian** (fā'bi-an), *a.* [< L. *Fabianus*, < *Fabius*: see def.] Delaying: dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors. *Times* (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ă), *n.* [NL., named after *Fabiano*, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a heath-like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *fable*, < OF. *fable*, *fauble*, F. *fable* = Pr. *fabla*, *faula* = Sp. *habla* = Pg. *falla*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = It. *favola* = D. *fabel* = MHG. *fabele*, *fabel*, *favele*, G. *fabel* = Dan. Sw. *fabel*, < L. *fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < L. *fari*, speak, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, declare, make known, < √ **φα*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *φαίνειν*, √ **φαν*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = Skt. √ *bhā*. From L. *fari*, speak, beside *fable*, *fabulate*, *confabulate*, *fabulous*, *fabulist*, etc., come also E. *affable*, *effable*, etc., *fame*[1], *famous*, *infamous*, etc., *fate*, *fatal*, etc., *infant*, *infantry*, etc.; and from Gr. *φάναι* or *φαίνειν* come E. *phase*, *phantasm*, *phantom*, *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phenomenon*, *emphasis*, etc.] **1.** A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

Vse them to reade in the Bible and other Godly Bokes, but especyally keepe them from reading of fayned *fables*, vayne fantasyes, and wanton stories.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I never may believe
These antique *fables*, nor these fairy toys.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*, in whatsoever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' *fables*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

Witchcraft and diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of *fables*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood: a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

This ze witeth wel alle with-oute any *fabul*,
That this lond hade be lore at the last ende,
3if thise werres hade lasted any while here.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4608.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden*.

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [Rare.]

Alas! by little ye to nothing flie,
The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
Spenser, Ruines of Rome, st. 7.

Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Allegory*, *Parable*, etc. (see *simile*).—**3.** Invention, fabrication, hoax.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, ppr. *fabling*. [< ME. *fablen*, < OF. *fabler*, *faubler*, *flaber* = Pr. *favelar* = Sp. *hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = Pg. *fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored Sp. Pg.

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fabular, fable, = It. *favolare* (= G. *fabeln* = Dan. *fable*), < L. *fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To talk.

While thei talkiden [var. *fableden*].
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, deified him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 52.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inanities is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior*.

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie: often used euphemistically.

For of the leste y wille you speke,
And for to *fabille* I wille you nought.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 96.

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feigningly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Tythonus.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tales.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Hauing before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Berosus of the ancient Kings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 72.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 292.

fabled (fā′bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell*.

In such guise she stood,
Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

fablemonger (fā′bl-mung′gėr), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fablemongers* or mythics (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.
Waterland, Works, VI. 16.

fabler (fā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *fabler*, < OF. *fableor*, < L. *fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable*, *v.*] 1†. A talker.

The *fablers* or ianglers and seekers out of prudence.
Wyclif, Bar. iii. 23 (Oxf.).

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confounde your simple sallcque lawe inuented by falce *fablers* and crafty imaginers of your fablyng Frenche menne, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fabler*, these be fancies of the churl.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fabliau (fab-li-ō′), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ōz′). [F., < OF. *fabliaus*, older *fablel* = Pr. *fablel*, a short tale, etc., < ML. as if **fabulellus*, for which L. *fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] In *French lit.*, one of the metrical tales or diversions of the trouvères, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lowest, such were the *fabliaux* for the burgher middle class.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love-story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the students of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 359.

fabling (fā′bling), *n.* [< ME. *fabling*; verbal n. of *fable*, *v.*] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narration or composition.

Which occurrents in Nature no doubt haue giuen occasion to some of further *fabling*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 88.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the mimetic arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature; and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and fabling animal."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish — extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling*, in the heart of childhood, there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition — the seeds of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital — from every-day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 160.

★ **fabric** (fab′rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabriq*, *fabrique* (= D. *fabriek* = G. Dan. Sw. *fabrik*); < F. *fabrique* = Pr. *fabriga* = Sp. *fábrica* = Pg. *fabrica* = It. *fabbrica*, < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *fever*[2], q. v.), prob. < √ **fa* in *fa-c-ere*, make: see *fact*. From L. *fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular OF. *forge*, comes E. *forge*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically — (*a*) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Hee that desireth further to reade, or rather to see the old Ierusalem, with her holy *Fabriques*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his Antiquitates Iudaicæ.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabriq*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, exceedeth not onely the rest, . . . but all other *fabricks* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heav'n
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.
Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(*b*) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving; anything produced by weaving or interlacing: distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.
M. N. Murfree (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chaguar.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxix. (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts: as, the universal *fabric*; the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poeticall *Fabriques* with inuocation of their Gods and Muses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 1.

I find there are many pieces in this one *fabric* of man.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold, a *fabric* wonderful
Of absolute perfection. *Milton*, P. L., x. 482.

3. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. 6, v. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabriq* of our bodys and the dignitie of our nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure*.

That distinguished archæologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric*, and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century B. C. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor. *Milman*.

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, 6.— **Corded fabric**, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp; or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight.*— **Elastic fabric.** See *elastic*.— **Fabric lands**, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.— **Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, poplin, etc.— **Textile fabric.** See def. 1 (*b*).

fabric† (fab′rik), *v. t.* [< *fabric*, *n.* Cf. *fabricate*.] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, fram'd and *fabric't* already to our hands.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

fabricant (fab′ri-kant), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fabrikant*, < F. *fabricant* = Sp. Pg. *fabricante* = It. *fabbricante*, < L. *fabrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate*.] One who fabricates, constructs, or makes; a manufacturer.

fabricate (fab′ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [< L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> It. *fabbricare* = Sp. Pg. *fabricar* = Pr. *fabregar* = F. *fabriquer* = D. *fabriceren* = G. *fabrizieren* = Dan. *fabrikere* = Sw. *fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabrica*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge*, *v.*, ult. < L. *fabricari*.] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woolens.

Our artificial timepieces — clocks, watches, and chronometers — however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions. *E. Everett*, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *fabrikation*, < F. *fabrication* = Pr. *fabricatio* = Sp. *fabricación* = Pg. *fabricação* = It. *fabbricazione*, < L. *fabricatio(n-)*, a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horrour.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 565.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery: as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood: as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the first audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 151.

= **Syn. 3.** Fiction, figment, invention, fable, forgery, coinage.

fabricator (fab′ri-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fabricateur* = Sp. Pg. *fabricador* = It. *fabbricatore*, < L. *fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < L. *fabricator*.] 1. One who fabricates or cónstructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge immense bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. *J. S. Mill*.

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab′ri-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fabricatrice* = It. *fabbricatrice*, < LL. *fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator*.] A female fabricator. *Lee*.

fabricature (fab′ri-kā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fabricature* = It. *fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + *-ure*.] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fą-brish′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids. *De Blainville*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echinomyidæ*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvæ are parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Fabrician (fā-brish′iąn), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743–1808): as, *Fabrician* genera. — **Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*.— **Fabrician system of classification**, in *entom.*, same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrile† (fab′ril), *a.* [< OF. *fabrile* = Sp. Pg. *fabril* = It. *fabrile*, *fabbrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric*.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.: as, *fabrile* skill. *Cotgrave*.

fabular (fab′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature, as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatis personæ" of a *fabular* romance constructed by mediæval men.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 165.

Fabularia (fab-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *fabula*, a little bean.] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifers, having narrow and mostly elongated chamberlets opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthic shell-matter. *F. ovata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab′ū-lā-rī′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fabularia* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifers, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

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fabulate (fab'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [< L. *fabulatus*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable*, *v.*] To fable. [Rare.]

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

fabulise, *v. i.* See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab'ū-list), *n.* [= F. *fabuliste* = Sp. Pg. *fabulista* (the L. term being *fabulator*), < L. *fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy-going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab'ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [< L. *fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

fabulosity (fab-ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *fabulosité* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < L. as if **fabulosita(t-)s*, < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

†2. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

fabulous (fab'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fabuleux*, OF. *fableux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fabuloso*, < L. *fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] 1. Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoeuer, it is more than apparant that the booke-bearing Enochs name is very *fabulous*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and *fabulous* chronology. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*. *Macaulay*, Misc., II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few
Poor brain-sick men, styled poets.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

What diff'rent Faults corrupt our Muses thus?
Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous!*
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous age* of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab'ū-lus-li), *adv.* 1. In a fabulous manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented.
Greneway, Annals of Tacitus, p. 131.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulousness (fab'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fabulous or fictitious.

His [Boëthius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

faburdent, faburthent, *n.* and *a.* [Also *fabourdon*; a partial accom. of OF. *faux-bourdon*: see *faux-bourdon*, and *burden*[3] = *burthen*[3].] I. *n.* In *medieval music*: (*a*) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.
Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour, i. 42.

(*b*) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by improvisation. (*c*) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*. *Lyly*, Euphues.

I could not make my verses iet vpon the stage in tragicall buskins, euerie worde filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell.
Greene, Perimedes, Address to Readers (1588).

II. *a.* Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe.
Lodge, Wit's Misery (1596).

fac (fak), *n.* [Abbr. of *factotum*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-säd'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *façade*, < F. *façade*, < It. *facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata*, *faciate*), < *faccia* = F. *face*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] In *arch.*, a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one: as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were . . . ornamented so simply and unobtrusively as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

face[1] (fās), *n.* [< ME. *face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, F. *face* = Pr. *fatz* = Sp. *faz*, *haz* = Pg. *face* = It. *faccia*, < L. *facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *fax* (*fac-*), a torch, *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *facete*, etc.), *focus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < √ **fac*, **fa* = Gr. √ **φα* = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine: see *fable*, *fame*[1], *fate*, etc.] 1. The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so cholerick, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 80.

Is not the young heir
Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples?
Sir R. Stapylton, Slighted Maid, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 18.

He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his *face* his own.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See *to make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself!
Bacon, Friendship.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs. *Milton*.

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance money, and all of them knew perfectly, that, whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the Ras would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from staying there [in confinement] all his life.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 646.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with anything in future.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

However I may set a *face* and talk,
I am not valiant.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me,
That have so prosecuted things against me.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 132.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service *in the face* of his enemies.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

Without any evidence, nay, *in the face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] ascribes to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

In face of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working-kitchen, or scullery.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

7. In *anat.*, technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or facies, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—8. In *entom.*, the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In *bot.*, the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the *face*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 137.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the waters; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits.
Ezek. xli. 14.

A generall rumour of a generall peace now spread it self over all the *face* of those tormented Countries.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrow-head. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—12. That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—13. The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—14. That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—15. In *mining*, but chiefly in *coal-mining*: (*a*) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

(*b*) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back of cleat*.—16. The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His actions never carried any *face*
Of change or weakness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*.
Swift, Advancement of Religion.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 28.

Assyriology has considerably changed the *face* of Hebrew etymology and lexicography. *The American*, VII. 24.

17. In *astrol.*, one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each face was assigned to one of the planets—namely, the first face of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following faces to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Euery signe is departid in 3 euene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a *face*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

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If any planet be in his decanate, or *face*, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or *face*, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or *face* describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.
Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(*a*) the express terms; (*b*) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the *face* of a draft.—**19.** In *arch.*, same as *band*[2], 2 (*e*).—**20.** In *bookbinding*, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the *face* [of a book] has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

Ambulacral face. See *ambulacral*.—**Composition face.** See *composition*.—**Face of a bastion.** See *bastion*.—**Face of a cannon, face of a piece,** the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore.—**Face of a square,** one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Face on,** in *coal-mining*, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes: said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*).—**Faces about!**, turn your faces around: a military word of command, equivalent to *about face*.

Double your files; as you were; *faces about*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v.

Good captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or propinquity: as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face*. Acts xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face*. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.
Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 390.

Fit of the face. See *fit*[1].—**Hippocratic face.** See *Hippocratic*.—**On the face of it,** on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing: as, the paper is a forgery *on the face of it*; the story is false *on the face of it*.—**To change face†.** See *change*.—**To fly in the face of.** See *fly*[1].—**To have two faces in** or **under one hood†,** to be guilty of duplicity.

He that *hathe too faces yn on hode*
May be enrolled yn thys fraternyte [of fools].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces!*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

To run one's face, to obtain credit or favor without security or recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [Slang, U. S.] = **Syn.** *Face, Visage, Countenance.* *Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the *face* as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give *countenance* to an idea or undertaking. *Visage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the *face* as seen. *Countenance* and *visage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk *faces* with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

On his bold *visage* middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 21.

Woe is written on thy *visage*.
Aytoun, Edinburo after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive *countenance* and profit. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his *countenance*
No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

★**face**[1] (fās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing*. [< ME. *facen*; < *face*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 399.

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 39.

Hence—**2.** To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 27.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug
Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) Of buildings: as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.
Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 307.

(*b*) In *tailoring, dressmaking*, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing*.

Grumio. Thou hast *faced* many things.
Tailor. I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—**5.** To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.—**To face down,** to abash by fixedness of gaze; cow by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;
He *fac'd* Men *down*, that he stood still.
Prior, Alma, iii.

To face it with a card of ten†. (*a*) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence—(*b*) To face it out by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face out. (*a*) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I haue here . . . broughte you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike churche, agaynst your false heresy, wherewith you would *face* our Saulour *out* of the blessed sacrament: I haue brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylactus. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1132.

(*b*) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, she *faced* it *out*.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face tea, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—**To face the music,** to meet the emergency boldly; accept the situation at its worst. [Slang, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is everywhere manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *faced* very sadly.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

2†. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to *face*;
Foure wales in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For there thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie,
To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

3. To show a bold face; boast; swagger; vaunt; brag. [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and croking.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

4. To turn the body so as to face in a different specified direction; turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face*.

When he [the pawn] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To face about (*milit.*), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about*.
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 246).

face[2] (fās), *v. t.* [ME. *facen*, by apheresis from *defacen*: see *deface*.] **1†.** To deface.

Polexena . . .
All *facid* hir face with hir fell teris
That was red as the roses.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed, *faced*, . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fesse*.

faceable (fā'sa-bl), *a.* That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās'āk), *n.* Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās'ā'gū), *n.* Same as *face-ache*.

face-card (fās'kärd), *n.* A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās'klôth), *n.* **1.** A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth*. *Seward*, Letters, i. 249.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the *face-cloth* from his face.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth.

face-cover (fās'kuv'ėr), *n.* In *fort.*, an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries: intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

★**faced** (fāst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—**2.** Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*
Like lovers of your laws.
Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed: as, a *faced* stone.—**4.** Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face*[1], *v. t.*, 3): said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material: as, silk-*faced*; satin-*faced*.—**Faced card,** in *card-playing*, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fāst'līnd), *a.* In *her.*, having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle: an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified: as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās'flat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās'gärd), *n.* **1.** A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—**2.** Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās'ham'ėr), *n.* **1.** A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See cut under *hammer*.—**2.** A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās'lāŦH), *n.* **1.** A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—**2.** A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight.*

face-mold (fās'mōld), *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās'pān'tėr), *n.* A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās'pān'ting), *n.* **1.** The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās'plan), *n.* A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

★**face-plate** (fās'plāt), *n.* **1.** A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—**2.** A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—**3.** The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to be turned is often fastened.

facer (fā'sėr), *n.* **1†.** One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

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Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facers*, than they be. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Facers and talkers, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [Slang.]

The . . . shepherd . . . delivered a terrific *facer* upon our large, vague, benevolent, middle-aged friend.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

★**3.** A bumper of wine. *Halliwell.*

facet[1] (fas'et), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *fascet*; = D. G. Dan. *facette* = Sw. *facett*; < F. *facette*, OF. *facete* (= Sp. Pg. *faceta* = It. *faccetta*), dim. of *face*, face: see *face*[1].] **1.** A little face; a small surface; specifically, in *lapidary work*, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled *brilliant cut*, *rose cut*, and *trap cut*. See cuts under *brilliant*.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with *facets*.
Bacon, Honour and Reputation.

His talk,
When wine and free companions kindled him,
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
Of fifty *facets*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three *facets* to his mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column.—**3.** In *anat.*, a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under *dorsal*.—**4.** In *entom.*, the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus.—**Double-skill facet,** in *lapidary work*, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called *double-skill facets*, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

Skill facet, in *lapidary work*, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under *brilliant* (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called *skill facets*, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 227.

facet[1] (fas'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= F. *facetter* = Pg. *facetar* = It. *faccettare*; from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon: as, to *facet* a diamond.

facet[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *faceet*, *faucet*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty: see *facete*.] A book 'on manners' (*Facetus de moribus*) formerly used in schools, as a text-book in behavior; manners; behavior.

And he to drawe these chyldren, as well in the schoole of *facet*, as in songe, organes, or suche other vertuous thinges. Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. lxxvi.

facete† (fa-sēt'), *a.* [= OF. *facet* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. It. *faceto*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form: see *face*[1].] Witty; facetious; pleasant; cheerful; elegant.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth, can refresh the spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

"I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 5.

faceted, facetted (fas'et-ed), *p. a.* **1.** In *lapidary work*, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *faceted*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See *compound eyes*, under *eye*[1].

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *facetted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.

facetely† (fa-sēt'li), *adv.* Wittily; facetiously; pleasantly; humorously.

They [the eyes] are the chiefe seates of love, and as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 461.

facetenessf (fa-sēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being witty or humorous.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them.
Sir M. Hale, Sermon, Luke xviii. 1.

facetiæ (fa-sē'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *facetia*, wit, a jest, witticism, < *facetus*, witty: see *facete*.] **1.** Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—**2.** In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, facetting (fas'et-ing), *n.* **1.** The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—**2.** The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skilful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *faceting*.
Gee, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 180.

facetious (fā-sē'shus), *a.* [= F. *facétieux* = Sp. Pg. *facecioso*, facetious, < L. *facetia*, wit: see *facetiæ*.] **1**†. Polished or agreeable in manner or style: as, *facetious* grace in writing.

The genius of their philosophy was free and *facetious*.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos.

2. Characterized by pleasantry or pleasing humor; witty; humorous; gay; sprightly; amusing: as, a *facetious* companion; a *facetious* story or remark.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a *facetious* Passage 'twixt him [the Duke] and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 46.

'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and t' address
The skittish fancy with *facetious* tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
Cowper, Task, ii. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or *facetious* tale.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 239.

There was the usual *facetious* young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

= **Syn.** *Merry*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*); jocose, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (fā-sē'shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner; wittily; with pleasantry or delicate and pleasing humor.

B. answers very *facetiously*: I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 86.

facetiousness (fā-sē'shus-nes), *n.* [< *facetious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 1087.

face-value (fās'val'ū), *n.* The value expressed on the face of a bank or promissory note, bond, debenture, share of stock or other negotiable instrument, as distinct from its market value.

face-wheel (fās'hwēl), *n.* Same as *crown-wheel*.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed calcined flint pulverized and glued upon wooden *face-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 360.

fachon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falchion*.

facial (fā'shal), *a.* [= F. Pr. *facial*, < ML. *facialis*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the face: as, *facial* expression: an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head: as, a *facial* artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—**Facial angle of Camper, of Cloquet,** etc. See *craniometry*.—**Facial artery,** a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—**Facial axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Facial bone,** any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper: in human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrymal, two malar, two palate, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones.—**Facial canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Facial depression,** in *entom.*, a depressed space beneath the antennæ, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Facial ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Facial index.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial nerve,** the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.—**Facial suture,** in trilobites, the line of separation between the cranidium and the lateral portions of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (*b*) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (*c*) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (*d*) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (*e*) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *basifacial*, *craniofacial*.

facially (fā'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—**2.** Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciata† (fā-shi-ā'tä), *n.* [It. *facciata*: see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

faciate† (fā'shi-āt), *n.* [< It. *facciata* = F. *façade*, façade: see *façade*.] A façade.

The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

facient (fā'shient), *n.* [< L. *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **1**†. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient*?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 66.

2. In *math.*, a variable of a quantic. *Cayley*, ★1854.—**Facients of emanation.** See *emanation*.

facies (fā'shi-ēz), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [L.: see *face*[1].] **1.** The face; specifically, in *anat.*, the facial part of the skull or of the head.—**2.** Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence—**3.** The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—**4.** The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately: as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoölogy often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance: as, having the *facies* of *Cicindela* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure).—**Facies Hippocratica.** See *Hippocratic face*, under *Hippocratic*.

facile (fas'il), *a.* [< F. *facile* = Sp. Bg. *facil* = It. *facile*, < L. *facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facul*), easy to do, easy, lit. doable, < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *difficile*, *difficult*.] **1.** Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult.

They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 152.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Evelyn.

So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 967.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet.
B. Jonson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding.

Be nocht ouir *facill* for to trow,
Quhill that ge try the mater throw.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein,
Fitting the time, and catching the court-ear!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *J. Wilson*.

5. Ready; quick; dexterous: as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* obsequiousness which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, Style, i.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
Improvised hopes, despairs at nod and beck,
And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the Short History of the English People.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

facilely (fas'il-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

So *facilie* he bore
His royall person. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

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facileness (fas'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being facile, or easy or compliant. [Rare.]

Alas,
That facil hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facilness* befriend.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 197.

facile princeps (fas'i-lē prin'seps). [L.: *facile*, easily, < *facilis*, easy; *princeps*, chief, first: see *facile*, and *princeps, prince.*] Easily the first or best; the acknowledged chief.

facilitate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facilitated*, ppr. *facilitating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *faciliter* (= Sp. Pg. *facilitar* = It. *facilitare*), make easy, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, facility: see *facility.*] To make easy; render less difficult; free wholly or partially from difficulty or impediment; lessen the labor of: as, to *facilitate* learning by suitable appliances.

Every new attempt serves . . . to *facilitate* . . . future invention. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

Some acquaintance with that language may *facilitate* the study of Spanish. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

The easy navigation of the river James and its dependencies greatly *facilitated* the efforts of the British.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

facilitation (fā-sil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *facilitación* = It. *facilitazione*; as *facilitate* + *-ion.*] The act of facilitating or making easy.

It becomes obvious that when they [men] co-operate, there must not only be no resulting hindrance, but there must be *facilitation*; since in the absence of *facilitation* there can be no motive to co-operate.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 139.

It may perhaps be made a question which of the two uses of speech, communication or the *facilitation* of thought, is the higher. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

facility (fā-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *facilities* (-tiz). [< F. *facilité* = Sp. *facilidad* = Pg. *facilidade* = It. *facilità*, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, ease, facility, < *facilis*, easy: see *facile.*] 1. The quality of being easily done or performed; freedom from difficulty; ease: as, the *facility* of an operation.

More than half the pleasure of building a literal house of cards, unlike its metaphorical namesake, consists in the *facility* of throwing it down when it is built.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 19.

2. Ease in doing or performance; readiness proceeding from skill or practice; dexterity: as, he performed the work with great *facility.*

Cas. Is your Englishman so exquisite in his drinking?
Iago. Why, he drinks you, with *facility*, your Dane dead drunk. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without notice.
Locke.

3. Easiness to be moved or persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy; specifically, in *Scots law*, a degree of mental weakness short of idiocy, but justifying legal intervention.

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies; for that is but *facility* or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner.
Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, "where lesion in the deed and *facility* in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside." *Bell's Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; urbanity.

He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility.* *South*, Sermons.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural: as, *facilities* for traveling or for study.

The Casina is by no means one of his [Plautus's] best plays; nor is it one which offers great *facilities* to an imitator. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

So far from imposing artificial restrictions upon the acquirement of knowledge by women, throw every *facility* in their way. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

Law of facility, a law of mental suggestion or association proposed by Hamilton, to the effect that the thought which is easier to suggest will be the more readily aroused. The apparent tautology of this statement was never cleared up by Hamilton. = **Syn. 1.** *Easiness*, etc. See *ease.*— **2.** *Expertness, Knack*, etc. (see *readiness*), ability, quickness.— **4.** Civility.

facinerious (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous.*

Par. He's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the ——
Laf. Very hand of heaven.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3 (Victoria ed.).

facing (fā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *face*[1], *v.*] 1. A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, or other purpose. (*a*) In *arch.*, a thin covering of hewn or polished stone over an inferior stone, or a stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (*b*) In *joinery*, the woodwork fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (*c*) In *engin.*, a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and the sloping sides of a canal, railroad, reservoir, etc., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than is natural. (*d*) In *clothing*: (1) That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to view; hence, such a covering when not really a part of the general lining: as, the silk *facing* of a dress-coat. (2) A similar covering used to protect a part of a garment which is peculiarly exposed to wear, or the edge of such a garment, as of a skirt which is not to be hemmed, trousers around the ankle, etc.; in military uniforms, in the plural, the cuffs and collar, when, as is often the case, they are of a different color from that of the coat.

Or do you think
Your tawny coats with greasy *facings* here
Shall conquer it? *L. Barry*, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

2. In *founding*, fine sand or powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting.— 3. A mode of preparing tea for the market by treating it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to imitate tea of better quality and higher value; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

That tea is said to be adulterated with prussic acid, arose from the use of prussian blue in the *facing.*
Science, VI. 208.

4. *Milit.*, the movement of a soldier in turning on the heel to the right, left, right about, left about, etc.: as, to put a recruit through his *facings.*— 5†. Boasting; swaggering.

Leave *facing*, 'twill not serve you:
This impudence becomes thee worse than lying.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

6. The process of joining two pieces of timber by a rabbet.— 7. In *chess*, the way or direction in which a piece should face.

If he [a pawn] takes diagonally, that decides his *facing*, and he must continue to move that way [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 23.

8. In *brickmaking*, the opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln and hauled out after burning. Also called *abutment.*— 9. The process of preparing the face or working-surface of a millstone.— **Facing up.** (*a*) In *brickmaking*, covering up the face of the raw bricks with boards on end. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 142. (*b*) In *confectionery*, giving a smooth finish to the surface of the paste for lozenges, by strewing it with starch-powder and fine sugar and rubbing them in by hand.

facingly (fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

facing-machine (fā'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for dressing millstones.

facing-sand (fā'sing-sand), *n.* In *molding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common molding-sand, used to form the surface of molds.

facinorous† (fa-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *facinorus*; < OF. *facinoreux, facinereux* = Sp. *facineroso* = Pg. It. *facinoroso*, < L. *facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), a deed, esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy, < *facere*, do: see *fact.*] Atrociously wicked.

He was of such stowte stomack and haute courage, yt at the same time yt he was drawen on the herdle toward his death, he sayd (as men do reporte) that for this mysclieuous and *facinorus* acte he should haue a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.

It were a vengeance centuple, for all *facinorous* acts that could be named. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

facinorousness† (fa-sin'ō-rus-nes), *n.* [< *facinorous* + *-ness.*] Extreme or atrocious wickedness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fack[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fake*[1].

fack[2]†, **fackst**, *n.* [Also *feck, fecks, fags*, and *fackins, fackings*, etc., all being perversions of *faith*, in the oath *by my faith* or *in faith* (*i' faith*, and so *i' facks, i' fackins*, etc.).] Perverted forms of *faith*, used in oaths.

fackeltanz (fä'kl-tänts), *n.* [G., < *fackel*, a torch (< L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch), + *tanz* = E. *dance.*] 1. A torchlight procession, a survival from medieval tournaments, which is celebrated at some of the German courts on the marriage of a member of the royal family.— 2. A musical composition designed for the above procession. It is written for a military band, and is a polonaise in march-time (⁴⁄₄), having usually a loud first and last part and a soft trio.

fackinst, fackingst, fackst. See *fack*[2].

By my *fackings*, but I will, by your leave.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

facon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon.*

facound†, *a.* A Middle English form of *facund.*

facrere†, *n.* [ME. (only in the following extract); origin unknown, perhaps a corruption of a Rom. word.] Dissimulation.

They [the Lombards] over all
Where that they thenken for to dwelle,
Among hem self, so as they telle,
First ben enformed for to lere
A craft, which cleped is *facrere;*
For is *facrere* come about
Than afterward hem stant no doubt
To voide with a subtil honde
The beste goodes of the londe,
And bringe chaffe and take corne,
Where as *facrere* goth beforne;
In all his waie he fint no lette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 230.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. *factum simile*, made like: *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] **I.** *n.* An exact copy or counterpart; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, qualities, and peculiarities: as, engraved or lithographed *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, of autographs, of a drawing, etc.; a *facsimile* of a coin or a medal. [Sometimes erroneously written as two words, *fac simile*, or with a hyphen, *fac-simile.*]

The image must be a *facsimile* of the real object, for the apparent object will be a *facsimile* of the image.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 25.

II. *a.* 1. Having the character of a facsimile or counterpart; exactly corresponding or reproduced: as, a *facsimile* reprint of an old book; a *facsimile* picture.— 2. Producing or adapted to produce facsimiles.— **Facsimile engraving.** See *engraving.*— **Facsimile telegraph**, one which reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message prepared at the transmitting end.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *v. t.* [< *facsimile*, *n.*] To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; copy exactly. [Rare.]

The illustrations of a missal preserved at Munich . . . have been fairly *facsimiled.* *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 144.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list), *n.* [< *facsimile* + *-ist.*] The producer of a facsimile.

A new quarterly whose interest and importance will be apparent when its title is named — the *Fac-similist.*
The Nation, Nov. 4, 1875, p. 293.

fact (fakt), *n.* [< L. *factum*, a deed, act, exploit, ML. also state, condition, circumstance (> It. *fatto* = Sp. *hecho* = Pg. *feito* = OF. *fait, faict, fect, fet* (> ME. *faite, feit, feet*, E. *feat*[1]), F. *fait*, fact, deed, etc.), neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* (> It. *fare, far* = Sp. *hacer* = Pg. *fazer* = Pr. *far* = OF. *faire*, F. *faire*), do, make, pass. *fieri*, become, be. The word is of very wide use in L., but has no certain connection with words in other tongues. In one view the *c* is an extension or formative, the √ **fa* being = Skt. √ *dhā* = Gr. √ **θε* in *τιθέναι* = E. *do*[1], put (*fact* being thus ult. nearly identical with E. *deed*): see *do*[1], *deed.* The E. words derived from or involving the L. *facere* are many: see *faction* = *fashion*[1], *factor, factory, facture* = *feature, manufacture, factitious, facile, faculty, difficile, difficult, feat*[1], *feat*[2], *featous, fetish, defeat, benefit, comfit, counterfeit, forfeit, surfeit, affair, affect, confect, defect, effect, infect, perfect, prefect*, etc., *artifice, edifice, office, orifice, sacrifice*, etc., *suffice, efficient, proficient, sufficient, affection, confection, effection*, etc., *benefic, malefic, horrific, beneficent, maleficent, magnificent, amplify, horrify, benefaction, calefaction*, and many other words in *-fic, -ficent, -ficient, -fy.* In some words, as *chafe, chaff*[2], etc., traces of the root *facere* are almost obliterated.] 1. Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

How he [David] no Law, but Gods drad Law enacts:
How He respects not persons, but their *Facts.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

"Their *fact* it is so clear;
I tell to thee, they hanged must be."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

He who most excels in *fact* of arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 124.

A good time after the Indians brought another Indian whom they charged to have committed that *fact.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

2. A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. By a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts*; but according to the almost universal acceptation, a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Cæsar is not called a *fact*; but that Julius Cæsar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact*, or to be a *fact.* To this extent the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

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With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Cæsar is said to have been a *fact;* but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled — the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded
In *fact*, nor can words cure it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his *facts*.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs; not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assimilating a *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.
A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed *facts*. *Challis.*

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 57.

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a spectre, but like some friend whom I had basely injured.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases *matter of fact, question of fact, the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law, question of law, the law of the case*. Thus, whether certain words were spoken is a question of *fact;* whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*. — **Ablative fact**, a fact which according to law takes away a right. — **Collateral facts.** See *collateral*. — **Collative fact**, a fact appointed by law to give commencement to a right. — **Conclusion of fact.** See *conclusion*. — **Divestitive fact.** Same as *ablative fact*. — **Error in fact.** See *error*. — **Evidential** or **evidentiary facts.** See *evidential*. — **Fact of consciousness**, a fact whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief. — **Fixed fact.** See *fixed*. — **In fact**, in reality; in truth; indeed.

Dangle. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they [the newspapers] take.
Sir Fret. No! quite the contrary; their abuse is, *in fact*, the best panegyric — I like it of all things.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

In the fact†, in the act.

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken *in the fact*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 582.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*. — **The fact**, the truth: in such collocations as, Is it *the fact* that he said so? — **Ultimate fact**, an indemonstrable truth.

facta, *n.* Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak'shon), *n.* [= G. *faction* = Dan. Sw. *faktion*, < F. *faction* = Sp. *facción* = Pg. *facção* = It. *fazione*, < L. *factio*(*n*-), a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, faction, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part: see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*[1], q. v.] **1.** A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction;* the whole court
Is bold in praise of him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

How oft a Patriot's best laid Schemes we find
By Party cross'd or *Faction* undermin'd!
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city [Florence] became divided, as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 13.

This . . . made the government absolute, and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form: namely, to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.
Calhoun, On Government, I. 100.

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, . . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way [toward treason], there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

A spirit of *faction*, which is apt to mingle its poison in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xv.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular factions, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Domitian added purple and yellow factions, making six contestants in every race; but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue factions and their partizans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must bate,
Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partisan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

=**Syn. 1.** *Combination*, *Party*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

factional (fak'shon-al), *a.* [< *faction* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by faction: as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.
Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary† (fak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *faccionario* = It. *fazionario*, < LL. *factionarius*, the head of a company of charioteers, < L. *factio*(*n*-), a faction: see *faction*.] Active as a partizan; factious; zealous.

Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

factioner† (fak'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *faction* + *-er*[2]; ult. < LL. *factionarius:* see *factionary*.] One of a faction.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft*, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *faction* + *-ist*.] A member of a faction or a promoter of a faction.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist; the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factionist*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 264.

factious (fak'shus), *a.* [= F. *factieux*, < L. *factiosus*, of or for a party or faction, < *factio*(*n*-), a faction: see *faction*.] **1.** Given to faction; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitious and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xci.

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And *factious* souls are wearied into peace.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 313.

He had to deal with a martial and *factious* nobility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *Eikon Basilike.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

He is immediately alarmed, and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 98.

3†. Active; urgent; zealous.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs;
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

factiously (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak'shus-nes), *n.* [< *factious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being factious; disposition to promote or take part in faction.

A gentleman, indeed, most rarely accomplished, excellently learned but without all vainglory, friendly without *factiousness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

With all their *factiousness*, they [the Clericals] could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which, after all, was of much more concern to their constituents than spiritual and religious interests. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 467.

factish (fak'tish), *a.* [< *fact* + *-ish*[1].] Dealing with facts; insisting upon facts. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to describe the theories of the Principia as "mere crotchets of Mr. Newton!" *The Academy*, Jan. 2, 1886.

factitious (fak-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *factício*, < L. *factitius*, better *facticius*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoetic, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fetish*, ult. < L. *facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the screens which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum [is] a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red. *Ure*, Dict., III. 709.

=**Syn.** *Artificial*, *Factitious*, *Unnatural*. *Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural: as, *unnatural* excitement. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another; an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately *artificial* in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produces the *artificial*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 120.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a factitious or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

factitiousness (fak-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being factitious.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *factitivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.]
I. *a.* Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing: in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object: thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective predicate* (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive object*).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., . . . the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longer *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 186.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a factitive verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tūd), *n.* [Irreg. < *fact* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being fact; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine.

factive† (fak'tiv), *a.* [< ML. *factivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive.
Bacon, To James I., let. 276.

facto (fak'tō), *adv.* [L., abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in fact; in deed; by the act or fact.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *factour;* = F. *facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *faktoor* = G. *factor* = Dan. Sw. *faktor*, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *faitor*, *faitour*.] **1.** One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale. "The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he pursues the business of receiving and selling goods as a trade or calling; (2) the goods are received either in bulk or sample into his possession; (3) he has power to sell; (4) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (5) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal." (*Wharton*, On Agency, § 435.) More loosely, a factor is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them, to buy or sell bills of exchange, and do other business on account of persons in other places.

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The said William Eyrus was *factor* in Scio, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.
Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 22).

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate; for such was the extravagance of his *factors* . . . that they had dissipated the greater part of his merchandise.
J. Adams, Works, V. 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* . . . on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night.
Boswell, Journal (ed. 1807), p. 110.

3†. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor muste they be more cleane than the other, for they are the *factours*, or bayliffes of God.
Bp. Bale Apology, fol. 74.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. In *American law*, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.—**5.** In *math.*, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, *factor* may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder.

6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention, itself the product of feeling, and one of the necessary *factors* in Perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 46.

As to the cause of the limitation of the [deep-sea] faunæ, it is claimed that "light is the most powerful *factor* amongst all the agents which influence life upon the earth."
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 701.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc., **factor.** See the adjectives.—**Division by factors.** See *division*.—**Factors' Act,** a statute of New York (Laws of 1830, c. 179), the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Factors' Acts,** English statutes of 1823 (4 Geo. IV., c. 83), 1825 (6 Geo. IV., c. 94), 1842 (5 and 6 Vict., c. 39), and 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 39), which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien.—**Integrating factor,** a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral: better called a *multiplier*.—**Interim factor.** See *interim*.—**Primary factor,** a factor of a holomorphic function having one root.—**Prime factor,** a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'tor), *v.* [< *factor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to *factor* property. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *math.*, to resolve into factors: as, $x^2 - y^2$ is *factored* into $(x + y)(x - y)$.

II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to pauperous and pious uses. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

factorage (fak'tor-āj), *n.* [= F. *factorage* = Sp. *factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age*.] **1.** The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission*.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 292.

2. The business of or dealings with factors; consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise had forgotten everything but the *factorage* of the staple crops.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxi.

factored (fak'tord), *a.* [< *factor*, *n.* (see def.), + *-ed*².] Marketed with the name and trademark of the trader or factor, and not with that of the maker. [The term originated in Birmingham, Eng.]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the *factored* work of Birmingham craftsmen.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 244.

factoress, factress (fak'tor-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *factrice* = It. *fattoressa*, as *factor* + *-ess*.] A female factor. [Rare.]

Your *factress* hath been tamp'ring for my misery.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 2.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *factor* or *factory* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and *factorial* establishment for American citizens in that region [Congo river]. *Science*, VI. 100.

2. In *math.*, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a continued product of the form

$$Fx, F(x+1), F(x+2), F(x+3), \ldots F(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factorize (fak'tō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing*. [< *factor* + *-ize*.] In *law*, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'tor-ship), *n.* [< *factor* + *-ship*.] **1.** A body of factors.—**2.** The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my *factorship*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

factory (fak'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-riz). [= D. *factorij* = G. *factorei* = Dan. Sw. *faktori*, < F. *factorie*, *factorerie* = Sp. *factoría* = Pg. *feitoria* = It. *fattoria*, a factory, < ML. *factoria*, a treasury, L. *factorium*, an oil-press, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, ML. an agent, etc.: see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory*.] **1.** An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities, and to a later period in many Asiatic and African ports, often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa, most of them by the French, in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sidon: they having a *Factory* there the most considerable of all theirs in the Levant.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

Even in India, during the seventeenth century, she [England] can hardly be said to have got beyond the *factory* stage. The East India company were simply leaseholders of the native princes. *Science*, VII. 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our *Factory* at Cachao had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor, and immediately the chief of the *Factory*, with some of the King of Tonquin's Officers, came down to us. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 13.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [Rare.]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. . . . The mandate of *factory* subsists notwithstanding the supervening insanity of the mandant.
Chambers's Encyc., art. Factor.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods, and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils: as, a cotton *factory*. The general distinction between a *factory* and a *shop* is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale, and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments, the latter are often called factories; but establishments for some branches of production are seldom or never so called, however large, as machine-shops, car-shops, coopers' shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

5†. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
T' improve the *factory* of sects.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1446.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of women and children, and the regulation of factories and workshops as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary condition, safety, etc. That of 1802 (42 Geo. III., c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103) as the *principal Factory Act*. These and fifteen kindred acts were consolidated in 1878 (41, 42 Vict., c. 16) in the *Factory and Workshop Act*; this and later acts were consolidated and amended under the same title in 1901 (1 Edw. VII., c. 22).—**Factory cotton,** unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics. [U. S.]

factory-maund (fak'tō-ri-mând), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras maund is only 25 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-maund*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [< L. *facere* (*fac*, impv.) *totum*, do all: *facere*, do; *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the dominus *fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.
Foulis, Plots of Pretended Saints (2d. ed., 1674).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributer of provisions? *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, xiii.

factress, *n.* See *factoress*.

factual (fak'tū-al), *a.* [< *fact* + *-u-al*; improp. formed, after analogy of *actual*.] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [Rare.]

If a man is a plain, literal, *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education. *H. W. Beecher*, Royal Truths.

factuality (fak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *factual* + *-ity*.] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [Rare.]

When we find these among the [asserted] facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.
R. Thomas, Christian Union, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tă). [L.: see *fact*.] **1.** In *law*, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court.—**2.** In *math.*, the result of a multiplication; a product.—**Factum of a will,** the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'tūr), *n.* [= F. *facture* = Pr. *faitura* = Sp. *hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = Pg. *factura* = It. *fattura* = D. *faktuur* = G. *factur* = Dan. Sw. *faktura*, invoice, < L. *factura*, making, make, LL. a creature, a work, ML. also form, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture*.] **1.** The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [Rare.]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

While he was acquiring in the Louvre his laborious and rude *facture* of successive impasto. *The Atlantic*, LX. 510.

2. In *com.*, an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Simmonds*.

facula (fak'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *faculæ* (-lē). [L., a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] One of the irregular patches on the sun's disk, brighter than the general surface. They abound especially around sun-spots and are most conspicuous when near the limb; they are found, however, on all parts of the disk, even near the poles. They owe their relative brilliance mainly to the fact that they protrude above the general surface of the photosphere, and so lose less light by absorption in the solar atmosphere. But the spectroheliograph shows that they carry up with them great quantities of calcium vapor. Indeed the photographs taken with this instrument show the whole solar disk mottled with luminous patches of this substance.

facular (fak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *facula* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculence† (fak'ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *facula*, a torch, + E. *-ence*.] Brightness; clearness. *Bailey*, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *facultatif* = Sp. Pg. *facultativo*, < L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty: see *faculty* and *-ive*.] **1.** Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence—**2.** Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.—**3.** Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (*facultative* referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 796.

The *Facultative* Actions are those which, although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but, owing to the play of forces at work, take sometimes one issue and sometimes another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *hypermetropia*.—**Facultative parasite,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages saprophytic, but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite.—**Facultative saprophyte,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during the whole or a part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain *facultatively* parasitic and *facultatively* endophytic species of Moulds. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [< ME. *faculte*, power, property, < OF. *faculte*, F.

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faculté = Pr. *facultat* = Sp. *facultad* = Pg. *faculdade* = It. *facoltà* (= D. *fakulteit*, in all senses, = G. *facultät* = Dan. Sw. *fakultet*, in sense 3), < L. *faculta(t-)s*, capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, ML. also a body of teachers, another form of *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, facility, etc., < *facul*, another form of *facilis*, easy, facile: see *facile*.] 1. A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the *faculty* of pereception or of speech; a *faculty* for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the *faculty* of a wedge; the *faculty* of simples. See *theory of faculties*, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his *faculty*.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's *faculty*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

How carelessly do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best *faculties*
To counsel in you!
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . *faculties* of the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 6.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a faculty is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important faculties are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. [Archaic except in the latter use.]

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1385, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the *faculty* to do so.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 265.

Can the [royal] arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time, at the will of the incumbent? or is a *faculty* required?
A. J. Bedell, N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 89.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (*the faculty*), the medical profession: as, the learned *faculty* of the law; the *faculty* of a college; the *Faculty* of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all *faculties* they have great store of bookes in that library, but especially of Divinity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Sr Wm Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their *faculty*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1662.

In vain do they snuff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by *the faculty* try.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of *the faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.
Maty, Chesterfield, § 6.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for savoir faire, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. *Faculty* is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man or woman. To her who has *faculty* nothing shall be impossible.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, i.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*—6. In the *law of divorce* (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.—**Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative**, etc., **faculty**. See the adjectives.—**Court of Faculties**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting license to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—**Faculty of Advocates**. See *advocate*.—**Faculty of arts**. See *art*[2].—**Faculty to burden**, in *Scots law*, a power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—**Moral faculty**. See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—**Theory of faculties**, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that the mind is a hierarchy of powers or faculties, more or less explicitly regarded as agencies or real conditions, each producing its own special manifestation, and interacting with the rest. In confusing classification with explanation, it lays itself open to the charge of substituting the logical analysis of mental phenomena for an introspective description of mental processes. It was vigorously attacked by Herbart. = **Syn. 1.** *Aptitude, Capacity*, etc. (see *genius*); aptness, capability, forte, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facund† (fa-kund'), *a.* [ME. *facound*, < OF. *faconde* = Sp. Pg. *facundo* = It. *facondo*, < L. *facundus*, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also *facundious*.

Nature . . .
With *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 521.

facund† (fa-kund'), *n.* [ME. *facound, facunde*, eloquence, < OF. *faconde*, < F. *faconde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *facundia* = It. *facondia*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence, < *facundus*, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or fayrnesse of speche, [L.] facundia, eloquencia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 145.

How that the goos, with hire *facounde* gent,
Shal telle oure tale.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

facundious† (fa-kun'di-us), *a.* [< OF. *facundieux*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence: see *facund* and *-ous*.] Same as *facund*.

This Richard was a man of meruelous qualities and *facundious* facions.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 33.

facundity† (fa-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *facundita(t-)s*, < *facundus*, eloquent: see *facund*.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am ceduut arma togæ.
Brome, Queen and Concubine (1659).

fad[1] (fad), *n.* [Origin unknown. There is nothing to connect this word with the AS. *fadian, ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fæd*, a., orderly, *ge-fæd*, n., order, decorum.] 1. A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crotchet; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."
"*Fad* to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last *fad*?
The Century, XXVI. 284.

Curious transient *fads* that can scarcely be called fashions. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad[1] (fad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fadded*, ppr. *fadding*. [< *fad*[1], *n.*] To be busy with trifles.

fad[2] (fad), *n.* [E. dial.] 1. A bundle of straw.—2. A colored ball.

fadaise (fa-dāz'), *n.* [F., < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*[1].] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I most heartily concur with him, for the *fadaises* of blue-stocking literature.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 143.

faddish (fad'ish), *a.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad'ish-nes), *n.* A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic *faddishness* he reproduces.
The Academy, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

faddist (fad'ist), *n.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ist*.] One who has a fad or whims; one wholly given up to a fad. [Rare.]

Those political *faddists* who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of either the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 143.

faddle (fad'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faddled*, ppr. *faddling*. [Also *feddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle, faidle*, waddle. Cf., for the sense, *fiddle*, trifle.] To trifle; toy; play. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad'ọm), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fathom*.

fade[1] (fād), *a.* [< ME. *fade*, rarely *vad, vade* (see *vade*), faded, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. OD. *vaddigh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *vadzig*, lazy, indolent, dull, Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*, vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull; OF. *fade* being altered, by association with *fat* (< L. *fatuus*, foolish), from orig. **vade* (whence ME. *vade*), < L. *vapidus*, insipid, vapid: see *vapid*. In the sense of "insipid," which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] 1†. Pale; wan; faded.

Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore.
William of Palerne, l. 891.

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare groued never gres, ne never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri,
And falow and *fade*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a *fade* and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 292.

The convivial parties . . . which . . . but for his [Hogg's] quaint originality of manners and inexhaustible store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively *fade* and lifeless.
R. P. Gillies, Personal Traits of British Authors, Scott, [p. 96.

fade[1] (fād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [< ME. *faden*, very rarely *vaden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, fade; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fade*[1], *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibleness to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I byd in my blyssyng ȝhe aungels gyf lyghte
To the erthe, for it *faded* when the fendes fell.
York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour *vade* of those vermilion dyes
Which Nature's self did make, and self-engrained the same.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

Gazed on them with a *fading* smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures *fade* away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades*, and falls.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The belief in miracles has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply *faded* away.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 370.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all thine happiness shall *fade* away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 312.

=**Syn. 2.** To droop, languish.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color; cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—2. To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

For sum ar fallen into fylthe that euermore sall *fade* tham.
York Plays, p. 6.

No winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

fade[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *fede*; origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

Wonder of his hwe men hade,
Set in his semblaunt sene;
He ferde as freke were *fade*,
& ouer-al enker grene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Ther the douke was *fade*,
Fast he followed than.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 41.

faded (fā'ded), *p. a.* Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance: as, a *faded* coat; its color was a *faded* blue.

fadedly (fā'ded-li), *adv.* In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room *fadedly* furnished.
Dickens.

fadeless (fād'les), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's *fadeless* green.
F. Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

fadelessly (fād'les-li), *adv.* In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene *fadelessly*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 121.

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fader (fā′dėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge[1] (faj), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with AS. *fęgan*, join; this word produced ME. *fegen, feyen, feien*, mod. E. *fay*[1], q. v. (but cf. *hedge* as related to *hay*[2]). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] 1. To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this *fadge*? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

How ill his shape with inward forme doth *fadge*! *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, i.

Clothes I must get; this fashion will not *fadge* with me. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

2†. To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomeness, and dispair of all sociable delight in the ordinance which God establish'd to that very end. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

3†. To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antic. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines,
The wedding *fadgeth* not. *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not *fadge*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 134.

fadge[2] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fad*[2].] A bundle or bale of anything, as fagots, hay, straw, leather, cloth, wool, lint, etc.

Fadge, a bundle of sticks. *Jamieson.*

fadge[3] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*[2], a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*

A Glasgow capon [herring] and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 339.

fadge[4] (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, q. v.] A fat, clumsy person.

I sall hae nothing to mysell,
Bot a fat *fadge* by the fyre.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

fadge[5]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *feeze, feaze.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading[1] (fā′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fade*[1], *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading[2]† (fad′ing), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading*.—*Fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshters, to be merry . . . and daunsh a *fading* at te vedding. *B. Jonson*, Irish Masque.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, etc. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage.

fadingness (fā′ding-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay. *W. Montague.*

fadmet, fadomt, fadomet, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

fadoodle (fa-dō′dl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *doodle*[1], *n.*, *flapdoodle*.] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what *fadoodles* are brought to light! *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 131.

fady (fā′di), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where wand'ring snails in many a winding path,
Free, unrestrain'd, their various journeys crawl.
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

fae (fā), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal *fae* is now awa'!—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fæcal, fæces, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

faem (fām), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O a' ye mariners, far and near,
That sail ayont the *faem*.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

Guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious *faem*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

faerie, faery (fā′e-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy*: as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queene.

fæx populi (feks pop′ū-lī). [L.: *fæx*, dregs (see *feces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, people: see *people*.] The dregs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

faff (faf), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

faffle† (faf′l), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoetic." Cf. *maffle*, stammer.] To stammer. *Barret.*

fag[1] (fag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*[1] (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *flags*, turfs for burning, called *vags* (**fags*) in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levins*, 1570. —2. To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 235.

Let us not *fag* in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, Civilization.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, *fagged* up the hill; she had lost her book, she had got the rum; she was miserable herself, she knew her family would be pleased. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't *fag* except for the sixth." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

To fag out, in *cricket*, same as *to field*.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag out* and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray.*

What is now called "fielding" was formerly "*fagging-out*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 425.

II. *trans.* 1. To tire by labor; exhaust: often with *out*.

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely *fagged out*, and could hardly speak for lack of breath. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer anew! . . .
The master even! and that small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

3†. To beat.

fag[1] (fag), *n.* [< *fag*[1], *v.*] 1. A laborious drudge.

Worse is now my work,
A *fag* for all the town. *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any prepostor who called *Fag*, racing to his door, the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fag[2] (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*[1], hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end: see *fag*[1] and *flag*[1].] 1. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—2. The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the *fag*
Of all the revels. *Middleton*, Changeling, iii. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag[2] (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [< *fag*[2], *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with *out*.

fag[3] (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright.*

fag[4] (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

They [swans], it is said, fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the *fag*, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

fagary†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vagary*.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries*.
Ovid Travestie (1681), p. 25.

faget, *v.* [ME. *fagon*, later *faggen*; origin obscure.] **I.** *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceit.

It is manere of ypocritis and of sophistes to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men, but for yvel entent. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Sir, in faith vs fallith not to *fage*,
Thai are t[r]yst men and true that we telle 3ou.
York Plays, p. 324.

Anothyr fole with counterfete wesage
Ys he that falsluy wul *fage* and feyne,
Whedyr that he be olde or yynge of age,
Seythe he ys syke, and felythe no maner payne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

I *fagge* from the trouth (Lydgate); this terme is not in our comen use. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such subtyle meane to *fage* the kynge be fande. *Hardyng*, Chron., lxvi.

fag-end (fag′end′), *n.* [< *fag*[2] + *end*.] 1. The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end: used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutters, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the *Fag-end*. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the *fag-end* of the eighth volume of such a work as this. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

3. *Naut.*, the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fag*[1] + *-ery*.] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*[1], *n.*, 2.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 210.

faggot, faggoting. See *fagot, fagoting*.

faggy[1] (fag′i), *a.* [< *fag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Weak; flaccid.

Floseche [F.], *faggie*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Colgrave.*

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy[2] (fag′i), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag: said of fields. *Wright.*

Fagopyrum (fag-ō-pī′rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *fagus*, the beech, + Gr. πυρός, wheat: a translation of the E. *buckwheat*.] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum*: probably natives of central and eastern Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. Fagopyrum*, and the Indian or Tatarian buckwheat, *F. Tataricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat*, 1.

fagot, faggot (fag′ot), *n.* [< ME. *fagott, fagat* (ML. *fagotum, fagatum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *ffagod*, fagot, is from E.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under *fascine*.

And hark ye, sirs; because she is a maid,
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a *fagot*, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—4. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 37.

5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped. *Brewer.*—6. A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—7. Applied, as a term of abuse, to a woman. —**To burn one's fagot,** to recant heresy: from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a fagot publicly and burn it. A representation of a fagot was worn on the sleeve by repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted.

fagot, faggot (fag′ot), *v. t.* [< *fagot, n.*; F. *fagoter*.] 1. To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and *faggotted* up together, as hath been done by Plutarch. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 180.

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Specifically—2. In *metal.*, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into "fagots," "piles," or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars. The object of this process is, in some cases, to secure uniformity of texture and expel the cinder; in others, to secure variety of texture. Also *pile*.

fagoting, faggoting (fag′ọt-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fagot*, *v.*] In *embroidery*, an operation in which a number of threads in the material are drawn out, and a few of the cross-threads are fagoted, or tied together in the middle. This is continued until all the threads are tied into fagots. The term is also applied to a similar effect produced by knitting.



Fagoting.

fagot-stick† (fag′ọt-stik), *n.* A staff.

> Brave Bragadocia, whom the world doth threaten,
> Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

fagott, *n.* Same as *fagotto*.

fagottist (fa-got′tist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fagottist*, < It. *fagottista*, < *fagotto*: see *fagotto*.] A performer on the fagotto or bassoon; a bassoonist.

fagotto (fa-got′tō), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fagot* = G. Sw. *fagott* = F. *fagot* = Pg. *fagote*, < It. *fagotto*, a bassoon, so called, it is said, because it can be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle or fagot, but more prob. from its appearance when in use; lit. a fagot: see *fagot*.] A bassoon. Also *fagott*.

fagottone (fa-got-tō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *fagotto*, a bassoon: see *fagotto*.] A double bassoon.

fagot-vote (fag′ọt-vōt), *n.* The vote cast by a fagot-voter.

fagot-voter (fag′ọt-vō′tėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain and Ireland, when the elective franchise was based upon a property qualification, a person who, though only nominally owning property of the specified annual value, exercised the right of voting for members of Parliament; one who voted on a spurious or sham qualification. Fagot-votes were manufactured by the nominal transfer of land or property to persons otherwise without legal qualification, thus fraudulently increasing the number of voters.

fagst, *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

Fagus (fā′gus), *n.* [L., a beech-tree, = AS. *bōc*, a beech, whence *bēce*, E. *beech*[1]: see *beech*[1].] A genus of trees, typical of the family *Fagaceæ*, differing from the oak and chestnut in having the staminate flowers in small heads, and two triangular nuts in the prickly involucre or bur. There are 4 species, natives of northern temperate regions. They are *F. sylvatica* of Europe, *F. Americana* of North America, and *F. Sieboldi* and *F. Japonica* of Japan. (See *beech*[1].) The genus *Nothofagus*, peculiar to the southern hemisphere, has been referred here by some authors. It is marked by small and often evergreen leaves and by a much smaller fruit. Six species are natives of Chile and Patagonia, and as many more are found in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Tasmania myrtle, *F. Cunninghami*, grows to a very great size, and its brown, satiny, and beautifully marked wood is used for cabinet-work. The tawhai of New Zealand, *N. Solandri*, also known as white or black birch, is a lofty, handsome evergreen tree with hard and very durable wood. Its bark is used in tanning.

faham, faam (fā′am), *n.* [Local name.] The *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid the leaves of which are fragrant and are used in decoction as an expectorant and stomachic.

fahlband (G. pron. fāl′bänt), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), pale, + *band* = E. *band*[1].] A belt or zone of rock impregnated with metallic sulphids, some containing iron: oxidation of the sulphids has colored the zones a rusty brown, hence the name. The term originated with the German miners employed in the silver-mines of Norway, where the veins are enriched along the lines of their intersections with the fahlbands. In a few localities the fahlbands are themselves worked for the ore which they contain.

fahlerz (fāl′erts), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), yellowish, + *erz*, < OHG. *erizzi*, *aruzi*, *aruz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray-copper ore: called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedrite*. It contains copper, sulphur, and antimony. Sometimes *fahl-ore*.

fahl-ore (fāl′ōr), *n.* Same as *fahlerz*.

fahlunite (fä′lun-īt), *n.* [< *Fahlun* in Sweden + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, of a greenish color and micaceous structure. It occurs in prisms often six- or twelve-sided, having the form of the solite crystals from which it has been derived by pseudomorphism.

Fahr. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*.

Fahrenheit (far′en-hīt), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first made the instrument in Amsterdam, about 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer-scale in most common use in Great Britain and the United States, in which the space between the freezing- and the boiling-point of water, under the standard pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°: as, a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit* (that is, according to the Fahrenheit scale). Each degree of the centigrade scale equals 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, the centigrade zero being at the freezing-point, or 32° Fahrenheit. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.* See *thermometer* and *centigrade*.

faiblet, *n.* [F.] Same as *foible*.

faience (F. pron. fa-yoṅs′), *n.* [= G. *faience* = Dan. *fajence* = Sw. *fajans*, < F. *faience*, < It. *faenza*, i. e., *porcellana di Faenza*, earthenware of Faenza, a city in Italy. The L. name of Faenza was *Faventia*, < *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, be well disposed, be favorable: see *favor*.] A fine kind of pottery or earthenware, glazed, and painted with designs, said to have been invented in Faenza, Italy, in the 15th century. Loosely, any ware between porcelain and common unglazed pottery, especially any such ware of French origin, as Moustiers faience, Rouen faience, etc. Common or Italian faience has a soft body and a thin glaze, and receives two firings. A fine faience, also called English faience, was invented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1763, and is known as *Wedgwood ware*. Also spelled *fayence*.—**Faience d'Oiron** [F.], the fine pottery of Oiron, near Thouars, in France.—**Faience fine** [F., fine earthenware], pottery made of pipe-clay, or generally of any paste so fine as to need no enamel. It is usually finished with a very thin transparent glaze, serving merely to heighten the colors. The pottery of Oiron is a notable instance of this, and much of the fine English pottery of the eighteenth century is of the same character. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Faience Henri II.**, another name for Oiron pottery.—**Faience patriotique** [F., patriotic earthenware], plates, dishes, and other articles of glazed pottery, decorated with revolutionary emblems, battle-scenes, etc., during the early years of the French revolution. Much of this ware was made at Nevers. It is generally of coarse material and rudely decorated.—**Faiences à la croix** [F., earthenware with the cross], the enameled pottery of Varages in France, from the mark, which is a cross. See *Varages pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Faience translucide** [F.], translucent earthenware, such as the white ware of Persia. Such ware is often called porcelain, and is confounded with true Oriental porcelain, but is not kaolinic. It may be similar in its composition to soft porcelain.

faik[1] (fāk), *v.* and *n.* See *fake*[1].

faik[2] (fāk), *v.* [Sc., prob. < Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, give way, yield, = AS. *wīcan*, give way, whence ult. E. *weak* and *wick*[1]: see *weak* and *wick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fail; become weary.

> Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 24.

2. To stop; cease.

> The lasses now are linking what they dow,
> And *faiked* never a foot for height nor how.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 73.

II. *trans.* 1. To excuse; let go with impunity.—2. To reduce the price or amount of; abate.

> I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 169.

faiks (fāks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fail[1] (fāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faile*, *fayle*; < ME. *failen*, *faylen* (= D. *feilen*, *falen* = MHG. *velen*, *vælen*, G. *fehlen*) = Sw. *fela* = Dan. *feile* = Icel. *feila*, fail, < OF. *faillir*, *fallir*, *falir*, F. *faillir* = Pr. *falhir* = OSp. *fallir*, Sp. *fallecer* = Pg. *fallecer*, *fallir* = It. *fallire*, fail, miss, omit, deceive, < L. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, tr. deceive, disappoint, pass. (with mid. force) deceive oneself, be deceived, err, be mistaken, prob. orig. **sfallere* = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, overthrow, disappoint, pass. be baffled or foiled; = AS. *feallan*, etc., E. *fall*[1]: see *fall*[1], *v.* From the same L. source are E. *fault*, *falter*[1], *false*, *fallible*, etc., *defail*, *default*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be or become deficient or lacking, as something expected or desired; fall short, cease, disappear, or be wanting, either wholly or partially; be insufficient or absent: as, the stream *fails* in summer; our supplies *failed*.

> Often time it fallethe, that where Men fynden Watre at o tyme in a Place, it *faylethe* another tyme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

> He sawe that the daye *fayled* and myght fynde no lodgynge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

> Having so said, his [Wolsey's] Speech *failed*, and incontinent the Clock struck eight, and then he gave up the Ghost. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 280.

> *Failing* this chance, it would seem as if Antivari was doomed utterly to perish. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 394.

2. To decline; sink; grow faint; become weaker.

> Music's a child of mirth: when griefs assail
> The troubled soul, both voice and fingers *fail*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

> The sound, upon the fitful gale,
> In solemn wise did rise and *fail*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 31.

> I saw the strong man bowed down, and his knees to *fail*.
> *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

3. To come short or be wanting in action, detail, or result; disappoint or prove lacking in what is attempted, expected, desired, or approved: often followed by an infinitive or by *of* or *in*: as, he *failed* to come; the experiment *failed of* success; he *fails in* duty; the portrait *fails in* expression.

> Thyng countirfet wyl *faile* at assay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

> God never *fails* to hear the faithful prayers of his church.
> *Peter Martyr*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 405.

> Did the martyrs *fail*, when with their precious blood they sowed the seed of the Church?
> *Sumner*, Against Slave Power, June 28, 1848.

> This most ancient skull *fails* utterly to vindicate the expectations of those who would regard prehistoric men as approaching to the apes.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 168.

4. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt.

> I could not but read with great delight a letter from an eminent citizen, who has *failed*, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

=**Syn. 1.** To fall short, come short, give out.—**2.** To wane, fade, weaken.—**3.** To come to naught, prove abortive.—**4.** To break, suspend payment.

II. *trans.* 1. To be wanting to; disappoint; desert; leave in the lurch. [Not now used in the passive.]

> For-thi lerne we lawe of loue as oure lord tauhte;
> The poure peuple *fails* we nat whil eny peny ous lasteth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 120.

> Thou hast thy sword about thee,
> That good sword that never *fail'd* thee; prithee, come.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> Neither side could give in clear accountes, ye partners here could not, by reason they . . . were *failed* by ye accountante they sent them.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 376.

> Thought, look, and utterance *failed* him now;
> Fallen was his glance, and flushed his brow.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 14.

2. To omit; leave unbestowed or unperformed; neglect to keep or observe: as, to *fail* an appointment. [Rare.]

> I haue myn hoope soo sure and soo stedfaste
> That suche a lady shulde not *faile* pyte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

> The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden*.

3†. To come short of; miss; lack.

> Tyll he came to Plomton parke,
> He *faylyd* many of his dere.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

> For though that seat of earthly bliss be *fail'd*,
> A fairer Paradise is founded now
> For Adam and his chosen sons.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 612.

4†. To deceive; delude; mislead.

> So lively and so like that living sence it *fayld*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

fail[1] (fāl), *n.* [< ME. *fayle*, *feyle* (only in the frequent phrase *withouten fayle*, without fail, which also appears in the OF. form, *sanz* (*sauns*, *sauntz*, *saun*) *faile* (*fayle*, *feyle*)); < OF. *faille*, *faile* = Pr. *falha*, *failla* = It. *fallo* (cf. D. LG. *feil* = MHG. *væle*, G. *fehl* = Dan. *feil* = Sw. *fel*), n., fail; from the verb.] 1. Lack; absence or cessation.

> What dangers, by his highness' *fail* of issue,
> May drop upon his kingdom. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

> How grounded he his title to the crown,
> Upon our *fail* [failure of an heir]?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. Failure; deficiency: now only in the phrase *without fail* (which see, below).

> Mark, and perform it (seest thou?); for the *fail*
> Of any point in 't shall not only be
> Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

3†. A failure, failing, or fault.

> The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *fails* than any way uncurtain them. *Feltham*, Resolves.

Without fail, without delinquency or failure; certainly; infallibly.

> To morow I shall be ther *withoute faile*,
> And speke with hir as touching this mater,
> And what she seith ye shall haue pleyne answer.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

> He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.

> Their freinds . . . did intend for to send over to Leyden, for a competente number of them to be hear the next year *without fayle*.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

fail[2] (fāl), *n.* [Sc., also *feal*, prob. < Sw. *vall*, a sward, a pasture, appar. a special use of *vall*,

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a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = E. *wall*: see *wall*[1].] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery *fale*
Ouerfrett wyth fulzeis, and figuris ful dyuers.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Prol. to xii., l. 38.

Fail, or **feal, and divot**, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fail[3]†, *n.* A woman's upper garment. *Halliwell.* See *faille*.

failance† (fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *faillance* = Sp. *falencia* = Pg. *fallencia* = It. *fallenza*, < ML. *fallentia*, fault, failing, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere* (> OF. *faillir*, etc.), fail: see *fail*[1].] Failure.

His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failance* wherein being certainly reveng'd by a fit of the gout. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

fail-dike (fāl'dīk), *n.* A wall built of fails or turf. [Scotch.]

In behint yon auld *fail-dyke*
I wot there lies a new-slain knight.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

failer† (fā'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *failler*, fail: inf. used as a noun: see *fail*[1] and *-er*[4].] Failure. [Rare.]

Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failer* or other legal interruption of the Line of Margaret, . . . the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 131.

failing (fā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *failyng*, verbal n. of *fail*[1], *v.*] The act or condition of one who fails; imperfection; weakness; fault.

And even his *failings* lean'd to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 164.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own *failings*; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

Poets and artists, whose dearest *failing* is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 307.

=**Syn.** Foible, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

faille (fāy or fāl), *n.* [F.] 1†. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—2†. The material of which such a garment was made.—3. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *ottoman*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . taffetas and *failles*, black. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 396.

faillis (fā'lis), *n.* [Heraldic F., < *faillir*, fail.] In *her.*, a fracture, notch, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken out.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [= It. *fallura*; as *fail*[1] + *-ure*.] 1. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip, the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Omission; non-performance: as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

The free manner in which people of quality are discoursed on at such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Steele.*

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

He owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South*, Sermons.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failure* more than he desired success. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. within eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure*. *R. H. Hutton*, Sir W. Scott, xv.

Failure of consideration. See *consideration*. =**Syn. 1.** Decline, loss.—**2.** Neglect.—**4.** Miscarriage.—**5.** *Failure*, *Insolvency*, *Bankruptcy*, *Suspension*. "*Insolvency* is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act" (*Crabb*). A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact; it is a just law that makes it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent*. *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy*. *Suspension*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency*. Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fain[1] (fān), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne*; < ME. *fain*, *fayn*, *fein*, *fæin*, *fawen*, *fawn*, *fagen*, < AS. *fægen*, glad, = OS. *fagan* = OHG. *fagin* = Icel. *feginn* = Goth. **fagins* (only in deriv. verb *faginōn*, rejoice: see *fain*[1], *v.*, *fawn*[1], *v.*), glad.] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fain* to see you.

Thenne was I as *fayn* as foul on feir morwen [as a bird on a fine morning],
Gladdore then the gleo-mon is of his grete ziftes.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 109.

What man is founde that was lost,
With him is crist plesid & *fayn*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fain* to run away.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV., there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

I was *fain* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 107.

fain[1] (fān), *adv.* [< *fain*[1], *a.*; prop. predicate adj.] Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would*. [Archaic.]

He is the man of the worlde that I *wolde faynest* knowe this day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 376.

I *would* very *fain* have gone, had I not been indisposed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 87.

fain[1]† (fān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne*; < ME. *fainen*, *feinen*, also *faunen*, *fagnien* (whence mod. E. *fawn*[1]), < AS. *fægenian*, *gefægnian* = Icel. *fagna* = Goth. *faginōn* (be glad), < *fægen*, fain, glad: see *fain*[1], *a.*, and cf. *fawn*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *fain*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be fain; be glad; rejoice.

Faine mote the hille of Syon.
Ps. xlvii. 12 (ME. version).

2. To fawn. See *fawn*[1], *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

To God that *faines* mi youthede al.
Ps. xlii. 4 (ME. version).

Er thei specken to me feire and *faymede* me with wordes.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

If thou thus leeue thi wickid lijf,
Myn aungils wolen the therof *fayn*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

I *faine* to tell the things that I behold.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fain[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feign* (retained in the derivative *faint*).

faineance (fā'ne-ans), *n.* [< F. *fainéant*.] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxvii.

fainéant (F. pron. fā-nā-oṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [F., do-nothing, < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing, OF. *neant*, *noiant*, *niant* = Pr. *neien*, *nien*, *nient* = It. *niente*, nothing, < L. *ne*, not (or *nec*, nor, not), + ML. *ens(t-)s*, anything, a thing: see *ens*.] I. *a.* Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

The last king of the Merowingian line (les rois *fainéants*), Childeric III., was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.
Ploetz, Epitome (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

"My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam," said earl Philip. . . . "I am, you know, a complete Roy *Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my Maire de Palais in her proceedings!"
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xv.

By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *faineant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XI. 739.

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow.

fainhead†, *n.* [ME. *faynhed*; < *fain*[1] + *-head*.] Gladness.

Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
And fille you with *faynhed*, in faithe I you hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2446.

fainly†, *adv.* [< *fain*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Gladly; with joy.

She's gane unto her west window,
And *fainly* aye it drew.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

fainness (fān'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fainenes*, *fainnes*; < *fain*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being fain or content; willingness; compliance.

But the vnrewly multitude . . . pressed stil vpon him, for *fainnesse* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

Sansculottism claps hands;—at which hand-clapping Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

faint (fānt), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and now usually, in the lit. sense, *feint*; < ME. *faynt*, *feynt*, weak, feeble, < OF. *feint*, *faint*, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of *feindre*, *faindre* (= Pr. *fenher*), feign, refl. sham, work negligently: see *feign*, which was formerly spelled *fain*, according with *faint*.] I. *a.* 1†. Feigned; simulated.

Thus lytherly, tho lyghers [liars] lappet their tales
And forget a *faint* tale vnder fals colour.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12590.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

It is but a *faynt* folk i-founded vp-on iapes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the looseness of the civil government. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Damn with *faint* praise, assent with civil leer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

A theme for Milton's mighty hand—
How much unmeet for us, a *faint* degenerate band!
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint*. Lam. i. 22.

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor, that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome decrees.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

Porphyro grew *faint*,
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

6†. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [Rare.]

In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
Brannches doo traile, and cutte hem bei this reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
Scott, Maid of Toro.

Ever *fainter* grew
In my weak heart the image of my love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 301.

As sea-water, having killed over-heat
In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

II. *n.* 1. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [A trade use.]—2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints*. This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel-oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the Saint
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint*.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint*. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

faint (fānt), *v.* [< ME. *fainten*, *feynten*; < *faint*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

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If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv. 10.

Had you not sente him, many would have been ready to *fainte* and goe backe.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 50.

At length the nine (who still together held)
Their *fainting* foes to shameful flight compell'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 301.

Why should we *faint* and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?
Keble, Christian Year.

2. To become faint, weak, or exhausted in body; fail in strength or vigor; languish; droop; especially, to fall into a swoon; lose sensation and consciousness; swoon: sometimes with *away*.

Than he-gonne the horse of the cristin to *feynte* sore as they that two dayes hadde not eten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

In that day shall the fair virgins and young men *faint* for thirst. Amos viii. 13.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*.
Guardian.

3. To become faint to the view; become gradually dim or indistinct; fade; vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope*.

II.† *trans.* To make faint; weaken; depress; dishearten; deject.

Syn thai *fainted* are with fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9567.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

I resolved . . . to aquainte Mr. Weston with ye *fainted* state of our business.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

faint-draw (fānt'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage.* [Rare.]

fainten†, *v. t.* [< *faint* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent as not to whet our appetites, nor so long as to *fainten* the heart.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Doctors.

faintful†, *a.* [< *faint* + *-ful*.] Fainting; dejected.

Titan's nieces gather all in one
Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,
And let them flow alongst my *faintfull* looks.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

faint-heart, faint-hearted (fānt'härt, -här'ted), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; easily alarmed or yielding to fear.

Be not *faint-hearted* for these evil days, which are come to try us and purify us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 197.

From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faint-heart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie from Fortunes faire adward.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

faint-heartedly (fānt'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a timorous or cowardly manner.

faint-heartedness (fānt'här'ted-nes), *n.* Cowardice; want of courage.

fainting (fān'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *faint*, *v.*] A swoon; the act of swooning.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming opium as my only cure:
Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 681.

faintise†, *n.* [ME., also *faintis*, *fayntise*, *feintise*, *feyntise*, < OF. *feintise*, *faintise*, F. *feintise* (= Pr. *feintesa*), feigning, faintness, < *feindre*, feign: see *faint*.] **1.** Deceit; hypocrisy; feigning.

I will fayne the no *faintis* vnder faith wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 241.

2. Faintness; weakness.

Er i a furlong hedde i-fare a *feyntise* me hente,
That forther mĩht i not a-fote for defaute of sleep.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 5.

3. Faint-heartedness; cowardice.

Ho-so faileth for *feyntyce* wild fur him for-brenne!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

Knightes ever shoulde be persevering,
To seeke honour without *feintise* or slouth.
Flower and Leaf, l. 548.

faintish (fān'tish), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly faint.

If on coming home from a journey in hot weather you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

faintishness (fān'tish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness; languor.

The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

faintling† (fānt'ling), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ling*.] Timorous; faint-hearted.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling*, silly creature. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii. 13.

faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faintly*, *fayntly*, *feinteliche*, etc.; < *faint* + *-ly*[2].] In a faint manner; without vigor, energy, or heartiness; without vividness or distinctness; feebly; timorously.

It is ordinary with them to praise *faintly* the good qualities of those below them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Tho' *faintly*, merrily — far and far away —
He heard the pealing of his parish bells.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A near hum from bees and brooks
Comes *faintly* like the breath of sleep.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feyntnesse*; < *faint* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being faint; defect of strength; feebleness; deficiency of force, brightness, vividness, distinctness, or the like; want of vigor, energy, or heartiness; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

And vpon them that are lette a lyue of you I wyll sende a *fayntnesse* into theyr hartes in the lande of theyr enemies. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxvi.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.
Rest of Esther xv. 15.

Yea, such a fear and *faintness* is grown in court, that they wish rather to hear the blowing of a horn to hunt than the sound of a trumpet to fight.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iv. 3.

faint-pleader† (fānt'plē'dėr), *n.* [< *faint* (feigned) + *pleader*.] In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

fainty† (fān'ti), *a.* [< *faint* + *-y*[1].] Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted.

Jacob sod potage, and Esau came from the felde and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yt redde potage, for I am *fainty*. *Bible of* 1551, Gen. xxv.

The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no shade was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 381.

fair[1] (fâr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fair*, *fayr*, *faier*, *fayer*, *feir*, *fager*, etc., < AS. *fæger*, beautiful, pleasing, pleasant, = OS. *fagar* = OHG. *fagar* = Icel. *fagr* = Sw. *fager* = Dan. *feir* (obs.), *fager* = Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted; prob. ult. connected with *fay*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beautiful; comely; free from disfigurement or incongruity; pleasing to the eye: as, a *fair* landscape.

And there is the most *fayr* Chirche and the most noble of alle the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

This Town of Edinburgh is one of the *fairest* Streets that ever I saw. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

The Nymph did like the Scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly *fair*.
Prior, Lady's Looking-glass.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

Fair meadows, softly tinged
With orange and with crimson. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. Free from imperfections or blemish; pure, clean, unspotted, untarnished, etc.; free from anything that might impair the appearance, quality, or character; not foul: as, a *fair* copy; *fair* skies; *fair* fame.

The Water eke beholde yf it be *faire*,
Hoolsum, and light.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It is in life as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the *fairer* way is not much about.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

I'll vindicate her *fair* name, and so cancel
My obligation to her.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

The Manuscript of Prudentius Hymnes, which was also shewed us, is a much *fairer* Letter, and therefore thought to be older by one Century at least.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 109.

We that fight for our *fair* father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,
No tribute will we pay.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Of a light hue; clear in color; not dusky or sallow; not discolored: as, a *fair* skin or complexion; *fair* hair; the English are a *fair* race.

She is a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish Complexion than Spanish, *fair*-haired. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 9.

Upon her inquiring what sort of a woman lady Lovely was in her person, "Really, madame," says the Jacknapes, "she is exactly of your height and shape; but, as you are *fair*, she is a brown woman."
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Her face, oh! call it *fair*, not pale.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Free from obscurity or doubt; clear; distinct; positive; direct: as, to get a *fair* view of a prospect; to take a *fair* aim.

Alle that were in the castell a-woke, and it was than *feire* day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

5. Marked by favoring conditions; affording ample facility or advantage; unobstructed; favorable: as, a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* mark; in a *fair* way to success; a *fair* subject of ridicule.

On that othir side thei saugh the foreste and the forteresses that were ther a-boute, and the erable londe and the *feire* fisshinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

We sailed from hence directly for Genoa, and had a *fair* wind that carried us into the middle of the Gulf.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 360.

6. Comparatively favorable or propitious; not obstructive or forbidding; moderately fit or suitable: as, *fair* weather (as distinguished from clear or foul weather).

In the weather reports of the U. S. Signal Corps, the sky is said to be *fair* when it is from four-tenths to seven-tenths (inclusive) covered with clouds.
Report of Chief Signal Officer for 1881, p. 745.

7. Free from guile, harm, or injustice; not wrongful, erroneous, or blameworthy; impartial; honest; equitable: used both of persons and of things: as, *fair* dealing; a *fair* debater; a *fair* decision.

Than seide the Archebisshop, "So *feire* eleccion was neuer sene; now go ye, riche barouns and lordes, and assay yef ye may take oute the swerde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

As for deceiving your friend, that's nothing at all — tricking is all *fair* in love, isn't it, ma'am?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise;
And even the best, by fits what they despise.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.

It is probably never *fair* to lay the blame of a moral deterioration or enfeeblement primarily on intellectual misapprehension. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 111.

There can be no *fairer* ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers.

8. Comparatively good or satisfactory; passably or moderately good; free from serious defect; not undesirable, but not excellent: as, a *fair* income; a *fair* appearance; he bears a *fair* reputation.

He [Temple] is not without *fair* pretensions to the most honourable place among the statesmen of his time.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

The inns were all comfortable buildings, with very *fair* accommodations for travellers.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

9. Of favorable bearing or import; manifesting or expressing proper feelings or intentions; not harsh or repellent; plausible: as, a *fair* seeming; to be *fair* in speech.

The Indians were the same there as in all other places, at first very *fair* and friendly, though afterwards they gave great proofs of their deceitfulness.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 16.

He, seeing himself surrounded, with *fair* words and promise of great guifts attempted to appease them.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

10†. Gracious; kind.

I come from your love,
That sends you *fair* commends and many kisses.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 3.

I much thank you for your Visits, and other *fair* Respects you shew me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 64.

11. Level; parallel, as a wall. [Prov. Eng.] — **A fair field.** See *field*. — **A fair wind.** See *wind*. — **Fair and square,** honest; honorable and without deceit or artifice: also used adverbially. See *fair*[1], *adv.*

For you are *fair and square* in all your Dealings.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short;
Thet's *fair an' square* an' parpendicler.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

Fair falcon. See *falcon*. — **Fair play,** impartial treatment; a fair chance; due opportunity: a figure taken from gaming: as, give him *fair play*.

Aye she made the trumpet sound,
It's a' *fair play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

In a long public life I have never met a man trained in the working of the parliamentary system who believed that a single chamber would secure habitual *fair play* to minorities, and therefore I am against the unicameral method. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 308.

Fair to middling, in *com.*, like *fair*, 8, moderately good: a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market. — **The fair sex,** women. — **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*. — **3.** *Blond*, etc. See *white*. — **7.** *Open*, *Frank*, etc. See *candid*.

II. *n.* **1.** A fair or beautiful woman; in general, a woman, especially a beloved woman. [A use extremely common in eighteenth-century poetry.]

This present night I have appointed been
To meet that chaste *fair* that enjoys my soul.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

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I have found out a gift for my *fair;*
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, ii.

2†. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their *fair?*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

The fair, woman; the female sex; specifically, the young and beautiful of that sex: usually collective, as plural, but sometimes as singular,

None but the brave deserves *the fair.*
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to *the fair*, but to men one may take a little more freedom.
Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and deluded *fair.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 22.

fair[1] (fãr), *adv.* [< ME. *faire, fayre, feire,* < AS. *fægere, fægre*, beautifully, pleasantly, < *fæger*, fair: see *fair*[1], *a.*] **1.** Kindly; civilly; complaisantly; courteously.

Weelcome *faire* thi neiboris that comen to thee warde
With mete, drinke, & honest chere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh *fair*, believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart. Prov. xxvi. 25.

Get me a guard about me; make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers *fair.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle tho that ben fals *fayre* hem amende,
And zyue hem wijt & good will.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 858.

Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father *fair.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro blase, that lenger ne wolde not tarie, but dide his message well and *feire*, ffor on the morowe by pryme he come to Citee of Gannes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 143.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows *fair* from land. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the Island Mindanao, which was now *fair* in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 309.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting.—**Fair and square**, honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked *fair and square* at them, a man about to speak to men and women merely.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fair fa' ilk canny caldgy carl!
Weel may he bruik his new apparel!
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.

fair[1] (fãr), *v.* [< ME. *fayren*, make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. *fægrian*, become beautiful, *āfægrian*, make beautiful, < *fæger*, beautiful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing*, or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 9.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become fair or beautiful. —**2.** To clear up; cease raining: applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off*. [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to *fair.* *The Smugglers*, I. 162.

The afternoon *faired up;* grand clouds still voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 199.

To *fair off* or *fair up*, for "clear off" or "clear up," is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 38.

fair[2] (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *feire, feyre,* < AF. *feire,* OF. *feire, foire,* F. *foire* = Pr. *fieyra, feira, fiera* = Sp. *feria* = Pg. *feira* = It. *fiera*, a fair, < ML. *feria*, a fair, a holiday, L. usually pl. *feriæ* (> D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferie*, sing., *ferier*, pl., vacation, holidays), holidays, orig. **fesiæ*, akin to *festus*, a feast: see *festal, feast.*] **1.** A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipsic in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe*, which means both the mass and a fair (see *kermess*). See *market.*

A *Fair* is a greater Kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned that the Aenach, or *fair*, which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a *fair* at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. [cccxxvi.

In early English times the great *fairs*, annual and other, formed the chief means of distribution, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the Lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large *fair* once a fortnight. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 246.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar*, 2): as, an agricultural *fair;* a church *fair.*

A church *fair*, or any *fair*, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers . . . on the pretense of doing good.
Wm. Allen Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle.

3†. Market; chance of selling.

Forstalleth my *feire*, fihteth in my chepynges,
Breketh vp my berne-dore, and bereth awei my whete.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 48.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging *after the faire.* *Breton*, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day*, under *day*[1]. —**Fancy fair**, a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [Eng.]—**Statute fair.** See *statute-fair.*

fair[3]†, *n.* [< OF. *faire*, do (inf. as a noun), < L. *facere*, do: see *affair* and *fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnyté.
Barbour MS., xx. 126. (*Jamieson.*)

Harke, brethir, waites wele aboute,
For in oure *fayre* we flynde no frende;
The Jewes with strengh are sterne and stoute,
And scharpely schapes them vs to schende.
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair.*
Priests of Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, I. 38).

fair[4]†, *v.* Same as *fare*[2].

fair-boding† (fãr'bō'ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and *fairest-boding* dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowsy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

fair-book† (fãr'bůk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a *fair-book* (as 'tis called) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule. *W. Wallis.*

fair-conditioned (fãr'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwell.*

fair-faced (fãr'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fair face. —**2.** Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fãr'fēld-īt), *n.* [< *Fairfield* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fãr'fin'isht), *a.* Bleached for bridles and for some kinds of ladies' shoes: said of leather. This use of *fair* appears also in the old phrase *fair-top boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fãr'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [U. S.]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the *fair-ground.*
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

fair-hair (fãr'hãr), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *faxwax, paxwax*, etc. See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum.* [Scotch.]

fairhead†, *n.* [ME. *fairhede, fairehede, fayrehede*, etc. (= Dan. *fagerhed* = Sw. *fagerhet*), var. of *fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on hir *fairhede.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2484.

The forme of all *fayrehede* apon me es feste.
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his *fairhede* as fast he felle into pride.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4409.

fairhood† (fãr'hůd), *n.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede.*

fairies'-horse (fãr'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus.*

fairies'-table (fãr'iz-tā'bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and similar fungi.

fairily (fãr'i-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as fairies.

Numerous as shadows haunting *fairily*
The brain. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so *fairily* well
With delicate spire and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

fairing (fãr'ing), *n.* [< *fair*[2] + *-ing.*] **1.** A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have *fairings* now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I have gold left to give thee a *fairing* yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

"What *fairings* will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [Scotch.]

Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy *fairin'!*
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-lead (fãr'lēd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader.*

fair-leader (fãr'lē'dėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (*b*) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.


Fair-leader, def. (*b*).

fairly (fãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fayrely* (= ODan. *fagerlig, faverlig, fagrligr*, a.); < *fair*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a fair manner. (*a*) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trading town their long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(*b*) Honestly; justly; equitably; honorably.

My chief care
Is to come *fairly* off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gag'd. *Shak.* M. of V., i. 1.

If you are noble enemies,
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly!*
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*c*) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably.

Such arcades must be bad indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gorizia are very *fairly* done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a *fairly* coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is *fairly* good and grammatical Latin.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(*e*) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely: an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am *fairly* worn out; the wheels *fairly* spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were *fairly* dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

2†. Softly; gently.

But here she comes: I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 168.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly.*

fair-maid (fãr'mād'), *n.* **1.** A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilchard.—**2.** A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scuppaug, *Stenotomus chrysops.*

fair-maids-of-February (fãr'mādz'ov-feb'rō-ā-ri), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.*

fair-maids-of-France (fãr'mādz'ov-frans'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitifolius.*

fair-minded (fãr'mīn'ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among *fair-minded* and moderate men. *Brougham.*

fair-mindedness (fãr'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of *fairmindedness*, and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every situation.
N. A. Rev., CXLV. 385.

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fair-natured (fãr'nā'tūrd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured: as, "a *fair-natured* prince," *Ford.*

fairness (fãr'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fairnesse, fairnes,* etc., < AS. *fægernes,* beauty, < *fæger,* beautiful: see *fair* and *-ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest excell,
This happie day I have to greete you well.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 28.

If she be fair and wise—*fairness,* and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

I have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes; and how can I with *fairness* go back with thee?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of *fairness* in his intellect.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

fair-seeming (fãr'sē'ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a *fair-seeming* appearance to common goods, we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote excellence. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVIII. 197.

fairshipt, *n.* [ME. *feirschipe;* < *fair*[1] + *-ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fãr'spō'kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvelous *fairspoken* man.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the *fairest-spoken* tree
From here to Lizard-point.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fãr'wā), *n.* [< *fair*[1], *a.*, 6, + *way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point [Cork], the line of *fairway* for vessels passing through the bridge is confined nearly to the center of the river.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fãr'weᵺ'ėr), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity: as, a *fair-weather* voyage; *fair-weather* friends or Christians; *fair-weather* kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such *fairweather* gentlemen as you are.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 165.

Such weather as suits *fairweather* sailors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-worldt (fãr'wėrld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since.
Milton.

fairy (fãr'i, formerly fā'ė-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after OF.) *faery, faerie* (as in Spenser), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; < ME. *fairye, fayry, fayerye, feyrye, faierie, feiri,* etc., enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or fairy, < OF. *faerie, faierie,* enchantment, mod. F. *féerie* (> G. *feerei*), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. *fae,* mod. F. *fée,* ME. *fay,* E. *fay*[3], a fairy: see *fay*[3].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fairies* (-iz). **1†.** Enchantment; magic.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

But evermore her moste wonder was,
How that it [a horse] coude gon, and was of bras;
It was of *fairye,* as the peple semed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

No man dar taken of that frute, for it is a thing of *fayrie.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 273.

To preve this world al way, iwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feiri.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This makith that ther ben no *fayeries.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 16.

The feasts that underground the *Faërie* did him make,
And there how he enjoy'd the Lady of the Lake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 307.

Trip the pert *faeries* and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

3†. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the king Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
Al was this lond fulfild of *fayrie.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realms of *faerie.*
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4†. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king ycrowned in *fairy.* *Lydgate.*

Where men fynden a Sparehauk upon a Perche righte fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre Lady of *Fayrye,* that kepethe it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 145.

5†. An enchantress.

To this great *fairy* [Cleopatra] I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 8.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart *faery of the mine,*
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 436.

=**Syn. 2.** *Fairy, Elf, Fay; Sylph, Gnome; Jinn, Genie; Goblin.* *Fairy* is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the *fairy* godmother of Cinderella; sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. Spenser took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery,* and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem; the personages in "The *Faery* Queene" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers; these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elfins.* In ordinary use an *elf* differs from a *fairy* only in generally seeming young, and being more often mischievous. Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *sylph* and *gnome;* these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sylphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sylphs,* although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females: hence the expression "a *sylph*-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jinn, djinn,* or *jinnee;* the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights": as, the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp; the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold, sylph, brownie, banshee, sprite, pixie, nixie, nymph,* etc.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—**2.** Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, *fairy* creatures or favors.

Shrunk like a *fairy* changeling lay the mage.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We laughed—a hundred voices rose
In airiest *fairiest* laughter.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and *fairy* textures from looms of Samarcand and Bokhara.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 243.

Fairy beads. See *St. Cuthbert's beads,* under *bead.*—**Fairy circle, fairy dance.** See *fairy ring.*—**Fairy hammer,** the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—**Fairy hillocks,** verdaut knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them.—**Fairy millstone,** a flat disk of stone or slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindles.—**Fairy money,** money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish; also, money found, from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle,* Misc., IV. 181.

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like *fairy-money.* *Bulwer,* Caxtons, xvii. 6.

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe-bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco; but it seems probable that they are of the sixteenth century and later. Also called *Celtic pipes* and *elfin pipes.*—**Fairy ring** or **circle,** or **dance,** a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Marasmius Oreades, M. achimenes,* and one of the *Myxomycetes, Physarum cinereum.* The latter may appear in a single night, forming a circle on the grass as if sprinkled with ashes. The agarics are supposed to grow outward from a center, spreading year by year, while the central portions die away. Similar but smaller rings are sometimes formed on old trees and rocks by the growth of a lichen in a corresponding manner.—**Fairy sparks,** the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances, believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-bird (fãr'i-bėrd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta,* from its graceful movements. [Local, British.]

fairy-butter (fãr'i-but'ėr), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Exidia albida* and *E. glandulosa,* formerly "believed to be the product of the fairies' dairy."

fairy-cups (fãr'i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Aleuria aurantia.*

fairy-fingers (fãr'i-fing'gėrz), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairyism (fãr'i-izm), *n.* [< *fairy* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 431.

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and *fairyism* I have abridged from the ancient Leabhar na-h-Uidhré, so often referred to in these lectures.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. ix.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and *fairyism* of Milton.
Sir E. Brydges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fãr'i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from *fairy land.*
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

It cheered mild Spenser, called from *Faëryland*
To struggle through dark ways.
Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fãr'i-lōf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spatangoid sea-urchin, as of the genus *Ananchytes* (which see). [Local, Eng.]

fairy-martin (fãr'i-mär'tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-purses (fãr'i-pėr'sez), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Cyathus vernicosus.*

fairy-shrimp (fãr'i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopo-



Fairy-shrimp (*Branchipus diaphanus*), about twice natural size.

dous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus.* It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and ★active motions.

fairy-stone (fãr'i-stōn), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faiscean (fe-sō'), *n.* In *math.,* a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the nth order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2+3n-2)$ fixed points.

faisiblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible.*

fait[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fait[1]**†,** *v. t.* [< OF. *fait,* pp. of *faire,* do, make: see *fait*[1], *n.*, = *feat*[1] = *fact.*] To make; cause.

And *faite* thy faucones to culle wylde foules;
For thei comen to my croft my corn to defoule.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 30.

fait[2]**†,** *v.* [ME. *faiten, fayten,* a verb developed from the noun *faitor, faitour:* see *faitor.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers faste a-boute ȝoden,
Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyd,
Faytynge for hure fode and fouhten atten ale.
In glotenye, god wot goth they to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 43.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me *faite,*
And into wanhope it wolde me caste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

fait accompli (fāt a-kôn-plē'). [F.: *fait,* a fact (see *feat, fact*); *accompli,* pp. of *accomplir,* accomplish.] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

faiteroust, *a.* [< *faitor* or *faitery* + *-ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole court from all parts thereof cryed out, and said that this was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 755.

faitery†, *n.* [ME. *faiterie, faiterye, fayterye,* < *faiten,* deceive: see *fait*[2], *faitor.*] Deceit; hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Ac hye Treuthe wolde
That no *faiterye* were founde in folk that gon a-begged.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 138.

She wiste wele
My word stood on an other whele,
Withouten any *faiterye.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 47.

faith (fāth), *n.* [< ME. *faith, feith, fayth, feyth* (the *-th* being an accom., to the common E.

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suffix *-th* (as in *truth*, *ruth*, *health*, and other abstract nouns), of *-d* in the oldest OF. form *feid*), also *fay*, *fey*, *fei*, faith, fidelity, trust, belief, < OF. *feid*, *foit*, later *foi* (see *fay*[4]), *foi* (AF. *fei*), nom. *fez*, *fois* = Pr. *fe*, nom. *fes* = Sp. Pg. *fe* = It. *fede*, < L. *fides*, acc. *fidem*, faith, belief, trust, < *fidere*, trust, confide in, = Gr. *πείθειν*, persuade, mid. *πείθεσθαι*, believe, 2d perf. *πέποιθα*, I trust (deriv. *πίστις*, trust, faith, *πιστός*, trusty, faithful, trustworthy, credible), √ **φιθ*, orig. move by entreaty, = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, entreat, pray, akin to AS. *bīdan*, E. *bide*, await: see *bid* and *bide*. From the same L. source are E. *fidelity*, *fiduciary*, etc., *infidel*, etc., *affidavit*, *affy*, *affiant*, *defy*, *defiant*, *confide*, *confident*, etc., *diffident*, *perfidy*, etc.] 1. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition or statement for which there is not complete evidence; belief in general.

I shall make some inquiry into the nature and grounds of *faith* or opinion: whereby I mean that assent which we give to any proposition as true, of whose truth yet we have no certain knowledge. *Locke.*

Faith is in popular language taken to mean the acceptation of something as true which is not known to be true. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 582.

Specifically—2. Firm belief based upon confidence in the authority and veracity of another, rather than upon one's own knowledge, reason, or judgment; earnest and trustful confidence: as, to have *faith* in the testimony of a witness; to have *faith* in a friend.

Faith . . . is the assent to any proposition, not . . . made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xviii. 2.

The true nature of the *faith* of a Christian consists of this, that it is an assent unto truths credited upon the testimony of God delivered unto us in the writings of the apostles and prophets. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed.

The *faith* of mankind is guided to a man only by a well-founded *faith* in himself. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 224.

In a more restricted sense: (*a*) In *theol.*, spiritual perception of the invisible objects of religious veneration; a belief founded on such spiritual perception.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. xi. 1.

Unschooled by *Faith*, who, with her angel tread,
Leads through the labyrinth with a single thread.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Faith, then, is that which, when probabilities are equal, ventures on God's side, and on the side of right, on the guarantee of a something within which makes the thing seem true because loved.
F. W. Robertson, Sermon on the Faith of the Centurion.

Faith is: the being able to cleave to a power of goodness appealing to our higher and real self, not to our lower and apparent self. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, vii.

(*b*) Belief or confidence in a person, founded upon a perception of his moral excellence: as, *faith* in Christ.

By *Faith*, Saint Peter likewise did restore
A Palsie-sick, that eight yeers did indure.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, liii. 11.

The *faith* of the gospel, whatever may be its immediate object, is no other than confidence in the moral character of God, especially of the Redeemer.
Dwight, Theol., II. 333.

(*c*) Intuitive belief.

3. The doctrines or articles which are the subjects of belief, especially of religious belief; a creed; a system of religion; specifically, the Christian religion. See *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.

Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic *Faith*. Which *Faith* except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly. *Athanasian Creed* (trans.).

Faith, in its generic sense, either means the holding rightly the creeds of the Catholic Church, or means that very Catholic *faith*, which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved. *Hook*, Church Dict., p. 332.

4. Recognition of and allegiance to the obligations of morals and honor; adherence to the laws of right and wrong, especially in fulfilling one's promise; faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty.

Haue thei me not offended whan thei haue begonne the foly and the treson vpon my felowes to whom I moste bere *feith*? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

To undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 129.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple *faith* than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

There was only one good thing about them [the Doones], . . . to wit, their *faith* to one another.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge; a pledge given.

I have been forsworn
In breaking *faith* with Julia, whom I lov'd.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

Here in a holy hill was a pit, whereof no man drinketh, by which the Indians binde their *faith*, as by the most solemne and inuiolable oath. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Locke . . . contended that the Church which taught men not to keep *faith* with heretics had no claim to toleration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Credibility; truth. [Rare.]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

Act of faith. Same as *auto de fe*.—**Acts of faith.** See *act*.—**Analogy of faith.** See *analogy*.—**Articles of faith.** See *article*.—**Attic faith.** See *Attic*[1].—**Carthaginian faith.** Same as *Punic faith*. [Rare.]

One of the company in an historical discourse was observing that *Carthaginian faith* was a proverbial phrase to intimate breach of leagues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

Confession of faith. See *confession*, 3.—**Defender of the Faith.** See *defender*.—**Good faith**, fidelity; honesty; bona fides.

He [Need] shal do more than mesure many tyme and ofte,
And bete men ouer bitter and somme of hem to litel,
And greue men gretter than *goode faith* it wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 28.

So conspicuous an example of *good faith* punctiliously observed by a popish prince toward a Protestant nation would have quieted the public apprehensions.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

In faith, in truth; truly; verily.

The pope was gladde here-of *in fay*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

Leon. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a husband if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
Ant. In faith, she's too curst. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

[This phrase is often reduced to *i' faith*, or *faith*: see *faith*, *interj.*]—**In good faith**, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity: as, he fulfilled his engagements *in good faith*; specifically, in the law of negotiable paper and of fraud, without notice of adverse claim, or of circumstances which should put a prudent man on inquiry as to whether there was such a claim.—**Punic faith** [L. *Punica fides*], the faith of Carthage—that is, bad faith; perfidy: from the popular reputation of the Carthaginians among the Romans. This reputation probably rested on no more solid grounds than the French conception of *la perfide Albion*; and the Carthaginians may have entertained a notion equally opprobrious of Roman faith.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Belief*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); reliance, dependence, confidence.—3. Tenets, dogmas, religion.

faith† (fāth), *v. t.* [< *faith*, *n.*] To believe; credit.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth, in thee
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

faith (fāth), *interj.* [Abbr. of *i' faith*, ME. *i faith*, i. e., *in faith*. This phrase appears in many forms—*i' faith*, *ifacks*, *ifecks*, etc., *faike*, *faix*, *facks*, *fecks*, *fegs*, etc.] By my faith; in truth; indeed. [Colloq.]

Faith, I am very loth to utter it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Or do the prints or papers lie?
Faith, sir, you know as much as I. *Swift.*

faith-breach† (fāth'brēch), *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-cure (fāth'kūr), *n.* A bodily cure effected or supposed to be effected by prayer made with belief in its efficacy for the purpose; the practice of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith alone.

A *faith-cure* is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer, without any other means.
The Century, XXXI. 274.

faith-curer (fāth'kūr'ėr), *n.* One who practises or believes in the faith-cure.

The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers* are in the same line of argument. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 507.

faithed†, *a.* [ME. *feythed*; < *faith*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of faith.

Than are they folk that han most God in awe,
And strengest-*feythed* ben. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1007.

faithful (fāth'fùl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feythfull*, *feithfull*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ful*.] I. *a.* 1. Full of faith; having faith; believing.

So then they which be of faith are blessed with *faithful* Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

You are not *faithful*, sir. This night I'll change
All that is metal in my house to gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thrice blest whose lives are *faithful* prayers,
Whose loves in higher love endure.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

2. Firm in faith; full of loyalty and fidelity; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound, or in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands: as, a *faithful* subject; a *faithful* servant; a *faithful* husband or wife.

Feithfullere frenchipe saw never frek [man] on erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Lordynges, ye be worthi men and of high renoun, and also ye beth right *feith-full* and trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

The seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he.
Milton, P. L., v. 896.

3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word: as, a government *faithful* to its treaties; *faithful* to one's word.—4. Trustworthy; true: exact; conforming to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth or to a prototype: as, a *faithful* execution of a will; a *faithful* narrative; a *faithful* likeness.

Not always right in all men's eyes,
But *faithful* to the light within.
O. W. Holmes, A Birthday Tribute.

The microscope reveals miniature butchery in atomies, and infinitely small biters that swim and fight in an illuminated drop of water; and the little globe is but a too *faithful* miniature of the large. *Emerson*, War.

Before the invention of printing, painting was the most *faithful* mirror of the popular mind; and . . . there was scarcely an intellectual movement that it did not reflect.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 74.

5. True; worthy of belief; truthful: as, a *faithful* witness.

A *faithful* witness will not lie: but a false witness will utter lies. Prov. xiv. 5.

This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation. 1 Tim. i. 15.

=**Syn.** 2. Truthful, careful, trusty, trustworthy, stanch, incorruptible, reliable.—4. Close, strict, accurate, conscientious.

II. *n.* A faithful person.

We likewise call to mind your other bill for his majesty's referring the choice of his privy-council unto you, coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls*.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626).

The faithful [L. *fideles*]. (*a*) In the primitive church, those who had been received by baptism into church communion; believers; Christians. The title appears frequently in ancient inscriptions, particularly in the case of young children, who might otherwise be supposed to have died unbaptized. It is still used with the same significance in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. (*b*) Among Mohammedans, the true believers: hence the calif is called "Commander of the Faithful." (*c*) In political use, the general body of unquestioning adherents of a party: used in contempt by members of other parties.

faithfully (fāth'fùl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *feithefully*, *feythefullye*; < *faithful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a faithful manner; with fidelity; loyally.

I . . . will do him service well and *faithfully*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

He warned hem *feythefullye*
What they shuld suffre are [ere] they shuld dye.
Robert of Brunne, Medit., p. 249.

2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly: as, he *faithfully* promised.

It is gret harm that he believethe not *feithefully* in God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 246.

Lady F. Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge?
Bast. As *faithfully* as I deny the devil.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

3. Conformably to truth or fact; in true accordance with an example or prototype: as, the battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

What he discovered, he *faithfully* committed first to paper in water colours, and then to copperplate with the burin. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 268.

faithfulness (fāth'fùl-nes), *n.* [< *faithful* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Give ear to my supplications > in thy *faithfulness* answer me, and in thy righteousness. Ps. cxliii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Constancy*, *Fidelity*, etc. See *firmness*.

faith-healer (fāth'hē'lėr), *n.* One who practises the faith-cure.

All *faith-healers* should report as do our hospitals.
The Century, XXXI. 276.

faith-healing (fāth'hē'ling), *n.* Faith-cure.

That there is really such a thing as *Faith Healing* appears to my judgment a fact beyond dispute.
F. P. Cobbe, Contemporary Rev., LI. 794.

faithless (fāth'les), *a.* [< *faith* + *-less*.] 1. Without faith or belief; not giving credit; unbelieving; especially, without religious faith or faith in the Christian religion; skeptical.

O *faithless* and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you? Mat. xvii. 17.

And never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she do it under this excuse—
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The *faithless* coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

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2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal: as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Lest I be found as *faithless* in the quest
As yon proud Prince who left the quest to me.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!
Whittier, Ship-builders.

=Syn. 2 and 3. False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous.

faithlessly (fāth'les-li), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?
Blair, Works, III. xiii.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly† (fāth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faithly, feithly, feythly*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ly*².] Faithfully; truly.

Ac to carpe more of Crist, and how he cam to that name,
Faithly for to speke, hus furst name was Iesus.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 70.

faithworthiness (fāth'wėr*TH*i-nes), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fāth'wėr*TH*i), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

faitière (fā-tiär'), *n.* [F. *faîtière*, < *faîte*, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. *fastigium*, ridge: see *fastigiate*.] In *arch.*, a cresting.

faitor†, **faitour**† (fā'tor, -tör), *n.* [< ME. *faitour, faytour, faytur, fatur, faiture*, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. *faitour, faitur*, OF. *faiteor, faiture*, an evil-doer, a slothful person: in this form partly identified with OF. *faitour, faiteor*, later *faiteur*, a doer, maker (< L. *factor*, a doer, maker: see *factor*), the neutral term, lit. a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as *fact* (formerly) and *deed* often imply an evil deed; prop. *faitard*, also written *faitear, fetard, fetart*, improp. *festard, festart*, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. *faire*, do, make, + *tard*, slow, slack, tedious: see *fait*², *fair*³, and *tardy*, and cf. *fainéant*. Hence *fait*², *faiterous, faitery*.] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

Fals is a *faytur*, a faylere of werkes.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 99.

What *faitoure*, in faithe, that dose zou offende,
We sall sette hym full sore, that sotte, in youre sight.
York Plays, p. 124.

So ought all *faytours* that true knighthood shame,
And armes dishonour with base villanie,
From all brave knights be banisht with defame.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

Down, dogs! down, *faitors!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

faix (fāks), *interj.* Same as *faiks, facks*, etc., variations of *faith*.

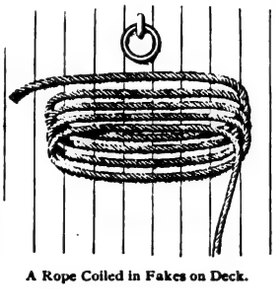
fake¹ (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [< ME. *faken*, fold; formerly also *fack*, Sc. *feck, faik*; prob. < Sw. *vecka*, fold. Cf. *fake*¹, *n.*] 1. To fold; tuck up.

Sic hauns [hands] as you sud ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't [spared] wha like.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box*.

Frekes [men] one [on] the forestayne [prow] *fakene* theire coblez [cables]
In floynes [see *floygene*], and fercestez [see *farcost*], and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

One man may *fake* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does none of them properly.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 616.



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

fake¹ (fāk), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, Sc. *faik*, *f.*, prob. < Sw. *veck*, a fold. Cf. *fake*¹, *v.* The MHG. *vach*, G. *fach*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or 'division': see *fetch*¹, etym.] 1. A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson.*

He . . . takis a *faik*
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the mainroyal halliards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie, faikie*. *Jamieson.*

I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd [striped] *faikie*.
Journal from London, p. 8.

4. *pl.* A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blaes*.—**French fake** (*naut.*), a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake² (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faiten*, dissemble, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *faker*² (q. v.) may represent ME. *faitour*: see *faitor*. But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] 1. To 'do'; 'do for.'—2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fake* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive: as, to *fake* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, April 25, 1886.

5. Hence, to 'cook' (news) for the press.

fake² (fāk), *n.* [< *fake*², *v.*] 1. A swindle; a trick.—2. A swindler; a trickster.—3. Same as *faker*², 3.

To call such social lepers actors is as illogical and unfair as it would be to call Uriah Heep a man of honor. . . . Professionally considered your *fake* is as unworthy as he is socially.
Weekly Republican (Waterbury, Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-venders. [Slang in all the above senses.]

A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street venders.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 165.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 140.

fake³ (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [Sc., also *faik*; perhaps < MD. *facken*, seize, apprehend.] 1†. To grasp.—2. To give heed to.—3. To believe; credit. [Scotch in all uses.]

fakeer, *n.* See *fakir*¹.

fakement (fāk'ment), *n.* [< *fake*² + *-ment*.] 1. Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the neatest little *fakement* in the world; just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

They bought a couple of old ledgers—useful only as waste-paper—a bag to hold money, two ink-bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (forged document) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the geese! *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship. [Slang in both uses.]

faker¹ (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who fakes; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to fake the shot-lines in a faking-box.

faker² (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*² + *-er*¹.] 1. A pick-pocket; a thief.—2. One who sells or deals in fakes; specifically, a street-vender.—3. A hanger-on of the theatrical profession. [Slang in all uses.]

faking¹ (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*¹, *v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box, or of coiling a cable.

faking² (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*², *v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fā'king-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir¹ (fa-kēr'), *n.* [Also written *fakeer*, and sometimes (after F.) *faquir*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir, fuqeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *fakīr, faqīr* (the guttural is *qāf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *darvesh*: see *dervish*), < *fakr, faqr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhri*, 'poverty is my pride.'] 1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of mercy, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves Mussulmans. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as dervishes. *Hughes.* See *dervish*.

The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country. *Bogle*, in Markham's Tibet, I. 49.

He is a *fakeer*, or holy man, from Timbuctoo.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir², *n.* A misspelling of *faker*².

fakirism (fa-kēr'izm), *n.* [< *fakir*¹ + *-ism*.] 1. Religious mendicancy, especially as practised among Mohammedan dervishes.—2. The peculiar austerities and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency—Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental—nor did it escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mud of the Ganges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 777.

fa-la (fä'lä'), *n.* In *music*, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la*. Also spelled *fal-la*.

Others wrote rhythmical songs of four or more parts, or ballets, or *fal-las*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for viols instead of voices, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 192.

falanaka (fa-la-nä'kä), *n.* The native name of a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti*. See *Eupleres*.

falbala†, **falbelo**†, *n.* [= D. *falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbolan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *falbalá, farfalá, faralá* = Pg. It. *falbala*, a flounce, furbelow. Hence, by corruption, the present form *furbelow*.] A flounce. See *furbelow*.

A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,
In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *falbeloes*.
New Crazy Tales (1783), p. 25.

falcade (fal-kād'), *n.* [< F. *falcade*, < It. **falcata*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked: see *falcate*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-kā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *falcarius*, only as a noun, a sickle- or scythe-maker, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle: see *falcate*.] Same as *falcate*. [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatum*.

falcate (fal'kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, akin to Gr. *φάλκης*, a crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib; cf. *ἐμ-φαλκόειν*, clasp around, *φόλκος*, bow-legged. From L. *falx* are also E. *falcon, falchion, falculate*, etc., *defalk, defalcate*.] I. *a.* Hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle; falciform: specifically applied in anatomy, zoölogy, and botany to a part or organ having two sharp edges nearly parallel below, curved in one plane and meeting at a point above.

The arched costa and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 175.

Falcate wings, in *entom.*, wings which have the tips somewhat attenuate, curved away from the costal margin, and generally acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meet-

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ing in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

falcated (fal'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *falcate:* the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

Venus, Mercury, and our Moon have phases, and appear sometimes *falcated*, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes more or less round. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

falcation (fal-kā'shon), *n.* [Cf. ML. *falcatio(n-)*, a reaping with a sickle, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle: see *falcator*.] 1. The state or quality of being falcate.—2. That which is falciform.

The locusts have antennæ or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

falcator (fal'kā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *falcator*, a sickleman, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] 1†. A reaper or mower; one who cuts with a scythe or sickle. *Blount.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds with falcate bill: same as *Drepanis*. (*b*) In the plural, *Falcatores* (fal-kā-tō'rēz), the creepers. See *Certhia*.

falcatum (fal-kā'tum), *n.*; pl. *falcata* (-tȧ). [ML., neut. of *falcatus*, hooked: see *falcate*.] A sickle-shaped sword, especially the falchion.

falces, *n.* Plural of *falx*.

falchion (fâl'chon or -shon), *n.* [Formerly *faulchion;* an alteration, to bring it nearer the It. or ML. form, of ME. *fauchon, fauchoun, fachoun, fawchun*, etc., < OF. *fauchon, faucon, fauson* (cf. equiv. *fauchart, faussart*, etc.), mod. F. *fauchon*, a sickle, = Pr. *fausso* = It. *falcione*, < ML. *falcio(n-)*, also *falco(n-)*, a falchion, a short, broad sword with a slightly curved point, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*, and cf. *falcon*.] A short, broad sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, as in poetry, any sword. In the proper sense, falchions were of two sorts: (*a*) With the back straight and the sharpened edge rounded gradually as far as the greatest width, which is about three fourths of the length of the blade from the hilt, and thence sharply curved to the point. (*b*) Having the back also curved, but in a concave curve, and more or less closely resembling the simitar, but distinguished from it by retaining the greatest width at a place near the point.

Is noyther Peter the porter ne Poule with his *fauchoune*,
That wil defende me the dore dynge ich neure so late.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 19.

I have seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*
I would have made them skip: I am old now.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

His brow was sad; his eye beneath
Flashed like a *falchion* from its sheath.
Longfellow, Excelsior.

Falcidian (fal-sid'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Falcidius, who was tribune in 40 B. C. —**Falcidian portion**, the fourth part of a decedent's estate, which was by Roman law guaranteed to the heir, even though legacies would otherwise have absorbed over ★three fourths of the estate.

falciform (fal'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

Five *falciform* folds of the perisoma, more or less calcified, project into the cavity of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 476.

Falciform antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the apical joints are gradually narrow, and together form an incurved terminal portion of the organ, something in the shape of a sickle.—**Falciform bone**, an accessory ossicle of the carpus of the mole.—**Falciform cartilages**, the semilunar cartilages of the knee.—**Falciform ligament**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The broad longitudinal suspensory ligament of the liver, consisting of two layers of peritoneum reflected from the under surface of the diaphragm, and containing the round ligament between them. (*b*) Either one of the horns or falcate edges of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata of the thigh.—**Falciform process**. Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).

falcinel (fal'si-nel), *n.* A book-name of the ibises of the genus *Falcinellus:* as, the glossy *falcinel, F. igneus*.

Falcinellus (fal-si-nel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the glossy ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, taken as the generic name of the glossy ibises, of which there are several species. *Bechstein*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Promerops*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata*. *Cuvier*, 1817. (*d*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*. *Kaup*, 1829.

Falcipennis (fal-si-pen'is), *n.* [NL., < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *penna*, a feather.] A genus of grouse, having falciform primaries, the type of which is *Tetrao falcipennis* of Hartlaub, or *Falcipennis hartlaubi*. *D. G. Elliot*, 1864.

Falco (fal'kō), *n.* [LL., a falcon: see *falcon*.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Falconidæ*, but is now usually restricted to species which have the beak toothed, the nasal tubercle centric, the wings long, strong, and pointed, the tail moderate and stiff, and a special construction of the shoulder-joint. It includes the falcons proper, such as the peregrines, sakers, lanners, juggers, ★gerfalcons, merlins, hobbies, and kestrels. See *falcon*.

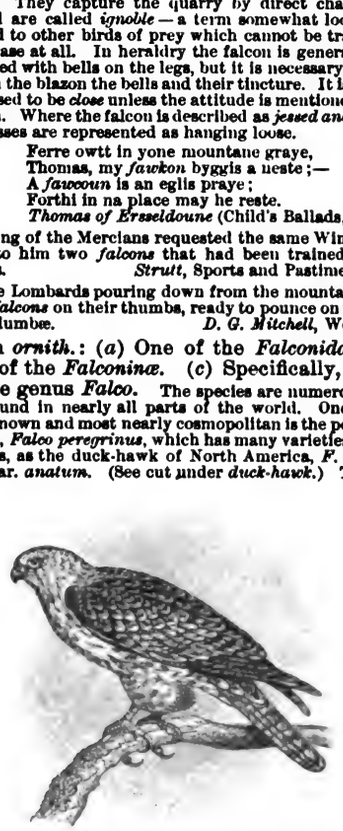
falcon (fâ'kn or fal'kon), *n.* [The present spelling is an alteration, to bring the form near the L.; early mod. E. *faucon, faulcon*, etc.; < ME. *faucon, faukon, fawkon, fawken, fawcoun*, < OF. *faucon, falcun*, later *faulcon*, mod. *faucon* = Pr. *faucon, falc* = OSp. *falcon*, Sp. *halcón* = Pg. *falcão* = It. *falcone* = OHG. *falcho*, G. *falke* = D. *valk* = Icel. *fálki* = Sw. Dan. *falk* = LGr. *φάλκων*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon, so called from the hooked claws, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*. Cf. *gerfalcon*.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey, not a vulture; especially, a hawk used in falconry. The birds used in hawking belong to one of two groups: (*a*) Falcons proper in an ornithological sense (see def. 2 (*c*)), belonging to the restricted genus *Falco*, of which the peregrine is the type. These birds rise above the quarry and stoop to it by dashing down from on high; they are most highly esteemed for hawking, and called *noble*. (*b*) Hawks of the genus *Astur*, as the goshawk or falcon-gentle, which are quite differently shaped as to proportions of the wings, tail, and feet, and have consequently a different mode of flight. They capture the quarry by direct chase after it, and are called *ignoble*—a term somewhat loosely extended to other birds of prey which cannot be trained to the chase at all. In heraldry the falcon is generally represented with bells on the legs, but it is necessary to mention in the blazon the bells and their tincture. It is always supposed to be *close* unless the attitude is mentioned in the blazon. Where the falcon is described as *jessed and belled*, the jesses are represented as hanging loose.

Ferre owtt in yone mountane graye,
Thomas, my *fawkon* byggis a neste;—
A *fawcoun* is an egiis praye;
Forthi in na place may he reste.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

A king of the Mercians requested the same Winifred to send to him two *falcons* that had been trained to kill cranes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 83.

I see Lombards pouring down from the mountain gates with *falcons* on their thumbs, ready to pounce on the purple columbæ. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Falconidæ*. (*b*) One of the *Falconinæ*. (*c*) Specifically, a bird of the genus *Falco*. The species are numerous, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. One of the best-known and most nearly cosmopolitan is the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, which has many varieties or subspecies, as the duck-hawk of North America, *F. peregrinus*, var. *anatum*. (See cut under *duck-hawk*.) The gerfalcons are a race of boreal falcons, of large size and usually of more or less white or light coloration. Most of the falcons have special English names, as *saker, jugger, merlin, hobby*, etc. See the phrases below.



Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

3. In *falconry*, a female falcon, as distinguished from the male, which is about a third smaller, and is known as a *tercel, tiercel*, or *tiercelet*. See *haggard*.

For ther nas [was not] neuer yet no man on lyve—
If that I coude a *faucon* wel discryve—
That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
Of shap. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 416.

A *falcon*, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4.

4. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is said to have had a bore of two and a half inches and to have carried a shot of two pounds weight. The French regulations of Henry II. fix the weight of the shot at one pound one ounce poids du roi (not quite one and a quarter pounds English).

The port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6 or 7 Turks upon the old towers for guard thereof with foure *faulcons* vpon one of the corners of the city to the land-ward. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 211.

Aplomado falcon. Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Axillary falcon**, an Australian kite of the genus *Elanus, E. axillaris*, having the axillary feathers or lining of the wings white and black. *Latham*, 1801.—**Barbary falcon**, *Falco barbarus*, a true falcon of small size, about 13½ inches long, inhabiting parts of Africa and Asia. Originally misspelled *barberry*. *Albin*, 1740.—**Behree falcon**, one of many names of the common peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Bengal falcon**, one of the tiny finch-falcons, *Microhierax cærulescens*, of India.—**Black-necked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Busarellus nigricollis*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Blue falcon**, the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus:* so called from the dark-bluish color of the upper parts of the adult.—**Ceylonese crested falcon**, *Spizaetus cirrhatus*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India.—**Chanting-falcon**, an African hawk, *Melierax canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing-hawk*. *Latham*, 1802.—**Cheela falcon**, a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Spilornis cheela*. *Latham*, 1787. See *cheela*2.—**Chicquera falcon**, the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long, with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *fasciated falcon*.—**Coby falcon**, a falcopern, *Baza lophotes*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca.—**Criard falcon**, a kite of the genus *Elanus* (which see), *E. cæruleus*, of a bluish-gray color above, about 13 inches long, with ashy-white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia.—**Dubious falcon**, the common sharp-shinned hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus:* an old book-name. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Dusky falcon**, an old book-name of the common American pigeon-hawk, *Falco (Hypotriorchis) columbarius*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Eleonora falcon**, *Falco (Erythropus) eleonoræ*, one of the smaller falcons, inhabiting the Mediterranean region.—**Fair falcon**, *Astur novæ-hollandiæ*, an Australian goshawk, from 16 to 20 inches long, and, when adult, snow-white, with yellow cere and feet, black bill, and carmine eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Fasciated falcon**. Same as *chicquera falcon*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Femoral falcon**, a small true falcon, *Falco fusco-cærulescens* or *F. femoralis*, found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through much of South America. It is from 13½ to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeous falcon* and *Aplomado falcon*.—**Finch-falcon**, one of the very small Oriental falcons of the genus *Microhierax*, not larger than a finch or sparrow.—**Gentil or gentle falcon**. Same as *falcon-gentle*.—**Great northern falcons**, the several species or varieties of gerfalcons constituting the genus or subgenus *Hierofalco*.—**Greenland falcon**, the whitest of the gerfalcons, *Falco (Hierofalco) candicans*.—**Iceland falcon**, a kind of gerfalcon, *Falco (Hierofalco) islandicus*, chiefly found in Iceland, where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *spotted Iceland falcon*.—**Ingrian falcon**. Same as *red-footed falcon*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Kite-falcon**, a falcopern (which see); a bird of the genus *Baza* or of *Avicida*.—**Labrador falcon**, a very dark-colored, almost blackish, variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, and named *Falco labradorius* by Audubon.—**Lanner falcon**. See *lanner*.—**Leverian falcon**, the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States, *Buteo borealis:* so named by Pennant in 1785 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.—**Little rusty-crowned falcon**, a book-name of the common American sparrow-hawk, *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.—**Lugger** or **luggur falcon**. Same as *jugger*.—**Lunated falcon**, *Falco lunulatus*, a small true falcon of Australia, from 11½ to 13½ inches long. *Latham*, 1801.—**Madagascar falcon**, *Polyboroides radiatus*, a large silver-gray hawk with bare lores, peculiar to Madagascar.—**New-Zealand falcon**, *Harpa* or *Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Notched falcon**, a South American falcon, *Harpagus bidentatus*, with doubly toothed bill and crestless head. *Latham*, 1787.—**Order of the White Falcon**, an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering, exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an 8-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel, and borne upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "*L'ordre de la Vigilance*" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civil and the military knight; also the motto "*Vigilando ascendimus*." The ribbon is dark-red or ponceau. Also called *Order of Vigilance*.—**Peregrine falcon**. See *peregrine, n.*—**Placentis falcon**. Same as *St. John's falcon:* so called from the large dark spot on the belly.—**Plumbeous falcon**. (*a*) A South American hawk, *Asturina nitida*. *Latham*, 1787. (*b*) Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Prairie-falcon**, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, a large true falcon common on the prairies of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico, representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck-hawk or peregrine, but much lighter and grayer in color, and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages.—**Radiated falcon**, an Australian hawk, *Urospizias radiatus*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Red-footed falcon**, *Falco (Tinnunculus) vespertinus* or *rufipes*, a small true falcon with red legs, related to the sparrow-hawk of the United States, found in Europe, occasionally in Great Britain, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *Ingrian falcon*.—**Red-shouldered falcon**, the adult red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Rock-falcon**. Same as *stone-falcon*.—**Rufous-headed falcon**, a South American hawk, *Heterospizias meridionalis*. *Latham*, 1787.—**St. Domingo falcon**, a West Indian variety of the common sparrow-hawk of the United States, sometimes called *Falco* or *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis dominicensis*. *Latham*, 1781.—**St. John's falcon**, a blackish variety of the rough legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis:* so called from a locality in Newfoundland. *Latham*, 1781. Also called *placentis falcon*.—**Stone-falcon**, the merlin, *Falco æsalon*. Also called *rock-falcon*, and formerly *Falco lithofalco*.—**Streaked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Urubitinga melanops*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Tawny-headed falcon**, the African *Falco ruficollis*, probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon.—**Winter falcon**, the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Zuggun falcon**, an Oriental hawk, *Butastur teesa*. *Latham*, 1821. See *teesa*.



Falcon-bill of about 1450. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

falcon-bill (fâ'kn-bil), *n.* A form of martel-de-fer,

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distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal-kọ-nel'), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2.

falconer (fâ'kn-ėr), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon;* early mod. E. *fauconer, faulconer;* < ME. *fauconer, faukener, fawconer,* etc., < OF. *faulconnier,* F. *fauconnier* = Pr. *falconier* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *halconero* = Pg. *falcoeiro* = It. *falconiere* = D. *valkenier* = MHG. *valkener,* G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkeneer* = Sw. *falkener,* < ML. *falconarius,* a falconer, < LL. *falco(n-),* a falcon: see *falcon.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hee is much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Græcia and Natolia he hath forty thousand *Falconers;* his Hunts-men are not much fewer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 290.

The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer,* but never I believe the hawker.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 28.

falconet (fal'kọ-net), *n.* [< OF. **falconet,* **fauconet* (= It. *falconetto;* cf. ML. *falconeta,* a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnel, faulconneau,* F. *fauconneau,* a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon,* a falcon: see *falcon.*] **1.** A little falcon; specifically, in *ornith.,* a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax, Hierax,* or *Microhierax,* which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. cærulescens.*—**2.** A shrike of the genus *Falcunculus.* Also *falconelle.*—**3†.** A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II. of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces poids du roi.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

falcon-eyed (fâ'kn-īd), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

falcon-gentle (fâ'kn-jen'tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil;* < OF. *faulcon gentil: gentil,* gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius.* Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer.*

falcon-heroner†, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

No gentil hautein *falcon-heroneer.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

Falconidæ (fal-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-idæ.*] The most highly organized and raptorial family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly conterminous with the suborder *Accipitres,* containing the old-world (not the new-world) vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary-birds and the ospreys or fish-hawks. The vultures or carrion-feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres.* The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinæ,* falcons; *Polyborinæ,* caracaras; *Circinæ,* harriers; *Accipitrinæ,* hawks; *Milvinæ,* kites; *Buteoninæ,* buzzard-hawks; and *Vulturinæ,* old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidæ.* But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconinæ (fal-kọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidæ,* containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle, the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched, the nasal tubercle centric, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization robust and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck-hawk* and *falcon.*

falconine (fal'kọ-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidæ,* and especially to the *Falconinæ.*

II. *n.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidæ;* in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinæ* alone. *Coues.*

falconing†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faulkning;* < *falcon* + *-ing*[1].] Hawking; falconry. *Florio.*

falconry (fâ'kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *faulconry, faulconrie, fauconry;* ME. form not found; < OF. *fauconnerie,* F. *fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria,* < LL. *falco(n-),* a falcon: see *falcon* and *-ry.*] **1.** The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

Wee find in *faulconrie* sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, x. 8.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking.*

falcon-shaped (fâ'kn-shāpt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey: said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot† (fâ'kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon,* 4.

Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this sally, for where they worke it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 714.

falcopern (fal'kọ-pėrn), *n.* [< L. *Falco,* q. v., + *Pernis,* q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco lophotes,* forming the modern genus *Baza,* having the head crested and the beak doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcula (fal'kū-lą), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate.*] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons: same as *Tinnunculus. Hodgson,* 1837.—**2.** Pl. *falculæ* (-lē). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata† (fal-kū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falcula,* a claw: see *falcula.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fissipedia* of the order *Feræ.* These families were *Subterranea* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada, Sanguinaria,* and *Gracilia* (together including the fissiped carnivores).

falculate (fal'kū-lāt), *a.* [< *falcula* + *-ate.*] Having the form of a falcula; falcate or falciform.

Falculia (fal-kū'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *falcula,* a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw: see *falcula.*] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata,* of uncertain systematic position, commonly referred to the *Paradiseidæ,* and sometimes to the *Corvidæ,* where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9½ inches long. *Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire,* 1836.



Falculia palliata.

fald[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*[1].

fald[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*[2].

faldage† (fâl'dāj), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium:* Spelman gives an AS. **faldgang,* meaning the same as *faldage* (lit. a fold-going); Somner, **fald-gang-penig,* equiv. to *fald-fee,* q. v. See *faldsoke, faldworth.* These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] **1.** An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasture on his fields as a means of manuring the land, he in turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep.—**2.** A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald-fee.*

Also *foldage.*

falderall (fal'dẹ-ral), *n.* A Scotch form of *folderol.*

Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life.
Hogg, Tales, I. 9.

faldetta (fal-det'ą), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Maltese women, usually made of silk. See the extracts.

The black silk *faldetta* of Maltese ladies, the long white muslin veil of Genoa, and the white muslin hoods worn by females in other parts of Italy, &c., will recur to every traveller. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 164, note.

The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 132.

fald-fee† (fâld'fē), *n.* [< ME. *fald,* fold (see *faldage*), + *fee.*] Same as *faldage,* 2.

falding† (fâl'ding), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough-napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

In a gowne of *falding* to the kne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 391.

faldistor†, faldistory† (fâl'dis-tọr, -tọ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *faldistorium,* var. of *faldestolium,* a faldstool: see *faldstool.*] Same as *faldstool.*

faldsoke†, *n.* [ME. **faldsoke* (ML. *faldsoca*), < *fald,* E. *fold*[2], + *soke, soken.*] Same as *faldage.*

faldstool (fâld'stōl), *n.* [Partly accom. (the E. form would be **fold-stool*) < OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill;* < ML. *faldistolium,* corruptly *faldistorium, faltisterium* (> It. Sp. Pg. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill, faudesteuil, faldestor,* etc., F. *fauteuil,* an arm-chair), < OHG. *faltstuol, faldistōl,* G. *faltstuhl, falzstuhl,* lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan,* G. *falten* = E. *fold*[2], *v.,* + *stuol, stōl,* G. *stuhl,* a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool.*] **1.** Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence—**2.** A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the faldstool could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not separable.

3. A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshipers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation.

On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool.*
Ashmole, Berkshire, i. 10.

The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool,* the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 252.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc., at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany-stool* or *litany-desk,* and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.



Faldstool, def. 5.

faldworth†, *n.* [Skinner, after Spelman, gives AS. **faldwurth,* explaining it as < AS. "*falde*" [*fald*], fold, hence company or decuria, + "*worth*" (*weorth*), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Somner gives an AS. **faldwurth,* entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (*libertate faldagii dignus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage.*] In *old law,* a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge.

Falernian (fą-lėr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falernus,* pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (*Falernum,* sc. *vinum,* Falernian wine), prob., like *Faliscus* (for **Falesicus*), an adj. associated with the local, orig. tribal, name *Falerii* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, < *fala,* a scaffold or pillar of wood.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

Ne'er *Falernian* threw a richer
Light upon Lucullus' tables.
Longfellow, Drinking Song.

Falerno (fa-lėr'nō), *n.* [It., < L. *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernian, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

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Faliscan (fa-lis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliscus* for **Falesicus*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin [alphabets], wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscan.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 127.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

falk (fâk), *n.* [Sc., also *fauk.*] A name of the ★razor-billed auk, *Alca torda.* *Montagu.*

fall[1] (fâl), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling.* [Early mod. E. *falle;* < ME. *fallen* (pret. *fel, fell, fil, ful*, pl. *fellen, fillen, felle, fille*, etc., pp. *fallen, falle*), < AS. *feallan* (pret. *feóll*, pl. *feóllon*, pp. *feallen*) = ONorth. *falla* = OS. *fallan* = OFries. *falla* = MD. D. *vallen* = OHG. *fallan*, MHG. G. *fallen* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *falde*, fall (not in Goth., where the word for 'fall' is *driusan:* see *dross, drizzle*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err (whence ult. E. *fail*[1], q. v.), = Gr. σφάλλειν, make to fall, throw down, overthrow, defeat, baffle (cf. deriv. σφάλμα, a slip, stumble, false step, fall). Hence *fell*[1], *v. t.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also zif the Bawme be fyn, it schalle *falle* to the botme of the Vesselle, as thoughe it were Quyksylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which laid the wind. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 289.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To *fall* and blister. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls*. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré,
When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have *fallen;* the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. Heb. iv. 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*
To cureless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a Letter to the King, protesting his Fidelity and Sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

We *fall* not from virtue, like Vulcan from heaven, in a day. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Find
That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 329.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall*,
The best of virtue, fortitude, would die with him.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,
Fall in the cloud of war and lie unsung!
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to *fall* asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen* void. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. Acts xiii. 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Girge.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 85.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk. *Addison*, Spectator.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 177.

They
Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay
Across the seas.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

"Thenne Reddite," quath God, "that to Cesar *falleth*."
Piers Plowman (A), i. 50.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you. Num. xxxiv. 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall*, as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 127.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 420.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXVII. 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one,
Now here, now there, as *fells* by aventure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

It *fell* ance upon a day,
This guid lord went from home.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*. Ruth iii. 18.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.
Holder, Time.

Do thy worst;
And foul *fall* him that blenches first!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves. Luke x. 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have heretofore mentioned. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.
Cowper, Charity, l. 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . .
From under my starry sea-bud crown
Low adown and around.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete[s] the dress.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 100.

12†. To be fit or meet.

Thenne seid I thus, "it *fallith* me to cesse
Eyther to ryme, or ditees for to maake."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

For it *fallith* as well to ffodis [lads] of four and twenty zeris,
Or yonge men of yistirday to zeue good redis [counsels],
As be-cometh a kow to hoppe in a cage!
Richard the Redeless, iii. 262.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [Scotch.]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sunnites and Shi'ites.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 545.

Falling branch. See *branch.*—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain.*—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*[1].—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul.*—**To fall astern** (*naut.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice-admirall *fell on starne*, staying for the Admirall that came up againe to him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

To fall away. (*a*) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

(*b*) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

(*c*) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not *away* from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

To fall back. (*a*) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To have recourse: followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 504.

(*c*) To fall of performing a promise or purpose.—**To fall behind,** to slacken in pace or progress; be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind.* *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 40.

To fall down. (*a*) To be prostrated; sink to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hem *falle doun* undre the Wheles of the Chare, and lat the Chare gon over hem; so that thei ben dede anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

All kings shall *fall down* before him. Ps. lxxii. 11.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down for* Plimouth, but, the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*[1].—**To fall foul.** See *foul*[1].—**To fall from grace.** See *grace.*—**To fall home.** (*a*) To fall into the right place; drop into or rest at the point intended. (*b*) In *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as *to tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (*a*) To come in; join; take place or position: as, to *fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *falling in* among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

(*b*) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-obits *fell in*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

(*c*) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling-in* top sides of a man of war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 11.

(*d*) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have *fallen in.*

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in;* crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

To fall in with. (*a*) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

(*b*) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to *fall in with* one's assertions: the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

He pursues it [a whim] the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

To fall of accord. See *accord.*—**To fall off.** (*a*) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged; withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like: as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off*, and to lose their hottest scent.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 177.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 415.

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(*b*) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom *fell off*. (*c*) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions *fall off*; the public interest is *falling off*.

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls off* in the fifth [act].
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling off*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell off* from him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 150.

To fall on or **upon.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall on*, or else be gone,
And yield to us the day.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company, seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell on* their consorts.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 376).

I saw three bandits by the rock
Waiting to *fall on* you, and heard them boast
That they would slay you. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall upon* them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till *on* mine ear this message *falls*,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon; come upon; discover.

The Romans *fell on* this model by chance. *Swift.*

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure or predicament; be fortunately placed or provided for: from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down on its feet in falling: as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure to *fall on his feet*.

Mr. King, who was put in good-humor by *falling on his feet*, as it were, in such agreeable company, amused himself by studying the guests.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

To fall out. (*a*) To quarrel; begin to wrangle; become estranged.

Master Wellbred's elder brother and I are *fallen out* exceedingly. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Rubenius Celer would needs have it engraven on his tomb he had led his life with Ennea, his dear wife, forty-three years eight months, and never *fell out*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

We *fell out*, my wife and I,
O we *fell out*, I know not why,
And kiss'd again with tears.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

(*b*) To happen; befall; chance.

It *fell out* on a day, the king
Brought the queen with him home.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 282).

Even so it *fell out* to him as he foretold.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of *to fall home*.—**To fall over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To revolt; desert from one side to another. [Archaic.]

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(2) To become overturned: as, the wall *fell over*. (*b*) [*Over*, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball *fell over* the line.—**To fall short,** to be deficient; fail to come up to a standard or requirement: as, the corn *falls short*; to *fall short* in duty.

The Italians *fall* as *short* of the French in this particular [gardens] as they excel them in their palaces.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 378.

It [the great cedar] has a fine smell, but not so fragrant as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar; and it also *falls short* of it in beauty.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 105.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing: as, the plan *fell through*. [Colloq.]—**To fall to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging; close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling to*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 37.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires

Come, Sir, *fall to* then; you see my little supper is always ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they *fell to* blows.

Then I *fell to* defence with a frike wille,
My-seluyn to saue, and socour my pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13204.

So they *fell to* it hard and sore.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall to* it now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 148.

To fall together by the ears. See *ear*[1].—**To fall to the ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To fall under,** to come under or within the limits of: become subject to; be ranged or reckoned under: as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance of the court; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.

They *fell under* the punishment of admonition and other heavy penalties. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 156.

To fall upon. (*a*) To attack. See *to fall on* (*b*).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to *fall upon* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(*b*) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them.
Brougham.

To fall with†. Same as *to fall in with* (*a*).

They made them stear a course betweene ye southwest & ye norwest, that they might *fall with* some land.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 217.

=**Syn.** *Attack*, *Set upon*, *Fall upon*, etc. See *assail*.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1551.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

2 To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider [Colloq.]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology, . . . told how the animal [a horse] had *falled* him three times.
W. Colton, Ship and Shore, p. 139.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to *fall* a tree. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Nowe make is to *falle* in season best
For pale, or hegge, or house, or shippe in floode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4†. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5 To diminish; lessen or lower. [Rare.]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat material, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.
Walpole, Letters, II. 30.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

6. To bring forth: as, to *fall* lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;
Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time
Fall particolour'd lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

Fair fall. See *fair*[1], *adv.*—**To fall a bell,** in bell-ringing, to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the point of equilibrium, with its mouth upward, to the same distance on the other side of that point.

fall[1] (fâl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fal*, *falle*; < ME *fal*, *fall*, a fall; AS. with mutated vowel *fyll*, rarely *fell*, fall, usually of death; = OS *fal* = OFries. *fal*, *fel* = D. *val* = OHG. MHG. *fal*, *val*, G. *fall* = Icel. *fall* = Dan. *fald* = Sw. *fall*; from the verb.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a leaf; a *fall* from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice; the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,
On all the desolate pavements.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall* of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the *fall* of the land is round about Plover's Barrows farm.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present.
Pop. Encyc.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade, a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc; a decline: as, a *fall* in stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume of sound; a *fall* from power or honor; the *fall* of Adam (see *the fall of man*, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a *fall*. Prov. xvi. 18.

In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all. *New Eng. Primer.*

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*.
Pope, To the Earl of Oxford, l. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great flock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent market rates. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe *fall* at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara *falls*; Trenton *falls*.

A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a *fall*, shall linger near.
Rogers, A Wish.

6†. The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

Volga hath seuentie mouthes or *fals* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 326.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the *fall of the year*: in antithesis to *spring*. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art like to have many dangerous foul *falls*.
Middleton, quoted in Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Dubbut looäk at the waäste: theer warn't not feeäd for a cow; . . .
Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a stubb'd it at *fall*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

If *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my childhood. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down). In dress, a fall of lace or other material is a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the front of a bonnet, acting as a short veil, or around the shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of filmy snow lies like down in the two courts of the Grand Hôtel du Mont Blanc.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 9.

The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit *fall* of rain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

9. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber. [Local, U. S.]—**10.** In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.—**11.** In *wrestling*, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

Tom . . . at last mastered all the dodges and *falls* except one. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, iii.

12†. Same as *falling-band*.

Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth.
Marston, Satires, iii.

13†. What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

The *falles* of their grounds which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623.
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 376.

14†. Lot in life; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his common course
From good to badd, and from badde to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall*? *Spenser.*

15. The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.—**16.** In *astrol.*, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.—**17.** In *bot.*, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris*, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.—**18.** In *music*: (*a*) A cadence or conclusion.

That strain again;—it had a dying *fall*.
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

(*b*) A lowering of the voice.—**19.** A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

Of cat, nor *fall*, nor trap, I haif nae dreid.
Borrowstoun Mous, *Evergreen*, ii. 148, st. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

20†. A covey: a hawking term.

A *fall* of woodcocks. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

21. *pl.* The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.—**22.** In *whale-fishing*, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the main-

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mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called *cutting-fall*.—**Cant-fall** (*naut.*), the fall of the cant-purchase.—**Cat-tackle fall**. Same as *cat-fall*.—**Fall and tackle**. Another name for *block and tackle*. See *block*[1].—**The fall of man**, or **the fall**, in *theol.*, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness ("original sin") through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by *the fall of man*. *Schaff and Herzog*, Encyc., p. 2186.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

The hole yere is deuided into iiii partes, Spring time, Somer, *faule of the leafe*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 48.

His beauty is at *the fall of the leaf*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 211.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling; wrestle; hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to *try a fall*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Piscator. There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish.
Viator. Let him come, I'll *try a fall* with him.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, *fall* crops; a *fall* dress. [U. S.]—**Fall canker-worm, dandelion, duck**, etc. See the nouns.

fall[2] (fâl), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxones."] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall[3] (fâl), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *hval* (pron. väl), a whale, = Icel. *hvalr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]—**A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (fal'ä), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow*.

Then up and bespake the good Lairds Jock,
The best *falla* in a' the companie.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fal-la, *n.* Same as *fa-la*.

fallace†, *n.* [ME., also *fallas*; < OF. *fallace*, deception: see *fallacy*.] Deception; deceit; trickery.

He is reuerenced and robed that can robbe the peuple
Thorw *fallas* and false questes and thorw fykel speche.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 22.

He . . . taketh it as who saith by stelthe
Through coverture of his *fallas*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 63.

fallacion† (fa-lā'shon), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia*: see *fallacy*.] A fallacy.

Tomitanus, in Italie, hath expressed euerie *fallacion* in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 132.

Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your argumente may be also placed in the *fallacion* of equiuocation. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 63.

fallacious (fa-lā'shus), *a.* [= F. *fallacieux*, < LL. *fallaciosus*, deceptive, < *fallacia*, deception: see *fallacy*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, binds faster the chains of his subjection. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

But so vain and *fallacious* are all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation.
J. Adams, Works, V. 102.

The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 457.

It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant scum upon the surface of deep pools simulated the turf that had been removed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 191.

=**Syn.** *Fallacious*, *Delusive*, *Deceptive*; deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in *delusive* and *fallacious* the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a *fallacious* argument; a *delusive* hope. See *deceptive*.

Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

Greedily they pluck'd
The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;
This more *delusive*, not the touch, but taste
Deceived. *Milton*, P. L., x. 563.

It is to be feared that the sciences are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive*.
V. Knox, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (fa-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison*.

fallaciousness (fa-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as Rumford's, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.
Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (fal'a-si), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-siz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia*; < ME. *fallace*, *fallas* (see *fallace*), < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *falacia* = Pg. It. *fallacia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1].] 1. Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton*, P. R., i. 155.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

Specifically—2. A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy—that is, a *formal fallacy*, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 221.

A *fallacy* is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense; either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism; a supposed equivalent form which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense; whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever. *A. Sidgwick*, Fallacies.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The *fallacy of accident*, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The *fallacy of speech respective and speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, or *ignoration of the elench*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The *fallacy of the consequent*, or *non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Begging the question*, or the *petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The *fallacy of false cause*, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The *fallacy of many interrogations* in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horns?" a question which implies that you had horns.—**Fallacies of composition and division**, fallacies which arise when, in the same syllogism, words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in connection is inferred to be also true in separation, or the reverse.—**Fallacy of accent**, a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word.—**Fallacy of amphibology**, a fallacy arising from the doubtful construction of a sentence.—**Fallacy of an illicit process**, a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise.—**Fallacy of equivocation**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a word.—**Fallacy of figure of speech**, a fallacy arising from a tropical use of language.—**Fallacy of homonymy**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word.—**Fallacy of illicit particularity**, a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity*.—**Fallacy of no middle**, a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion.—**Fallacy of undistributed middle**, a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises: as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal; therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly.—**Fallacy of unreal middle**, a fallacy which fails to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term: as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings.—**Semilogical fallacy**, or **fallacy in words**, a fallacy which deceives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (fal'lal'), *n* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *falbala*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

His dress, his bows and fine *fal-lalls*. *Evelyn*.

Hence—2. Any trifling ornament.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. *a.* Finicking; foppish; trifling.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (fal'lal'ish-li), *adv.* [< **fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Foppishly; triflingly.

Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax† (fal'aks), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, adj.: see *fallace*.] A fallacy.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (fâl'blok), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (fâl'bōrd), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (fâl'kloud), *n.* See *cloud*[1], 1 (*c*).

fall-door†, *n.* [Formerly *faldore*; = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *falddör* = Sw. *falldörr*.] A trap-door.

fallen (fâ'ln), *p. a.* [Formerly often written *faln*; pp. of *fall*[1], *v.*] 1. In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined: as, the *fallen* angels.

If thou beest he—But O, how *fallen!* how changed
From him who . . . didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

2. Slaked. [Prov. Eng.]

fallency† (fal'en-si), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1] and *failance*.] An exception to a rule.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the contestation of suites and actions at law.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (fâ'ln-stär'), *n.* 1. A name of species of bluish-green algæ of the group *Nostochineæ*, that grow on damp ground: so called from the suddenness of their appearance.—2. A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa æquorea*.

faller (fâ'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

He made many to fall [margin, multiplied the *faller*].
Jer. xlvi. 16.

The Ring *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 595.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (*b*) In a fulling-, milling-, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. *E. H. Knight*. (*c*) In *flax-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gills; a gill-bar. It detains the line somewhat as it passes the drawing-roller. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

faller-wire (fâ'lėr-wīr), *n.* 1. In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.—2. In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. *E. H. Knight*.

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fall-fish (fâl'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*, having an elongate robust body, the dorsal fin just behind the ventrals, and of a steel-blue color above and generally silvery on the sides and belly. In the males in spring the belly and lower fins are rosy or crimson. The species is abundant east of the Alleghanies, and is the largest of the eastern American cyprinoids, reaching a length of 18 inches. Also called *chub* and *silver chub*.

fall-gate (fâl'gāt), *n.* A gate across a public road, made so as to rise and fall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *faillibilité* = Sp. *falibilidad* = Pg. *fallibilidade* = It. *fallibilità*, < ML. as if **fallibilita(t-)s*, < *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible* and *-bility*.] The state or character of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived: as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

All human Laws are but the offspring of that frailty, that *fallibility*, and imperfection which was in thir Authors. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

fallible (fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *faillible* = Sp. *falible* = Pg. *fallivel* = It. *fallibile*, < ML. *fallibilis*, liable to err, also deceitful, < L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err: see *fail*[1].] 1. Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of Heaven. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

For they were but men, frail, *fallible* men.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

These are but the conclusions and *fallible* discourses of man upon the word of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 23.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

fallibleness (fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fallibility*.

Having mentioned the weakness and *fallibleness* of these few principles, I leave you to the farther consideration of the frailness and danger of those superstructures which shall be erected on any or all of these.
Hammond, Works, I. 335.

fallibly (fal'i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner; mistakenly or deceptively.

falling (fâ'ling), *n.* [ME. *fallyng*, verbal n. of *fallen*, fall.] 1. That which falls or drops; a dropping.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 103.

2. That which sinks; a hollow: as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

He . . . ambushed his footmen in the *falling* of a hill which was overshadowed with a wood.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. In *pathol.*, displacement of a part or organ downward: as, *falling* of the womb or of the eyelid. See *prolapsus*, *ptosis*.

falling-band† (fâ'ling-band), *n.* A collar for the neck, of cambric, lace, or the like, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders, and so named to distinguish it from the stiff ruff: worn in the seventeenth century. The falling-band consisted sometimes of several pieces, one lying over another, like the capes of some modern overcoats. It was sometimes deeply fluted, like the standing ruff, and required a poking-stick to arrange it. The more common form is that familiar in portraits dating between 1640 and 1660—a broad, plain linen collar, turned over the doublet or corselet. Also *fall*.

To make some . . . *falling bands* a [in] the fashion, three falling one upon another: for that's the new edition now. *Dekker*, Honest Whore, i. 7.

The eighth Henry (as I understand)
Was the first king that ever wore a Band.
And but a *falling Band*, plaine with a hem,
All other people knew no use of them.
John Taylor, Praise of Clean Linnen.

falling-door (fâ'ling-dōr), *n.* Same as *flap-door*.

falling-evil†, *n.* [ME. *fallynge euyll*, *falland euyl* (= OHG. *falland ubil*), tr. L. *morbus caducus*.] Same as *falling-sickness*.

falling-from† (fâ'ling-from'), *n.* A falling away; desertion.

The mere want of gold, and the *falling from* of his friends, drove him into this melancholy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

falling-mold (fâ'ling-mōld), *n.* A name of the two molds which are applied, the one to the convex and the other to the concave vertical side of a rail-piece of a hand-railing, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring. *Imp. Dict.*

falling-off (fâ'ling-ôf'), *n.* Decrease; decadence; a falling away. See *to fall off*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

And therefore, if any of our divines following the Remonstrants abroad have herein departed from the principles of our church, it is high time to take notice of this *falling-off*. *Waterland*, Works, V. 466.

He lost no time in repairing to the Pretender, . . . and took the seals of that nominal king, as he had formerly those of his potent mistress. But this was a terrible *falling off* indeed. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

falling-out (fâ'ling-out') *n.* A quarrel; a dispute. See *to fall out*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

Their talk about a ridiculous *falling-out* two days ago at my Lord of Oxford's house, at an entertainment of his, . . . where there were high words and some blows, and pulling off of perriwigs. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 418.

falling-sickness (fâ'ling-sik'nes), *n.* [Similarly named in D. *vallende ziekte*, OHG. *fallandiu suht*, G. *fallende sucht*, Sw. *fallande sot*, Dan. *faldsot*, *faldende syge*.] A fit in which one suddenly falls to the ground: a popular name for epilepsy.

Cas. What? Did Cæsar swoon?
Casca. He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.
Bru. 'Tis very like: he hath the *falling sickness*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

falling-star (fâ'ling-stär'), *n.* One of a class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller arcs of the sky, and often followed by trains of light. They are observable in the night sky throughout the year. Also called *shooting-star*.

Fallopian (fa-lō'pi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriel Fallopius, or Fallopio, a famous Italian anatomist (1523–62). He published his discovery of the Fallopian tubes in 1561.—**Fallopian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Fallopii*, under *aquæductus*, and *nerviduct*.—**Fallopian canal.** (*a*) A Fallopian tube. (*b*) The Fallopian aqueduct.—**Fallopian pregnancy**, the development of the embryo to some extent in a Fallopian tube; a form of extra-uterine pregnancy.—**Fallopian tubes**, in *anat.*, a pair of ducts extending from the ovary to the uterus, conveying ova. In the human female they are three or four inches long, and lie between the folds of peritoneum which constitute the broad ligament of the uterus on each side, near the upper border of these folds, and consist of a serous, a muscular, and a mucous coat. The outer or ovarian end is fringed with processes, and called the fimbriated extremity, or morsus diaboli, which is more or less closely applied to the ovary. One of these oviducts, right or left, receives the ripened ovum on its escape from the ovary, and conducts it into the womb.

fallow[1] (fal'ō), *a.* [< ME. *falow*, *falewe*, *falwe*, yellow, yellowish, pale, faded (of blond hair, complexion, withered grass; applied poetically also to a battle-field); < AS. *fealu* (*fealw-*), yellow, yellowish, pale, faded, wan (of flame, bird's feet, a horse (bay), withered grass or leaves, or flowers, waves, waters, roads, etc.), = OS. *falu* = D. *vaal* = OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, also (from the MHG. oblique forms' stem *valw-*) *falb* (whence It. *falbo* = F. *fauve* = Pr. *falb*, *faub*, *fauve*), pale, faded, = Icel. *fölr*, pale, = Dan. Sw. *fal-* (in comp., Dan. *falaske*, Sw. *falaska*, embers, lit. pale ashes); cf. Gr. πολιός, gray (of hair, of a wolf, of waves, etc.), = L. *pall-idus*, pale, pallid, = Skt. *palita*, gray.] Pale; pale-yellow; yellowish; sallow.

His hewe *falwe*, and pale as asschen colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 506.

Thare groued neuer gres [grass] ne neuer sall
Bot euermore be ded and dri,
And *falow* and fade. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Fallow deer. See *fallow-deer*.

fallow[1]† (fal'ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falewen*, *faluwen*, *falwen*, become fallow, yellowish, pale, withered, < AS. *fealwian*, *fealuwian*, become yellow, wither (as grain, grass, leaves, etc.) (= OHG. *falawen*, *falewen*, MHG. *valwen*, G. *falben*; cf. Icel. *fölna* = Dan. *falne* = Sw. *falna*, wither, fade), < *fealu*, fallow, pale: see *fallow*[1], *a.*] To become fallow, pale, yellowish, or withered; fade; wither.

Under molde hi liggeth colde and *faleweth* so doth medewe gresa. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.

His lippis like to the lede [lead] and his lire [cheek] *falowede*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3955.

fallow[2] (fal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *falow*, plowed, of land; *falow*, *falwe*, n., plowed land: see *fallow*[2], *v.* The adj. has been taken as a special application of the common adj. *fallow*[1], i. e., pale, dusky, applied to fields and "meadows brown and sere," as they become in the fall; hence of fields plowed up after harvest, and left to rest, whence the mod. sense. See *fallow*[1], *a.* But both the adj. and the (earlier) noun are connected with AS. **fealh*, pl. *fealga*, a harrow = OHG. LG. *felga*, MHG. G. *felge*, a harrow, MHG. *valgen*, G. *felgen* = LG. *falgen*, till, cultivate.] **I.** *a.* Plowed and left unseeded; left for a considerable time unworked or unseeded after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected: said of land: often used figuratively.

Break up your *fallow* ground. Jer. iv. 3.

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Landor says that he cannot have a great deal of mind who cannot afford to let the larger part of it lie *fallow*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

The soil, where it was ploughed, was the richest vegetable loam. Where it lay *fallow*, it was entirely hidden by a bed of grass and camomile.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 44.

II. *n.* 1. Land broken up by the plow to prepare it for future seeding; land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after tillage.

Whoso that buyldeth his hous al of salwes [sallows, willows]
And priketh his blynde hors over the *falwes* . . .
Is worthy to been honged on the galwes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 656.

Falow, lond eryd [land eared, i. e., plowed].
Prompt. Parv.

It is as if an earthquake had swallowed up the uncultivated *fallows*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 225.

2. In *agri.*, the method of allowing land to lie for a season or more untilled in order to increase its power of producing crops.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

A green fallow, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips or potatoes.—**In fallow**, uncropped; unseeded, literally or figuratively.

Every one who has been upon a walking or a boating tour, living in the open air, with the body in constant exercise and the mind *in fallow*, knows true ease and quiet.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

fallow[2] (fal'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falwen*, plow, till; cf. LG. *falgen*, till: see *fallow*[2], *a.*] To render fallow; put (land) into the condition of a fallow, namely, by plowing, harrowing, and breaking it without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow: as, it is well to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

That were erthetilyes gode,
Hy *faleweden* erthe and feolden [felled] wode.
Chron. Eng. (Eng. Met. Rom., ed. Ritson, II. 93).

Burning of thistles, and diligente weeding them out of the corne, doth not halfe so much rydde them as when the ground is *falloed* and tilled for good grayne.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

The practice of *fallowing*, the sowing of French grasses, and the proper way of making hay.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XXVIII. 30.

fallow[3] (fal'ō), *n.* [A dial. form of *felloe*, *felly*.] One of the strakes of a cart. [Prov. Eng.]

Fallowes, or strakes of a cart, Victus. *Huloet.*

fallow-chat (fal'ō-chat), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *chat*[2].] Same as *fallow-finch*.

fallow-crop (fal'ō-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

fallow-deer (fal'ō-dēr'), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *deer*. Cf. AS. "*dun-fealu*, cervinus," i. e., 'dun-fallow, deer-colored.'] A deer of the genus *Dama*: so called from its fallow or yellowish color spotted with white. The best-known species is the common European *Cervus dama*, or *Dama platyceros*, often kept in preserves. It is smaller than the stag or red deer; has the antlers differently formed, with more palmation at their ends; and stands about 3 feet high at the withers. There are several varieties, differing chiefly in coloration, and bucks of various ages receive different names, as *fawn*, *pricket*, *sorrel*, *soare*, etc. See cut under *Dama*.

fallow-dun (fal'ō-dun), *a.* See *dun*[1].

fallow-field (fal'ō-fēld), *n.* A common field. [Prov. Eng.]

fallow-finch (fal'ō-finch), *n.* A name of the wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, a small oscine passerine bird of the family *Turdidæ* or subfamily *Saxicolinæ*. See *wheatear*. Also called *fallow-chat*.

fallowforth (fal'ō-fōrth), *n.* A waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallowist (fal'ō-ist), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists.
Sir J. Sinclair.

fallowness (fal'ō-nes), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being fallow.

Lik one who in her third widowhood did profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my Muse now a chaste *fallowness*.
Donne, To Mr. R. Woodward.

fallow-smich† (fal'ō-smich), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + **smich* († Sc. *smitch*, a speck, spot).] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe*. *Macgillivray.*

fall-rope (fâl'rōp), *n.* The fall of a tackle.

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falltrank (fâl'trangk), *n.* [Also written *fal-trank*; G. *falltrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = E. *fall*[1], + *trank* = E. *drench*[1], a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fâl'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall*.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 1.

fall-under (fâl'un'dėr), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

falst, *a.* An obsolete form of *false*.

falsarium (fal-sā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchard*.

falsary† (fâl'sā-ri), *n.* [< L. *falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, false: see *falser*.] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli sacerdotes sundrie priestes, yee crie oute, a corrupter, a *falsarie*. I should have saide certaine priestes, or somme priestes: but I should not in any wise have saide sundrie.
Bp. Jewell, To Harding, Oct., 1567.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 133.

false (fâls), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *fals*, *false* (AS. *fals*, only as a noun), untrue, ungenuine, deceitful, treacherous, = MHG. *valsch* = Icel. *falss*, esp. in comp.; in Teut. otherwise with accom. term., as if an adj. in OHG., AS., etc., *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]: D. *valsch* = OFries. *falsk*, *falsch* = OHG. **falsc* (in deriv. *gi-falscōn*, *gi-falscen*, *gi-felscen*, G. *fälschen*, falsify), MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Sw. Dan. *falsk* = late Icel. *falskr*, false; < OF. *fals*, *faus*, mod. F. *faux* = Pr. *fals* = Sp. Pg. It. *falso*, < L. *falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1]. II. *n.* ME. *fals*, fraud, < AS. *fals*, fraud, counterfeit, = Icel. *fals* (= ODan. *fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. OFries. *falsch*, MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Dan. *falsk*, forgery), < L. *falsum*, falsehood, fraud, neut. of *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*, *falsehood*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue: as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As *false* as dicers' oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and *false* philosophy.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

It is evident there is as *false* a Notion of Physick in this Country as with us; and that it is here also thought a Knack more than a Science or Method.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 242.

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious: as, a *false* witness.

What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxx. 3.

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; inconstant; disloyal; dishonest; unjust: said of persons.

Zif that sche love more to lyve with here Children than for to dye with hire Husbonde, men holden hire for *fals* and cursed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 171.

To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been *false* to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false* to our country. *D. Webster*, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833.

4. Containing or conveying deception, falsehood, or treachery; adapted or intended to mislead: said of things.

This man had not onely a daring but a villainous unmercifull looke, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1671.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so e'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as 'tis fair.
Bp. Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope.

In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage: as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* vsurped powr & money falselyer exacted.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

O, I smell *false* Latin. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is *false* blazonry.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve the purpose of the genuine article—(*a*) with intent to defraud or deceive; spurious: as, *false* coin; (*b*) for the sake of mere appearance or for use or convenience; artificial: as, a *false* buttonhole; *false* teeth.

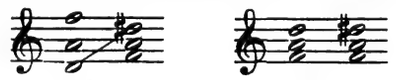
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A noble spirit . . . ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having some superficial resemblance to some other plant or animal: used like the Latin *quasi-*, or Greek *pseudo-*, in composition. See *quasi-*, *pseudo-*.—**8.** In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch; singing or playing out of tune.—**9.** In *her.*, open or voided: said of some bearings: as, a *false* cross; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a *false* escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an orle).—**False amnion, asphodel, balance,** etc. See the nouns.—**False bedding,** in *geol.*, an irregular lamination or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, especially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification of the mass. This indicates that the material was deposited under the influence of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also called *cross-bedding*, *current-bedding*, and *flow-and-plunge structure*.—**False beech-drops, bottom, braxletto,** etc. See the nouns.—**False bray.** [From Welsh *bre*, or Scotch *brae*.] (*a*†) Raised ground; a slope. (*b*) In *fort.*, an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 446.

False chord, harmony, triad, in *music*, a chord, etc., incorrectly constructed or performed.—**False conception, core, croup, dandelion,** etc. See the nouns.—**False edge,** in a flat sword-blade, that edge of the blade, whether sharpened or not, which is toward the arm and person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *right-edge*.—**False egg,** a pseudovum.—**False escutcheon.** See *escutcheon*.—**False feet.** See *foot*.—**False fifth, fire, front,** etc. See the nouns.—**False galena.** Same as *blende*.—**False heraldry,** anything in a delineation or blazon contrary to the established rules of heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or metal upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field.—**False hermit,** a hermit-crab of the genus *Hypoconcha*.—**False hoof, imprisonment, keel,** etc. See the nouns.—**False intonation,** in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch; wrong sharping or flatting.—**False membrane, molar, pelvis,** etc. See the nouns.—**False note** or **tone,** in *music*, an incorrect note or tone, either in composition or in performance.—**False relation,** in *music*, the occurrence in successive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1: it is usually very



1 2

objectionable. The false relation disappears when the chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2.—**False return,** in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—**False rib, roof,** etc. See the nouns.—**False station,** in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the survey, but does not appear in the plan.—**False stem** (*naut.*), same as *cutwater*, 1.—**False string, vertebra,** etc. See the nouns.—**False window, door,** etc., in *arch.*, an imitation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked up so as no longer to serve its original purpose.—**False wing.** See *alula*.—**False work,** in *engin.*, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected.—**Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule*.—**Syn. 1.** Untruthful, disingenuous, perfidious, dishonorable.—**4.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious.

II.† *n.* A falsehood; that which is false.

I coude almost
A thousand olde stories the alegge
Of wommen lost thorgh *fals* and fooles bost.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 298.

But set the truth and set the right aside,
For they with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or else two *falses*, of each equall share.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false (fâls), *adv.* [< *false*, *a.*] Falsely.—**To play false, to play one false,** to act falsely or treacherously in regard to something, or toward a person; use deceptive or perfidious methods or practices; be untrue to one.

falset (fâls), *v.* [< ME. *falsien*, *falsen*, make false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail (cf. OFries. *falschia* = D. *ver-valschen* = OHG. *gi-falscōn*, MHG. *velschen*, G. *fälschen* = Dan. *forfalske* = Sw. *för-falska*, make false), < OF. *falser*, *fauser*, mod. F. *fausser* = Pr. *falsar* = OSp. *falsar*, Sp. *falsear* = Pg. *falsar* = It. *falsare*, < L. *falsare*, make false, falsify (writings, weights, measures, etc.), < *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mislead by falsehood; deceive; betray.

Ther made nevere womman more wo
Than she, whan that she *falsede* Troylus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but faine,
To loue truely they disdaine,
They *falsen* ladies traitorously.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4834.

And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yit.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yef any other hadde it done a-noon he wolde the Iugement haue *falsed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I mot reherce
Hir tales alle, be they bettre or werse,
Or elles *falsen* som of my mateere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 67.

I highly prize thy powrs; and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And *falsed* oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

To false a doom. See *doom*.

II. *intrans.* To be false; deceive; practise deceit.

Accused though I be without desart,
Sith none can proue, beleeue it not for true;
For neuer yet, since first ye had my hart,
Entended I to *false* or be vntrue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

falsedom†, *n.* [ME. *falsdom*; < *false* + *-dom*.] Falsehood.

false-faced (fâls'fāst), *a.* [< *false* + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false-fac'd* soothing! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

falsehead†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

Whan the emperour it herde seine [heard say]
And knewe the *falsehead* of the vice,
He said, he wolde do justice. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

false-heart† (fâls'härt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false-heart* traitor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

false-hearted (fâls'här'ted), *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon*.

false-heartedness (fâls'här'ted-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehed†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

falsehood (fâls'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *falshod*, also *falshed*, *-hede* (= OFries. *falskhede*, *falschhede* = D. *valschheid* = MHG. *valschheit*, G. *falschheit* = Dan. *falskhed* = Sw. *falskhet*), falseness; < *false* + *-hood*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being false; falseness; dishonest purpose or intention; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy: opposed to *truthfulness*.

And whan the worthi men of the Contree hadden perceyved this sotylle *falshod* of this Gatholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and assayeden his Castelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood*. Fear is the mother of lies.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 331.

2. That which is false; a false representation in word or deed; an untruth; a lie: as, the tale is a series of *falsehoods*; to act a *falsehood*.

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted. But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods*.
Macaulay, History.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceitful speech, action, or appearance; counterfeit; imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.

[He] was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L., iv. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their ideas agree. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 9.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gull'd
Our servants, wrong'd and lied and thwarted us— . . .
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

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= **Syn.** *Falsehood, Falseness, Falsity;* untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous; but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them, *falsehood* standing for the concrete thing, an intentional lie; *falseness*, for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous: as, he is justly despised for his *falseness* to his oath; and *falsity*, for the quality of being false without blame: as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith, once welded fast
To some dear *falsehood*, hugs it to the last.
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

The lie is the *falsehood:* the untruthfulness of it is the *falseness*. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 366.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration," might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 422.

false-hoofed (fâls'höft), *a.* Having false hoofs: applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, or of the obsolete group *Chelophora*.

falsely (fâls'li), *adv.* [< ME. *falsly, falsliche* (= D. *valschelijk* = G. *fälschlich* = Icel. *falsliga* = Dan. *falskelig* = Sw. *falskeligen*); < *false, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly: as, to speak or swear *falsely;* to testify *falsely*.

Ber. She never saw it.
King. Thou speak'st it *falsely*, as I love mine honour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murther's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh.
Des. O *falsely, falsely* murther'd! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. Not correctly; erroneously; mistakenly: as, a passage *falsely* translated.

Of couetyse *falsely* men may muse
There benefettis, and wrongely hyr at-wyzte
Of suche occac[i]on where she is nat to wyghte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

falsen (fâl'sn), *v. t.* To render false. [Rare.]

We are living with a system of classes so intense . . . that the whole action of our minds is hampered and *falsened* by it. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 482.

falseness (fâls'nes), *n.* [< ME. *falsnes, falsnesse;* < *false, a.*, + *-ness.*] 1. Want of truth; untruthfulness: as, the *falseness* of a report. —2. Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness: as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.
Rogers.

= **Syn.** *Falsity*, etc. See *falsehood*.

false-quarters (fâls'kwâr'tèrz), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [Prov. Eng.]

falser† (fâl'sèr), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc.; < ME. *falsere* (cf. MHG. *valschære*, G. *fälscher* = Icel. *falsari* = Dan. *falskner*), < OF. **falsaire, faussaire*, F. *faussaire* = Pr. *falsari* = Sp. Pg. It. *falsario*, < LL. *falsarius*, falser, a forger (of written documents), < L. *falsus*, false: see *false, a.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The whiche pronouncen me to be a *falsere* and a destrogere or apeirere [impairer] of holi scriptures.
Wyclif, Prol. 1 on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Forshall), [III. 504.

And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers* freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

falseship†, *n.* [ME. **falsship, felsship;* < *false, a.*, + *-ship.*] Falsehood.

ȝissinge and giosinge an *felsship* beon riue.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 222.

falset† (fâl'set), *n.* [ME. *falsset*, < OF. *falset*, < ML. *falsatum.*] In *Sc. law*, falsehood.

falsette (fâl-set'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *falset* = Sw. *falsett*, < It. *falsetto:* see *falsetto.*] A shrill, high tone of the voice; falsetto. [Rare.]

The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette*. *Pierce.*

falsettist (fâl-set'ist), *n.* [< *falsetto* + *-ist.*] One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

Soprano *falsettists* were once common enough in France, and especially in Spain, from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

falsetto (fâl-set'ō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *falsetto* (= Sp. Pg. *falsete* = F. *fausset*), dim. of *falso* (= F. *faux*, etc.), false: see *false, a.*] I. *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices: so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities; it is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically, it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* 1. Having the quality and compass of the falsetto.—2. Assumed; constrained; unnaturally high-pitched; false. [Rare.]

Influenced by the *falsetto* sentiment which found its most notable illustration in "Paul and Virginia."
Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago, [p. 14.

falsi crimen (fal'sī krī'men). [L.] In *law*, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically—(*a*) In *civil law*, a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. (*b*) In *modern common law*, forgery.

falsifiable (fâl'si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifiable*, < *falsifier*, falsify.] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

falsification (fâl'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsification* = Sp. *falsificación* = Pg. *falsificação* = It. *falsificazione*, < ML. *falsificatio(n-)*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify.*] 1. The act of falsifying or making false; false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc.: as, the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is a high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth the *falsifications*. *Bacon.*

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation: as, the *falsification* of a prediction; the *falsification* of a charge.—3. In *law:* (*a*) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify, v. t.* (*b*) In *equity*, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fâl'si-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *falsificateur* = Sp. Pg. *falsificador* = It. *falsificatore*, < ML. as if **falsificator*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify.*] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 175.

falsifier (fâl'si-fi-èr), *n.* 1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's crown. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

2. One who invents falsehoods; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [Rare.]

falsify (fâl'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *falsified*, ppr. *falsifying.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifier* = Sp. Pg. *falsificar* = It. *falsificare*, < ML. *falsificare*, make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (LL. *falsificatus*, as adj.), < L. *falsificus*, that acts falsely, making false, < *falsus*, false, + *facere*, make. The older verb in E. is *false.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make false or deceptive; cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate; misrepresent: as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities; to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and *falsifying* the balances by deceit. Amos viii. 5.

Bardes which use to forge and *falsifye* everything as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a false representation of; counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the Steel Dyes of the Paduan Brothers, by which they stampt and *falsified* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguisht but by putting them into those Molds.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 124.

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove: as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

4. To violate; break by falsehood or treachery: as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless: as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away; his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

6†. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false, v. t.*, 5.

Falsify a blow, Ralph, *falsify* a blow! the giant lies open on the left side.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

7. In *law:* (*a*) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (*b*) In *equity*, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account.—**To falsify a record**, to injure a public record, as by suppressing or altering it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods; lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South*, Sermons.

I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;
I *falsified* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly richer than I prove.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 217.

falsify† (fâl'si-fī), *n.* [< *falsify, v.*] In *fencing*, a feint; a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation.

falsing†, *n.* [< ME. *falsyng;* verbal n. of *false, v.*] Lying; falsehood.

The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of *falsyng* & flatery with thi fer cast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11328.

falsism (fâl'sizm), *n.* [< *false* + *-ism.* Cf. *truism.*] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism.* [Rare.]

If I say, "The strongest government is the best government," the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 61.

falsity (fâl'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *falsities* (-tiz). [< ME. *falsete, falste,* < OF. *fausete, faulsete*, mod. *fausseté* = Pr. *falsetat* = Sp. *falsedad* = Pg. *falsidade* = It. *falsità*, < LL. *falsita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *falsus*, false: see *false, a.* The older noun in E. is *falsehood.*] 1. The character of being false; contrariety or nonconformity to truth or fidelity; falseness.

That expediency-hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 58.

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their Creator. *Milton*, P. L., i. 367.

= **Syn.** 1. *Falsity*, etc. (see *falsehood*); incorrectness, erroneousness, fallaciousness.

Falstaffian (fâl'stâf-i-an), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakspere's "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent; convivial; boasting; lying brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure, a ripe voice, and a broad and comical face. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 509.

falter[1] (fâl'tèr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *faulter;* < ME. *falteren, faltren*, tremble, totter, stammer, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix *-er*[1]), prob. < OF. **falter* (not found) = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, fail, be deficient: see *fault, v.*] 1. To be unsteady; tremble; totter: as, his legs *falter*.

We gave out that if any man *faultred* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 2.

This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,
Faltered with age at last? *Bryant*, The Ages, v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *Is. Taylor.*

Why wilt thou shame me to confess to thee
How far I *falter'd* from my quest and vow?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The glad song *falters* to a wail.
Whittier, Divine Compassion.

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words; speak with a broken or trembling utterance; stammer: as, his tongue *falters*.

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine."
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

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Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and *faltering* voice. *J. Caird.*

=Syn. 3. *Stutter*, etc. See *stammer*.

falter[1] (fâl'tėr), *n.* [< *falter*[1], *v.*] The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falter[2] (fâl'tėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. *Halliwell.*

falteringly (fâl'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up said *falteringly*,
'Annie, I came to ask a favour of you.'
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

faltrank, *n.* See *falltrank*.

falucco†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *felucca*.

faluns (fā'lōnz), *n. pl.* [F. dial.] In *geol.*, strata of Miocene Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in widely extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell-fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[1].

falwe[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[2].

falx (falks), *n.*; pl. *falces* (fal'sēz). [L., a sickle: see *falcate*, *falcon*, etc.] 1. A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—2. In *anat.*, something which is falcate or falciform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, below.—3. In *herpet.*, one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape. generally used in the plural.—4. In *entom.*, one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts, the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison-gland in the cephalothorax. The falces are also called *cheliceræ* and, incorrectly, *mandibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The term is extended to the similar or corresponding mouth-parts of other arachnidans.



Head and Anterior Part (including two pairs of legs) of a Tarantula (*Tarantula carolinensis*), enlarged. *f*, falces. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flashed its *falces* into my flesh.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 216.

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Echinoidea*.—6†. A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward *falx*, the mare, the turn, the trip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 244.

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fā'mą), *n.* [L., a report, rumor; personified, Rumor: see *fame*[1].] Report; rumor; fame.—**Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one: specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church-member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Famatina* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphantimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble[1]† (fam'bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *famelen*, stammer; cf. D. *fommelen*, fumble (> E. *fumble*), < Sw. *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fālma*, grope, fumble, Icel. also fig. flinch, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *famble*[2].] To stammer.

To *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Colgrave.*

His tongue shal stameren or *famelen*.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 65.

famble[2]† (fam'bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term, lit. fumbler, groper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for 'fingers'), < *famble*[1] in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble, grope'; ult. connected with AS. *folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [Old slang.]

We clap our *fambles*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* [E. dial.; < *famble*, perhaps a var. of *wamble* (cf. early ME. *famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth—of an infant), 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame[1] (fām), *n.* [< ME. *fame*, < OF. (and F.) *fame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *fama*, < L. *fāma*, the common talk, a report, personified Rumor; public opinion, good or bad fame (= Gr. *φήμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), < *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*.] 1. A public report or rumor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Alle thingis sche trowith with-out *fame*
That goddis lawe techith truthe to be,
And bidith therbi for ony blame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and libels, are but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

There goes a *fame*, and that seconded by most of our own Historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this Iland. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the *fame* of Washington; literary *fame:* rarely used in the plural.

Death is ineuitable and the *fame* of vertue immortall.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. iii.

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal *fame*.
Addison, The Campaign.

He who would win good *fame*, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three; it is only from four that he may fly without shame.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 3.

House of ill fame. See *house*.=**Syn. 2.** *Honor*, *Renown*, *Glory* (see *glory*); reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame[1] (fām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *famed*, ppr. *faming*. [< ME. *famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. ML. *famare*, < L. *fama*, fame.] 1. To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1094.

2. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin great.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To fame it†, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *fam'd it;* I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

fame[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *famen*, by apheresis for *defamen:* see *defame*.] To defame. *Ritson*, iii. 161.

False and fekylle was that wyghte,
That lady for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 71. (*Halliwell.*)

fame[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *famen:* see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fām'fûl), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [Rare.]

Whose foaming streame striues proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *Fame-full'st* Floods that are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

fameless (fām'les), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day,
And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,
May he dye *fameless* and forgot!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

famelic[1]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [< L. *famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, < *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; exciting hunger; appetizing.

One that knows not how to converse with men . . . in any thing but in the *famelic* smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 697.

famelic[2]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [Earlier *famelick;* appar. < L. *famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv. (equiv. to *familiaricus*, domestic) of *familia*, a family: see *family*.] Domestic. [Rare.]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.
Otway, The Atheist (1684).

fame-worthy† (fām'wėr'ᵺi), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise
Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

famicide (fā'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A slanderer. *Scott.* [Rare.]

familary†, *a.* [ME.: see *familiar*.] Familiar.

Be not to fers, to *familary*, but frendli of chere.
The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., [VIII. i. 66).

familiar (fa-mil'yăr), *a.* and *n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the L. I. *a.* < ME. *famylier*, *famileer*, *famulier*, *familer*, *famuler*, intimate, < OF. *familier*, *famelier*, *famulier*, F. *familier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *familiar* = It. *famigliare* = D. *familiaar* = G. *familiär* = Dan. *familiær* = Sw. *familjär*, < L. *familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, < *familia*, household, family: see *family*. II. *n.* < ME. *familer*, n., < OF. and F. *familier*, etc., < L. *familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, < *familiaris*, adj., familiar: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. [Rare.]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth:
O *famulier* [var. *famuler*] fo, that his service bedeth!
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate: as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship; to be on *familiar* terms with one.

My *familiar* friend hath lifted up his heel against me.
Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

You must not be saucy,
No, nor at any time *familiar* with me.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

I will take upon me to be so *familiar* as to say, you must accept my invitation.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert *familiar* phrase.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *J. Caird.*

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are *familiar* with words, they understand the ideas they stand for.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The muse of poets feeds her winged brood
By common firesides, on *familiar* food.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's will.

Regard not them that have *familiar spirits*.
Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with *familiar spirits* and wizards. 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—3. Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—5. Conversant.

II. *n.* 1. A familiar friend; an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any *familiars* here, that you are so free?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some *familiars*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

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2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See *familiar spirit*, under I.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what,
That have appear'd, and suck'd, some say, their blood.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—4. An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See *inquisition*.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office. *Prescott.*

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization*, *familiarize*.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [< ME. *familarite*, < OF. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité* = Pr. *familiaritat* = Sp. *familiaridad* = Pg. *familiaridade* = It. *familiarità* = G. *familiarität*, < L. *familiarita(t-)s*, intimacy, friendship, < *familiaris*, familiar: see *familiar*.] 1. The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse: followed by *with* before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of *familiarity*.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Again, let me tell you, Madam, *Familiarity* breeds Contempt: You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv.

Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a singer's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 151.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural: as, the *familiarities* of intimate friendship; his *familiarities* were repulsive.—3. In *astrol.*, any kind of aspect or reception. = **Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, etc. (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See list under *affability*.

familiarization (fa-mil"ya-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *familiarize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarisation* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

familiarize (fa-mil'ya-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [< F. *familiariser* = Sp. Pg. *familiarizar* = It. *familiarizzare*; as *familiar* + *-ize*.] 1. To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely: as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarise* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 8.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarised* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.

These strange woes stole on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 11.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3†. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 53.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.

familiarly (fa-mil'yär-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy action.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

familiarness (fa-mil'yär-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiary† (fa-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *familiaris*, in lit. sense belonging to a family: see *familiar*.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

familism (fam'i-lizm), *n.* [< L. *familia*, family, + *-ism*.] 1. The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See *Familist*, 1.

Antinomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism*. *South*, Works, V. iii.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 99.

Familist (fam'i-list), *n.* [= F. *familliste*, < L. *familia*, family, + *-ist*.] 1. One of the religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see *Davidist*, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Moses was the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now call'd *Familists* and Adamites, or worse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. [*l. c.*] The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.
Osborne, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mē-lēs-tār'), *n.* [F., < *familliste*, in lit. sense one of a family: see *Familist*.] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theater, school-house, etc. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8761.

It [Guise in France] has an old castle dating from the 16th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *familist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the breathing of antinomian and *familistical* opinions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

★ **family** (fam'i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *familie* = D. G. Dan. *familie* = F. *famille* = Pr. *familla* = Sp. Pg. *familia* = It. *famiglia* = Sw. *familj*, < L. *familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which L. *domus* was used, < *famulus*, a servant, OL. *famul*, < Oscan *famel*, a servant, prob. < Oscan *fuama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt. *dhāman*, an abode, house, < √ *dhā*, set, place, = Gr. *τι-θέ-ναι* = E. *do*[1]: see *do*[1], and cf. *fact*.] I. *n.*; pl. *families* (-liz). 1. The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.

Rod. Signior, is all your *family* within?
Iago. Are your doors locked? *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Pis. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Pecunia?
Bro. I serve her grace, sir.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 310.

Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 49.

Come they of noble *family*?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents: as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church ('twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.

Hence—5. Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and divarication from the same original tongue, is called a family: as, the Indo-European *family*; the South African *family*.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *Everett.*

Specifically—6. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoölogy the name of a family now should invariably end in *-idæ*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in *-inæ*. The prime associations of families are in some refinements of classification called *superfamilies*; there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoölogical groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoölogists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the 18th century. The use of the regular termination *-idæ* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoölogical families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups formerly called orders in botany. Botanists generally, following Jussieu (1789), called these groups *natural orders*, not using *family* as a systematic term. This threw botanical classification out of harmony with zoölogical classification and resulted in much confusion and inconvenience. The need of a reform in this direction had been strongly felt, and it was inaugurated in 1887 with the appearance of the first fascicles of "Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien" of Engler and Prantl. The termination *-aceæ* is used nearly uniformly by Engler. See *order*, 5 (*b*).

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 213.

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8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

Great *families* of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony.—**Family of curves.** See *curve*.—**Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**Family of surfaces.** See *surface*.—**Happy family**, an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—**Holy family**, the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years; especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendants, called specifically *the Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation.—**In the bosom of one's family.** See *bosom*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the family.—**Family altar.** See *altar*.—**Family chack.** See *chack*[2].—**Family Compact** (*F. Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.—**Family council, family meeting**, in *civil law*, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms.—**Family man**, one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*. *Mayhew*.

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family.—**Family way** or **state**, pregnancy.—**In the family way**, pregnant.

family-head† (fam'i-li-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam'in), *n.* [< ME. *famine, famyn*, < OF. *famine*, F. *famine* = Pr. *famina* (as if < ML. **famina*), an extension of L. *fames* (> It. *fame* = OSp. *fame*, Sp. *hambre* = Pg. *fome* = Pr. *fam* = OF. *faim*, F. *faim*), hunger. Cf. Gr. χῆρος, bereft, empty, χήρα, a widow, Skt. *hāni*, privation, want, < Skt. √ *hā*, leave, desert.] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

Ofte tymes thei assailed the Citee, that was right stronge, that nothynge ne dowted, saf only for *famyn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of *famine*; . . . that the land perish not through the *famine*. Gen. xli. 36.

I could not forget my native country, England, and lamented under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 400).

Cotton famine. See *cotton*[1].—**Famine fever**, relapsing fever.—**Famine prices**, the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

Tin-plates, in common with tin, ruled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 542.

=**Syn.** *Dearth*, etc. See *scarcity*.

famine-bread (fam'in-bred), *n.* The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

The so-called *famine bread* (Umbilicaria arctica), which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 409.

famish (fam'ish), *v.* [The ME. form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time —16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < OF. *a-famer*, later *af-famer*, ML. *af-famare*, famish, < L. *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

This rash Word cost de Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to Death in Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread.
Milton, P. L., xii. 78.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden*.

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke*.

II. *intrans.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x. 3.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

All the race
Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 311.

famishment (fam'ish-ment), *n.* [< *famish* + *-ment*.] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

To be without pestelence, warre and *famishment*, and all maner other abhominable diseases & plagues pertayne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes.
Tyndale, Works, p. 208.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation).

Eleuen of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Coro.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 830.

famosity† (fā-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *famosita(t-)s*, fame, LL. only ill fame, < L. *famosus*, famous: see *famous*.] Renown. *Bailey*, 1727.

famous (fā'mus), *a.* [< ME. *famous* = D. *fameus* = G. *famos* = Sw. *famos, famös*, < F. *fameux* = Pr. *famos* = Sp. Pg. It. *famoso*, < L. *famosus*, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < *fama*, fame: see *fame*[1].] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous for* erudition, *for* eloquence, *for* military skill, etc.; a spring *famous for* its cures.

Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

A train-band captain eke was he
Of *famous* London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a *famous* victory."
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

I have always heard that Holland House is *famous for* its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not unmerited. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And ther I hard a *famus* Sermon of a Doctor which began a v of the cloke in the mornyng and contynuyd tyll it was ix of the clok.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

3†. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

Twa or thre of his nichtbouris *famous* and unsuspect men. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

4†. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 537. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn.** *Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed, far-famed, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* forger. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* liar. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil fame. A man may be *notable, noted*, or *famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*[1].

We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, i. 23.

In 1741, the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here [at Concord] in the open air, to a great congregation.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And *famous* by my sword.
Marquis of Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

Those far-*renowned* brides of ancient song
Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

William Pitt . . . inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

But among the young candidates for Addison's favour there was one [Pope] *distinguished* by talents above the rest, and *distinguished*, we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity. *Macaulay*, Addison.

In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a *notable* success.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 328.

While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of *notorious* unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another. *The Century*, XXXI. 151.

famous (fā'mus), *v. t.* [< *famous*, *a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxv.

Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credite by his workes, as thou dost, that dost no good workes, but thinkes to bee *famosed* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines. *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. E, p. 4.

She that with silver springs forever fills
The shady groves, sweet meddowes, and the hills,
From whose continuall store such pooles are fed
As in the land for seas are *famoused*.
W. Browne, Inner Temple Masque.

He [Keats] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famoused* by the boy Homer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

famously (fā'mus-li), *adv.* **1.** With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the vniuersitie of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he liued, *famously* reputed for a great clearke.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 300.

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā'mus-nes), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Unto this heauenly matter there was specially deputed a tendre young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlynesse of life, etc.
J. Udall, On Luke i.

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famulart†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulate† (fam'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *famulatus*, pp. of *famulari*, be a servant, serve, < *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] To serve. *Cockeram*.

famulative† (fam'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *famulatus*, servitude (< *famulus*, a servant), + *-ive*.] Acting as a servant; subservient.

Hereby the divine creative power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

famulerr†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist† (fam'ū-list), *n.* [< L. *famulus* + *-ist*.] Said by Todd to denote an inferior member of Queen's College, Oxford.

famulus (fam'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-lī). [= Sp. *fámulo* = Pg. It. *famulo*, < L. *famulus*, a servant, ML. an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar or magician; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

fan (fan), *n.* [< ME. *fan, fann* (for winnowing grain), < AS. *fann* (for winnowing grain) = D. *wan* = OHG. *wanna*, MHG. G. *wanne* = Sw. *vanna*, a fan (for winnowing grain), = It. *vanno* = OF. *van*, F. *van* (whence E. *van*[2], which is thus a doublet of *fan*), < L. *vannus*, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. **vatnus*, akin to Skt. *vāta*, wind, < √ *vā*, blow. Cf. E. *wind*[1], and its deriv. *winnow*, from the same ult. root.] **1.** The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(*a*) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palmate-leafed palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or papier maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plaiting. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
And strouted [expanded] as a *fanne*, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 134.

"What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
"My gay gold ring, and my feathered *fan*."
The Three Knights (Child's Ballads, II. 370).

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(*b*) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. Isa. xxx. 24.

(*c*) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (*d*) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rods, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. *Grove*, Mus. Dict., II. 598.

(*e*) An apparatus, also called the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *geol.*, an accumulation of débris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The *fan* is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine.
F. Drew, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4†. A quintain.

Now, swete sir, wol ye justen atte *fan*?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to love.—6. In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—7. A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—8. The flukes of a whale: a whalers' term.—**Eucharistic, holy, liturgical,** or **mystical fan.** See *flabellum*.—**Order of the Fan,** a Swedish order founded ★in 1744, and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning*. [< ME. *fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = D. *wannen* = OHG. *wannōn*, winnow; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrs, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your silky Wings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be *fanned* by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours.
Uzanne, The Fan (trans.), p. 28.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes.
Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles *fann'd* the buxom air above:
And, by his mother, stood an infant Love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings *fanned* the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heav'n's fire confounds, when *fann'd* with folly's breath.
Quarles, Emblems, ii., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along vales and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were *fanning* their corn. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame, that dies
Unless when *fanned* by looks and sighs,
And lighted oft at lady's eyes.
Scott, Marmion, v. 28.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decays
Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burn.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—2. To assume a fan-like shape.—**Fanning along** (*naut.*), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapsing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—**To fan out,** to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal'), *n.* [< F. *fanal* = Sp. Pg. *fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, < It. *fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (ML. *fanale*), < It. dial. (Ven.) *fano*, It. *faro*, a lighthouse, < L. *pharus*, < Gr. *φάρος*, a lighthouse: see *pharos*. The It. dial. *fano* is less prob. referred to Gr. *φανός*, a torch, a lantern.] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse ★to give light.

fanam (fa-năm'), *n.* [< Malayalam and Tamil *panam*.] 1. The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.


Obverse. Reverse.
Fanam of Madras, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You are desired to lay a silver *fanam*, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. This, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds.
Carraccioli, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *fanatick*; = F. *fanatique* = Sp. *fanático* = Pg. It. *fanatico* = D. *fanatiek* (cf. G. *fanatisch* = Dan. Sw. *fanatisk*), < L. *fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, < *fanum*, a temple: see *fane*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *fanatical*.

II. *n.* A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age.
Fuller, Mixt Contemplations (1660).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a *fanatic*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< *fanatic* + *-al*.] 1. Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way; especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A *fanatick* Fellow, one John Powdras, a Tanner's Son of Exeter, gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 109.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this *fanatical* hypocrite [Cromwell], corresponding so exactly to his character. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, *fanatical* ideas.

A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfyllyng of *fanaticall* vowes. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 96.

I abhor such *fanatical* phantasms. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their iconoclasm to be *fanatical*? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic*, *Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition*.

fanatically (fa-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and *fanatically* fond of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace.
Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

fanaticalness (fa-nat'i-kal-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, . . . is much worse . . . than *fanaticalness*, and idolatry.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 1.

fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *fanatic* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days, alas! settled into a fierce *fanaticism*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The *fanaticism* of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild *fanaticism* that nerves the soul against danger, and almost steels the body against torments.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 153.

=**Syn.** *Credulity*, *Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition*.

fanaticize (fa-nat'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing*. [< *fanatic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fanatical.

II. *intrans.* To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and *fanaticising* amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan'a-tizm), *n.* [Improp. for *fanaticism*; = G. *fanatismus* = Dan. *fanatisme* = Sw. *fanatism*, < F. *fanatisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fanatismo*.] Fanaticism. *Gibbon.* [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan'blăst), *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan'blō'ėr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity. The vanes are inclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast-pipe. Also called *fan-wheel*.

fancical†, *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ic-al*.] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play more intelligible. *T. Mace* (1676).

fancied (fan'sid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fancy*, *v.*] 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a *fancied* grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The *fancied* fabric melts away.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the *fancied* inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly credible. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously *fancied* and exquisitely well cut.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

fancier (fan'si-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird-*fancier*; a tulip-*fancier*.

A thorough *fancier* now-a-days never stoops to breed toy-birds. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 226.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but *fanciers*," *Macaulay*.

fanciful (fan'si-fûl), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ful*.] 1. Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is; and how natural it is for men that are *fanciful* in Religion to exchange one folly for another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a *fanciful* estimate of character generalized out of speeches or sermons. *H. N. Ozenham*, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a *fanciful* scheme; *fanciful* shapes.

Gather up all *fancifullest* shells. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

It is by ideal and *fanciful* conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

=**Syn.** 1. Imaginative, visionary, capricious, eccentric.—3. *Fanciful*, *Fantastic*, *Grotesque*, chimerical, wild. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing; that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point, suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy: as, the *fantastic* notions or dress of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north-wind's masonry. . . .
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So *fanciful*, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion. *Emerson*, Snow-Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So *fantastical* is the dainty metre.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The *grotesque* conceits and the tuneless numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple.
Macaulay, Dryden.

fancifully (fan'si-fûl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious prettiness or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphoric images in uncommon yet apt allusions · just as antient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan'si-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Albertus Magnus, . . . somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly

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motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive alterations and seasons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of *fancifulness*, are indispensable to rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

fancify†, *v. t.* [< *fancy* + *-fy*.] To imagine; fancy

The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 344.

fanciless (fan'si-les), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-less*.] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white.
Armstrong, Taste.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 11.

fan-coral (fan'kor'al), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ*: so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See cut under *coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The *fan-coral* sweeps through the clear, deep sea.
Percival, The Coral Grove.

★ **fan-crest** (fan'krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.



Fan-crest, about 1390. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fan-crested (fan'kres'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk-parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such cresta. See cut under *hoopoe*. —**Fan-crested duck**. See *duck*[2].

fan-cricket (fan'krik'et), *n.* A name of the mole-cricket, fen-cricket, or churr-worm, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancie*, *fansy*, *fant'sy*, *phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*, < ME. *fantasy*, *fantesy*, *fantasie*, fancy, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = D. *fantazie* = G. *fantasie* = Dan. Sw. *fantasi*, < OF. *fantasie*, *fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie* = Pr. *fantazia* = Sp. *fantasía* = Pg. It. *fantasia*, fancy, etc., < ML. *fantasia*, LL. *phantasia*, an idea, notion, fancy, phantasm, < Gr. *φαντασία*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, < *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, < *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, √ **φαν*, connected with √ **φα* in *φάειν*, shine, *φάος*, contr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *fantom* (*phantom*), *fantastic*, *phenomenon*, *photo-*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fancies* (-siz). **1.** The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him [the poet]; but it is *fancy* that gives the life-touches, and the secret graces to it. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.
Macaulay, Dante.

That which history gives not to the eye,
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The bright *fancies* that, amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of something untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*

A strange *fancy* cam into his head,
That fair Nanciebel was gane.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke*, Education, § 148.

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street [in Genoa] is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness; in early use (as often in Shakspere), love.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.
Old Song, Herd's Coll., II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *Fancy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

7†. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And [Shallow] sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights.
Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8†. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century. —**9.** A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine. *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carder, p. 203.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings, so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from 1½ to 2 inches, to allow the tacking on of the clothing.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The fancy. (*a*) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When *the fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement, under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously. *De Quincey*, Plato.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of *the fancy* are proud of their champion's condition. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached — what *The Fancy* would call "an ugly customer." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

(*b*) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all *the fancy*. *De Quincey*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.— **2.** Conceit.—**5.** Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsey.

II. *a.* **1.** Involving fancy; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour.—**Fancy fair.** See *fair*[2].—**Fancy goods.** (*a*) In *trade*, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (*b*) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design.—**Fancy roller**, in a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. *E. H. Knight*.—**Fancy shot**, in *billiards*, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player.—**Fancy stitch**, a more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over tableau plans and *fancy stitches*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.—**Fancy store** or **shop**, a shop in which fancy goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [< *fancy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoke by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail.—**3.** To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I — with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide differences observable in *fancied* animals.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke*.

2†. To love.

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fancy-free (fan'si-frē), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammeled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Pass . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the fancy itself.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with linsey-woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk goes *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

fancy-line (fan'si-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *tripping-line*. (*b*) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (*c*) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan'si-mung'gėr), *n.* One who deals in fancies or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered fancy; of distempered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

fand[1]† (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fanden*, *fonden*, *fandien*, *fondien*, < AS. *fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= OS. *fandōn* = OFries. *fandia* = MD. *vanden*, seek, visit, = OHG. *fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *vanden*, G. *fahnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), < *findan* (pret. *fand*), find: see *find*.] **1.** To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fele times have ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thought.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

I will go gete vs light for-thy,
And fewell *fande* with me to bryng.
York Plays, p. 113.

As thow arte ryghtwise kynge, rewe on thy pople,
And *fande* for to venge theme, that thus are rebuykyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou.
Ps. cxxxviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also preoveth God his icorene [chosen] ase the goldsmith *fondeth* thet gold i the fure [fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 152.

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal ale his frendes *fonde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 249.

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Now fare Philip the free to *fonden* his might.
King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 108.

3. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

The deuell hadde of him gret enuye and onde [hatred]; O [one] tyme he cam to his smythethe alone him to *fonde*.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 69 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons*.

fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* [Sp., from a W. Indian name.] 1. A lively dance, popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here shown: akin to the bolero, chica, seguidilla, etc.—3. By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.



Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a *fandango;* The sentinel he ups an' sez, "Thet's furder 'an ye can go."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., p. 18.

The cost of the "lay-out" for the great *fandango* which is to get them [vulgarians] into society. *The Nation.*

fanding†, *n.* [< ME. *fanding, fonding*, < AS. *fandung*, verbal n. of *fandian*, try, tempt: see *fand*[2].] Trial; temptation.

But first behoues 3ou bide
Fayndyngis full ferse and felle.
York Plays, p. 285.

fane[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *fane, vane*, < AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana, fona* = D. *vaan* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fāni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pane* and *pawn*[1]: see *vane*, the mod. form of *fane*[1], and *pane, pawn*[1], ult. doublets of *fane*[1], *vane*.] 1. A flag; a banner.

They trumpyd and ther banerys displaye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *vane* (which see).

O stormy poeple vnsad and euer vntrewe, . . .
Ay undiscret and chaungyng as a *fane* [var. *vane*].
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 995.

fane[2] (fān), *n.* [< L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, < *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo *effatus*, sacratus fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable, fame*[1], *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Fanes*,
This Saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And *fanes* of banished gods. *Bryant*, Earth.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, < F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, < Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarraria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSp. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. < Ar. *farfār*, talkative. Cf. *fanfaron*.] 1. A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfares by aërial trumpets blown.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo.

Hence—2. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron† (fan'fa-ron), *n.* [< F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, adj. boastful, bragging, < Sp. *fanfarrón*, a boaster, swaggerer, adj. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*) boasting, vaunting, inflated, < *fanfarrear*, brag, bluster, < *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.] 1. A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his owne virtues: Sum pius Æneas famâ super æthera notus: which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hector. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaroone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *fanfaronnade* = It. *fanfaronata*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, boasting, blustering, rodomontade, < *fanfaron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureaus, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*. *Carlyle.*

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else the Patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 8.

fan-fish (fan'fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Istiophorus gladius;* a translation of the Malay name, *ikan zayer*.

fanfoot (fan'fůt), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). 1. A name of the gecko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abou-burs*, father of leprosy. As in other geckos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Ptyodactylus*, or spit-toe. See cut under *gecko*. 2. In *entom.*, a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polypogon*.

fan-frame (fan'frām), *n.* In *organ-building*, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

fang (fang), *v.* [< ME. *fangen, fongen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo, fost, foth*, etc.; prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fangen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged, fonged*), < AS. *fōn* (contr. of **fōhan*, orig. **fanhan;* pret. *fēng*, pl. *fēngon*, pp. *gefangen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scand. origin), = OS. *fāhan* = OFries. *fā, fān*, NFries. *fean* and *fangen* = LG. *fangen* = D. *vangen* = OHG. *fāhan*, MHG. *vāhen, vān*, G. *fahen* and *fangen* = Icel. *fā* (pret. *fēkk*, pl. *fengum*, pp. *fenginn*) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *faae* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *faifah*), take, catch; Teut. √ **fanh*, with grammatical change **fang;* = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere, pacere*), pp. *pactus*, fasten, fix, agree (whence *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* (*pac-*), peace, etc.: see *pact, compact*[1], *compact*[2], *impact, impinge, peace*, etc.), = Gr. *πηγνύναι*, fasten. The same Teut. root unnasalized appears perhaps in AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fay*[1], unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fay*[1] and *fair*[1]. To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculate, peculiar, pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

Perchauns we salle thaym *fang*
And mar them or to morne at none.
York Plays, p. 88.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains:
Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To take; receive with assent; accept.

He willede anon in hys herte to *fonge* cristendom.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

She wold reneye her lay,
And cristendom of preestes handes *fonge*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 279.

3†. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he *fongit* tho freikes with a fine chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 366.

4†. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he *fanged*, for treson was he drawn.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 329.

Emange the philosofers firste
Ther *fanged* I my fame. *York Plays*, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To seize; lay hold.

He *fongeds* faste on the feleyghes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

But faste late vs founde to *fang* on oure foo,
3one gedlyng on-godly has brewed vs grete angir.
York Plays, p. 319.

★ **fang** (fang), *n.* [< ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) what is taken, booty, prey, < AS. *feng*, (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) booty (the form *fang* (for *fæng* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal terms *feax-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns *andfang, on-fang*, etc.) (= OFries. *fang, feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* (cf. LG. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc.), < AS. *fōn*, pret. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*, take, catch, seize, etc.: see *fang, v. Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fæng-tōth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] 1. A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyffurd and Wallang gais
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.
Morison, Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

Specifically—(*a*) A claw or talon; a falcula. (*b*) A fin. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a boar or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*d*) The socketed part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes so eroded, through absorption of its posterior *fang* by the pressure of the wisdom-tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*e*) The poison- or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison-fang*.

The *fangs* are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*f*) The pointed and curved second joint of the falx or chelicera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison-duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole chelicera. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*.

Whilst the *fangs* of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalidæ move vertically.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*g*) The tang of a tool. (*h*) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In *mining:* (*a*) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (*b*) *pl.* Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.]—5. The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap.—**Through fang**, in the manufacture of cutlery, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four-sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fangd), *a.* 1. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a *fanged* adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field.
A. Philips, The Briton.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated.

fanger (fang'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fanger* (= OHG. *fangari*), one who takes or receives, < *fangen*, take: see *fang, v.*] 1. A receiver. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A helper; a protector.

Laverd, mi *fanger* art thou in lande.
Ps. iii. 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang'ing), *n.* The pipes or channels used in the mines of Great Britain for ventilating purposes.

fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pīps), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

fangle†, *v. i.* [ME. *fangelen*, appar. < *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle, n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*).] To trifle.

For his love that 3ou dere boȝth
Hold 3ou still and *fangel* noȝth
Sordem aperte deprecantes.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 257.

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fangle† (fang'gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, n., a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel . . . left behind. *Greene*, Mamillia (1583).

We may be assur'd that if God loathe the best of Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited *fangle* of his prayer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. col. 456.

fangled† (fang'gld), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, q. v.] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

fangleness† (fang'gl-nes), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser.* See *new-fangleness*.

fangless (fang'les), *a.* [< *fang* + *-less*.] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fangot (fang'got), *n.* [< It. *fangotto*, a nasal form of *fagotto*, a bundle: see *fagot*.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundredweight to 2¼ hundredweights.

fan-governor (fan'guv'ėr-nor), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (*e*).

fanion (fan'yon), *n.* [< OF. *fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] 1. *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.—2. A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight.*

fan-jet (fan'jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwai, fankwae (fan'kwī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fanqui*, *fangkwae*.

fan-lace (fan'lās), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fan'līt), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

fannel (fan'el), *n.* [< ML. *fanula*, *phanula*, also *fanicula*, dim. of *fano*(*n*-), a banner, napkin, etc., in eccles. use: see *fanon*.] Same as *fanon*, 3.

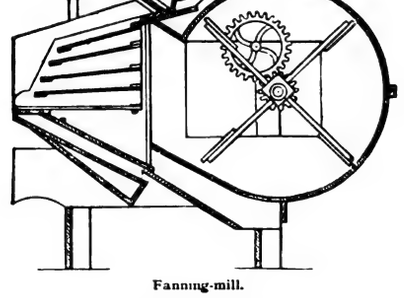
fanner (fan'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

And [I] will send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land. Jer. li. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan. [Eng.] (*b*) A blower or ventilating-fan.

fan-nerved (fan'nėrvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-veined*.

fanning-mill, fanning-machine (fan'ing-mil, -ma-shēn'), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain



Fanning-mill.

is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing-machine, or is used in connection with grain-elevators. See *thresher*, *separator*, *winnowing-machine*.

fanning-out (fan'ing-out'), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannon† (fan'on), *n.* See *fanon*.

fanon (fan'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fannon*; < ME. *fanone*, *fanune*, *fanun*, *fanen*, < OF. *fanon*, F. *fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, < ML. *fano*(*n*-), a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., < OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = AS. *fana*, a banner, > ME. *fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fane*[1], *vane*. The same word appears in *gonfanon*, *gonfalon*: see *gonfalon*.] 1. An ensign; a banner.—2. One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon*.—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels; the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener*. (*b*) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (*c*) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mappula or maniple. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (*d*) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (*e*) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk gauze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (*f*) One of the lappets, pendants, or infulæ of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subiects the Pope's false Christ with his bels and bablinges, with his miters and mastries, with his *fannons* [read *fannons*] and fopperies, and let them haue frely the true Christ again.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, Pref.

(*g*) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannel*.—4. In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fan'pām), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves.—**Bermuda** or **Jamaica fan-palm**, *Inodes Blackburniana*.—**Chinese fan-palm**, *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.—**European** or **Mediterranean fan-palm**, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Indian fan-palm**, a name of various species of *Corypha*, especially the talipot-palm, *C. umbraculifera*.

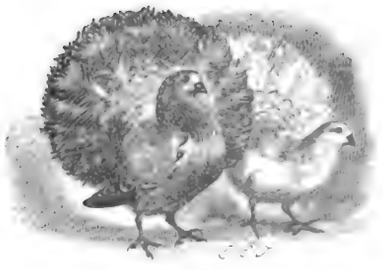
fanqui, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fan-shaped (fan'shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate.—**Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window bounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches: a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fan'shel), *n.* A scallop; a pecten; an individual of the *Pectinidæ*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter.*

fan-structure (fan'struk'tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or -range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fan'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A fan-tailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail*, *R. motacilloides*.—2. An artificial fan-tailed variety of the



Fantails.

domestic pigeon.—3. In a gas-fixture, a tip which gives a fan-shaped flame.—4. A member, or piece of construction, having the shape of a fan.—5. The overhang of a vessel's stern when it extends unusually far.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. cursitans* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fan'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; eurhipidurous: applied to ordinary birds (*Carinatæ*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitæ*.—2. Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail*.

fan-tan (fan'tan), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. An oblong card is placed upon the table, the corners of which are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4. The players stake their money upon the corners or upon the edge between two numbers, and are paid according to the odds against them, the remainder of the "cash," after dividing by four, deciding the winning number. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually 8 per cent., is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or of the house.

fantascope (fan'ta-skōp), *n.* [Prop. *phantascope*: < *fanta*(*sy*), or *fanta*(*stic*), + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus by means of which the optical axes of the eyes are converged: designed to exhibit certain phenomena of binocular vision.

fantasia (fan-ta-zē'ą; sometimes, wrongly, fan-tā'zi-ą), *n.* [< It. *fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy*, *fancy*.] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, any instrumental piece. (*b*) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (*c*) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbs over the waters.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 165.

Also *fantasy*, *phantasy*.

Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fan'ta-sid), *a.* [< *fantasy* + *-ed*[2].] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely *fantasied*;
Possess'd with rumours, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

fantasm, fantasmal, etc. See *phantasm*, etc.

fantasque (fan-task'), *a.* and *n.* [F., abbr. of *fantastique*: see *fantastic*.] **I.** *a.* Fantastic. [Rare.]

The zodiac . . .
Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth,
In *fantasque* apposition and approach.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army-Friend, that has writ a triumphant, rare, noisy Song, in honour of the late Victory, that will hit the Nymph's *Fantasque* to a Hair.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

fantassin (fan'ta-sin), *n.* [F., < It. *fantaccino*, < *fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 237.

fantast (fan'tast), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fantast*; < *fantast-ic*.] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*; the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye.
Coleridge.

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasts* and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 151.

fantastic (fan-tas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick*; < OF. *fantastique*, F. *fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = Pr. *fantastic* = Sp. *fantástico* = Pg. It. *fantastico* (cf. G. *fantastisch* = Dan. Sw. *fantastisk*), < LL. *phantasticus*, ML. also *fantasticus*, imaginary (ML. also as a noun, a lunatic), < Gr. *φανταστικός*, able to present or represent (to the mind) (*τὸ φανταστικόν*, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), < *φανταστός*, verbal adj. of *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phantasm*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad?
And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in,
And all a dream we do?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

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2. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

The offices
And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
Are not *fantastic* bounties, but thy merit.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

3. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high.
Gray, Elegy.

Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their *fantastic* battlements above the trees and flowers.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 207.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious: as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

Every friend whom not thy *fantastic* will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 267.

=Syn. *Grotesque*, etc. (see *fanciful*); odd, queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. *n.* One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

Alas, the poor *fantastic!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

Not like our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *fantastic* + *-al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

Some foolishe and *fantasticall* personnes haue wrytten.
Hall, Henry IV., an. 6.

Fantastical or chimerical I call such [ideas] as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetypes. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 1.

fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fantasticalities* (-tiz). [< *fantastical* + *-ity.*] 1. Fantasticalness.

Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticality* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture.
The Man in the Moon, 1609.

2. Something fantastic.

Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticalities* of wood-carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 617.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

He dresses the ape *fantastically*, usually as a bride, or a veiled woman. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

fantasticalness (fan-tas'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being fantastic; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson*, Works, Pref.

This wild tradition . . . had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticalness* of his present pursuit.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *fantastic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. viii. § 7.

fantasticly† (fan-tas'tik-li), *adv.* Fantastically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

fantasticness (fan-tas'tik-nes), *n.* Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

fantastico (fan-tas'ti-kō), *n.* [It.: see *fantastic.*] A fantastic.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

fantastry†, *n.* [< *fantast(ic)* + *-ry.*] Fantasticalness.

Yea, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantastry* and vain-babble of others, . . . things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian vertue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

fantasy, phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *fantasies, phantasies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *fantasie, phantasie;* < ME. *fantasye, fantesye, fauntasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *fancy*.

Hadden no *fantesye* to debate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 51.

And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
That undisturbed song of pure concent.
Milton, Solemn Music, l. 5.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 23.

The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 502.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; fantastic imagination.

In theise thinges and in suche othere ther ben many folk that beleeven; because it happenethe so often tyme to falle aftre here *fantasyes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as De Quincey bought it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

Som other *fauntasyes* appyeren by nyght tyme vnto many oon in dyuerse places in lyknes of wymen with old face. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,
And aery tongues that syllable men's names.
Milton, Comus, l. 205.

It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy!* It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
Hawthorne, The White Old Maid.

There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
H. Greeley, Overland Journey, xxxiv.

5. In *music*, same as *fantasia*. =Syn. *Fantasy, Fancy.* See *imagination.* The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (heretofore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts:

Ye woods! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
Alas vain *Phantasies!* the fleeting brood
Of Woe self-solaced in her dreamy wood!
Coleridge, Death of Chatterton.

From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fancies*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 284.

The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture [in a building described] is wedded to the rich and libertine *fancy* of the Renaissance, treading unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant.

fantasy (fan'ta-si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, ppr. *fantasying*. [< *fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, q. v. Cf. OF. *fantasier*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To fancy; have a liking for.

The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or fantastically; form a mental picture of; imagine.

I passe ouer the *fantasieing* of formes, accidents, outwarde elementes, miraculous changes, secrete presences, and other like forced termes, whereof Tertullian knoweth none. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 465.

A dream . . . so *fantasied*. *Keats.*

He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 17.

3. In *music*, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
J. H. Shorthouse.

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to play fantasias.

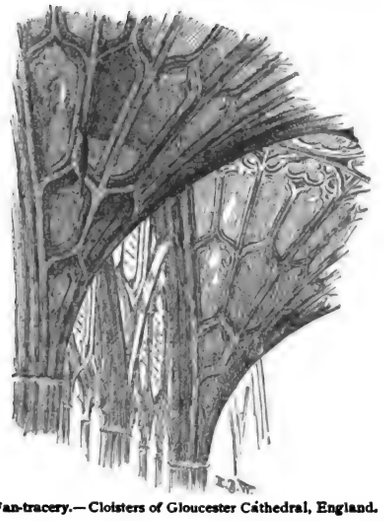
He [Hoffmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord. *Carlyle*, Crit. and Misc. Essays, I., App.

fantickle (fan'tik-l), *n.* A variant of *fernticle*.

fantoccini (fan-to-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baboon, < *fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant: see *infant, infantry, faunt.*] 1. Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires or strings.—2. Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, *n.* See *phantom*.

fan-tracery (fan'trā'sē-ri), *n.* In *late medieval arch.*, elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and diverges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.—**Fan-tracery vaulting**, a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.



Fan-tracery.—Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

fan-training (fan'trā'ning), *n.* In *hort.*, a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training**, a method of training similar to fan-training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan'vānd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—2. In *entom.*, same as *fan-nerved*.

fan-wheel (fan'hwēl), *n.* Same as *fan-blower*.

fan-window (fan'win'dō), *n.* A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped*.

fan-winged (fan'wingd), *a.* Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *adv.* [< *fan* + *-wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the fore-limbs.
T. Foster, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 43.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *a.* [< *fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [Rare.]

The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers. *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 44.

fap† (fap), *a.* Fuddled. [Old slang.]

Bard. Why, sir, for my part, I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five sentences.
Eva. It is his five senses: fie, what the ignorance is!
Bard. And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes'mō), *n.* In *logic*, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulæ Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio*; the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction; the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *s*, that that premise is to be converted simply; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of fapesmo: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes. Fapesmo, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *fesapo*. The rare word *fapesmo* is another name for the mood *felapton*.

faquir, *n.* See *fakir*[1].

far[1] (fär), *adv.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see etym., and *farther, further*). [Also dial *fer, fur, furr;* early mod. E. also *farre, furre;* < ME. *fer, ferr, feor, feorr*, rarely *far, for, fur*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, far, at a distance, = OS. *fer* = OFries. *fer, fir* = D. *ver* = LG. *feern, feren* = OHG. *verro,*

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MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial *-n*) = Icel. *fjarri* = Goth. *fairra*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance, ME. *ferren, feorren, ferrene, ferne*, from far (with a prep., *of ferrene, o ferrom, fro ferne*, afar, from far), = OS. *ferran, ferrane*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, G. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fjerran*, afar, = Dan. *fjern*, a., far, *fjernt*, adv., far; = Gr. πέραν, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), πέρα, beyond, *parā*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for, for-, fore, fore-, forth*[1], etc., *per-, pre-, pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *farrer* (< ME. *ferrer*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre, firre, furre, fyrre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *fir, fur, far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrre, fyr, fier*, umlauted and abbr. from **feorror*, compar. of *feorr, feor*, far), and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrest*, umlauted from **feorrost*, superl. of *feorr, feor*, far), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *farther* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest*: see *farther, further*. The adj. *far* is from the adv.] **1.** At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

> And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.
>
> They sent back missives representing that they were *far* within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pause or turn back. *Irving*, Granada, p. 51.

2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far;* to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

> Now have I tolde you of Wayes, by the whyche men gon *ferrest* and longest. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.
>
> When unto the guid church she came,
> She at the door did stan'; . . .
> She coudna come *farer* ben [in].
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

> *Far, far* removed, dark in the dreary grave.
> *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see).—**5.** At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used elliptically with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

> The whiche is knowyn bothe *ferre* and nere,
> A myghti prince, a man of gret powre.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.
>
> Beaute, Myȝt, amyable chere
> To alle Men *ferre* and neere.
> *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 34.
>
> The *ferreste* in his parissche, moche and lite.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.
>
> Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee. Mat. xvi. 22.
>
> Will you not speak at all? are you so *far*
> From kind words?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.
>
> The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*
>
> He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

> Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.
>
> The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.
>
> Some of them are so *far* gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.
>
> So thou, fair city, . . . lovelier *far*
> Than in that panoply of war.
> *Scott*, Marmion, Int. to v.
>
> *Far* other was the song that once I heard
> By this huge oak. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

7†. Long; a long time.

> Ac it is *ferre* agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 226.

As far as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good *as far as* it goes.

> Yet *as ferre as* y can or may
> Of here beaute sum-what too say
> I will applye my wittes all.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.
>
> In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, *as far as* my Reading and Knowledge could extend.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.
>
> *As far as* might be, to carve out
> Free space for every human doubt.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

By far, in a great degree; very much.

> Ther is a surgiene in this sege that softe can handle,
> And more of phisyke *bi fer* and fairer he plastreth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 312.
>
> And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better *by far* To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
> *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

Far away, far and away. See *away*.

> A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be *far and away* the best humorous story that had been written for years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 16.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.—**From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place.

> Summe ther ben that comen *fro ferr*, and in goynge toward this Ydole, at every thrydde pas that thei gon fro here Hows, thei knelen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.
>
> Madam, I see *from farre* a horseman coming;
> This way he bends his speed.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, I.
>
> But now the trumpet, terrible *from far*,
> In shriller clangours animates the war.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

I'll be far (or **farther**) **if I do**, I will not do it: obsolete, the phrase now in use being *I'll see you farther first*. See *farther*.—**In so far as**, in the degree that; to such an extent as.

> *In so far as* the college teaches religion, it must do so with the utmost candor. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 725.

To be far ben with one, to bring far ben. See *ben*[1].

far[1] (fär), *a.*; compar. *further* and *farther*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far*[1], *adv.*). [Also dial. *fer, fur;* early mod. E. *farre*, < ME. *fer, ferr*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, a., from the adv., far, distant. The compar. and superl. *farther* and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv. forms. Compar. *farrer* (earlier *farre*, < ME. *ferre*, < AS. *fyrra, firra*) and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferreste, farreste*, < AS. **fyrresta*) are now hardly to be found.] **1.** Situated or being at a great distance in space or time; distant; remote; far off or away: as, a *far* place; the *far* future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

> We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.
>
> My blood
> Hath earnest in it of *far* springs to be.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged or reaching to a distant point; protracted; long: as, *far* sight; a *far* look ahead.

> O I am going a *far* journey,
> Some strange countrie to see.
> *Lord Lovel* (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly connected. [Rare.]

> Sir Torre . . .
> Past up the still rich city to his kin,
> His own *far* blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider always mounts on the left): sometimes used in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway.—**A far cry.** See *cry*.

far[1] (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *farring*. [< *far*[1], *adv.*] To remove far distant; banish. [Prov. Eng.]

> I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

far[2] (fär), *n.* [E. dial., = *farrow*[1], q. v.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local, Eng.]

far-about† (fär'a-bout'), *n.* A going far out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

> What need these *far-abouts? Fuller*, Holy War, p. 280.

farad (far'ad), *n.* [So called in honor of the chemist Michael *Faraday* (1791–1867). Cf. *ampere, ohm, volt.*] The electromagnetic unit of capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a condenser which when charged with a difference of potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far-a-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Faraday* + *-ic:* see *faradism*.] **1.** Pertaining to Faraday, the English physicist.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to the phenomena of electricity especially investigated by Faraday—for example, the phenomena of induction. See *faradic*.

> Ferrier states that *Faradaic* irritation causes movements of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 38.

Tetanus produced by *faradaic* electricity is not of the nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 48.

Faradaic current, in *elect.*, an induced current, in contradistinction to a direct one.

faradism (far'a-dā-izm), *n.* [< *Faraday* (see *farad*) + *-ism*.] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad'ik), *a.* [< *farad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to induced electric currents obtained from a variety of machines—some of them magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine now in common medical use is a form of induction coil consisting of a primary coil through which a current is sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surrounding the primary, in which brief but intense currents are induced in alternating directions by the automatic making and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and *induction-coil*.

faradism (far'a-dizm), *n.* [< *farad* + *-ism*.] The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine.

faradization (far'a-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *faradize* + *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, the stimulation of a nerve with induced currents of electricity.

faradize (far'a-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faradized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [< *farad-ic* + *-ize*.] To stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric currents.

> Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when *faradized*. *Weir Mitchell*, Injuries of Nerves, p. 250.

faradizer (far'a-dī-zėr), *n.* An instrument employed in faradization.

farallon (fă-răl-yōn'), *n.*; pl. *farallones* (-yō'nās). [Sp.] A lofty rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea. Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequently occur in groups; and there are several such groups on the American coast bearing this name. That best known is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*. *F. abacura* is a common species in the southern United States, of a deep-red



Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*).

color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a row of square red spots on each side. It is called the *horn-snake, red-bellied snake*, and *wampum-snake*.

farand (far'and), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *farant;* < ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar. having a good favor or appearance, whence, in mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a contr. of ME. **favorand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *favoren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far, fair, fere*, appearance, a contr. of *favor* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard, fa'ard*, favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later than the contracted ppr.: see *fare*[3]. The word seems to have been in part identical with ME. *farand, farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *faren*, E. *fare*, go; *evil-* or *ill-farand, weel-farand*, being equiv. to *ill-faring, well-faring*, referred to *fare*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Well favored; comely; handsome; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

> This watz [the] kynges countenaunce, where he in court were,
> At vch *farand* feast among his fre meny.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.
>
> Quhar Nele and Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
> And othir ladyis fayr and *farand*.
> *Barbour*, ii. 514, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appearance; appearing; seeming: generally used in composition with a specific term, *fair, foul, evil, ill, well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*, old-seeming: applied to a child who manifests more sagacity than could be expected at his time of life. [Scotch.]

> Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill *farrand*.
> *Wallace*, vi. 781, MS. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> And he looks aye sae wistfu' the whiles I explain,
> He's as auld as the hills—he's an *auld-farrant* wean.
> *William Miller*, The Wonderfu' Wean.

II. *n.* Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

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farandly, farantly (far'and-li, -ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *farandely*; < *farand*† + *-ly*².] In an orderly manner; decently. *Halliwell.* Also *farrantly.* [Prov. Eng.]

farandola, farandole (fa-ran'dō-lä, -dōl), *n.* [= F. *farandole*, a rapid dance of Pr. origin, = mod. Pr. *farandolo* = Sp. *farándula*, a mean trade or calling, = Pg. *farandula*, *farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds, = It. dial. *farandola.*] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clasping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, *adv.* See *farandly.*

far-away (fär'a-wā'), *a.* [= Sc. *far-awa'*; < *far away*, adv. phrase.] 1. Distant; remote.

Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers. *Scotch proverb.*

Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin o' mine. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a *far-away* cousin were occupying the house. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 549.

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a *far-away* look, as seeing the invisible. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

far-between (fär'bē-twēn'), *a.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [Rare.]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the *far-between* but more effectual shots of the borderer's rifle. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

farce¹ (färs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farced*, ppr. *farcing.* [Early mod. E. also *farse*; < ME. *farcen* (= D. *farceren* = G. *farciren* = Dan. *farcere*), < OF. *farsir, farcir*, F. *farcir* = Pr. *farsir, frasir*, < L. *farcire*, pp. *fartus*, sometimes *farctus*, later *farcitus*, and *farsus*, stuff, cram, fill full, = Gr. *φράσσειν*, shut in, inclose. Cf. *force*³.] 1†. To stuff; cram.

His typet was ay *farsed* ful of knyves
And pinnes for to geven fayre wyves.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 238.

Specifically—2. In *cookery*, to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any *farse* a Henne, the needle must be threeded the day before, and the threed must be burned, not bitten or broken asunder. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way-lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or otherwise), to *farce* their scenes withal. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

These invectives were well *farced* for the gross taste of the multitude. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 374.

4†. To extend; swell out.

'Tis not . . .
The *farced* title running 'fore the king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world.
Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 1.

5†. To fatten.

If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs with it too, they would not, like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

farce¹ (färs), *n.* [= G. Dan. *farce* = Sw. *fars*, < F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce (> Sp. It. *farsa* = Pg. *farça*, a farce), < *farcer*, stuff: see *farce*¹, *v.*] 1. A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farsia*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is: (*a*) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (*b*) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Counsale findis it necessar and expedient that the litill *farsche* and play maid be William Lauder be playit afoir the Quenis Grace.
Quoted in *Lauder's* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., [p. vi.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

My notion of a *farce* is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 129.

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous *farces*, who are called Mohhabbazee'n. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 111.

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see
That all this mingled Mass which she,
Being forbidden, longs to know,
Is a dull *farce* and empty show.
Prior, An English Padlock.

For Swift and him [Parnell], [thou hast] despised the *farce* of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford.

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce²† (färs), *v. t.* [A particular use of *farce*¹ (ME. *farcen*), or an error for *fard.* See *fard*, *v.*] To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2285.

farcement† (färs'ment), *n.* [< *farce* + *-ment.*] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sawce and unsavoury *farcements.* *Feltham*, Resolves.

farceur (fär-sėr'), *n.* [= Sw. *farsör*, < F. *farceur*, < *farce*, a farce: see *farce*¹.] A jester; a joker; a wag.

farcical¹ (fär'si-kal), *a.* [< *farce*¹ + *-ic-al*, after *comical*, etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be *farcical* or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, "that the principal character is exaggerated." *Bp. Hurd*, Province of the Drama, iv.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay*, What d'ye Call 't, Pref.

He [the Bedouin] neither unfits himself for walking, nor distorts his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the *farcical* rules of fashion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 321.

farcical²† (fär'si-kal), *a.* [< *farcy* + *-ic-al*, after *farcical*¹.] Pertaining to farcy. [Rare.]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a good *farcical* house large enough to hold, aye, and sublimate them . . . all together. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, Iv. 4.

farcicality (fär-si-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *farcicalities* (-tiz). [< *farcical*¹ + *-ity.*] The character or quality of being farcical; absurdity; something farcical or ridiculous.

farcically (fär'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a farcical manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Langhorne.*

farcicalness (fär'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *farcicality.*

farcilite† (fär'si-lit), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *farce*¹ (with ref. to *force-meat*) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

farcimen† (fär'si-men), *n.* [< LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be costiveness (?), < *farcire*, stuff, cram: see *farce*¹. Cf. *farcin.*] Same as *farcy.*

farcin† (fär'sin), *n.* [Also, and now usually, *farcy*, dial. corruptly *fashion*; < ME. *farcin, farsyn*, < OF. *farcin*, F. *farcin* = It. *farcino*, farcy, < LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses: see *farcimen.*] Same as *farcy.*

It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers an yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and 3it this is wors to be hool. *Bodl. MS.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

farcing† (fär'sing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *farsyng*; verbal n. of *farce*¹, *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of *farsynge* as his holye feelynge faythefull folke are farsed full of heresies. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 614.

farctate (färk'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *farctatus*, < L. *farctus*, stuffed, pp. of *farcire*, stuff: see *farce*¹.] In *bot.*, stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*: as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipes of *Agaricaceæ*. Opposed to *fistulose.* [No longer used.]

farcy (fär'si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farcie*; abbr. of *farcin*, q. v.] A disease of horses; a form of equinia. See *equinia.*

Fire is good for the *farcie.* *Ray*, Proverbs, 2d ed., p. 367.

farcy-bud (fär'si-bud), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard† (färd), *n.* [< F. *fard*, paint, rouge, < OHG. *farawa*, MHG. *varwe*, G. *farbe* (= AS. *færbe* = D. *verw* = Dan. *farve* = Sw. *färg*), color, hue, < OHG. *faro* (*faraw-*), MHG. *var* (*varw-*), a., colored.] Color; paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain gay glosse or *farde.* *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

These present us with the Skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but . . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard.* *Whitaker*, Review of Gibbon's Hist.

fard† (färd), *v. t.* [< F. *farder* = Pr. *fardar*, paint, rouge, < F. *fard*, n., paint, rouge: see *fard*, *n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the *farded* fop," *Shenstone.*

He found that beauty which he had left innocent *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug. *A. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

fardage (fär'dāj), *n.* [< F. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje* = Pg. *fardagem* = It. *fardaggio*, luggage), < *fardeau*, a load (see *fardel*¹), + *-age.*] *Naut.*, loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to chock it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day† (fär'dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; *far-day* sullies flowers.
H. Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Rules and Lessons.

far-death (fär'deth), *n.* Natural death. [Prov. Eng.]

fardel¹†, **fardle**† (fär'del, -dl), *n.* [< ME. *fardel*, < OF. *fardel*, F. *fardeau* = Pr. *fardel* = It. *fardello* (ML. *fardellus*), < Sp. Pg. *fardel*, a pack, bundle, dim. of Sp. Pg. *fardo*, a pack, bundle: said to be of Ar. origin, < *fardah*, a package (Devic).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

They took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood one *fardel* of cloth, and one chest with diuers goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 170.

Under one of these arches we reposed; the stones our beds, our *fardels* the bolster. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

fardel¹†, **fardle**† (fär'del, -dl), *v. t.* [< OF. *fardeler, fardeller*, bundle, < *fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*¹, *fardle*, *n.* Hence, by contr., *farl*¹, q. v.] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly *fardled* up under heads are most portable. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 164.

fardel²† (fär'del), *n.* [Also *farthel*², *farl*², q. v.; a corruption of ME. *ferthe* (or *feorthe*) *del* (= D. *vierendeel* = MHG. *vierteil*, G. *viertel* = ODan. *fjerddel*, Dan. *fjerdedel* = Sw. *fjerdedel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*¹.] A fourth part: an old law term.—**Fardel of land,** a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fär'del-bound), *a.* [Also, corruptly, *farthing-bound*; appar. < *fardel*¹, a load, + *bound*³.] Costive; specifically, in *vet. surg.*, affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, rye-grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue-bound.*

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *farther, farthest.*

farding¹ (fär'ding), *n.* [See *farthing, farding-deal.*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing.*

farding²† (fär'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fard*, *v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron; error a curtizan; the matron cares onely to concile love by a grave and gracefull modesty, the curtizan with philtres and *farding.* *Bp. Hall*, Sermon at Thebald, Sept. 15, 1628.

fardingale¹ (fär'ding-gāl), *n.* Same as *farthingale.*

fardingale²†, *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal.*

farding-bag (fär'ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal† (fär'ding-dēl), *n.* [Also written *fardingdale, farthingdale, farthendele, farundel* (and *fardel*², q. v.); < *farding*¹ (ME. *ferding*, ML. *ferdingus*), or *farthing*, + *deal*¹, ME. *del*, part (see *farthing*, 2, and *deal*¹), but orig. (ME.) *ferthe del*, i. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*².] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 *farthendele* or rood of land. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 67 a.

fardle†, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*¹.

fare¹ (fär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring.* [< ME. *faren* (pret. *for*, pp. *faren*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, < AS. *faran* (pret. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pp. *faren*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition, fare, = OS. *faran* = OFries. *fara* = D. *varen* = MLG. LG. *faren* = OHG. *faran*, MHG. *faren, varen*, G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*

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= Goth. *faran*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, lead, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc., = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.: see *ferry* and *ford*), < Teut. √ **far* = L. √ **per*, **por* in *ex-periri*, pass through, experience, *peritus*, *ex-pertus*, experienced, *periculum*, danger, *portare*, carry, *porta*, a gate, *portus*, a harbor, = Gr. √ **περ*, **πορ* in *περᾶν*, pass over or across, esp. water, *πόρος*, a way through, a ford, *πορθμός*, a passage, ford, *πορεύειν*, convey, *πορεύεσθαι*, go, proceed, = OBulg. *prati*, go, = Skt. √ *par*, tr., pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan √ *par* expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E., of AS. origin, *fare*[1], *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*[1], obs. or dial. *feer*[2], *ferd*[1], *ferd*[2], *ferly*, *farly*, *fere*[4], *foor*[2], etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc., *peril*, *port*[1], *port*[2], *port*[3], *port*[5], etc., *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *pore*[2], *emporium*.] **1.** To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyn with the pilgrimes to the plouh is *faren;*
To eryen hus half-aker holpen hym menye.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 112.

Whenne Heronde was of lif *farn*,
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

The next morning Raphael was *faring* forth gallantly, well armed and mounted. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an adventure which called for courage.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed; be in a certain state; be attended with certain circumstances or events; be circumstanced; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of Fasting 3 or 4 Days, or a Week, having *fared* very hard already.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Ful ofte
Have I up-on this bench *faren* ful weel;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 65.

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine wi' me;
And a' the better ye shall *fare*,
For this gude news ye tell to me.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. Luke xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen; turn out; result; come to pass: with *it* impersonally.

It fareth many times with men's opinions as with rumours and reports. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go with him, then had *it fared* well with us.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

So *fares it* when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, P. R., iii. 448.

5†. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *faren* wel, God save hem bothe two;
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynges sone in armes wel to do.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 163.

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reson for hevinesse and sorowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov. Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?" he inquired. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

fare[1] (fār), *n.* [< ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a journey, company, expedition (= OFries. *fera*, *fere*, *fer*, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *var*, a journey, = Icel. *för*, a journey, expedition), < *faran*, etc., go: see *fare*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A going; a journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fyndez he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 98.

He that followes my *fare*. *Morte Arthure.* (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A company of persons making a journey. — **3.** The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveyance by land or water: as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus, etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the *fare* thereof. Jonah i. 3.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of fairs
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare* or patron at what house he pleases.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

5†. Outfit for a journey; equipment. — **6.** Food; provisions of the table.

Bot prayse thi *fare*, wer-so-euer thou be;
Fore be it gode or be it badde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 25).

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts, attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

7†. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day I am vndo for euer;
Eche frek [man] for this *fare* false wol me hold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare?* what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Here — as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future punishment — you see your *fare*.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 11.

8†. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyce *fare!* *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1144.

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth al this *fare?*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 471.

The wardeyn chidde and made *fare*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind of bait. *New York Tribune*, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be startled from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **Bill of fare.** See *bill*[3]. — **Fiddler's fare.** See *fiddler*.

fare[2] (fār), *n.* [Contr. of *farrow*.] A farrow: as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

fare[3] (fār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring*. [Formerly also *fair;* a dial. var. of *favor*, mixed with *fare*[1]. Cf. *farand*.] To resemble, or act like (another).

fare-box (fār'boks), *n.* A box in which the tickets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, omnibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are deposited by them.

fare-indicator (fār'in'di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance.

farent. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

farendonet, *n.* Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fār'wel'), *interj.* [Prop. separate, being two words, *fare well*, < ME. *fare wel* (= Dan. *farvel* = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and n.), used not only in the impv., as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he fareth wel* (L. *valet*), *we faren wel* (L. *valemus*), etc., impv. *fare wel*, common in leave-taking and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valete*): *faren*, fare, speed, be in a particular condition (not in the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*, well; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] 'Fare well'; may you be or continue in a happy or prosperous condition; in common use, good-by. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does not, in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now used, like *good-by*, its more colloquial equivalent, exclusively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It emphasizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"3ee *farewel*, Phippe!" quod Fauntelte, and forth gan me drawe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, farewell, good Ancient;
A stout man and a true, thou art come in sorrow.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Farewell, happy fields. *Milton*, P. L., i. 249.

If this be true, *farewel* all the differences of good and evil in men's actions; *farewel* all expectations of future rewards and punishments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons.

[It is still often written separately, with a pronoun between, the pronoun being either the subject nominative, as in "fare *you* well" or "fare *ye* well," or a dative of reference, as in "fare *thee* well."

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest.
Burns, To Nancy.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever *fare thee well*.
Byron, Fare thee Well.]

=**Syn.** *Good-by*, etc. See *adieu*, *interj.*

farewell (fār'wel'), *n.* and *a.* [< *farewell*, *interj.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Farewell followed by *to* governing the object is a noun, used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)"

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or attention.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

II. *a.* Parting; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again. *Spectator.*

Farewell rock, in *coal-mining*, the millstone-grit (see *carboniferous* and *coal-measures*): so called by the miners, because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid farewell to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths. [Eng.]

farewell†, *v. t.* [< *farewell*, *n.*] To bid farewell to; take leave of.

Till she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fare-wicket (fār'wik'et), *n.* **1.** A turnstile gate fitted with a counting and registering device for indicating the number of persons passing it: used in registering fares. — **2.** In a horse-car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or by a spring-plate, through which fares can be collected from passengers or change made by an employee. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

far-fet† (fär'fet), *a.* [< *far*[1] + *fet*, pp. of *fet*[1]: see *fet*[1]. Cf. *far-fetched*.] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *farrefet* and deare bought are good for Ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything offered to himself which, in the *farthest-fet* construction, might be wrested to the name of wrong.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.
Milton, P. R., ii. 401.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *n.* [< *far*[1] + *fetch*[1], *n.*, a stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched*.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *v. t.* [Assumed from *far-fetched*.] To bring from far; draw as a conclusion remote from or not justified by the premises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Fuller.

far-fetched (fär'fecht), *a.* [Also *far-fetcht;* < *far*[1] + *fetched*, pp. of *fetch*, *v.*: see *fetch*[1].] **1.** Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence — **2†.** Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetcht* minde.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 506.

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fetch'd* Metaphors appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Wish.

This is not only a false thought, but is . . . *far-fetched* also. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

My solution was so fantastic, so apparently *far-fetched*, so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 162.

far-forth† (fär'fôrth'), *adv.* [Also as two words, *far forth;* early mod. E. also *far foorth;* < ME. *far-forth*, *fer-forthe;* < *far*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].]

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1. Far on; far forward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now be we so *far-forthe* come,
Speke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud, 416, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

Ne none agayne so *farre foorthe* in her favour
That is full satisfyed with her behaviour.
Sir T. More, To Them that Seke Fortune.

He sayd not such words, nor spake so *far-forth* in the matter, without commission. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

So long these knights discoursed diversly
Of straunge affaires, and noble hardiment, . . .
That now the humid night was *farforth* spent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases *as*, or *so*, *far-forth as*, where the words are now usually separated, *forth* being expletive.

Youre bak eke in no way
Turne on no wihte, *as ferforthe as* ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lenage,
And *as fer furth as* I canne fele and see,
He waytith after right grete heritage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2439.

So far-foorth as those writers which are come to our hands haue left recorded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

farin (far'in), *n.* [< F. *farine*, < L. *farina*: see *farina*.] Same as *farina*.

farina (fa-rē'nä or -rī'nä), *n.* [= F. *farine* = Pr. Sp. It. *farina* = Pg. *farinha*, < L. *farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, < *far* (*farr-*), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = AS. *bere*, E. *bear*[3], barley: see *bear*[3], *barley*[1].] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]—4. In *bot.*, the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.
Granger, The Sugar-Cane, iv., note.

5. In *entom.*, a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3.—**Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boiler (fa-rē'nä-boi'lėr), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water, and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [U. S.]

farinaceous (far-i-nā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *farináceo* = It. *farinaceo*, < LL. *farinaceus*, < *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour: as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Fill'd with huge balls of *farinaceous* food.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch: as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy: as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal: applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects; some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

farinaceously (far-i-nā'shius-li), *adv.* With farina: as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fār'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *fare*[1], mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*[3]: see *farand*, *fare*[1], *fare*[3].] 1. Seeming; looking: in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going: in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *a.* [= F. *farineux* = Pg. *farinhoso* = It. *farinoso*, < LL. *farinosus*, mealy, < L. *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Yielding farina: as, *farinose* plants.—2. In *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder, as the under surface of leaves of *Primula farinosa*.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) Floury: applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (*b*) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (*c*) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinosely (far'i-nōs-li), *adv.* In a farinose manner.

farinulent (fa-rin'ū-lent), *a.* [< *farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farkleberry (fär'kl-ber'i), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Batodendron arboreum*, of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl[1]† (färl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *fardle*, *fardel*[1], pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furl*, the present form: see *furl*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey-day, how she kicks and yerks!
Down with the main-mast! lay her at hull!
Farl up all her linens, and let her ride it out!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

farl[2] (färl), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2], lit. a fourth part: see *fardel*[2]. For the contraction, cf. *farl*[1].] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 78.

farleu (fär'lō), *n.* In *Scots law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, farly, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *ferly*.

farm[1] (färm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farme*, **ferme*; < ME. *ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer,' factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; < AS. *feorm* (fem., gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyninges feorm*, late AS. *cynges feorme-hām*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (> *feormian*, *ge-feormian*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., > *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *feormung*, and *fyrmth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps 'a living, means of subsistence,' connected with *feorh*, life, = OS. *ferah*, *ferh* = OHG. *ferah*, *ferh*, MHG. *verch* = Icel. *fjör*, life, = Goth. *fairhwus*, the world. But as AS. *feorm* is always rendered in ML. by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of L. *firmus*, ML. often spelled *fermus* (> OF. *ferme*, ME. *ferme*, > mod. E., with restored L. vowel, *firm*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (L. *firma*, fem. adj., and ML. *firma* or *ferma*, n.), "either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature": see *firm*, *a.*, *firm*, *v.*, *firm*, *n.* But the AS. form appears to be the original. The ML. *ferma*, *firma* has the AS. senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence OF. *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferma*, in same senses, the OF. being partly the source of the ME. form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern.] 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . yaf a certeyn *ferme* for the graunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 253.

Fermes thyk are comyng, my purs is bot wake.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *farm* termed "the petty *farm*." *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the King's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *farm* of the shire.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease: as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys tounes and hys londes to *ferme*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

It is greate wilfulnes in . . . land-lordes to refuse to make any longer *farmes* unto theyr tenauntes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts.

Under an ordinance of September 20, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1790.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farms*. *Burke*.

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant: as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

Cato would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (situate as hath been said) be good of itselfe, and fertile. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,
I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcell'd into *farms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6†. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example: *farmes* or granges which conteine chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7. A place where children are 'farmed.'

There can be no question that he has a better chance . . . than . . . at the '*farm*.'
Greenwood, Curses Lond., iii. 43. *N. E. D.*

Blanch farm. See *blanch-farm*.—**Home farm.** (*a*) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (*b*) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.—**To farm let.** See def. 2.

farm[1] (färm), *v.* [< ME. *fermen*, take on lease, < *ferme*, n.: see *farm*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent: as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground
That hath in it no profit but the name.
To pay five ducats, five, I would not *farm* it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental: generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm out* your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.
Donne, Letters, i.

The *farming out* of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. *Burke*, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The Iewes *farme* the Custome of the Kings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,
Who *farms* a piece of ground.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 266).

II. *intrans.* To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms
For him that grazes or for him that *farms*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

farm[2]† (färm), *n.* [ME. *ferme*, later *farme*, < AS. *feorm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*[1], *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast.
Ballad of Our Lady, 1752.

farm[3] (färm), *v. t.* [E. dial.; < ME. **fermen* (not found), < AS. *feormian*, also in comp. *ā-feormian*, *ge-feormian*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feormian*, supply, entertain, etc.: see *farm*[1]) from **feorbian*, **furbian* = OHG. *furbjan*, MHG. *vürben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, > OF. *furbir*, *fourbir* (*fourbiss-*), whence ME. *fourbishen*, E. *furbish*: see *furbish*.] To cleanse or empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

farmable (fär'ma-bl), *a.* [< *farm*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. *Cotgrave.*

farmage† (fär'māj), *n.* [< *farm*[1] + *-age*.] The management of farms. *Davies.*

They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage,
Contempnynge the state temporall.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 102.

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farmary†, *n.* Same as *infirmary*.

The moonke anon after went to the *farmarie*, & there died. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 233.

farm-bailiff (färm'bā'lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm'bil'ding), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär'mėr), *n.* [< ME. **fermer*, *fermour*, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < OF. *fermier*, F. *fermier*, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. *firmarius*, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < *firma*, farm, in its various senses: see *farm*[1]), partly < AS. *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), < *feormian*, purvey, supply, etc.: see *farm*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **1.** One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 43.

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani; and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthon's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [Eng.]— **3.** One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

You did but come as goblins in the night, . . .
Nor robb'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint-owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 406.

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a country gentleman. [Prov. Eng.]—**Farmer's satin.** See *satin*.

farmeress (fär'mėr-es), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ess.*] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [Rare.]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 19, 1672.

farmer-general (fär'mėr-jen'ę-raḷ), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty farmers-general were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär'mėr-ship), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ship.*] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruites that the Gospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership*. *J. Udall*, On Acts ii.

farmery (fär'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [< *farm*[1] + *-ery.*] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [Rare.]

A *farmery*, famous for its cider mill and the good cider made there. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

farm-hand (färm'hand), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm'hōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fermeholde*; < *farm*[1] + *hold*[1], *n.*] Land held and cultivated as a farm.

Geue eare thou proud rich man what euer thou bee, that heapest together possessions and landes vpon landes: that art in euery corner a builder of houses, of *fermeholdes*, of mainours & of palacies. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii.

farm-house (färm'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farm-house*, a feasting. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

farming (fär'ming), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *farm*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.— **2.** The business of collecting taxes. See *farm*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**3.** The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming* tools.

farm-meal (färm'mēl), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm: a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [Scotch.]

farm-office (färm'of'is), *n.* One of the outbuildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [Eng.]

farmost (fär'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *far* + *-most.*] Most distant or remote. [Rare.]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part.
Dryden, Æneid.

farm-place (färm'plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And whan the messagiers called vpon them, euery man made his excuse: one sayed, he must go se his mainour or *farme-place*, y[t] he lately bought. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxii.

farmstead (färm'sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chaussées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xv.

But he, by *farmstead*, thorpe and spire, . . .
Came crowing over Thames.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

When a territory was first occupied, the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads*. *D. W. Ross*, German Landholding, p. 52.

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a right of way lies through the yard. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

farm-village (färm'vil'āj), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable*, Home Culture Clubs, iv.

farm-yard (färm'yärd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farn (färn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fern*[1].

farness (fär'nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

So the matter was brought to thys passe, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farnesse* from his maine battell of fotemen. *A. Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 119.

The equalitie or inequalitie of dayes, according to the neernesse or *farnesse* from the Equinoctiall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

The measure of the *far-ness* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 26.

Farnovian (fär-nō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farntickle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

faro (fā'rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao*, *pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting whether certain cards will win or lose. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "lay-out," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, laying it on his right hand; he then withdraws the next one, laying it immediately beside the box. This second card is the 'loser' on the turn and the card which is now seen face upward in the box is the 'winner' on that turn. In the old days the banker took all bets on losing cards, but the modern system is to allow the players to copper cards that they play to lose. The cards are withdrawn in this manner, two at a time, until the last turn, upon which the players can either bet in the usual way or can call the order in which the last turn will come. If there are three different cards in the box, they may come in six different ways, but the bank pays 4 for 1 only. If two cards of the same denomination are in the last turn it is called a 'cat-hop.' They can come in three different ways, and the bank pays 2 for 1.

Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 198.

faro-bank (fā'rō-bangk), *n.* An establishment where faro is played.

faro-box (fā'rō-boks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at faro, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [U. S.]

Faroese (far-ǫ-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Faroe* + *-ese*; less commonly *Faroish*, after Icel. *Færeyskr*, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, n.), < *Færeyjar* = Dan. *Færöer*, the Faroe islands, lit. the sheep-islands, < Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey* = Sw. *ö* = Dan. *ö* = AS. *ēg*, *ig*, island: see *ait*, *island*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Faroe islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the Faroe islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.—**2.** A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe islands.

far-off (fär'ôf), *a.* [< *far off*, adv. phrase.] Far away; distant; remote.

Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Far-off hints and adumbrations. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

Faroish (far'ǫ-ish), *a.* [< *Faroe* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Faroese*.] Same as *Faroese*.

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faroish* ballads. *Child's Ballads*, I. 315.

farraget, *n.* [< OF. *farrage*, a mixture of grain, < *far*, < L. *far*, spelt: see *farina*.] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light corne purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 16.

farraginous (fa-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *farrago* (*farragin-*) (see *farrago*) + *-ous.*] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [Rare.]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies, the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, notes.

farrago (fa-rā'gō), *n.* [< L. *farrago*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, < *far* (*farr-*), spelt: see *farina*.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

=Syn. See *mixture*.

farrand, *a.* See *farand*.

farrandine†, *n.* See *ferrandine*.

farrantly†, *adv.* Same as *farandly*.

Farrea (far'ē-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

far-reaching (fär'rē'ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *farreaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 245.

farreation (far-ē-ā'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *farreatio*(*n-*), equiv. to L. *confarreatio*(*n-*): see *confarreation*.] Same as *confarreation*.

Farreidæ (fa-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Farrea* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinate and radially situated clavulæ, typified by the genus *Farrea*.

farrel (far'el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2].] Same as *farl*[2].

farrier (far'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrer*; < ME. **ferrer*, < OF. *ferrier*, a farrier (Godefroy), also *ferrier*, a farriers' hammer (Roquefort), = Pr. *ferrer*, ironmonger, = OSp. *ferrer*, *ferrere*, Sp. *herrero* = Pg. *ferreiro* = It. *ferraro*, *ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, < L. *ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum*, a horseshoer); prop. adj., pertaining to iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary*, *ferreous*, *ferrum*. The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrour*, < OF. *ferreor*, *ferrour*, *ferreur*, *ferour*, < ML. *ferrator*, a blacksmith, farrier, < *ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), < L. *ferrum*, iron. Cf. OF. *ferron*, *ferronier*, a blacksmith, farrier, ironmonger. The mod. F. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal*.] **1.** A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

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A *ferrour* formeth not his metal, but 3if it wole be temperid. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yche a hors that *ferroure* schalle scho.
Book of Curtasye, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
Sith the best *Farrier* cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst vndoo?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Poppæa, the empresse, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowne to cause her *ferrers* ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 11.

farriert (far'i-ėr), *v. i.* [< *farrier*, *n.*] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (far'i-ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriery*, *ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron: see *farrier*.] 1. The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

His extraordinary practice in *farriery*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xiii.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *farry*, *fare*, *far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *faren*, < AS. *fearh* (also *fœrh*, *ferh*), pl. *fearas* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *vark*: see *aardvark*), = OHG. *farh*, *farah*, MHG. *varch*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verhel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *far* (*-galt*), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. πόρκος, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, q. v.; = OIr. *orc* = Lith. *parszas* = OBulg. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr*, *foor* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcaster*.] 1. A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A litter of pigs.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *v. t.* [= Sc. *ferry*, < ME. *fergen*, *fargen*, pp. *yvarged*, *yveruwed* (late North. *ferryit*), farrow, < **farh*, pl. *faren*, a little pig: see *farrow*[1], *n.*] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd vp in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as *farrowed*.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

In the thirteenth Year of this King, many Prodigies were seen; a Pig was *farrowed* with a Face like a Child, a Chicken was hatched with four Legs. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 43.

farrow[2] (far'ō), *a.* [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow*; usually connected with D. *vaarkoe*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *vers-kalf*, *verse*, *varse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var*, *varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far*, *farro*, MHG. *var*, *varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow*; it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to *be farrow* or to *go farrow*.

Wi' good white bread, and *farrow*-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

I wou'd feed ye with the *ferra* cow's milk, . . .
An' dress ye i' the finest silk.
The Minister's Dochter o' Newarke (Child's Ballads, II. 377).

farry (far'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *farrow*[1].

farset (färs), *n.* [< ML. *farsa*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farcire*, stuff, fill up: see *farce*[1].] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farse* proceeds, "St. Paul sent this ditty," etc. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, II. 256.

farset (färs), *v. t.* [Same as *farce*[1], *v.*] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (fär'sē'ing), *a.* Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, *farseeing*, and patriotic.
Athenæum, No. 3147, p. 209.

far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Sc.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.—2. Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (fär'sīt), *n.* The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen *far-sight*, with indomitable energy.
Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (fär'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic.—2. Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

far-sightedly (fär'sī'ted-li), *adv.* With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

far-sightedness (fär'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

far-sought (fär'sôt), *a.* Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and *far-sought* reasonings would here be ill-timed.
Massillon, Sermons (trans.), p. 39.

farsure† (fär'sūr), *n.* Stuffing; farcement. *Halliwell.*

fart (färt), *v. i.* [< ME. *farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LG. *furten* = OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *varzen*, *verzen*, *vurzen*, G. *farzen*, *furzen* = Icel. *freta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerta* = Dan. *fjerte* = L. *pedere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. πέρδειν = Lith. *persti* = Lett. *pirst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

fart (färt), *n.* [< ME. *fart*, *fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firz*, *furz*, MHG. G. *farz*, *furz* = Icel. *fretr* = Sw. Dan. *fjert* = Gr. πορδή; from the verb.] 1. A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]—2†. A Portugal fig.

Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, Collyria. *Huloet.*

farthel[1]†, *v. t.* [Another form of *fardel*[1]: see *fardel*[1] and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel[2]†, *n.* Same as *fardel*[2].

farther (fär'ᵀʜėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *farder*, *ferder*; < ME. *ferthere*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *further*, dial. *furder*, by confusion with *fer*, *ferre*, far: see *far*[1]. *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *farrer*, *farrest*, < ME. *ferrer*, *ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *further*, *furthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning: see *further* and *far*[1].] 1. At or to a greater distance; more distantly or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

Whan he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no *ferthere*, and so he rested him, and felle o slepe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 148.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little *farther* than I made account.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 158.

So, *farther* from the fount the stream at random stray'd.
Dryden, Epistles, xiii. 26.

Farther and *farther* from the ships at anchor, the lessening vessel became single and solitary upon the water.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded, . . .
Farther and *farther* away it floated and dropped into silence. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no *farther*, till you are my witnesses.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

And Sancho Pança, as much a fool as I, was observed to discipline his body no *farther* than he found he could endure the smart. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, Ded.

farther (fär'ᵀʜėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *ferthere*: see *farther*, *adv.*, and cf. *further*, *a.*] 1. More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a *farther* end than the knowledge of men. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.—3. Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerat Age, brought Rome itself to *farther* slavery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

4†. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntre, he shal han his seruise and messe offring. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

farther (fär'ᵀʜėr), *v. t.* [< *farther*, *adv.*; prop. *further*, q. v.] To promote; advance; help forward. See *further*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lælius joined with me. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

fartherance (fär'ᵀʜėr-ans), *n.* [< *farther*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] Same as *furtherance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (fär'ᵀʜėr-mōr), *adv. compar.* [Early mod. E. also *fardermore*; < *farther* + *-more*.] Furthermore. [Rare.]

Fardermore, saith Saynt Johan, I sawe an infynite hoost of angels beholdinge the face of the heuenlye father.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

farthermost (fär'ᵀʜėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; furthermost.

So in the church findeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthermost*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.
Hammond, Works, II. 641.

fartherovert, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover.

And *ferthirover*, for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitee, therefore it is worthy the deth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

farthest (fär'ᵀʜest), *a. superl.* [See *farther* and *furthest*.] Most distant or remote; furthest: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Roanoack 130. myles.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 87.

farthest (fär'ᵀʜest), *adv. superl.* Same as *furthest*.

farthing (fär'ᵀʜing), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding*; < ME. *ferthing*, *ferthynge*, < AS. *feórthing*, ONorth. *feórthung* (= Icel. *fjórdhungr* = ODan. *fjerdung*, Dan. Sw. *fjerding*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feórthling*, a fourth of a penny ("feórthling oththe feórtha dǣl thinges, *quadrans*," lit. a 'fourthling' or fourth part of a thing), < *feórtha*, fourth, + dim. *-ing*, *-ling*.] 1. An English piece of money



Obverse. Reverse.
Farthing of Charles II., 1672, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.

If thou ȝeue for my love a *ferthinge*,
Thou dolst it with an heuy harte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap:
For there's no ae *fardin* I'll trust thee.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 79).

Now for the partes of Coyne or money, the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when as he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

2†. A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

The *farthings* (fjórdhungar) of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answer to the "folks" which we have in our shire-names Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing*-kirk, or parish-church; its *farthing* thing, or parish vestry; and its *farthing*-doom, or court leet.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 425.

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3†. Anything very small; a small quantity.

In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of greece, whan she dronken hadde hire draughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarius*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an assarius.]—**Farthing damages.** See *damage*.—**Farthing noble,** an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 8 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär'ŦHing-gāl), *n.* [Also written *fardingale, fardingal,* formerly *vardingale, vardingall,* etc.; corrupt forms, < OF. *verdugalle, vertugalle,* dim. *vertugadin,* mod. F. *vertugadin* (= It. *verdugale,* dim. *verdugalino*), < Sp. *verdugado,* a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugal,* young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* (= Pg. *verdugo*), a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < *verde,* green, < L. *viridis,* green: see *verdant, vert, virid.* The E. form may have been affected by that of *martingale,* q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1545. It reached its greatest degree and inconvenience about 1610, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely puffed folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1662. Compare *hoop*[1] and *crinoline.*

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales,* and things.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Enter Grilla in a rich gown, a great *fardingale,* a great ruff, a muff, a fan, and a coxcomb on her head.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

The Queene arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous *fardingals* or guard-infantas.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster *fardingale,* and a bushel of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär-ŦHing-bound), *a.* Same as *fardel-bound.* [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale† (fär'ŦHing-dāl), *n.* Same as *fardingdeal.*

farthing-loaf† (fär'ŦHing-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *ferthingloef.*] A loaf sold for a farthing.

3if the *ferthingloef* is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans, tho bakere is in the a-mercy [fine].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S), p. 354.

fasces, *n.* Plural of *fascis.*

fascet (fas'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *faucet,* q. v.] 1. Same as *faucet.*—2. In *glass-manuf.*: (*a*) A basket of wire secured to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (*b*) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. *E. H. Knight.*

fascia (fash'i-ạ), *n.*; pl. *fasciæ* (-ē). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis,* a bundle.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a *fascia* of several coloured silks.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciæ*) laced round them up to the knees. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Hence—**2.** In *architecture,* one of the horizontal divisions of the Ionic and Corinthian architraves: hence, a similar long, narrow band or belt, usually forming part of a group with other members, of which it is the wider and more important, such as the widest flat member of an entablature.—**3.** In *botany,* an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) A tie or bind. (*b*) The sides of a fiddle.—**5.** In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt,* 3 (*a*).—**6.** In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—**7.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia,* as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia,* which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciæ being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system of fasciæ is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, periosteum, etc. (*b*) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia* dentata, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales: chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks.—**Anal fascia.** Same as *ischiorectal fascia.*—**Aponeurotic fasciæ,** a general name of the deep fasciæ, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fasciæ. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital.*—**Cervical fascia,** the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle.—**Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpa.*—**Costocoracoid fascia,** the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the coracoid, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costocoracoid membrane.*—**Cremasteric fascia,** the delicate membrane which connects the several detached loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia.—**Cribriform fascia,** that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata: so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate.*—**Fascia endoabdominalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis.*—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis.*—**Fascia endothoracica,** the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the ribs and intercostal muscles.—**Fascia lata,** the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath; the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris.—**Fascia lumbodorsalis,** the conjoined lumbar and dorsal fascia.—**Fascia lumborum,** the lumbar fascia.—**Fascia musculi transversi.** Same as *fascia transversalis.*—**Fascia nuchæ,** a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles.—**Fascia of pyriformis,** a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus.—**Fascia of Scarpa,** the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin.—**Fascia transversalis,** a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia.*—**Fibro-areolar fascia,** a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Iliac fascia,** the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles.—**Infraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa, covering in the infraspinatus muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Infundibuliform fascia,** the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia.*—**Intercolumnar fascia,** the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia.*—**Intercostal fasciæ,** three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers.—**Intermuscular fascia,** any prolongation of a fascia between muscles.—**Ischiorectal fascia,** the fascia which lines part of the ischiorectal fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator ani muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia.*—**Lumbar fascia,** the vertebral or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, a middle attached to the apices of those processes and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The anterior and middle layers inclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinæ.—**Obturator fascia,** a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator ani muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina.—**Palmar fascia,** the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *muscle.*—**Pelvic fascia,** a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischiorectal fasciæ.—**Perineal fascia,** the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament.—**Plantar fascia,** the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick, tough fibrous sheet of glistening pearly texture arising from the os calcis, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia,** a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator ani, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infundibuliform fascia.*—**Subperitoneal fascia,** the fascia transversalis.—**Subscapular fascia,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane covering in the supraspinatus muscle.—**Temporal fascia,** the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fash'i-ạ-bōrd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fasciæ, *n.* Plural of *fascia.*

fascial[1] (fash'i-ạl), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

fascial[2] (fash'i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *fascialis,* < L. *fascia,* a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial* tissue.

fascialis† (fash-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fascia,* a band: see *fascia.*] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fash'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *fasciatus,* < L. *fascia,* a bundle, band: see *fascia.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Banded or compacted together. (*b*) Same as *fasciated,* 2.—2. In *zoöl.*, marked with a fascia or with fasciæ. See *fascia,* 8.

fasciated (fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

For the armes not lying *fasciated,* or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Affected with fasciation.

The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over-luxuriance of life, but to a degradation of vital power. *Science*, III. 694.

(*b*) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate.*—**Fasciated falcon, finch,** etc. See the nouns.

fasciately (fash'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

fasciation (fash-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *fasciatio*(*n*-), < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band: see *fascia.*] 1. The act or manner of binding with fasciæ; specifically, a bandaging.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fascia.

And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations,* and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celosia*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

A number of phenomena, conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation,* the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal internodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive. *Science*, III. 694.

4. In *zoöl.*, marking with fasciæ; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule,* a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fasciculo* = Pg. *fasciculo,* a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo,* a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus,* a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis,* a bundle: see *fascis.*] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.: sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.



Fascicle of Flowers of the Mallow. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the *fascicle.*
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (*b*) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a fasciculus. (*c*) A part of a printed work: a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus.*

Whole *fascicles* there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fas'i-kld), *a.* [< *fascicle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *fasciculate.*

Flowers *fascicled,* fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *fasciculus* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *fasciculate.*—**Fascicular system,** in *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

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Fascicularia (fa-sik-ū-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicule*.] A genus of fossil bryozoans, of the family *Fascigeridæ*, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk, England: so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Meandripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik′ū-lȧr-li), *adv.* Same as *fasciculately*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. **fasciculatus*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillæ on the upper part. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., IV.

2. In *entom*: (*a*) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicule*. (*b*) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate* palpi.—3. In *mineral.*, occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals.—**Fasciculate antennæ**, antennæ which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints.—**Fasciculate palpi**, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender laminæ.

fasciculately (fa-sik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicule (fas′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *fascicule*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle*.] In *entom.*, a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik-ū-lin′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < L. *fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus*.] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciculite (fa-sik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *fasciculus* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fasciculi* (-lī). [L.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 724.

The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's Manuel de Conchyliologie has appeared. *Science*, III. 54.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically—(*a*) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord; one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (*b*) A bundle of muscular fibers.

A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. *Quain*, Anat., I. 186.

3. Any bundle.—**Arcuate fasciculus.** See *arcuate*.—**Fasciculi graciles**, the slender fascicles lying on each side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the clavæ of the medulla oblongata.—**Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, being the upward continuation of the trigonum hypoglossi on either side. Also called *funiculi teretes* and *eminentiæ teretes*.—**Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus unciformis**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the fissure of Sylvius, connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve-fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fascinated*, ppr. *fascinating*. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchant, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum*, *fascinus*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to Gr. *βασκαίνειν*, slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), *βάσκανος*, slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] I. *trans.* 1. To bewitch; act on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *E. Griffith*, tr. of Cuvier.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

His [Essex's] mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was *fascinated* by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=Syn. *Charm*, etc. (see *enchant*); to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, enamour.

II. *intrans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections . . . have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon*, Envy.

The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redeem its want of elegance, and *fascinate* in spite of its somewhat confused outline. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 456.

fascinating (fas′i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: as, a most *fascinating* poem.

But when his tender strength in time shall rise
To dare ill tongues, and *fascinating* eyes.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva.

Monseigneur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, vii.

fascinatingly (fas′i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinación* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascinazione*, *af-fascinazione*, < L. *fascinatio*(*n*-), an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinare*, enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate*.] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed, and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them; against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*, 2.) The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*1.) Of the lower animals fascination, as a power exerted or as an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence in its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies than the body of the imaginant. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*.

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm: as, the *fascinations* of society.

The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 6.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, p. 223.

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

As an addition to the investigations of Charcot and Dumont-pallier, Dr. Brémaud, in 1884, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascination*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as through sensitiveness to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. *Science*, IX. 544.

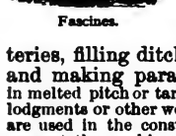
=Syn. Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

fascinator (fas′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fascinateur*, a., = Sp. Pg. *fascinador*, n., = It. *fascinatore*, < L. *fascinare*, fascinate: see *fascinate*.] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas′i-nā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fascinatrice*, a., fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, n.; as *fascinator* + *-ess*.] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

"She's an enchantress, . . . a charmer," I said, "a *fascinatress*." *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, p. 42.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *n.* [< F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine*, *faissine* = It. *fascina*, < L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island, as in Holland.


Fascines.

Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves each squadron with twenty *fascines*, to facilitate the passage. *N. Tindal*, Hist. Eng. (trans.), Anne, an. 3 (1704).

Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascines*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frize. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, p. 42.

2. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool.—**Fascine battery.** See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fascined*, ppr. *fascining*. [< *fascine*, *n.*] To protect with fascines.

All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands, situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded. *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1866 (rep. 1876), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sēn′dwel″ėr), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. *R. Munroe*.

fascine-dwelling (fa-sēn′dwel″ing), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally, one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling*, *palafitte*. *R. Munroe*.

fascinous† (fas′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate*.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

fasciola (fa-sī′ō-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *fasciolæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia*.] 1. The fascia dentata of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (*b*). *Wilder*, 1881. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of flukes or trematoid worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile-ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (*b*) A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, or land-planarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example.—3. In *entom.*, a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciole*, *fasciolet*.—**Fasciola cinerea.** Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-sī′ō-lȧr), *a.* [< *fasciola* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas′i-ō-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + *-aria*.] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. gigantea*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.


Fasciolaria tulipa.

Fasciolariidæ (fas′i-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fasciolaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell, distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surmounted by oblique plaits or folds. Some of the species reach a large size, and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolarioid (fas′i-ō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Fasciolaria* + *-oid*.] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

Troschel finds a *fasciolarioid* dentition in Fusus syracusanus. *Tryon*, Struct. and Syst. Conchology, II. 126.

fasciole (fas′i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *fasciola*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas′i-ō-let), *n.* [< *fasciole* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascis (fas′is), *n.*; pl. *fasces* (-sēz). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers.

That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fasces* or funiculi for sensation. *Sir C. Bell*.

2. *pl.* In *Rom. antiq.*, bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax-head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.


Fasces of a Roman magistrate.

Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laurelled *fasces*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 491.

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fasel[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fasyll;* < ME. *faselen* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasōn*, investigate, G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS. *fæs*, n., pl. *fæsu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fassings, feeze*[3].] To ravel out.

Facelyn [var. *faselyn*], as clothys, villo [vello].
Prompt. Parv., p. 150.

I *fasyll* out, as sylke or velvet dothe, je ravele; my sleeve is *fasylled*, ma manche est ravelee. *Palsgrave.*

fasel[1]†, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament: see *fasel*[1], *v.*, and *fass.*] 1. A thread.—2. A flaw in cloth. *Withals; Halliwell.*

fasel[2], **phasel** (fas'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fesel;* < ME. *fasel* (= F. *faséole*), < L. *faselus, faseolus, phaselus, phasellus*, < Gr. *φάσηλος*, kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, tr. of Virgil.

fash[1] (fash), *v.* [Sc., < OF. *fascher*, mod. *fâcher*, anger, displease, offend, = Pr. *fastigar, fasticar* = OSp. *hastiar*, Sp. *fastidiar* = It. *fastidiare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fastidiare*, this form taking the place of L. *fastidire*, feel disgust at, dislike, < L. *fastidium* (> It. *fastidio* = Sp. *hastio*, OSp. *fastío* = Pg. *fastio* = Cat. *fastig* = Pr. *fastig, fastic* = OF. *fasti*), disgust, loathing, aversion: see *fastidious.*] **I.** *trans.* To trouble; annoy; vex.

Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion.
Baillie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be somo of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses. *Cornhill Mag.*

To fash one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *fash your thumb.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash.*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna *fash.*—3. To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash[1] (fash), *n.* [Sc., < *fash, v.*] 1. Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, . . .
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey.*

3. A troublesome person or thing; a bother: usually in a derogatory sense.

fash[2] (fash), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasce*, OF. *faisse*, a band: see *fesse* and *fascia.*] The seam or rough edge left by the mold on cast things, as nails, bullets, etc.; any irregular seam.

fash[3] (fash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass.*] 1. The tops of turnips.—2. A fringe, or a row of anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash[4] (fash), *a.* [Cf. *fash*[2], 1.] Rough: applied to metal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (fash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fasheries* (-iz). [Sc., < OF. *fascherie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure, offense, annoyance, < OF. *fascher*, F. *fâcher*, anger, displease: see *fash*[1], *n.*] Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt.*

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom, not without some cross and *fashery* of mind and body, he [John Knox] was good enough to tend.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion[1] (fash'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *facioun, fasoun, fazoun, fason, fassyone*, < OF. *faceon, fazon, façon, fachon*, F. *façon* = Pr. *faisso* = Sp. *facción* = Pg. *feitio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form, make, outward appearance, < L. *factio(n-)*, a making (usually in the particular sense of company, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fact.* Cf. *faction*, a doublet of *fashion.*] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance or constitution; shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,
And was transformed likewise
Into the *fashion* of a hart.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, ornament, furnishings, or anything subject to variations of taste or established usage; specifically, that mode or style of dress and personal adornment prevalent at any time in polished or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions;* what so changeable as *fashion?*

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* vsed in his owne Countrey, when hee went into another, that all might bee knowne of what Countrey they were.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 879.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and harasses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of civilisation. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 26.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

If I die, it [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion* that your letter desires it. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their *fashion.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different *fashions* by English writers living in different localities.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 69.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction: as, to ride *man-fashion;* to speak *American fashion.*]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"'Twas never my mothers *fashion*," she said,
"Nor shall it e'er be mine."
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson.*

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation is favourable to liberty. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable society; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

They [the Sciotes] have about fifty Roman priests, . . . and all the Roman catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very well. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of the *fashion?*
Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with the *fashion* before you married me?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the beauty and *fashion* of the town were present.—**After a fashion**, to a certain extent; in a sort; with some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has done it *after a fashion.*

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat-women, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion.*
Marryat.

In a fashion, in a way; after a fashion.—**In fashion**, in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same cut that were *in fashion* at the time of his repulse.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

Out of fashion, not in keeping with prevailing modes or practices. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Form, Shape*, etc. (see *figure*); cut, appearance, cast.—**4.** *Manner, Practice*, etc. See *custom.*—**5.** Conventionality, style.

fashion[1] (fash'ọn), *v. t.* [< *fashion*[1], *n.*] 1. To form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to *fashion* toys.

That is inough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, & not to finish it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's *fashioning* his own life contrary unto the customs and orders of this present world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Isa. xlv. 9.

In some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our feelings to suit itself. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,
Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Lawes ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his gait according to his calling.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3.

I'll *fashion* an excuse. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

fashion[2] (fash'ọn), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farcion*, which is a var. of *farcin*, q. v.] Same as *farcy:* usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions.*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?
Fashions?
That's a beastly disease.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ringbone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let him blood.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England, [p. 120.

fashionable (fash'ọn-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. *Hieron.*—2. Conforming to established fashion, custom, or prevailing practice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable* opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of *fashionable* propriety, . . . who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. *T. Chalmers.*

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; polished: as, a *fashionable* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,
And pretty face. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 421.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by people of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter; a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood. = **Syn. 2.** Stylish, customary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in the plural: as, this establishment is patronized by the *fashionables.*

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, ii.

Me and the other *fash'nables* only come last night.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (fash'ọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our sweat, worthy of our rejoycing, all which that Babylonish religion shifteth off with a careless *fashionablenesse*, as if it had not to do with the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iii. 3.

fashionably (fash'ọn-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress *fashionably.*

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

A mind
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.
Cowper, Hope, l. 92.

fashional† (fash'ọn-al), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *fashionable.* *Donne.*

fashionate† (fash'ọn-āt), *a.* Fashioned properly; well-formed; perfect. *Dekker.*

fashioner (fash'ọn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne but the matier and sufferer.
J. Udall, On Cor. xxxi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confect-makers? . . . or your French *fashioner?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Scott.*

fashioning-needle (fash'ọn-ing-nē'dl), *n.* One of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

fashionist (fash'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ist.*] An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, I. iii. 5.

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fashionless (fash'ọn-les), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-less.*] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly† (fash'ọn-li), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Fashionable.

And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of Fashion, if thine eyes were not dazeled with lightnesse . . . of selfe-reflected Vanitie, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster of thy selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

fashion-monger (fash'ọn-mung'gėr), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a *fashion-monger* in oathes, glorious. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

fashion-mongering (fash'ọn-mung'gėr-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash'ọn-mung'ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering.*] Same as *fashion-mongering.*

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-monging* boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

fashion-piece (fash'ọn-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-timber.*

fashion-plate (fash'ọn-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash'ọn-tim'bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram below the wing-transom. Also *fashion-piece.*

fashious (fash'us), *a.* [< OF. *fascheux*, F. *fâcheux*, troublesome, < *fascher*, trouble, fash, ult. < L. *fastidiosus:* see *fash*[1] and *fastidious.*] Troublesome; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Favour wi' wooing was *fashious* to seek.
The Laird o' Cockpen.

It's a *fashious* affair when you're out on a ride . . .
And you come to a place where three crossroads divide.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

fashiousness (fash'us-nes), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [Scotch.]

fasil[1]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fasel*[1].

fasil[2] (fas'il), *v. i.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with *fasel*, ravel out (cf. *feeze*[4], dawdle, with *feeze*[3], ravel out): see *fasel*[1], *feeze*[4].] To dawdle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

faskidar (fas'ki-dăr), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fason†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fass†, *n.* [< ME. **fas* (not found), < AS. *fæs*, a fringe, = OHG. *faso*, m., *fase*, f., MHG. *vase*, G. *fase*, MHG. also *vaser*, G. *faser* (cf. E. *fasel*[1] = D. *vezel*), a thread, fiber, filament. Cf. *fassings* and *fasel*[1]. Cf. *fash*[3].] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

fassaite, fassite (fas'a-it, fas'it), *n.* [< *Fassa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; < *fass* + *-ing*[1].] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fassite, *n.* See *fassaite.*

fast[1] (fâst), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *fest;* < ME. **fast, fest, fæst,* < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified, = OS. *fast* = OFries. *fest* = D. *vast* = MLG. LG. *fast, fest* = OHG. *fasti, festi, feste*, MHG. *veste, vest*, G. *fest* = Icel. *fastr* = Sw. Dan. *fast* = Goth. **fasts* (not found), fixed, firm, strong: see *fast*[2] and *fast*[3]. In comp. *earth-fast, stead-fast, sooth-fast*, etc., *shame-fast* (corruptly *shame-faced*), etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place; immovable.

For never wight so *fast* in sell could sit,
But him perforce unto the ground it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 60.

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *væste.*
Layamon, ii. 71.

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a *fast* hold; make *fast* the door; make *fast* a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

Neither the sum that containes him, nor the particularities descending from him, giue any *fast* handle to their carping disprayse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

'Tis true, they have us *fast*, we cannot scape 'em.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.
Milton, P. R., iv. 480.

One end of the line was made *fast* to a telegraph post.
R. L. Stevenson, Popular Authors.

4. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful.

You shall finde me as *fast* a Frend to you and yours as perchance any you haue.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

In heart they are neither *fast* to God nor man.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, *fast* colors; *fast* to milling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells.
Bacon, Gardens.

A material is called *fast* to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

6†. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

7. In use; not to be had. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Fast and loose.** (*a*) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the garter*, or *prick at the loop.* A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharper draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, *to play fast and loose* is to say one thing and do another; be slippery, inconstant, or unreliable.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

But, if you use these knick-knacks,
This *fast and loose*, with faithful men and honest,
You'll be the first will find it.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

(*b*) The game of prison-bars or prisoner's-base. [Prov. Eng.] —**Fast-and-loose pulleys**, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley.—**Fast blue, brown, red**, etc. See the nouns.—**Fast boat**, in *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale: opposed to *loose boat.*—**Fast colors.** See *color.*—**Fast fish**, in *whaling*, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale.* See *fast boat.*—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow.*—**Hard and fast.** See *hard.*—**To make fast.** (*a*) To fasten: as, to *make fast* the door or the shutter. (*b*) *Naut.*, to belay: as, to *make fast* a rope.—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [< *fast*, *a.* The naut. sense is Scand.: ME. *fest*, < Icel. *festr*, mod. *festi*, a rope, cord, cable, *skut-festr*, stern-fast, *stafn-festr*, stem-fast, *bjarg-festr*, life-line, etc.] **1.** That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc.: named *bow-, head-, quarter-, stern-*, or *breast-fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the breast-fast the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.

2. Immovable shore-ice.

The *fast*, as the whalers call the immovable shore-ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 279.

3. An underlayer; an understratum. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

fast[1] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste, feste*, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase *faste by, faste besyde* (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. *sofa fast*, be fast asleep; *leita fast eptir* (lit. seek close after, 'lait after'), press hard, *legja fast at*, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. *hard* in a similar use, *hard by, hard upon*), < AS. *fæste*, firmly, immovably (= OS. *fasto* = OFries. *feste, festa, fest* = D. *vast* = OHG. *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, G. *fast, fest*, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. *fast*, fast, hard, etc.: see *fast*[2], *adv.*), < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm: see *fast*[1], *a.*] **1.** So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks *fast.*

Hi leten hem digte a gret schip, and above hit al bicaste
With bole huden [bull-hides] stronge ynou ynailed therto *faste.*
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 5.

Yet shalt thou have a sign; and I will *fast*
Seal 't on thy faithless Tongue which asked it.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 97.

The business, the pleasure, or the amusement we left, sticks *fast* to us; and perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

2. In *archery*, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "*fast*," the signal usually given upon such occasions. *Stowe*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3†. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

The child weped al-way wonderliche *fast.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 345.

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How *fast* they hold, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5†. Eagerly.

He toke hym to his tent, talket with hym *fast;*
Fraynet at the freike of his fell dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7915.

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

Sume men slapeth *faste*, and sume nappeth.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 201.

He most comfortably incouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being *fast* asleepe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 120.

7. Close; near: as, *fast* by; *fast* beside. See below.—**Fast by** or **fast beside**, close or near to; hard by.

Faste besyde is another yle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

Gawein caught Gringalet be the bridell, and ledde hym to a grove ther *faste by* of half a myle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Balin's horse
Was *fast beside* an alder.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fast[1]† (fâst), *v. t.* [< ME. *fasten, festen*, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. *fæstan* (comp. *ge-, be-fæstan*) (usually in the form *fæstnian:* see *fasten*[1]), fasten (= OS. *festian*, make fast, = D. *vesten*, surround with a wall, = OHG. *fastan, festan*, MHG. *vesten*, make fast, = Icel. *festa* = Sw. *fästa* = Dan. *feste*, make fast, fasten, fix), < *fæst*, fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.* The Goth. *fastan* means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is appar. identical with *fastan*, fast, abstain from food: see *fast*[3].] **1.** To make fast; fix; fasten.

Thus sall I *feste* it fast. *York Plays*, p. 43.

Thanne rede I that we no lenger stande,
But like man *feste* on hym a hande,
And harle hym hense in hye.
York Plays, p. 348.

That it were boundyn in clothis and *fastid* with smale lynnen clothis. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxx. 21 (Oxf.).

Specifically—**2**†. To join in marriage; marry.

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He is sori of his lif
That is *fast* [fasted] to such a wif.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

fast[2] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste*, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. *faste*, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence: cf. Icel. adv. *fast* (neut. of *fastr*, a.) in *fylgja fast*, follow fast, *eldask fast*, age fast, *drekka fast*, drink hard, etc., = ODan. *fast*, much, swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. *fast*, nearly, almost, though, although: same as *fast*[1], *adv.* See *fast*[1], *adv.* The E. adj. *fast*[2], quick, is from the adv. With *fast*, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. *fix*, fast, fixed, also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. *fix*, fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. *fixus*, fixed.] Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion or in rapid succession: as, to run *fast;* to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast;* it rains *fast;* the blows fell thick and *fast.*

Faster than spring-time showers comes thought on thought. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Our loss is trifling; for many of the rebels fled as *fast* as the glorious dragoons. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

But as *fast* as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety; and as *fast* as there develop the faculties for grasping the representations of them in all their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so *fast* does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

When we reached Travemünde it was snowing *fast*, and a murky chaos beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers or resources quickly.

fast[2] (fâst), *a.* [Not found as adj. in ME.; < *fast*[2], *adv.* The W. *ffest*, fast, quick, speedy, *ffestin*, of active nature, *ffestinio, ffestu*, hasten, make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. *festinus*, fast, quick, speedy, *festinare*, hasten, etc.: see *festinate.*] **1.** Swift; quick in motion; rapid; that moves, advances, or acts with celerity or

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speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 108.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work.—3. Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: used of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast;* your time is *fast*.

Mean time . . . is given in most calendars and almanacs, frequently under the headings "clock slow," "clock *fast*." *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 154.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "*fast*" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 245.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gayety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 4.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowering perfume of the demi-monde.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person; he is one who dresses flashily, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 89.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.—**Fast freight line**, a railway which undertakes to deliver freight without the delay of the usual freight service; sometimes a train or schedule of such trains undertaking similar rapid transportation.

fast[3] (fåst), *v. i.* [< ME. *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæstan* = OFries. *festia* = D. *vasten* = OHG. *fastēn*, MHG. *fasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan *faste* = Goth. *fastan*, fast, abstain from food, L. *jejunare*. It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast*[1], *v.*, make fast, etc. The forms are alike only in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, *fastubni*, a keeping, observance, with *fastan*, fast, *fastubni*, a fast. So ML. *observare*, lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere*, abstain, fast. It is not unlikely that Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, is a different word from *fast*[1], make fast; there is no Goth. adj. **fasts* = E. *fast*[1], *a.*, to support it.] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment; go hungry.

Thei *fasten* an hool Monethe in the zeer, and eten noughte but be nyghte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked.
Milton, P. R., ii. 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast*[3], *n.*, and *fast-day*.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. Mat. vi. 16.

That reverend British Saint . . .
. . . did so truly *fast*,
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the Leeks he gather'd in the fields.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 228.

Samuel chuseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Mortify
Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*
Whole Lents, and pray. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

To fast on a debtor or dependent, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rig, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast upon him*, after he had given him his summons or Fasc, and before he made his distress.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. [cclxxxiii.

★ **fast**[3] (fåst), *n.* [< ME. *fast*, *faste*, shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæsten* = OS. *fastunnia* (once *fasta*, in dat. *fastun*) = D. *vaste*, fast, Lent, = OFries. *festa* = OHG. *fasta*, *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, *vasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastubni*, a fast, < *fastan*, fast: see *fast*[3], *v.* It will be seen that *fast*[3], like *Lent*, has lost the final syllable *-en.*] 1. A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast*,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of propitiation, or as an expression of grief under affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts*. In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast*, that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart;
Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 27.

To prayer and praise
She gave herself, to *fast* and alms.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement; but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of Lent, the ember-days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigils of Pentecost or Whit-Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints, and of Christmas day. All Fridays not fast-days are days of abstinence. (See *fast-day*, 1.) In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of Lent, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts; Lent, the ember-days, the three rogation-days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts. Zech. viii. 19.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii. 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast:* was it always and in every place uniformly observed?
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 269.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan*.—**Ninevite fast**, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to Lent.—**To break fast**, or **one's fast**. See *break*.

fast-day (fåst'dā), *n.* [< ME. **festen-dag* (spelled *vestendawe*, Ancren Riwle), < AS. *fæsten-dæg* (= D. *vastendag* = G. *fasttag* = Dan. Sw. *fastedag*), < *fæsten*, fast, + *dæg*, day.] 1. A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is prescribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence*. See *fast*[3], *n.* In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast-day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number—being laid aside.
H. W. Beecher, Norwood, xlix.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. Business is generally suspended during these fast-days. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing for different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten[1] (fås'n), *v.* [< ME. *fastnen*, *fastnien*, usually *festnen*, *festnien*, < AS. *fæstnian*, fasten, confirm (= OS. *fastnōn* = OFries. *festna* = OHG. *festinōn*, MHG. *festenen*, G. *festnen*, fasten, = Icel. *festna*, pledge, betroth, = Sw. *fastna*, intr., stick, hitch, ground, = Dan. *fastne*, consolidate), with verb formative *-n*, E. *-en*[1] (3), < AS. *fæst*, etc., fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.*, and *fast*[1], *v. t.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fast; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as thai rede toke, . . .
Caste ancres full kene with cables to ground;
Festonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2849.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name thesu, *fastne* it so fast in thin herte that it come neuere out of thi thouzt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 235.

Those that are equall, salute when they meet each other with a mutuall kisse; which is *fastened* on the cheeke onely, if they be of unequall degree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 370.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift*, Examiner.

What, if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,
Dare I bid her abide by her word?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; clench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

Hit [a truce] was *festenit* with faithe, & with fyn othes,
On bothe halues to hold holly [wholly] assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8375.

4†. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Virgil.

=**Syn** 1 and 2. To bind, attach, tie, link, affix, annex.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Damzell well did vew his Personage
And liked well, ne further *fastned* not,
But went her way. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 26.

Wildb. A pretty girl;—did not old Algripe love her?—
A very pretty girl she was.
Lurc. Some such thing;
But he was too wise to *fasten*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling: generally with *on*.

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened on* his hand. Acts xxviii. 3.

With his strong arms
He *fasten'd on* my neck. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten upon* a godly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

fasten[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fast*[3].

fasten-een (fås'ten-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

On *Fasten-e'en* we had a rockin'
To ca' the crack [chat] and weave our stockin'!
And there was muckle fun and jokin',
Ye need na doubt.
Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (fås'nėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who fastens; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastner* on a piece of beef.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Gallipoli oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 323.

2. A warrant. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fastening (fås'ning), *n.* [< ME. *fastnyng*, *festning*, confirmation, also a fastness, < AS. *fæstenung*, a fastening, verbal n. of *fæstnian*, fasten: see *fasten*[1].] 1. Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Enid, . . . at his side all pale
Dismounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent, and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, hath almost the *fastning*, and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (fås'tenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *fassens*, short for *fastens-eve* (Sc. *fasterns-een*), Fastens Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poss. of *fasten*,

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the older form of *fast*[3], *n.*: see *fast*[3], *n.* Cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove Tuesday. Also *Fastens Tuesday, fasting's-even.* [Prov. Eng.]

faster (fȧs'tėr), *n.* One who fasts.

But this notion of the word cannot at all belong to this place, where the hypocritical *fasters*, that desire their devotions should . . . be seen and commended by men, are said to be . . . of sad countenance.
Hammond, Works, III. 35.

fasterman† (fȧs'tėr-man), *n.* Same as *fasting-man.*

fasterns-een (fȧs'tėrnz-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens.* [Scotch.]

fast-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fast-gonge;* < *fast*[3] + *gang.*] 1. A fasting.—2. Shrove Tuesday. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 151.

fastgang-tide†, *n.* [E. dial. *fasguntide.*] Shrovetide.

fast-handed (fȧst'han'ded), *a.* [< *fast*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king, being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catherine.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

fasti (fas'tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pl. of *fastus*, adj., lit. lawful, < *fas*, (divine) law, justice, as adj. lawful, right, < *fari*, speak; hence *fasti dies*, or *fasti*, the lawful days, the days on which judgment could be pronounced; hence an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac, a public register, etc.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a register of days. The *fasti sacri* or *kalendares* were calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac. The *fasti annales*, or *historici*, contained the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occurred.

Roman coins are not *Fasti*, nor are Greek coins a treatise on ancient geography, yet the labour of numismatists has made the one almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire, and has found in the other an inestimable commentary on Strabo and Ptolemy.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 15.

Hence—2. Annals, chronicles, or historical records in general.

fastidiosity (fas-tid-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *fastidious* (L. *fastidiosus*) + *-ity.*] Fastidiousness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, v.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *fastidieux* (vernacularly *fâcheux*, > E. *fashious*, ult. the same word), = Sp. Pg. It. *fastidioso*, < L. *fastidiosus*, pass. that feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, act. that causes disgust, disgusting, loathsome, < *fastidium*, a loathing, aversion, disgust, niceness of taste, daintiness, etc., perhaps for **fastutidium*, < *fastus*, disdain, haughtiness, arrogance, disgust (for **farstus* (?), akin to Gr. *θάρσος*, *θράσος*, boldness, audacity, and to E. *dare*[1]), + *tædium*, disgust: see *dare*[1] and *tedium*. See also *fash*[1], *fashious.*] 1†. Such as to cause disgust or loathing; loathsome.

Also by a cruel and irous mayster, the wyttes of chyldren be dulled: and that thynge for the whiche chyldren be often tymes beaten is to them after *fastidious.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 9.

Tho' Silence be the dumb Orator of Beauty, and the best Ornament of a Woman, yet a phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and *fastidious.*
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 9.

2. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; overnice in selecting or discriminating; difficult to suit: as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

We have known an author so laudably *fastidious* in this subtle art [style] as to have recast one chapter of a series no less than seventeen times.
De Quincey, Style, i.

Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which dreams instead of working, and is *fastidious* when it should be hardy.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 349.

=Syn. 2. *Nice, Dainty*, etc. See *nice.*

fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

As for the [ifs] . . . that he is so *fastidiously* displeased with, he hath, I doubt not, judgment enough to discern that all the severals so introduced are things that we assume to have actually proved.
Hammond, Works, II. 278.

On what ground . . . could the legislature have *fastidiously* rejected the fair and abundant choice our own country presented to them, and searched in strange lands for a foreign princess?
Burke, Rev. in France.

fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being fastidious; over-niceness of judgment, taste, or appetite; great or undue niceness or exactness in selection.

That generous and liberal *fastidiousness* which is not inconsistent with the strongest sensibility to merit.
Macaulay, History.

Increased cultivation almost always produces a *fastidiousness* which necessitates the increased elaboration of our pleasures.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 88.

Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

fastigia, *n.* Plural of *fastigium.*

fastigiate, fastigiated (fas-tij'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *fastigatus*, sloping (taken as **fastigiatus*, < *fastigium*), pointed, also rising up to a point, pp. of *fastigare*, make pointed, raise or bring to a point, < *fastigium*, the top of a gable, gable-end, roof, the top, summit, a slope, an accent over a letter, etc.; origin uncertain.] 1. Pointed; rising up to a point; narrowed to the top, as a sloping roof; sloping upward to a summit, point, or edge.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf.
Ray, Remains, p. 176.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the branches parallel and erect, as in the Lombardy poplar. —3. In *zoöl.*, tapering regularly to a more or less acute apex.—**Fastigiate elytra**, those elytra which are somewhat pointed at the tips and extend a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

fastigiately (fas-tij'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

fastigious† (fas-tij'i-us), *a.* [< *fastigium* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a fastigium or pointed roof; having a ridge or an apex.

The ancients dwelling-houses [were] . . . generally flat at the top, Julius Cæsar being the first that they indulg'd to raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner, as Salmasius tells us in Solin.
Evelyn, Architecture.

fastigium (fas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *fastigia* (-ȧ). [L.: see *fastigiate.*] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a building, or of a pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called in ancient architecture because it followed the form of the roof.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*, the extreme point of the front or apex of the head when, as in many *Orthoptera*, it is produced in a conical prominence.

fasting (fȧs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *fasting, festing;* verbal n. of *fast*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of abstaining from food; the act of observing a fast.

Fasting is better than eating, and more thanke hath of God; & yet wil God that we shal eat.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 39.

And she [Anna] . . . served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day.
Luke ii. 37.

2. In the law and customs of ancient communities, particularly in Ireland, a method for the collection of debts, by which the creditor went to the door of the debtor, and there sat down to stay without food until paid: a person who would not yield to this form of demand was treated thereafter in some sense as an outlaw.

fasting-day (fȧs'ting-dā), *n.* A day of complete abstinence from food; a day of fasting; a fast-day.

To werke we ȝeden
As wel *fastingdaies* as Frydaies.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 182.

Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on *fasting-days.*
Quoted in *O'Curry's* Anc. Irish, II. xxii.

fasting-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fastyngonge;* cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove-tide; the beginning of Lent.

Ye threde [meeting] schal be ye souneday next after *Fastyngonge.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

fastingly† (fȧs'ting-li), *adv.* With fasting.

At lengthe bespeakes the citte mouse: my frende why lyke you still,
To lyue in countrye *fastynglye*, vpon a craggie hill?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 6.

fasting-man† (fȧs'ting-man), *n.* [Repr. AS. **fæsting-mann*, only in pl. *fæsting-men*, cited in L. documents of the AS. period; lit. a man given into charge or keeping, < AS. *fæsting*, a giving or intrusting to the charge of another, < *fæstan*, make fast, *be-fæstan*, make fast, establish, give in charge, intrust (see *fast*[1], *v. t.*), + *mann*, man.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a person, as a servant of the king, who could be quartered upon a monastery or other estate, which was obliged to entertain him, in the course of the king's journeying. Also *fasterman.*

fasting's-even (fȧs'tingz-ē'vn), *n.* Same as *fastens.*

fasting-spittle† (fȧs'ting-spit'l), *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.

They have their cups and chalices,
Their pardons and indulgences,
Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle*,
Their sacred salt here not a little.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 98.

fastland (fȧst'land), *n.* Upland, as distinguished from *flats*, or land between high- and low-water mark.

fastly[1]† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found), < AS. *fæstlice*, firmly, constantly, < *fæstlic*, a., firm, < *fæst*, firm: see *fast*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Firmly; fixedly. [Rare.]

Ergo he confesseth here plainely the contrary of that he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 556.

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Ps. xxiv. 2 (old version).

fastly[2]† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly.

A reverend man that grazed his cattle nigh . . .
Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 61.

She [Queen Elizabeth] chaffed [chafed] much, walked *fastly* to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am no queen; that man [Essex] is above me!"
Sir J. Harington, Account of Elizabeth.

fastness[1] (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fastnesse, festnesse*, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament, < AS. *fæstnes, fæstnis*, firmness, a stronghold, the firmament, < *fæst*, firm, fast, fixed, + *-nes*, -ness. Cf. AS. *fæsten*, a stronghold, fastness, an inclosed place, < *fæst* + *-en.* Cf. D. *vest*, a wall, rampart, fortress, = OHG. *festi*, firmness, a fortress, = G. *feste*, a fortress, = Sw. *fäste*, a castle, the firmament, = Dan. *fæste*, a fastening; Sw. *fästning* = Dan. *fæstning*, a fortress.] 1. The state of being fast and firm or fixed; firm adherence.

The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possesses great *fastness.*
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 134.

2. Strength; security.

And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling place.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 5.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live.
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Venice cooped up within her sea-girt *fastnesses*, and compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in her defence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 22.

4†. Closeness or conciseness, as of style.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster.

fastness[2] (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

Another change manifest to me during my London life . . . is the increased *fastness* of living incident to all classes and occupations of men. . . . The loiterers in life are fewer.
Sir H. Holland, Recollections, p. 268.

The evil of Selina's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "*fastness*" upon her.
H. James, Jr., A London Life.

=Syn. *Speed, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness.*

fastning†, *n.* Same as *fastening.*

fast-shot (fȧst'shot), *n.* In *mining*, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.

fastuosity† (fas-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fastuosidad*, < LL. *fastuosus*, fastuous: see *fastuous* and *-ity.*] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity.*
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fastuous† (fas'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fastueux* = Sp. *fastuoso, fastoso* = Pg. It. *fastoso*, < LL. *fastuosus*, collateral form of L. *fastosus*, full of pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidious.*] Proud; haughty.

This is no *fastuous* or pompous title; the word is of no dignity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 185.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

fastuously† (fas'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

We are apt to despise or disregard others, demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* toward them.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

fastuousness† (fas'tū-us-nes), *n.* Fastuosity; haughtiness.

When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 188.

Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater *fastuousness* and humorous ostentation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

fat[1] (fat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fat, fet*, also *vat, vet*, < AS. *fæt*, usually *fætt* (*fætt* being reg. contracted, with shortened vowel, from **fæted* = OLG. *feitit* = OHG. *feizit*, MHG. *veizet, veizt*, G. *feist*, fat, orig. pp. of a verb **fætan* = OHG. *feizan* = Icel. *feita*, from the adj.), prop. with a long vowel, *fæt* (orig. **fāt*) = OFries. (late) *fat*, mod. *fet* = D. *vet* = MLG. *fēt, feit*, LG. *fett* (> G. *fett*) = MHG. *veiz* = Icel. *feitr* = Sw. *fet* =

Dan. *fed* (with long vowel), fat. For the AS. contr. *fætt*, < **fæted*, fat, cf. *fætt*, < *fæted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

ȝif thei [the children] ben *fatte*, thei eten hem anon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Next was November; he full grosse and *fat*
As fed with lard. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 40.

Sher. One of them is well known, my gracious lord,
A gross *fat* man.
Car. As *fat* as butter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a *fat* dish; *fat* cheese.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty-spots."
Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Hence—**3.** Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat* pine. [U. S.]—**4.** Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone—silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat* clays—those, that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous—shrink very much, losing from one-third to one-fourth of their bulk; they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat* wit. *Holy David Clear'd* (1706), p. 257.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, Sermons.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calcases settyng sone
In landes moiste and *fatte* is goode this moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggarly and brutish hopes of a *fat* Prebendary, Deanery, or Bishoprick. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs. *The American*, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship.—**Fat amber.** See *amber*[2].—**Fat work, fat take,** in *type-setting*, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece-work makes no discrimination in this respect.—**To beat** or **ink fat**†, in *printing*, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink.—**To cut it too fat.** See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fedt*, fat, n.; from the adj.] **1.** A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies, which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzine. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm- and olive-oil, are classed together as fats. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with (generally) the alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely smear'd with *Fat* of Bear.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

3. In *type-setting*, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above.—**The fat is in the fire,** all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.
Count. We may go whistle; all *the fat's i' the fire.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

One would have thought that, the examination failing and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat had been in the fire.* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 623.

fat[1] (fat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fatting*. [< ME. *fatten*, < AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, < *fætt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fatten*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
To *faat* hem is avayling and plesaunte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flowr
Of Italy, into the wealthy Clime
Which Euphrates *fats* with his fruitfull slime.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Ere this,
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become fat; grow fat.

fat[2] (fat), *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also (southern ME.) *vat*, *vet* (whence the usual E. form *vat*), < AS. *fæt* (= OS. *fat* = D. *vat* = LG. *vat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *fass* = Icel. *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fad*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *vatten* = OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] **1.** A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *vat* (which see).

I schal fette yow a *fatte* youri fette for to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

2†. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 56 for 36 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 158 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 23.

fatal (fā'tal), *a.* [< ME. *fatal* = D. *fataal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, < OF. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, < L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, fatal, < *fatum*, fate: see *fate*.] **1**†. Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.

Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's *fatal* web?
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 32.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, a Year *fatal* for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I will ever to the *fatall* day of my life honour the memorie of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.
N. and Q., 8th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 363.

5†. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

fatalism (fā'tal-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, < F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination. *Fatalism* is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *necessitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Necessitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these three *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works—one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

Necessity simply says that whatever is is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free-will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with Asiatic *fatalism*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 185.

fatalist (fā'tal-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, < F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] **1.** A believer in fatalism; one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, . . . such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity, . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and, like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* [William of Orange] placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

fatalistic (fā-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

fatality (fā-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (-tiz). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, < F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, < LL. *fatalita(t-)s*, fatal necessity, fatality, < L. *fatalis*, fatal: see *fatal*.] **1.** The quality of being fatal; fatalness: as, the *fatality* of an event.—**2.** A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, ii.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

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Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial *fatality* on Cyprus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the *fatality*.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the *fatalities* of disease than were their men. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

fatally (fā'tal-i), *adv.* **1.** By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this Time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were *fatally* taken with a Spirit of Security, hearing that the Earl had but small Assistance either from France or in England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but *fatally*,
Perish'd at sea. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously: as, the encounter ended *fatally*; the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and *fatally* decayed.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 282.

fatalness (fā'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fata Morgana (fā'tä môr-gä'nä). [It.; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named *Morgana* (It. *fata* = E. *fay*[3]: see *fay*[3], *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical *fatamorganas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these. *Carlyle*, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat'bak), *n.* **1.** A local United States name of the mullet. —**2.** A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A name of the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*: same as *oil-bird*. —**2.** The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat'brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

fat-cell (fat'sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See cut under *sweat-gland*.

fate (fāt), *n.* [< ME. *fate* = Sp. *hado* = Pg. *fado* = It. *fato*, fate, < L. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, fate (pl. *Fata*, the Fates; ML. *fata*, fem. sing., > OF. *fee*, > ME. *fay*, a fairy), neut. of *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fame*[1], *fable*.] **1.** Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and *fate*;
Fix'd *fate*, free will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 559.

Yet oh that *fate*, propitiously inclin'd,
Had raised my birth, or had debas'd my mind.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 363.

There is a superiour cause to the Counsels of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he [Machiavel] calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still
Midst joy or sorrow *fate* shall work its will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his *fate* to be betrayed by his party.

With various *fate* five hundred years had past,
And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 341.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky revolution of their *fate*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 253.

Each nation's glory in each warrior burns,
Each fights, as in his arm the important day
And all the *fate* of his great monarch lay.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Heere runneth Halys, the end of Crœsus Empire, both in the site and *fate* thereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oft'nest in what least we dread.
Cowper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent.
Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [L. *Fatum*, usually in pl. *Fata*; Gr. Μοῖρα, pl. Μοῖραι.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcæ*.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the *fates* have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

For thee the *Fates*, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 249.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fā'ted), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined: as, he was *fated* to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego
This doom that has been *fated* long ago,
That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this newer England on the American continent is *fated* to be the Great England. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Whereon,
A treacherous army levied, one midnight
Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open
The gates of Milan. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.
Dryden, Æneid.

4†. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

fateful (fāt'fûl), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ful*.] **1.** Charged with fate; determining what is to happen: as, he opened the *fateful* missive; a *fateful* contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the *fateful* Power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might whence she the magician could draw her spells. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the *fateful* present has crushed the joyousness out of Naples.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results: as, "the *fateful* steel," *J. Barlow*.

O *fateful* flower beside the rill!
Jean Ingelow, Persephone.

fatefully (fāt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatefulness (fāt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fate-like (fāt'līk), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

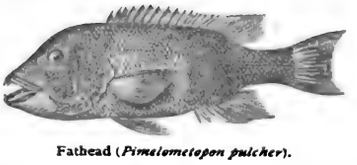
The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was watchful, still, grave, passionless, *fate-like*, suggesting a cold malignity. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xv.

fat-faced (fat'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fat face.

Then said the *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull,
"I take it, God made the woman for the man."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. In *printing*, broad and thick-lined: said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat'hed), *n.* **1.** A labroid fish, *Pimelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The forehead of the male is



Fathead (*Pimelometopon pulcher*).

extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or blackheaded minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches, but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its abundance.

fat-headed (fat'hed'ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that cam in a *fat-heded* monke,
The heygh selerer.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

fat-hen (fat'hen), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia, *C. auricomum* and *C. murale*.

father (fä'ᵺėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fader* (in *father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for ME. and AS. *d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the Icel. forms *fadhir*, *mōdhir*); < ME. *fader*, *fadir*, *feder*, *fæder* (gen. *fader*, etc., later *faderes*), < AS. *fæder* (gen. dat. *fæder*) = OS. *fadar*, *fader* = OFries. *feder*, *fader* = D. *vader* = MLG. *fader*, LG. *vader*, *vaer*, *var* = OHG. *fatar*, MHG. *vater*, G. *vater* = Icel. *fadhir* = Dan. Sw. *fader* = Goth. *fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = L. *pater* (*patr-*) (> It. *padre* = Sp. *padre* = Pg. *pae*, *pai*, father, in lit. sense, *padre*, father, a priest, = Pr. *pare*, *paer*, *paire* = OF. *peire*, *pere*, F. *père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroon*, *padrone*, etc., ult. < L. *pater*); = Gr. *πατήρ* = Pers. *pidar* = Skt. *pitar*, father. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-ter*, *-ther*, Skt. *-tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to Skt. √ *pā*, protect, keep; cf. L. *pascere*, feed (> ult. E. *pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), AS. *foda*, food, *fēdan*, ME. *feden*, E. *feed*, from the same root: so a ME. writer derives the ME. form *fader*, *feder*, from *feden*, feed. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] **1.** He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my *fader* soule that is deed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 781.

The maiden that was the doughter of kynge Leodogan serued Arthur vpon her kne of wyn with hir *fader* cuppe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

True lovers I can get many a ane,
But a *father* I can never get mair.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

To *fathers* within their private families Nature hath given a supreme power. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the *father* of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our *fathers*. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

David slept with his *fathers*. 1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [Colloq.]—**4.** One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a *father* to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the *father* of a people made.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 214.

While Alfred's name, the *father* of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 105.

Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair *father* Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

Our *Father* which art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9; Luke xi. 2.

Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, *Father*. Gal. iv. 6.

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—**7.** A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, *Father* Abraham.

Ye gentils of honour,
Seyn that men sholde an old wight doon favour,
And clepe him *fader* for your gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 355.

And the king of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Ki. vi. 21.

You are old, *Father* William, the young man cried.
Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, *Father* Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray.
Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whiche Sepultures [of the patriarchs and their wives] the Sarazines kepen fulle curyously, and han the place in gret reverence, for the holy *Fadres*, the Patriarkes, that lyzn there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

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Come you to make confession to this *father?*
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

Penance, *fathers*, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 6.

9. A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, *Fathers* of the Oratory, etc. —**10.** The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See *conscript fathers*, under *conscript*.

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the consul,
Up rose the *fathers* all.
Macaulay, Horatius.

11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body. as, *father* of the bar (the oldest practitioner of law); *father* of the House of Representatives or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

"You and me," said the turnkey, "is the oldest inhabitants. . . . When I'm off the lock for good and all, you'll be the *Father* of the Marshalsea."
Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in parliamentary standing. *Times* (London), Feb. 2, 1876.

12. In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college.—**13.** One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the *father* of printing; the *fathers* of the church (which see, below); the pilgrim *fathers* (see *pilgrim*); the *fathers* of the American Constitution.

He [Jabal] was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and . . . have cattle. And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.
Gen. iv. 20, 21.

Of *Fathers*, by custom so call'd, they quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

But he would soon see . . . that the opinion of Washington, of Hamilton, and generally of the *Fathers*, as one sometimes hears them called in America, threw light on the meaning of various constitutional articles.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 16.

14. In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, "the boy is *father* of the man."

When he [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the *father* of it. John viii. 44.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another and treats him as his own.—**Aquavita fathers.** See *Jesuate*. —**City fathers**, the common council; corporation; board of aldermen. [Generally jocose.]—**Conscript fathers.** See *conscript*.—**Dollar of the fathers.** See *dollar*.—**Father confessor.** Same as *confessor*, 3.—**Father in God**, a title of bishops of the Anglican Church.

A priest shall present unto the Bishop . . . all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood that day, . . . and shall say, Reverend *Father in God*, I present unto you these persons present, to be admitted to the order of Priesthood. *Book of Common Prayer*, Ordering of Priests.

Fathers of Mercy. See *mercy*.—**Fathers of the church**, a name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, who, next to the apostles, were the founders, leaders, and defenders of the Christian church, and whose writings, so far as they are extant, are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. Those of them who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles are called *apostolic fathers*. These are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the second century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155). Those who wrote in defense of Christianity against the objections of Jews and pagans are called *apologetic fathers*. These, and all before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called *ante-Nicene* or *primitive fathers*, and include, besides the apostolic fathers, Justin Martyr (died about 163–66), Theophilus of Antioch (died about 183), Irenæus of Lyons (died probably about 200), Clement of Alexandria (lived about 200), Tertullian of Carthage (born about 150, died about 220–40), Origen of Alexandria (born about 185, died about 253), Cyprian of Carthage (died 258), Dionysius of Alexandria (born about 190, died 265), and Gregory Thaumaturgus (died about 270). The *post-Nicene fathers*, or those after the Council of Nice, are: (1) in the Greek Church, Eusebius of Cæsarea (born about 260, died probably 340), Athanasius (born about 296, died 373), Basil the Great of Cæsarea (born about 329, died 379), Ephrem Syrus or Ephraim the Syrian (died about 379), Cyril of Jerusalem (died 386), Gregory Nazianzen (born about 325–30, died about 390), Gregory of Nyssa (born about 335, died about 395), Epiphanius of Salamis in Cyprus (died 403), Chrysostom of Constantinople (born 347, died 407), and Cyril of Alexandria (died 444); (2) in the Latin Church, Lactantius (died about 325–30), Hilary of Poitiers (died 368), Ambrose of Milan (born about 340, died 397), Jerome, the translator of the Bible (born about 340–46, died about 419), and Augustine of Hippo (born 354, died 430). In some reckonings the list of Latin fathers is continued to the twelfth century, and St. Bernard of France (born 1091, died 1153) is often called the last of the fathers.—**Holy Father**, specifically, among Roman Catholics, the Bishop of Rome; the Pope.

And so my Boke . . . is affermed and preved be oure *holy Fadir*, in maner and forme as I have seyd.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

This, in our foresaid *holy father's* name,
Pope Innocent, I do demand of thee.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

We by that authority Apostolic
Given unto us, his Legate, by the Pope,
Our Lord and *Holy Father*, Julius, . . .
Do here absolve you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

To be gathered to one's fathers, in *Scrip.*, to die and be buried.

father (fä'ᵺėr), *v. t.* [< *father*, *n.*] **1.** To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

Ismael indeed doth live (the Lord replies),
And lives to *father* mighty Progenies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

If any one had *fathered* villain purposes, those bastards of the soul's begetting would be sure to return and plague their parent. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this child, which I am loath to *father*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Of whiche nombre of heathens, ye Romaines are also touching your nacion, but by adopcion and *fathering* called all to the right title of inheritance and surname of Jesus Christe. *J. Udall*, On Rom. i.

Imo. I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius. Ay, good youth;
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

A man's *fathering* a production . . . ought to establish his claim. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. To give a father to; furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with *on* or *upon*.

Father my bairn *on* whom I will,
I'll *father* nane *on* thee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Come, *father* not your lies *upon* me, widow.
Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

fatherhood (fä'ᵺėr-hụd), *n.* [< ME. *fadirhode*; < *father* + *-hood*.] The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father: as, the *fatherhood* of God.

I would ask,
With leave of your grave *fatherhoods*, if their plot
Have any face or colour like to truth?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvii.

His holy fatherhood†, a title of the pope.

And besoughte *his holy Fadirhode* that my Boke myghten be examyned and corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

father-in-law (fä'ᵺėr-in-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *fadir in lawe*: see *father* and *law*[1].] **1.** The father of a husband or wife, considered in his relationship to the other spouse.

Moses kept the flock of Jethro his *father in law*, the priest of Midian. Ex. iii. 1.

The first that there did greet my stranger soul
Was my great *father-in-law*, renowned Warwick.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. A stepfather. [Now colloq. in Great Britain.]

Stan. Fortune and victory sit on thy helm!
Richm. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law!*
Tell me how fares our noble mother?
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law;* she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 186.

fatherland (fä'ᵺėr-land), *n.* [< *father* + *land*, after D. *vaderland* = MHG. *vaterlant*, G. *vaterland* = Dan. *fædreland* = Sw. *fädernesland*. Cf. L. *patria*, Gr. πάτρα and πατρίς, one's native country, fatherland, < L. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, = E. *father*.] One's native country, or the land or country of one's fathers or ancestors.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Fetichism discharged a great duty in that it first formed the patriotic instincts, by giving to men a notion of *fatherland* and an attachment to a particular soil.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 69.

fatherlasher (fä'ᵺėr-lash'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Myoxocephalus bubalis*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*, from 8 to 10 inches in length, with the head large and furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Great Britain, Scandinavia, Newfoundland, and Greenland.

fatherless (fä'ᵺėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *faderles*, < AS. *fæderleás* (= D. *vaderloos* = G. *vaterlos* = Dan. Sw. *faderlös*), < *fæder*, father, + *-leás*, E. -less.] **1.** Without a living father: as, a *fatherless* child.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.
Ex. xxii. 22.

2. Springing from an orphaned condition. [Rare.]

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow-dolour likewise be unwept!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

3. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

fatherlessness (fä'ᵺėr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fä'ᵺėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; resemblance to a kind father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

father-long-legs (fä'ᵺėr-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1.

fatherly (fä'ᵺėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **faderly*, < AS. **fæderlic* (= D. *vaderlijk* = G. *väterlich* = Dan. Sw. *faderlig*), of or belonging to a father, < *fæder*, father, + *-lic*, E. -ly[1].] **1.** Pertaining or proper to a father: as, *fatherly* authority.

For the rest,
Our own detention, why, the causes weigh'd—
Fatherly fears—. . . we pardon it.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Due from a father; like a kind father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful: as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have show'd a tender *fatherly* regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=Syn. *Fatherly*, *Paternal*, *Parental*. *Fatherly* represents that which is more kind or tender or forbearing; *paternal* and *parental* represent that which is more strict or official.

fatherly (fä'ᵺėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare.]

He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

This child is not mine as the first was;
I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*
And bless it upon my breast.
Lowell, The Changeling.

fathership (fä'ᵺėr-ship), *n.* [< *father* + *-ship*. Cf. D. *vaderschap* = G. *vaterschaft* = Sw. *faderskap*.] The state of being a father.

father-sick (fä'ᵺėr-sik), *a.* Pining for one's father. [Rare.]

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 316.

★**fathom** (faᵺ'um), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or *fathom*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *faddom*; < ME. *fathome*, commonly with *d*, *fadome*, *fademe*, usually without the inserted vowel, *fadme*, *fedme* (prop. a dat. and pl. form), a measure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length, an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, "*Cubitum*, *fæthm* betwux elbogan and hondwyrste," i. e., 'cubit, the space between elbow and wrist'), also of a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss, "*Passus*, *fæthm* vel tuegen stridi," i. e., 'pace, a *fathom* or two strides'—the L. *passus* being about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally the extended arms, the embracing arms, embrace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc., = OS. *fathmos*, pl., the extended arms, = OD. *vadem*, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D. *vadem*, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *faem*, a cubit, a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *vadem*,

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vaden, G. *faden*, a thread, G. also (< LG.) a fathom, = Icel. *fadhmr*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = Sw. *famn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = Dan. *favn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with Goth. *fatha* = MHG. *vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] 1. Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

These trees were sette, that I devyse,
One from another in assyse
Five *fadome* or syxe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty *fathoms*; and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again and found it fifteen *fathoms*. Acts xxvii. 28.

Full *fathom* five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

The extent of his *fathome*, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Hence—2. Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Square fathom, in *mining*, 36 square feet of the vein, measured on one of the walls, and including its whole thickness. The available amount of ore in a mine worked on a regular fissure-vein is usually reckoned by the square fathom.

fathom (faᵺ'um), *v. t.* [< ME. *fadomen*, *fadmen*, *fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < AS. *fæthmian*, clasp, embrace, encompass, = D. *vademen*, fathom, sound, = Icel. *fadhma*, embrace, = Sw. *famna*, fathom, sound, = Dan. *favne*, clasp, embrace, *favne op*, sound; from the noun.] 1†. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

Als I sat upon that lawe,
I bigan Denemark for to awe,
The borwes, and the castles stronge,
And mine armes weren so longe,
That I *fadmede*, al at ones,
Denemark with mine longe bones.
Havelok, l. 1291.

The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick diuided into flue ile with rowes of pillars on both sides, which are of round timber as bigge as two men can *fathome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

The Philosopher can *fathom* the deep, measure Mountains, reach the Stars with a Staff, and bless Heaven with a Girdle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

Our depths who *fathoms*, or our shallows finds,
Quick whirls and shifting eddies of our minds?
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 23.

Hence—3. To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not *fathom* it.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

fathomable (faᵺ'um-a-bl), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being fathomed or sounded by measurement.—2. Capable of being sounded by thought, or comprehended.

The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity therefore consists in those things which are not perceptible by sense, not *fathomable* by reason.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii.

fathomer (faᵺ'um-ėr), *n.* One who fathoms.

fathomless (faᵺ'um-les), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-less*.] 1†. Incapable of being embraced or encompassed with the arms.

And buckle-in a waist most *fathomless*
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be fathomed; bottomless.

Seas as *fathomless* as wide.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

God in the *fathomless* profound
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ex. xv.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or comprehended.

Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

With wide gray eyes so frank and *fathomless*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 80.

fathom-line (faᵺ'um-lin), *n.* A line for sounding, or with which soundings are made.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

fathomly†, *a.* [< *fathom* + *-ly*¹.] Including a fathom: as, a *fathomly* assize.

fathom-wood (faᵺ'um-wụd), *n.* Waste timber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots. [Eng.]

fatidic (fā-tid'ik), *a.* [= F. *fatidique* = Sp. *fatídico* = Pg. It. *fatidico*, < L. *fatidicus*, prophesying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say, tell: see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

There is a marvellous impression, which the dæmons do often make on the minds of those their votaries, about the future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after, and at last there is also an horrible possession, which these *Fatidic* dæmons do take of them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

fatidical (fā-tid'i-kal), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlyle*.

fatidically (fā-tid'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fatidic or prophetic manner.

fatidiency† (fā-tid'i-ėn-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *fatidic* + *-ency*.] Divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidiency*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

fatiferous (fā-tif'ė-rus), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatifero*, < L. *fatifer*, that brings death, death-dealing, < *fatum*, fate, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

fatigable† (fat'i-gą-bl), *a.* [= It. *fatigabile*, *faticabile*, < LL. *fatigabilis*, < L. *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Bailey*.

fatigate (fat'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*, ppr. *fatigating*. [< L. *fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

He, whiche should write the negligent losses, and the pollytyque gaynes, of euery citee fortresse and turrett, whyche were gotten and loste in these dayes, should *fatigate* and weary the reader. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 12.

He, *fatigated* with daily attendance and charges, . . . departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *fatigatus*, pp.: see *fatigate*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

For the poore and needy people beyng *fatigate*, and wery with the oppression of their new landlordes, rendered their townes before thei were of theim required.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 35.

Then straight his doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

fatigation† (fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fatigatio(n-)*, < *fatigare*, weary: see *fatigate*, *fatigue*.] Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xx. § 1.

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*, ppr. *fatiguing*. [< F. *fatiguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fatigar* = It. *fatigare*, *faticare*, < L. *fatigare*, weary, tire, vex, harass; perhaps connected with *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape or crack open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *affatim*, *adfatim*, enough, abundantly, *fessus*, wearied, tired. The older form of the verb in E. is *fatigate*, q. v.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, by trouble, by anything that harasses, etc.; tire.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" accompanied by a violent yawn.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xviii.

If the eye be now *fatigued*, e. g., for red, the first light ought on Hering's theory to seem greenish on account of the change in his red-green visual substance.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

★=Syn. *Weary*, *Jade*, etc. See *tire*¹, *v.*

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *n.* [< F. *fatigue* (= Sp. *fatiga* = Pg. *fadiga* = It. *fatica*), weariness; from the verb: see *fatigue*, *v.*] 1. A feeling of weariness following bodily labor or mental exertion; a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after exertion, trouble, etc.

It is not that these [stock words] were originally bad in themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that one never hears them without a sense of commonness and *fatigue*. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

Sir,—The *fatigue* of your many public visits, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the toils of a campaign, forbids us to detain you long.
Emerson, Address to Kossuth.

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil: as, the *fatigues* of war.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.
Dryden.

Specifically—3. The labors of military men distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty: as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weakening of a metal bar by the repeated application and removal of a load considerably less than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when car-axles break from the repeated blows and strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight.*

The so-called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 231.

=Syn. 1. *Fatigue*, *Weariness*, *Lassitude*. *Fatigue* is more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the result of active and strenuous exertion: as, the *fatigue* of ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weariness* may be the same as *fatigue*; it is, more often than *fatigue*, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting or standing in one position, importunity from others, delays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassitude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fatigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used in a lighter sense.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. *Johnson*.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over again. *Bacon*, Death.

Happy he whose toil
Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing *lassitude*.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 385.

fatigue-call (fā-tēg'kâl), *n.* A signal sounded upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.

fatigue-cap (fā-tēg'kap), *n.* A small, light cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.

fatigue-dress (fā-tēg'dres), *n.* The uniform worn by soldiers when engaged in fatigue-duty.

fatigue-duty (fā-tēg'dū'ti), *n.* That part of a soldier's work which is distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party (fā-tēg'pär'ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in or detailed for labors distinct from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (fā-tēg'sum), *a.* [< *fatigue* + *-some*.] Fatiguing; wearisome; tiresome.

The Attorney-General's place is very nice [troublesome] and *fatiguesome*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 515.

fatiguingly (fā-tē'ging-li), *adv.* So as to cause fatigue; tiresomely: as, the road is *fatiguingly* steep and difficult.

fatiloquent† (fā-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatiloquente*, < L. *fatiloquus*, declaring destiny, prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Prophesying; prophetic; fatidic.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 22.

fatiloquist† (fā-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< L. *fatiloquus*, prophesying, + *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (fat'i-mid), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ide*².] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (fat'i-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ite*².] I. *a.* Descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif Ali.

At Medina and Mecca his [Moktadi's] name was substituted in the public prayers for those of the *Fâtimite* Caliphs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dynasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and ruling from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria. One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of calif.

While the 'Abbâsid family was thus dying out in shame and degradation, the *Fâtimites*, in the person of Mo'izz li-dîn-illâh, were reaching the highest degree of power and glory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

fatiscence (fā-tis'ens), *n.* [< *fatiscent*: see *-ence*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of being chinky. *Kirwan*.

fatiscent (fā-tis'ent), *a.* [< L. *fatiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (fat'kid'nid), *a.* Fat; gross: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal; What a brawling dost thou keep! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

fat-lean (fat'lēn), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to separate the former from the latter; also, pieces of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the latter is cut off. Most of the fat-lean lies about the

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jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fat*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food.

He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. *a.* Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

The babe, . . .
Uncared for, spied its mother, and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, lingering fingers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* 1. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*—2. In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and *fatly* tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

fatner† (fat'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *fattener*.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fatnes*, < AS. *fætnes, fætness*, < *fæt*, fat, + *-nes, -ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. Deut. xxxii. 15.

Asay, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), Gloss.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Right fatte or dounged lande thai loveth best,
Or valey ther hilles *fattenesse* hath rest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 297.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips*, Cider.

3†. Grossness; sensuality.

In the *fatness* of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *fatsi*, a native name.] A genus of araliaceous plants, including a single small tree of Japan, *F. Japonica*. The devil's-club, *Echinopanax horridus*, and the rice-paper tree, *Tetrapanax papyrifer*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, have been referred by some authors to this genus. ★See *devil's-club* and *rice-paper*.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [< ME. **fatnen*, < AS. *ge-fætnian*, fatten (= Sw. *fetna*, grow fat), < *fæt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fat*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make fat; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with fat.

Yea, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this riuers *fatning* qualitie, but of a fountaine peculiar to his holinesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 571.

Fatten the courtier, starve the learned band.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine:
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

II. *intrans.* To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
And thrived and *fattened* for many a year,
Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 187.

fattener (fat'nėr), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Having now spoken of hardning of the juices of the body, we are to come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them. *Bacon*, Life and Death.

fatting-knife (fat'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *mackerel-plow*.

fattrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [Sc., also written *fattrils*; < OF. *fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] 1. The ends of a ribbon.—2. The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

Now, haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rells*, snug and tight.
★*Burns*, To a Louse.

fatty (fat'i), *a.* [< *fat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fat.—2. Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty* tissue.—3. Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 185.

The clay should be *fatty* and plastic.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin, forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatuitous (fā-tū'i-tus), *a.* [< *fatuity* + *-ous*.] Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatuitous* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fā-tū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fatuité* = Pr. *fatuitat* = Sp. *fatuidad* = Pg. *fatuidade* = It. *fatuità*, < L. *fatuita(t-)s*, foolishness, < *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1. Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

The follies which Molière ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 336.

James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

Idiocy, or *fatuity* a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis, . . . one . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fatuo*, < L. *fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. E. *fade*[1], *a.*, q. v.); as a noun, *fatuus*, fem. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] 1. Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants.
Glanville.

The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Sir J. Denham.

fatva, fatvah (fat'vạ), *n.* Same as *fetwa*.

No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the Sacred Law has any force till it has received the *fatvah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheik-ul-Islam.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 551.

fat-witted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

faubourg (fō-bör', fō'börg), *n.* [F., formerly *faux-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if 'false town' (< *faux*, false); < OF. *forbourg, fobour, forbourc, forborc, forthourc*, etc., lit. 'out-town,' equiv. to L. *suburbium*, suburb; < OF. *fors, foers, foer, fur*, also *hors*, F. *hors*, out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *forum*), + *bourg*, town, borough: see *borough*[1], *burg*[1]. Cf. ML. *forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg* St. Germain, *Faubourg* St. Antoine, etc., of Paris.

On approaching it [the headquarters or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or bazaar, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 355.

Westwards, between El-Medinah and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Munakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 300 yards broad.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 240.

faucal (fâ'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fauces*, the throat (see *fauces*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

II. *n.* In *phonetics*, a sound produced in the fauces.

Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 181.

fauces (fâ'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *faux* (*fauc-*), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] 1. The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—3. In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—4. In *bot.*, the throat of a tubular flower, whether calyx or corolla.—**Isthmus of the fauces**, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—**Pillars or arches of the fauces**, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal ★muscles.

faucet (fâ'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fasset*: see *fascet*); < ME. *faucet, fawcet, fawset, facett*, faucet, in both senses, < OF. *fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, F. *fausset*, a faucet, < OF. *fausser, faulser*, pierce, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falser*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, < OF. *fals, faus*, false: see *false, v. t.*] 1. A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spigot, which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

Than was founde a fell [fierce, sharp] *fawset*,
In the trie [choice] tunne it was sette.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Stryke out the heed of your vesselles; our men be to thrustye to tarye tyll their drinke be drawen with a *faulsed*.
Palsgrave, French Grammar, p. 740.

You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.—**Self-closing faucet**, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.

faucet-bit (fâ'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fâ'set-joint), *n.* 1. A form of expansion pipe-joint.—2. A form of breech-loading fire-arm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shärd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., < *faux*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*.] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the guisarme and the halberd. Also *falsarium*.


Fauchard of the 15th century. (From Violllet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fauchion†, **fauchon**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *falchion*.

faucht (fâcht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight*.

faucial (fâ'shial), *a.* [< *fauces* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 382.

faucitis (fâ-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *fauces*, throat, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.

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faucon†, fauconer†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconer*. *Chaucer.*

faugh (fâ), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *foh, fie*[1], *phew.*] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperour's cabinet?
Faugh, I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

faujasite (fō'zha-sīt), *n.* [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas* de Saint-Fond (1741–1819).] A zeolitic mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

faulcon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

fauld (fâld), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1].

fauld (fâld), *n.* **1.** A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1]. Specifically—**2.** The tymp-arch or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

fauld-dike (fâld'dīk), *n.* The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [Scotch.]

He's lifted her over the *fauld-dyke*,
And speer'd at her sma' leave.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkon†, faulkoner†. Obsolete forms of *falcon, falconer*.

fault (fâlt, formerly fât), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faut, faute* (the *l* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faut, faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*), < OF. *faute*, later *faulte*, earlier *falte*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faut, fault*, m., = Pr. *falta* = Sp. Pg. It. *falta*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. **falter, fauter* = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. fail: see *fail*[1].] **1†.** Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default*.

And who-so failie that day, that he be nouthe there, as comenaunt ys, he schal paie a pound of wax for is *faute*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Full wa es mee!
Almaste I dye, for *fawte* of fude.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Is she your cousin, sir?
Yes, in truth, forsooth, for *fault* of a better.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing, blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence: applied to things.

Patches, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will reprove,
That on your works may look with careful eyes,
And of your *faults* be zealous enemies.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the *faults* were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry fauell with him selfe after this wise; the *faute* is but light, the law is broken in nothing but in this parte. *J. Udall*, On Jas. ii.

His [Calvin's] nature from a child observed by his own parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension where he thought any *falt* was.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii., note.

His [Bacon's] *faults* were—we write it with pain—coldness of heart and meanness of spirit.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To me
He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval: as, to charge one with a *fault*, or find *fault* with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,
Or will you blame, and lay the *fault* on me?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

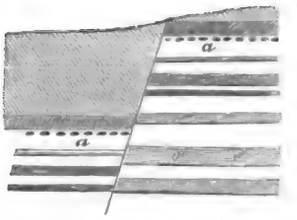
5. Culpability; responsibility for some act.

It was not any *fault* of mine.
F. M. Crawford, Roman Singer, I. 1.

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent: said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest *fault*?
I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated. The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*[1], *slide, break*.



Section showing displacement of strata by a fault. *a* and *a'* were once a continuous mass of rock.

Along the flank of the Grampians a great *fault* runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on end sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 269.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis*.

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me a beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his *faults*.
Chapman, An Humorous Day's Mirth.

9. In *teleg.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called *faults*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be; deficient. *Nares.*—**At fault.** (*a*) Open to censure; blamable: as, he is not *at fault* in the matter. (*b*) In *hunting*, thrown off the scent or the trail; unable to find the scent, as dogs. Hence—(*c*) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of bearing; astray.

The associationist theory is . . . entirely *at fault*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 668.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein. As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the latter hades in the direction of the downthrow: this is a normal fault. When the hade is in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed."—**To find fault,** to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, flaw, or matter of censure; find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach: absolute or followed by *with*: as, you are always *finding fault*; to *find fault with* fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet *find fault*?
Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you *fault with* Pilots *find*
For changing Course, yet never blame the Wind?
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus *findest fault with* thy Maker? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Flaw.—**3.** Misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, wrong-doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fâlt), *v.* [< ME. *fauten*, tr., lack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lack.

To that shall thay noght *faut* no-thyng truly,
So God thaim aide and our Lady Mary!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

Thys lady hym said, "We *faute* that we shold haue."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 797.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I *fault*? *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you *fault*, . . . I must be permitted to turn my . . . thoughts . . . to more immediate duties.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overturned the folds and has *faulted* them in some places. *Science*, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted*. *Latimer.*

His horse . . . had *faulted* rather with untimely art than want of force. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

If I have *faulted*, I must make amends.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

If she find fault,
I mend that fault; and then she says, I *faulted*,
That I did mend it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

fault-block (fâlt'blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.

faulted (fâl'ted), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ed*[2].] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faulter† (fâl'tėr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fâlt'es-kärp'ment), *n.* An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fâlt'fin'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The *fault-finder* consists of a pair of astatic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible. *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 256.

faultfinding (fâlt'fin'ding), *n.* The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fâlt'fin'ding), *a.* Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

faultful (fâlt'fûl), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ful.*] Full of faults, mistakes, or sins.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 715.

Her great heart thro' all the *faultful* Past
Went sorrowing. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

faultily (fâl'ti-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of Theologia Sacra, which, by stealth and very *faultily*, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [of Geneva].
Whitgift, To Beza, in Strype's Whitgift, II. 166.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

faultiness (fâl'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Cleo. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is 't long or round?
Mess. Round even to *faultiness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

The majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the *faultiness* of our own conduct than the *faultiness* of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 206.

★**faulting** (fâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fault, v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northeasterly strike of the rocks indicates that the *faulting* and tilting were parts of one continuous process.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 15.

faultless (fâlt'les), *a.* [< ME. *fautles, fautless*; < *fault* + *-less.*] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error; free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects: as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

He seȝ hir so glorious, & gayly atyred,
So *faultles* of hir fetures, & of so fyne hewes,
Wiȝt wallande loye warmed his hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1761.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 253.

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the *faultless* Temple. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

faultlessly (fâlt'les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fâlt'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fâlt'rok), *n.* See *friction-breccia*.

faultworthy (fâlt'wėr'ᵺi), *a.* Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, On Ps. xlvii. [Rare.]

faulty (fâl'ti), *a.* [< ME. *fauty, fawty*, adapted (as if < *faute*, fault, + *-y*[1]) < OF. *fautif*, faulty, < *faute*, fault: see *fault, n.*] **1.** Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect: as, a *faulty* composition; a *faulty* plan or design.

So that no thing is *fawty*, but anon it schalle ben amended. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

The 13th, the Rais, having in the night remedied what was *faulty* in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 242.

The king's title was avowedly a *faulty* one; and the many conspiracies that had been formed had shewn him the nobility were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 569.

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His [Warren Hastings's] administration was indeed in many respects *faulty;* but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passes to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelats only, seeing the inferiour Clergy is known to be as *faulty*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman; had formerly ben *faulty*, but now much reclaim'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1694.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulty* than those immediately under our own eyes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. Incomplete.—2. Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fân), *n.* [< ME. *faun*, < L. *Faunus*, in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni*, the same as *Panes*, sylvan deities; < L. *favere*, be propitious: see *favor*.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 34.

Arise and fly
The reeling *Faun*, the sensual feast.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.

★ **fauna** (fâ'nạ), *n.*; pl. *faunæ* (-nē) or *faunas* (-nạz). [A mod. application of the LL. *Fauna*, the prophesying sister of *Faunus*, the rural deity: see *faun*.] 1. The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time: a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants: as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna;* the recent *fauna;* the land and water *faunæ* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *faunæ* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, sea reckoning for land time. *Science*, IV. 209.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna*, whose pedigree is older than Æsop. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Faunæ*. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

Acadian fauna, Hudsonian fauna, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fâ'nal), *a.* [< *fauna* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic: as, a *faunal* publication.

A vivid sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well-known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion. *Science*, III. 60.

Faunal area, a region zoölogically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fâ-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of **faunalis*, < *Faunus:* see *faun*.] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 115.

faunist (fâ'nist), *n.* [< *fauna* + *-ist.*] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunæ; a zoögeographer.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, p. 107.

faunistic (fâ-nis'tik), *a.* [< *faunist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal: as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 441.

faunological (fâ-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *faunology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating or pertaining to faunæ or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoölogical world. *Nature*, XXX. 326.

faunology (fâ-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *fauna* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoögeography. [Rare.]

faunt†, *n.* [ME. (= It. *fante*), by apheresis for *enfaunt*, < OF. *enfant*, infant: see *infant.*] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cleped and called nou3t holy Cryst, but Iesu A *faunt* fyn, ful of witte, filius Marie. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 114.

fauntkin†, *n.* [ME., also *fauntekin, fauntekyn*, etc.; < *faunt* + *-kin.*] A little child.

He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondredthe,
And als fele *fawntekyns* of freeborne childyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 845.

faunt†, *n.* [ME., < L. *Faunus:* see *faun.*] A faun.

Satury and *fawny* more and lesse. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1544.

fause-house (fâs'hous), *n.* [< Sc. *fause*, = E. *false*, + *house.*] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [Scotch.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*. *Burns*, Halloween, note.

fausen† (fâ'sẹn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue sprung entrailes, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hid. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard.*

fausse-braye† (fōs'brā), *n.* [< F. *fausse-braie*, formerly *faulse braye*, a false bray: see *false* and *bray*3.] In *fort.*, a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart. See *false bray*, under *false.*

fausse-montre† (fōs'môn'tr), *n.* [F.: *fausse*, false; *montre*, watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watches worn by women were suspended from chatelaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The fausse-montre was sometimes a pincushion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes showed, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faut, faute, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *fault.*

fauterer† (fâ'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fautor* + *-er*1.] A favorer. *Davies.*

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness. *Heylin*, Laud, p. 198.

fauteuil (fō-tèy'), *n.* [F., < OF. *faudestueil, fadestuel, faldestuel*, < ML. *faldestolium*, faldstool: see *faldstool.*] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy.—**Droit de fauteuil,** the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fautor (fâ'tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fautour, fawtour*, < OF. *fauteur*, F. *fauteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fautor* = It. *fautore*, < L. *fautor*, rarely in uncontr. form *favitor*, a favorer, promoter, < *favēre*, favor: see *favor.*] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts,
Honour's true livelihood, monarch of hearts. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees; . . . to oppose them and their *fautors* to the utmost of their power. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fautor* of "Naturalism." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 67.

fautress† (fâ'tres), *n.* [< F. *fautrice*, < L. *fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*), fem. of *fautor:* see *fautor.*] A female fautor or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman*, Iliad.

Thou, thou, the *fautresse* of the learned well;
Thou nursing mother of God's Israel.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

fauty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *faulty.*

fauvette (fō-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fauve*, fallow, fawn-colored: see *favel*2.] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or ficedula: especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis.*

faux-bourdon† (fō'bör-dôn'), *n.* [Formerly in E. written *faburden, faburthen*, q. v.; F. *faux-bourdon*, < *faux*, false, + *bourdon*, bourdon: see *bourdon*2 and *burden*3.] Same as *faburden.*

faux jour (fō zhör). [F.: *faux*, false; *jour*, day, light: see *journal.*] In the *fine arts*, a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fō pä). [F.: *faux*, false; *pas*, step: see *pace.*] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromises one's reputation.

How, Cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas*, this Trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

favaginous† (fa-vaj'i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] Same as *faveolate.*

favel1† (fā'vel), *n.* [< ME. *favel*, flattery (personified), < OF. *favele, faviele, flavele, favel*, a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *faveler*, fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable, v.*), = It. *favella*, talk, discourse, < L. *fabella*, dim. of *fabula*, a story, fable: see *fable, n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Loke on the lufthond," quod heo, "and seo wher he stondeth!
Bothe Fals and *Fauuel* and al his hole meyne!"
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 6.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity. *Hycke Scorner.*

favel2† (fā'vel), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *favell*, a common name for a horse, after OF. *fauvel*, later *fauveau*, similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *fauve*, F. *fauve*, fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl, falb*, = E. *fallow*1, *a.*, q. v.] I. *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard*, a bay).—**To curry favel**†. See *curry*1.

favella (fā-vel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ē). [NL., an alteration of L. *favilla*, glowing ashes, embers.] In certain florideous algæ, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fav-e-lid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidia* (-ạ). [NL., < *favella* + Gr. dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] In florideous algæ, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mothercells.

favelloid (fā-vel'oid), *a.* [< *favella* + *-oid.*] In *algology*, resembling or having the structure of a favella.

faveolate (fā-vē'ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *faveolus* + *-ate*1.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose.*

faveolus (fā-vē'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *faveoli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apothecia of several calcicole lichens (e. g., Lecanora Prevostii, Lecidea calcivora) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *faveoli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus*, 1.

favillous (fā-vil'us), *a.* [= OF. *favilleux*, < L. *favilla* (> OF. *faville*), glowing ashes, embers.] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles onely signifieth a moist and pluvious ayr about them, hindering the evolation of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fā-vis'ạ), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ē). [L., also *favisa;* only in pl.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 251.

favonian (fā-vō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Favonius*, the west wind, also called *Zephyrus*, which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere*, favor, promote: see *favor.*] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm *favonian* burial! *Keats.*

favor, favour (fā'vọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *favour;* < ME. *favour*, rarely *favor, faver* (= Dan. Sw. *favör*), < OF. **favor, favour*, later *faveur*, F. *faveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *favor* = It. *favore*, < L. *favor* (acc. *favōrem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favēre*, be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend,

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promote.] **1.** Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope [Clement V.] was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Can the *favour* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 241.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof: with *in:* as, to be or act *in favor* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favor* of another; he is *in* high *favor* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favor* with him, or by the current of his own actions. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . .;
Were hush'd *in favor* of thy gen'rous plea!
Cowper, Charity, l. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favor* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 27.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [Rare.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 664.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.
Steele, Spectator, No 497.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the *favour* that I came to ask.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality: as, kissing goes by *favor;* a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbiass'd or by *favour*, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, or blindly right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 633.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favour*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favour*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

I speak it under *favour*,
Not to contrary you, sir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

But with your *favour* I will treat it here. *Dryden*.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success: as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—**8.** Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance called the german.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour*
May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favours* on your crest,
And let them fight their shares.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

"Will you wear
My *favour* at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favour of any lady in the lists. . . .
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broider'd with pearls."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [Archaic.]

In beauty, that of *favour* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favour*. *Bacon*, Beauty (ed. 1887).

I know your *favour* well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this *favour* she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an angry *favour*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [Archaic.]

A woman sate wepyng,
With *fauour* in here face far passynge my reson.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to *favour*, and to prettiness.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—**Challenge to the favor.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Marriage favors.** See *marriage*.—**To curry favor.** See *curry*[1].—**To find favor in the eyes of.** See *eye*[1].—**Syn. 1.** Patronage, support, championship.—**4.** Benefit.

favor, favour (fā′vor), *v.* [< ME. *favoren, favuren, faveren* (rarely or never **favouren*), < OF. *favorer, faveurer,* < ML. *favorare* (cf. OF. *favorir* = It. *favorire,* < ML. as if **favorire*), favor, < L. *favor,* favor: see *favor, n.* Cf. *favorize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with favor; entertain favor for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with favor or partiality; accommodate: as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favour* mightily those opinions wherein their persuasions are but weakly settled. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

Then died also Edm. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's Favour for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favouring* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These *favour'd* lips of mine.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier: as, the darkness of the night *favored* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favors* the notion.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favors* the approach of disease. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 490.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickednesse, *favouring* nothing diuine, or at least nothing but humane in their Diuinitie; therefore called the sonnes of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator*.

You do look like the Brandons; you really *favor* 'em consider'ble. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare: as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favour* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 26.

Pedal evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably. *Swift*.

6†. To indulge with permission to do something. *N. E. D.*—**Most favored nation clause.** See *clause.* = **Syn. 1.** To patronize, help, assist.

II†. *intrans.* To have the semblance (of).

favorable, favourable (fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *favorabel,* < OF. (and F.) *favorable* = Pr. Sp. *favorable* = Pg. *favoravel* = It. *favorabile,* < L. *favorabilis,* favored, in favor, popular, also winning favor, pleasing, < *favor,* favor: see *favor.*] **1.** Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Til tham the world es *favorabel*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1344.

Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favourable*, and indeed too high a Character you please to give of my Survey of Venice. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote: as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favourable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 224.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities: as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather.

A *favourable* gale arose from shore,
Which to the port desir'd the Grecian galleys bore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 54.

A *favourable* speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

It is for the arboriculturist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favourable* features.
Encyc. Brit., II. 321.

4†. Having a pleasing favor or appearance; well favored; beautiful.

None more *favourable* nor more faire . . .
Then Clarion. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 20.

=Syn. 1. Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—**2** and **3.** Fit, adapted, suitable.

favorableness, favourableness (fā′vor-a-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 198.

favorably, favourably (fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously.

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers.
Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the gouernour, for which he was condemned to lose his eares, yet he was vsed so *fauuourably* he lost but the part of one in all.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 163.

favored, favoured (fā′vord), *a.* [< *favor, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Featured; looking, etc.: in compounds or phrases: as, a hard-*favored* man; he is well *favored*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attyred in skins like the men, but fat and well *favoured*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

Speed. Is she not hard *favoured*, sir?
Val. Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.

A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor: usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-*favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

favoredly, favouredly (fā′vord-li), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner: in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethleem, the which letter my aduersaries haue very euil *faueredly* translated and sinisterly expounded.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 577.

favoredness, favouredness (fā′vord-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being favored.—**2.** Appearance: in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fā′vor-ėr), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favourers* of this cause are on any such verdict agreed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv., Pref.

Do not I know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

favoress, favouress (fā′vor-es), *n.* [< *favor, v.,* + *-ess.*] A woman who shows or confers favor; a woman who favors or supports. [Rare.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.
Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 184.

favoringly, favouringly (fā′vor-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer favor.

favorite, favourite (fā′vor-it), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *favorit,* F. *favori,* m., *favorite,* f., = Sp. *favorito,* m., *favorita,* f., = Pg. *favorito,* < It. *favorito,* m., *favorita,* f., a favorite, prop. pp. of *favorire,* favor, protect, support, < *favore,* favor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those neerest to this King, and most his *Favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

Such Charms as your's are only given
To chosen *Favourites* of Heaven.
Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune-Telling.

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. Favorites of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

A *favourite* has no friend.
Gray, Death of a Favourite Cat.

The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] for his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 434.

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3†. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and arm our vassals for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, *favourites*, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle.
Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, i. 1.

II. *a.* Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which snatch'd my best, my *fav'rite* curl away!
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 148.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catacombs, was still the *favourite* subject of the painter. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 73.

favoritism, favouritism (fā'vọr-i-tizm), *n.* [< F. *favoritisme* = Sp. *favoritismo*; as *favorite* + *-ism*.] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with *favouritism*."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

favorize (fā'vọr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *favorized*, ppr. *favorizing*. [= G. *favorisiren* = Dan. *favorisere* = Sw. *favorisera*, < F. *favoriser* (cf. Sp. Pg. *favorecer*), < ML. *favorizare*, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor* and *-ize*.] To favor especially or unduly.

Yea, and he [Socrates] pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and neuer to *favorize* and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 833.

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode *favorises* the creation of a current through the air.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 273.

favorless, favourless (fā'vọr-les), *a.* [< *favor* + *-less*.] 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—2†. Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happinesse
Heven doth to me envy, and fortune *favourlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 7.

favorous†, favourous†, *a.* [< ME. *faverous*; < *favor* + *-ous*.] 1. Full of favor; obliging; favoring.—2. Adapted to win favor; pleasing. *N. E. D.*

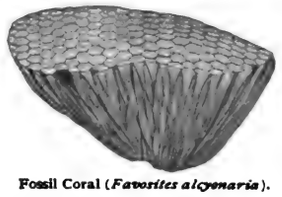
When women were wont to be kindharted, conceits in men were verie *favourous*. *Breton*, Wit's Trenchmour, 9.

favorsome†, favoursome† (fā'vọr-sum), *a.* [< *favor* + *-some*.] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phœbus I prove *favoursome* in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

favose (fa-vōs'), *a.* [< L. as if **favosus*, < *favus*, a honeycomb.] Resembling a honeycomb. (*a*) Applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *faveolate*. (*c*) In *entom.*, covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; faveolate.

favosite (fav'ọ̄-sīt), *n.* A fossil coral belonging to the family *Favositidæ*.


Fossil Coral (*Favosites alcyonaria*).

Favosites (fav-ọ̄-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. as if **favosus*, honeycombed (see *favose*), + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil corals, giving name to the family *Favositidæ*, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata: so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the corallites, as in *F. alcyonaria*.

Favositidæ (fav-ọ̄-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of tabulate sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true cœnenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositinæ (fav'ọ̄-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Favositidæ*.

favour, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

favularia (fav-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A fossil plant of the genus *Sigillaria*.

favus (fā'vus), *n.* [< L. *favus*, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.] 1. Pl. *favi* (-vī). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—2. In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin, chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus first called *Achorion Schönleinii*, now regarded as an *Oöspora*. Also called *tinea favosa*.

favus-cup (fā'vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in favus.

fawchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

fawcon†, fawconet†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon*, *falconet*.

fawe†, *a.* [ME. *fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen*, *fayn*, *fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *fawnen*, for *fagnien*, *faynen*, be glad: see *fawn*[1] and *fain*[1].] Glad; fain; delighted.

Ech of hem ful blisful was, and *fawe*
To brynge me gaye thinges fro the faire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 220.

To helpe thee ȝit I wolde be *fawe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

fawkner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falconer*.

fawn[1] (fân), *v.* [< ME. *fawnen*, *faunen*, *fauhnen*, *faugnen*, another form, due to Icel. *fagna*, of the reg. ME. *fagnien*, *faynen*, *fainen*, mod. E. *fain*, v., be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, fawn as a dog, < AS. *fægenian*, *fægnian*, be glad, etc., < *fægen*, glad, fain: see *fain*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by crouching, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Ac there ne was lyoun ne leopart that on laundes wenten,
Noyther bere, ne bor ne other best wilde,
That ne fel to her feet and *fauned* with the tailles.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and *fawn upon* us,
As lions do to entice poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Oft he [the serpent] bow'd
His turret crest and sleek enamell'd neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, P. L., ix. 526.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor: used absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Prone as we are to *fawn upon* ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 12.

My love, forbear to *fawn upon* their frowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such,
To *fawn on* those who ruin them—the Dutch.
Dryden, Amboyna, Prol., l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrconnel's energy and cunning. He *fawned*, bullied, and bribed, indefatigably. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

Ther cam by me
A whelpe that *fawned* me as I stood.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 389.

fawn[1] (fân), *n.* [< *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

One
Who juggles merely with the *fawns* and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

★ **fawn**[2] (fân), *n.* [< ME. *fawn*, *fawne*, *fowne*, < OF. *fan*, *faon*, earlier *feon*, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. F. *faon*, a fawn; prob. < ML. **fetonus* (cf. Pr. *feda*, *fea*, a sheep), < L. *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, *fetus*, n., the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see *fetus*.] 1. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there ben also wylde Swyn, of many coloures, als grete as ben Oxen in oure Contree, and thei ben alle spotted, as ben zonge *Fownes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

Like a doe, I go to find my *fawn*,
And give it food. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2†. The young of some other animal.

She [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her *fawns*.
Holland.

fawn[2] (fân), *v. i.* [< *fawn*[2], *n.*, after OF. and F. *faonner*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fâ'nėr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our *faurers* deemed faithfull, and friendshippe a foe.
Mir. for Mays., p. 85.

fawning (fâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow *fawning*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but *fawnings*
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

fawningly (fâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Works, IX. i.

fawningness (fâ'ning-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*.
De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.

fawsont (fâ'sọnt), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to E. *fashioned*, < ME. *fasoun*, fashion: see *fashion*.] Seemly; decent.

fawty†, *a.* See *faulty*.

fax† (faks), *n.* [ME., < AS. *feax* = OS. *fahs* = OFries. *fax* = OHG. *fahs* = Icel. *fax*, the hair of the head. The word *fax* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appar.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his brizt *fax* for bale [sorrow] he to-twizt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

His *fax* and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire of the head *Fax*. Whence also there is a family . . . named Faire-fax, of the faire bush of their haire.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 692.

faxed† (fakst), *a.* [< ME. **faxed*, < AS. *feaxed*, *fexed*, *gefeaxed*, *gefexed*, haired, having hair, < *feax*, hair: see *fax*.] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *faxed* starre, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Remains, The Languages.

faxwax (faks'waks), *n.* [Appar. < *fax*, hair, + *wax*[1], grow (cf. equiv. G. *haarwachs*, < *haar*, = E. *hair*, + *wachsen* = E. *wax*[1], grow); not found in early use. See *paxwax*.] Same as *paxwax*.

fay[1] (fā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faye*, *faie*; < ME. *feyen*, *feien*, *fyen*, *vien*, *fezen*, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. *fēgan*, also *ge-fēgan*, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. *fōgian* = OFries. *fōga* = D. *voegen* = OHG. *fuogen*, MHG. *vuegen*, G. *fügen* = Sw. *foga* = Dan. *føie*, join, unite (= Goth. **fōgjan*, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ **fag* in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fair*[1] and *fang*. The word *fadge* appears to be connected with *fay*[1], but its origin is not clear: see *fadge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To join; put together; fit together; frame.

Eft he wile *feie* us thanne we shulen arisen of deathe.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodiz *fezedd* iss
Off fowwre kinne shaffte [four kinds of elements].
Ormulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—2. To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—3†. To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with fingren & *fiede* [var. wrot] on boc felle [parchment]. *Layamon*, I. 3.

He *feyed* his fysnamye [face] with his foule hondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—2. In *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan" . . . to be carbonized. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 326.

3†. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not *fye*,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anoon righte.
Seven Sages, l. 2881.

This wale it will ne frame ne *faie*,
Therefore must we proue an other wale.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 373.

fay[2], **fey**[2] (fā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *fegien*, *fœien*, cleanse, < Icel. *fægja*, cleanse, polish, = Sw. *feja* = Dan. *feie*, sweep, = D. *vegen*, sweep, strike (whence E. *feague*, q. v.), = OHG. MHG. *vegen*,

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G. *fegen*, cleanse, scour, sweep; prob. < √ **fag* in AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], etc., and thus ult. from the same source as *fay*[1], q. v.] To cleanse; clean out, as a ditch. *Tusser; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fay[3] (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, < OF. *fee, feie, fae* (> D. *fee* = MHG. *fei, feie*, G. *fee* = Dan. Sw. *fe*), F. *fée* = Pr. *fada* = Sp. *hada* = Pg. *fada* = It. *fata*, a fay, fairy, < L. *fata*, fem. sing., a fairy, < *fatum*, fate, pl. *fata*, the Fates: see *fate*. Hence *fairy*, q. v.] A fairy; an elf. See *fairy*.

Elf of eve! and starry *fay!*
Ye that love the moon's soft light,
Hither — hither wend your way.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, etc. See *fairy*.

fay[4]† (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay, fey, fei*, faith, < OF. *fei*, orig. *feid*, whence the E. form *feith, faith*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty.

Thowe shall se sothly thy son soffer yll,
For the well of all wrytches that shall be his wyll here in *fay*. *York Plays*, p. 447.

O ye Heavens, defend! and turne away
From her unto the miscreant him selfe,
That neither hath religion nor *fay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 19.

Ah, sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
I'll to my rest. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

fay[5], **fey**[4] (fā), *a.* [Sc., also *fie, fye*; < ME. *fay, fey, feye, feie*, etc., < AS. *fǣge*, fated, doomed, destined to die, dying, also dead, slain, also accursed, condemned, rarely timid, feeble, = OS. *fēgi* = D. *veeg*, about to die, = OHG. *feigi*, MHG. *veige*, fated, doomed, accursed, miserable, timid, G. *feig, feige*, timid, cowardly, = Icel. *feigr*, fated, about to die, = Sw. *feg* = Dan. *feig*, cowardly (Sw. Dan. sense prob. of G. origin).] 1. About to die; fated; doomed; particularly, on the verge of a sudden or violent death. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

"We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
"But no," said Rothiemay,
"My steed's trapann'd, my bridle's broke,
I fear this day I'm *fey*."
Mackay, Ballad of the Fire of Frendrangth.

There's *fey* fowk in our ship, she winna sail for me.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

"Puir faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's ain Jock,
"There'l nae man die but him that's *fie*."
Border Minstrelsy, I. 180.

2†. Dying; dead.

There were *fey* in the fight, of the felle grekes,
Eght hundrith thowsaund thro throngyn to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13990.

When ich flee fro the body and *feye* leue the caroygne,
Then am ich a spirit specheles.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 197.

fay[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foe*.

fayalite (fī-äl'it), *n.* [< *Fayal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent, mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron and belonging to the chrysolite group. It is found on the island of Fayal, in cavities in the rhyolite of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, and in Ireland; it is also a product of furnace-slag.

faydom (fā'dom), *n.* [< *fay*[5] + *-dom*.] The state of being fay or doomed. [Scotch.]

Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was "under a *feydom*." . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers.*

fayence, *n.* See *faience*.

faylet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fail*[1].

fayles† (fālz), *n.* [See the second extract.] An old game, a kind of backgammon.

He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

It [*fayles*] is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of backgammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore fayled in winning the game, and hence the appellation of it. *Douce.*

fayne[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fain*[1].

fayne[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feign*.

fayre†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

fayry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fairy*.

faytor†, **faytour**†, *n.* See *faitor*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fazed*, ppr. *fazing*. [Also *phase*; var. of *feaze, feeze*.] To disturb; ruffle; daunt. [Local, U. S.]

A professor in Vanderbilt University, speaking recently of a teacher in Kentucky, said "nothing *fazes* him."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 39.

fazenda (fä-zen'dä), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *hacienda*: see *hacienda*.] Same as *hacienda*.

Santa Anna is one of the largest coffee *fazendas* in this part of Brazil. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

fazzolet (faz'ō-let), *n.* [< It. *fazzoletto* (= OSp. *fazoleto*), dim. of *fazzolo, fazzuolo*, a handkerchief, perhaps < MHG. *vetze*, G. *fetze*, a shred, rag (cf. It. *pezzuola*, a shred or rag, also a handkerchief).] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

F. C. An abbreviation of *Free Church* (of Scotland): as, the *F. C.* Presbytery.

F. D. An abbreviation of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

Fe. The chemical symbol of iron (Latin *ferrum*).

feab (fēb), *n.* [E. dial., also *fabe, feap, fape*, and esp. in pl. *feabs, fabes*, and *fae, fay* (in comp. *feapberry, feaberry, faeberry*); origin obscure.] Same as *feaberry*.

feaberry, feapberry (fē'-, fēp'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *feaberries, feapberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

Groselles [F.], gooseberries, thornberries, *feaberries*.
Cotgrave.

feague (fēg), *v.* [Prob. < D. *vegen*, sweep, strike, = MHG. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, cleanse, sweep: see *fay*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To beat or whip.

When a knotty point comes I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.

Heark ye, ye curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so *feague* ye. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune (1681).

2. To discomfit; perplex.

No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
That must at length the jilting widow *fegue*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be perplexed. [Prov. Eng.]

feague†, *n.* [Cf. *feague, v.*] A dirty, sluttish, idle fellow. *Grose.*

feak[1] (fēk), *v. i.* [A dial. Eng. form of *fick, fike*[2], q. v.] To fidget; be restless.

feak[1]† (fēk), *n.* [< *feak*[1], *v.*] 1. A flutter; a sharp twitch or pull. — 2. A curl of hair.

And can set his face and with his eye can speke
And dally with his mistres dangling *feake*,
And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye.
Marston, Satires (1598), i.

feak[2] (fēk), *v. t.* [Prob. var. of *feague*, in orig. (D.) sense 'sweep.'] In *hawking*, to wipe the beak after feeding.

feal[1]† (fē'al), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *feal, feel, feeil, feyal, foial, foyall*, etc., *fedeil*, etc. (mod. F. *fidèle*), faithful, true, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, true, < *fides*, faith: see *faith, fidelity*, and *fealty*.] Faithful; loyal.

The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal. *Chambers.*

feal[2], *a.* See *feel*[2]

feal[3] (fēl), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, hide. See *filch*.] To hide. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His godhed in fleis [flesh] was *felid*
As hoc in bait. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

feal[4], *n.* [Sc.] Same as *fail*[2].

fealty (fē'al-ti), *n.* [A partly restored form of ME. *feauté, feute*, < OF. *fealte, feelte, feaute, fciaute, feelteit*, later *feaulte*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, fidelity: see *fidelity* and *feal*[1].] 1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; the solemn recognition by the tenant, under oath, of his lord's paramount right.

His [King Edwin's] Subjects Hearts was so turned against him, that the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted, and swore *fealty* to his younger Brother Edgar.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. Fidelity in general, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, etc.; faithfulness; faith; loyalty.

Nor did he doubt her more,
But rested in her *fealty*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

We keep our *fealty* to the laws
Through patient pain.
Whittier, Anniversary Poem.

Oath of fealty, under the feudal system, an oath promising fidelity on the part of the vassal to his lord, usually given upon investiture of a fee.

The *oath of fealty* taken after homage is given by Britton, lib. iii. c. 4. In case of fealty to the king it is this: "Hear this, ye good people, that I, such a one by name, faith will bear to our lord King Edward from this day forward, of life and limb, of body and chattels and earthly honour; and the services which belong to him for the fees and tenements which I hold of him, will lawfully perform to him as they become due, to the best of my power, so help me God and the saints."
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 462, note.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty.* See *allegiance*.

fear[1] (fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feare, feere*; < ME. *feer, fere, fer*, fear, < AS. *fǣr*, fear, terror, in comp. generally implying sudden danger, = OS. *fār*, a plot, snare, = OD. *vaer*, D. *gevaar*, danger, = OHG. *fāra*, MHG. *vāre*, a plot, treason, danger, fright, G. *gefahr*, danger, = Icel. *fār*, bale, harm, mischief, a plague, = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*, danger (the sense and perhaps the form due to the D. and G.); not in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fērja*, a spy, L. *periculum*, danger, peril, Gr. πεῖρα, an attempt, attack: words ult. connected, having orig. reference to the "perils of the way," as waylaying, sudden attack, sudden alarms, etc., the Teut. root being that of Goth. *faran*, AS. *faran*, etc., E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1]. Cf. *feer* = *fear*[2], a companion, from the same source. Hence *fearful, fearsome, ferly*, etc.] 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil or harm, and accompanied by a strong desire to escape it; an active feeling of dread of which fright and terror are the intenser degrees; hence, apprehension or dread in general. Strong and sudden fear is accompanied by extreme physical disturbances, as trembling, paling, impairment of the power of speech and action, etc.

We lefte Modona for *fere* of the Turkes; it was but late Uenycyans, but nowe the Turke hathe it.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear*. 1 John iv. 18.

They, bestill'd
Almost to jelly with the act of *fear*,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*

All persons . . . are liable to be thrown by the prospect of pains into the state of passionate aversion which we call *fear*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 125.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple.
2 Mac. xv. 18.

The truth is, I have some *fear* that I am more behindhand in the world for these last two years, since I have not, or for some time could not, look after my accounts.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 87.

The minor forms of *fear*, expressed by anxiety, watchfulness, care, use up the powers of thought, and exclude all impressions of a foreign nature.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 56.

3. A cause or object of fear.

Or, in the night, imagining some *fear*,
How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Oh, good God,
That I had never seen that false man's eyes,
That dares reward me thus with *fears* and curses!
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

My love and *fear* glued many friends to thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

5. Reverence; respect for rightful authority; especially, reverence manifesting itself in obedience.

The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.
Prov. i. 7.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . *fear* to whom *fear*. Rom. xiii. 7.

Temporal power,
The attributte to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and *fear* of kings.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For fear, lest; in case.

Receive the money now,
For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

=**Syn.** 1. See *alarm*. — 2. Concern, dread. — 5. Veneration, reverence, awe.

fear[1] (fēr), *v.* [< ME. *feren*, < AS. *fǣran*, frighten, more commonly in comp. *ā-fǣran*, frighten (whence E. *afeard*, q. v.), = OS. *fārōn* = D. *vervaren* = OHG. *fārjan*, lie in wait, plot against, frighten, = ODan. *forfære* (Dan. *forfærde*) = Sw. *förfära*, frighten; from the noun: see *fear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To frighten; affright; terrify; drive away or keep away by fear.

Pacientliche, thorgh hus prouynce and to hus peple hym shewe,
Feden hem and fillen hem and *fere* hem fro synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 285.

I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine,
Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.

Art not ashamed that any flesh should *fear* thee?
Middleton, Mad World.

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there
With hideous gazing to *fear* away fear.
Donne, The Storm.

2. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; be afraid of; consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.

A beggar with a clouted cloak,
In whom I *fear'd* no ill,
Hath with his pike-staff claw'd my back.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

What ails this gentlewoman?
Alas, I *fear* she is not well, good gentlewoman!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Like an animal, a savage *fears* whatever is strange in appearance or behaviour.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 194.

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3. To reverence; have a reverential awe of; venerate.

This do, and live; for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii. 18.

I *fear* God, yet am not afraid of him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

4†. To have fear for; have anxiety about; be solicitous for.

Wor. Doth he keep his bed?
Mess. He did, my lord, four days ere I set forth;
And at the time of my departure thence,
He was much *fear'd* by his physicians.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Only I crave the shelter of your closet
A little, and then *fear* me not.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

To fear no colors†. See *color*. =**Syn.** 2. To apprehend, dread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be frightened; be afraid; be in apprehension of evil; feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

[In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*.

A flash,
I *fear me*, that will strike my blossom dead.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Surely I *fear me*, midst the ancient gold
Base metal ye will light on here and there.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 141.]

2. To be in anxious uncertainty; doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia
(As *fear* not but you shall). *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Ne're *feare*, for men must love thee
When they behold thy glorie. *Old song.*

fear^{2}†, *n.* See *feer*^{1}.

fear^{3}, **feer**^{3} (fēr), *a.* [ME. *fere*, *feore* = OFries. *fêre* = OHG. *gafuori*, MHG. *gevüere* = Icel. *færr*, able, capable, fit, serviceable, = Sw. Dan. *för*, stout; prob. ult. < AS. *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*^{1} and *fore*^{4}.] Able; capable; stout; strong; sound: as, hale and *fear* (whole and entire, well and sound). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Now alle that es *fere* and unfaye alive of thes fyve hundreth
ffalles on syr ffiorent, a ffyve score knyghttes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2797.

fear-babe† (fēr'bāb), *n.* [< *fear*^{1}, *v. t.*, 1, + obj. *babe*.] A bugbear, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *feare-babes*, nor worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 299.

feard, feared (fērd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fear*^{1}, *v.*; or abbr. of *afeard*.] Afeard; afraid. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The beggar was the *feardest* man
Of one that ever might be.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

fearer (fēr'ėr), *n.* One who fears.

Fellowship and Friendships hest
With thy *fearers* all I hold,
Such as hold thy biddings best.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. 119, H.

fearful (fēr'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *feerful*, *ferful*, frightful, causing fear, also frightened, feeling fear, < *feer*, *fer*, fear, + *-ful*.] 1. Feeling fear, dread, apprehension, or solicitude; afraid.

This put the King [Edward II.] into a great Strait; loth he was to leave Gaveston, and *fearful* he was to provoke the Lords. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

I see you all are mute, and stand amaz'd,
Fearful to answer me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

This dress and that by turns you tried,
Too *fearful* that you should not please.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

Durste she not hym diffende, ffor a woman a-loone is *feerfull*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

He . . . trembled underneath his mighty hand,
And like a *fearefull* dog him followed through the land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 36.

What man is there that is *fearful* and fainthearted?
Deut. xx. 8.

But it is likely, the Chubs will sink down towards the bottom of the water, at the first shadow of your rod (for Chub is the *fearfullest* of fishes).
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

3. Causing or such as to cause fear; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; terrible; awful.

He was a *ferfull* freke, in fas to beholde;
And mony ledes with his loke laithet full euyll!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7725.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

Oh, mother, these are *fearful* hours! speak gently
To these fierce men; they will afford you pity.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. Pusillanimous, cowardly, faint-hearted. — 3. *Dreadful*, *frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); dire, direful, horrible, distressing, shocking.

fearfully (fēr'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. With or from fear; in a timorous or cowardly manner.

He hath *fearfully* and basely
Betray'd his own cause.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

2. In a manner to cause fear or awe.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

I am borne darkly, *fearfully* afar!
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

fearfulness (fēr'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being fearful or timorous; timidity; awe; alarm; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South*, Sermons.

2. The quality of causing fear or alarm; dreadfulness.

fearless (fēr'les), *a.* [< *fear*^{1} + *-less*.] Without fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

And *fearless* minds climb soonest unto crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Fearless will I enter here
And meet my fate, whatso it be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 285.

=**Syn.** Brave, dauntless, daring, valiant, valorous, gallant.

fearlessly (fēr'les-li), *adv.* In a fearless or courageous manner; without fear; intrepidly.

Men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fearless; freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

fearlot (fēr'lot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *firlot*.

fearnaught, fearnought (fēr'nât), *n.* [< *fear*^{1}, *v. t.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] Same as *dreadnaught*, 3.

fearsome (fēr'sum), *a.* [< *fear*^{1} + *-some*.] 1. Causing fear; fearful; frightful; dreadful.

Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlviii.

Who else would have come to see ye in such a *fearsome* hole as this? Mercy on me, it's like the bottomless pit!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xii.

2. Timid; apprehensive; frightened: as, "a silly, *fearsome* thing," *B. Taylor*.

Which would then play, in a *fearsome* fashion, with horrors of sin and the dread beliefs of Calvinism.
The Century, XXVII. 332.

fearsomely (fēr'sum-li), *adv.* In a fearsome or fear-inspiring manner; fearfully; timidly.

feart (fērt), *p. a.* A variant of *feard*.

feasable†, *a.* See *feasible*.

fease^{1}, *v.* See *feeze*^{1}.

fease^{2}†, *v. i.* See *feese*^{2}.

fease-straw†, *n.* An obsolete perverted form of *festue*.

feasibility (fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *feasible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability.

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *feasable*, *feazable*, *faisible*; < OF. (and F.) *faisable*, that may be done, < *faire* (ppr. *faisant*), do: see *fact*.] I. *a.* Capable of being done, performed, or effected; that may be accomplished or carried out; practically possible: as, the project is attractive, but not *feasible*.

To require tasks not *faisible* is tyranical, and doth onely picke a quarrell to punish; they could neither make straw nor find it, yet they must have it.
Bp. Hall, Afflictions of Israel.

I thought now was my time to make my Escape, by getting leave, if possible, to stay here: for it seemed not very *feazable* to do it by stealth. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 481.

Fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 428.

We are bound to suggest to these unfortunates, who look to us for advice, some *feasible* plan.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 81.

II.† *n.* That which is practicable.

Hence it is that we conclude many things within the list of impossibilities which yet are easie *feasibles*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

feasibleness (fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Some discourse there was about the *feasibleness* of it, and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.
State Trials, William Lord Russell, p. 692.

feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In a feasible manner; ★practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* [< ME. *feeste*, *feste*, *fest*, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête* (see *fête*, *n.*) = Pr. *festa* = Sp. *fiesta* = Pg. It. *festa* = D. *feest* = G. Dan. Sw. *fest*, < L. *festa*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast, neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to a holiday (*dies festus*, a holiday); cf. *feriæ* (for **fesiæ*), holidays (whence E. *fair*^{2}, q. v.). Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal*, *festival*, etc.] 1. A festival in commemoration of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished person; a set time of festivity and rejoicing. In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. Opposed to *fast*. To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *movable* and *immovable*, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend; Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *doubles*, *semi-doubles*, *simples*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

For the love and in worschipe of that Ydole, and for the reverence of the *Feste*, thei alen hemself, a 200 or 300 persones, with scharpe Knyfes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The kynge lete it be knowen thourgh his reame that all high *festes*, as Pasch and Pentecoste and yole and halowmesse, sholde be holden at Cardoel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest-home, with the sheaf, in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the last wagon. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The governor of the *feast* called the bridegroom.
John ii. 9.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertfords.
Walpole, Letters, II. 430.

And Julian made a solemn *feast*; I never
Sat at a costlier. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal; hence, something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*.
Prov. xv. 15.

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 478.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl,
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each.
Tennyson, Margaret, v.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simple*. — **Feast of asses.** See *feast of fools*. — **Feast of Dolors.** See *dolor*. — **Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*^{1}. — **Feast of fools and feast of asses**, festivals, simulating the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France, during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the feast of fools a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chosen and placed on a throne in the principal church, and a burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast of asses, following the former or celebrated on a later day, was a pageant that owed its name to the important part which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or, in others still, to the ass on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Some of the features of these festivals still survive in the carnival. — **Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held annually at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated. — **Feast of Maccabees**, in the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on the 1st of August. — **Feast of orthodoxy, of the federation, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation**, etc. See *orthodoxy*, *federation*, *heart*, etc. — **To make feast**†,

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to show gladness; pay flattering attention; give friendly entertainment.

I lykne hir to the scorpioun,
That ys a fals, flateyrynge beste,
For with his hede he *maketh feste*,
But al amydde his flaterynge,
With his tayle hyt wol stynge
And envenyme, and so wol she.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 638.

=**Syn. 2.** *Feast*, *Banquet*, *Festival*. The idea of a social meal of unusual richness or abundance, for the purposes of pleasure, may be common to these words. *Feast* is generic; specifically, it differs from *banquet* in the fact that at a *feast* the food is abundant and choice, while at a *banquet* there is richness or expensiveness, and especially pomp or ceremony. The essential characteristic of a *festival* is concurrence in the manifestation of joy, the joyous celebration of some event, feasting being a frequent but not necessary part: as, to hold high *festival*. See *carousal*[1].

When I make a *feast*,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
Sir J. Harington, Writers that carp, etc.

Go to your *banquet* then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
Herrick, Hesperides, cccxli.

Pagan converts whose idolatrous worship had been made up of sacred *festivals*, and who very readily abused these to gross riot, as appears from the censure of St. Paul.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

feast (fēst), *v.* [< ME. *feesten*, *festen*, < OF. *fester* (mod. F. *fêter*) = It. *festare*, < ML. *festare*, feast; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a feast; have a feast; eat sumptuously or abundantly.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day. Job i. 4.

We *feast* and sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours,
As having there so oft with all his knights
Feasted. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Figuratively, to dwell with gratification or delight: as, to *feast* on a poem or a picture.

Sometime all full with *feasting* on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To provide with a feast; entertain with sumptuous fare.

King Richard swore, on sea or shore,
He never was *feasted* better.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteem'd acquaintance.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The King *feasted* my Lord once, and it lasted from Eleven of the Clock till towards the Evening.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously: as, to *feast* the soul.

We cannot *feast* your eyes with masques and revels,
Or courtly antics. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

I am never weary of . . . *feasting* a foolish gaze on sun-cracked plaster and unctuous indoor shadows.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* [= D. *feestdag* = G. *festtag* = Dan. Sw. *festdag*.] A day of feasting and rejoicing; a festival; especially, the day of an ecclesiastical feast.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced toward the close of the fourth century.
Rees's Cyc., art. Feast.

feaster[1] (fēs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *festour*, < *festen*, feast.] One who feasts, or who gives a feast or an entertainment.

Neuer *festour* fedde better.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

Lud was hardy, and bold in Warr, in Peace a jolly *Feaster*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

feaster[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fester*.

feastful (fēst'fûl), *a.* [< *feast* + *-ful*.] Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious: as, *feastful* rites.

The virgins also shall, on *feastful* days,
Visit his tomb with flowers. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1741.

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance. *Milton*, Sonnets, iv.

Singing and murmuring in her *feastful* mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

feastfully (fēst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

feastly† (fēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *festlich* (= G. *festlich* = Dan. Sw. *festlig*, festive, solemn); < *feast* + *-ly*[1].] Used to or fond of festival occasions.

A *festlich* man, as fresh as May.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 273.

feat[1] (fēt), *n.* [< ME. *feet*, *fete*, *faite*, deed, fact, matter, < OF. (and F.) *fait*, deed, fact, < L. *factum*, deed, fact: see *fact*, of which *feat*[1] is a doublet.] A deed; especially, a noteworthy or extraordinary act or performance; an exploit: as, *feats* of arms; *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity.

Also Sonnday And Munday, And was shewyd ther many Dyverse *fetis* of werre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures.
Bullinger, Sermons (trans.), II. 31.

You have shown all Hectors.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

They showed him also the jawbone with which Samson did such mighty *feats*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

=**Syn.** *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, *Achievement*. These words are arranged in the order of strength; *deed*, however, may have a much more elevated character than *feat*, and even surpass *exploit*. A *deed* may, on the other hand, be base or ignoble. It is, therefore, often accompanied by an adjective of quality. A *feat* is generally an act of remarkable skill or strength: as, the *feats* of a juggler, a ventriloquist, an athlete. An *exploit* is especially an act of boldness or bravery, with various degrees of mental power in working it out. An *achievement* is the result of large ability in planning, and diligence and boldness in executing. *Feat*, *exploit*, and *achievement* differ from *act*, *action*, and *deed* in that the first three always, and the last three only sometimes, represent something great.

Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil *deeds*, nor consecrate a crime.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb, the *feats* of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain *exploit*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 465.

Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his *achievements* of no less account.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

feat[1]† (fēt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *feat*[1], *n.*, but prob. with ref. to *feature*.] To form; fashion; set an example to.

Liv'd in court, . . .
A sample to the youngest; to th' more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1.

feat[2] (fēt), *a.* [< ME. *fete* (rare), shortened from the common form *fetis*, *fetys* (rarely *fetous*, whence later spelling *featous*, q. v.), neat, pretty, < OF. *faictis*, *faitis*, *faitisse*, *faitice*, *fetis* = Pr. *fetis*, well-made, neat, pretty, < L. *facticius*, *factitius*, made by art, artificial: see *factitious* and *fetish*, both ult. from the same source.] Neat; trig in form or appearance; neatly or becomingly attired; deft or clean-cut in action; graceful; elegant; nice.

Se, so she goth on patens faire and *fete*.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

Lightly the elves sae *feat* and free,
They dance all under the greenwood tree!
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 299).

And look how well my garments sit upon me;
Much *feater* than before. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

She speaks *feat* English. *Fletcher and Shirley.*

feat[2] (fēt), *v. t.* [< *feat*[2], *a.*] To make neat.

feat-bodied† (fēt'bod'id), *a.* Having a feat or trim body.

Nay, Sue has a hazel eye; I know Sue well; and by your leave, not so trim a body neither; this is a *feat bodied* thing I tell you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

feateous†, *a.* [Cf. *featous*, *fetuous*, later forms of ME. *fetous*, *fetis*: see *feat*[2], *a.*] Same as *featous*.

feateously†, *adv.* Same as *featously*.

feather (feᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fether*; ✱< ME. *fether*, sometimes *feder*, < AS. *fether*, a feather, a pen, in pl. often wings (deriv. *fithere*, a wing), = OS. *fethera* = D. *veder* = OHG. *fedara*, MHG. *vedere*, *veder*, G. *feder*, a feather, a pen, = Icel. *fjödhr* = Sw. *fjäder* = ODan. *feder*, *fejr*, *fiæthær*, *feyre*, Dan. *fjeder*, *fjer* (= Goth. **fithra*, not recorded), feather, = Gr. πτερόν (for *πετερόν), a feather, a wing (cf. πτέρυξ, a wing, πτίλον (for *πετίλον), feather, down), = L. *penna*, OL. *pesna* (for **petna*, with different suffix *-na*), a feather, a pen (whence E. *pen*[2]), = OBulg. Bulg. Slov. Serv. *pero* = Bohem. *péro* = Pol. *pioro*, feather (OBulg. *pĭrati*, *prati*, fly), = Skt. *pattra*, a feather, wing, leaf, *patatra*, a wing, cf. *patara*, a., flying, < √ *pat*, fly, descend, fall, = Gr. πέτεσθαι, fly, redupl. πίπτειν, fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, make for, seek (whence E. *petition*, *appetence*, *compete*, etc.).] **1.** One of the epidermal appendages which together constitute the plumage, the peculiar covering of birds; also, collectively, the plumage. Feathers are extremely modified scales. The nearest approach to them in animals other than birds is probably the quills of the porcupine. Feathers are epidermal, non-vascular, and non-nervous appendages, consisting of a horny and pithy substance, and subject to periodical molt. They grow somewhat like hairs, in a little pit or pouch formed by an inversion of the dermal layer of the integument, in a closed follicle, upon a peculiarly molded papilla, which causes the feather to assume its special shape. They are seldom implanted uniformly over the surface, but grow in special tracts or areas separated by naked spaces. (See *pterylæ*, *apteria*.) All of a bird's feathers collectively considered constitute the *plumage* or *ptilosis*. (See cut under *bird*[1].) A perfect feather consists of a main stem, *shaft*, or *scape*; a supplementary stem, *aftershaft*, or *hyporachis*; and vanes, webs, or *vexilla*: these together making the *standard*. The scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, is the *barrel*, *quill*, or *calamus*, a hard, horny, hollow, semi-transparent tube with one end inserted in the skin; it bears no webs, and passes insensibly at a point marked by a little pit (*umbilicus*) into the shaft proper or *rachis*. This is squarish in section, tapers to a fine point, is highly elastic, opaque, and solidly filled with dry pith; it bears the vexilla. The aftershaft is usually like a miniature of the main feather, springing from the stem of the latter at the junction of the calamus and rachis. (See *aftershaft*.) With its vanes it is called the *hypoptilum*. Sometimes it is as large as the main feather. There are two vanes, on opposite sides of the rachis. Each vane consists of a series of mutually appressed, thin, flat, linear or lanceolinear plates, the *barbs*, set off obliquely from the rachis by their basal ends at a varying open angle. (See cut under *barb*[1].) To cause these plates to cohere with one another, and make a web-bing of the vane, each barb bears secondary vanes; these are *barbules*, and bear to the barbs the same relation that the barbs bear to the rachis. Barbules are also fringed, as if frayed out, along their lower edges; each such fringe makes a tertiary vane. When these vanes are simple, they are termed *barbicels*; when hooked, *hooklets* or *hamuli*. (See cut under *barbule*.) From such perfect structure feathers may be reduced in various ways, even to lacking everything but the shaft; when this is very thick, feathers become much like scales, as in the penguin; when it is fine, they resemble hairs or bristles. In general, three types of feather-structure are recognized: (1) The perfectly feathery, *plumous* or *pennaceous*, structure. The goose-quill used as a pen is a good example (though it lacks an aftershaft). Most contour-feathers are pennaceous. (2) The downy or *plumulaceous*, such as makes up the under-plumage or down. (3) The *filoplumaceous*, which approaches a bristle or hair. (See cut under *filoplume*.) But there is no strict line of demarcation, and in fact most feathers are pennaceous with plumulaceous bases of the webs. Feathers are also classified as (1) *pennæ*, *plumæ*, or contour-feathers; (2) *plumulæ*, or down-feathers; (3) *semiplumæ*, or half-feathers; (4) *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers; and (5) *pulviplumæ*, dust-feathers, or powder-down. (See phrases below.) The acquisition of feathers is called *endysis*; their loss, *ecdysis*. Birds which acquire feathers in the egg are *Præcoces* or *Ptilopædes*; those which are hatched naked are *Altrices*, *Psilopædes*, or *Gymnopædes*. Feathers are of extremely rapid growth. They are of many shapes, often remarkable, and of every possible color. The color is usually due to actual pigmentation, but in many cases to iridescence. The optical effect of iridescence is due to the texture of the webs. Among all epidermal structures, feathers probably combine in the highest degree the qualities of lightness, strength, and elasticity. They are also very warm, and in many cases water-proof.

He hathe a Crest of *Fedres* upon his Hed more gret than the Poocok hathe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

All byrdes doe loue by kynde, that are lyke of plume and *feather*,
Good and bad, ye wyld and tame, all kyndes doe draw togyther. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

With the *feathers* of these wings the muses made themselves crowns, so that from this time the muses wore wings on their heads. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

2. Something in the form of a feather, or resembling nearly or remotely the standard of a feather; something made of feathers.

The bents
And coarser grass . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, fledg'd with icy *feathers*, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Specifically — (*a*) A plume. (*b*) In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen it and resist bending or fracture. (*c*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel. (*d*) One of two pieces of metal placed in a hole in a stone which is to be split, a wedge-shaped key or plug being driven between them for this purpose. (*e*) In *joinery*, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or grooving and tonguing, as it is more commonly called. (*f*) On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the smooth coat, and makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. (*g*) A foamy spray of water thrown up and backward on each side of the cutwater of a swiftly moving vessel, or from the edge of an oar when turned horizontally. See *feather-spray*. (*h*) The fringe of hair on the back of the legs, on the neck, or on the ears of some breeds of dogs, as setters. Also *feathering*. (*i*) In precious stones, an irregular flaw. See the extract.


Feather, def. 2 (*d*).

In natural rubies the cavities are always angular or crystalline in outline, and are usually filled with some liquid, or, if they form part of a *feather*, as it is called by the jewelers, they are often arranged with the lines of growth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII.

3. The feathered end or string-end of an arrow. —**4.** Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, of the same species.

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I am not of that *feather*, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self-same *feather*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls: as, fur, fin, and *feather*.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt *feather*; he never takes to it like fur, and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, preceded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of *feather*, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A *feather* daunts the brave.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

A sort of *feather* tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow — a straw on the current of things!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, *v. t.*, 6. — **A feather in one's cap**, an honor or mark of distinction: said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorable notice. — **Auricular feathers.** See *auricular*. — **Axillary feathers.** See *axillar*, *n.* — **Birds of a feather.** See *bird*[1]. — **Capillary feather**, a filoplume or hair-feather. — **Contour feather.** See *contour-feather*. — **Covert-feather**, any feather of the wing- or tail-coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6. — **Deck-feather**, one of the pair of middle tail-feathers which overlie the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color. — **Down feather.** See *down-feather*. — **Dust-feather**, a pulviplume; one of certain peculiar down-feathers of a dusty, scurfy, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons. — **Feather oil-gland**, the uropygial gland, or elæodochon. See *elæodochon*. — **Feather-tract**, a pteryla. — **Flight-feather**, one of the large quill-feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight; a quill of the wing; a rowing-feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose-quill for writing is a flight-feather. Flight-feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See cut under *bird*[1]. — **Hair-feather**, a filoplume or thread-feather. — **Half-feather**, a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See def. 1. — **In full feather**, not molting; in full plumage; figuratively, well supplied with money. — **In high feather**, in high spirits; elated.

I have seen him, though *in high feather* and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly-lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence. *Actors and Actresses*, I. 206.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming-birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*. — **Pennaceous, plumaceous, plumulaceous feather.** See def. 1. — **Pin-feather**, an ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or serous fluid. In the later stage the future webs may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush. — **Powder-down feather**, a pulviplume or dust-feather. — **Prince of Wales's feathers**, the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich-plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince. — **Quill-feather**, a large pennaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing; a quill. The large flight- and rudder-feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind. — **Rowing-feather**, a flight-feather or remex. — **Rudder-feather**, a quill-feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight; a rectrix. — **Thread-feather**, a feather of filoplumaceous structure; a filoplume. — **To cut a feather.** See *cut*. — **To drive feathers.** See *drive*. — **White feather**, the symbol of cowardice: a phrase introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in repute. As the game-cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, *to have a white feather in one's wing*, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He *has a white feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a'," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

★**feather** (feᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *fetheren*, *fethren*, *fedren*, usually in pp. *fethered*, rarely 'fly,' provided with feathers, < AS. *ge-fetheran*, *ge-fethran* (prop. **ge-fetherian*, **ge-fethrian*), usually *ge-fitherian*, *ge-fytherian*, *ge-fithrian*, give wings, provide with wings (= OHG. pp. *ge-fidarit*, MHG. *ge-videret*, G. *ge-fiedert* = Sw. *befjädrat* = ODan. *befedret*, Dan. *befjedret*), < *fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing: see *feather*, *n.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his yeen the sighte I kneuhe a-noon,
Which *fedired* was with righte humble requestes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

On the night of 22d May, 1832, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged [Joseph] Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and *feathered* them.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 826.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow.

He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To *feather* his sharp arrows.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.
Dr. Scott, Works (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread: said of a cock. — **5.** To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards. — **6.** In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke. — **To feather one's (own) nest**, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather-spray*.

Her full-busted figure-head
Stared o'er the ripple *feathering* from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The moss was in abundant life, some *feathering*, and some gobleted, and some with fringe of red to it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xix.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To *feather* toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

To feather out, to become covered with feathers, as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage: as, the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to *feather out*.

feather-alum (feᴛʜ'ėr-al'um), *n.* Same as *alunogen*.

feather-bearer (feᴛʜ'ėr-bār''ėr), *n.* A plume-moth; one of the *Pterophoridæ*.

feather-bed (feᴛʜ'ėr-bed'), *n.* [< ME. *fetherbed*, *federbed*, < AS. *fetherbed* (= D. *vederbed* = G. *federbett*), < *fether*, feather, + *bed*, *bedd*, bed.] **1.** A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take frae me that *feather-bed*,
Make me a bed o' strae!
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*: so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-bird (feᴛʜ'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [Eng.]

feather-bladest (feᴛʜ'ėr-blādz), *n. pl.* The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *dag*[3].

feather-boarding (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōr'ding), *n.* A kind of boarding in which the thick edge of one board overlaps the thin edge of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōn), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (feᴛʜ'ėr-brān), *n.* A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (feᴛʜ'ėr-brānd), *a.* Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed; frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

feather-cloth (feᴛʜ'ėr-klôth), *n.* A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance, from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers.
Dict. of Needlework.

feathercock† (feᴛʜ'ėr-kok), *n.* A coxcomb.

Thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholler, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, sprucones, muskats, syrenists, *feathercockes*, vainglorious, a cage for crickits. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

feathered (feᴛʜ'ėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *fethered*, *federed*, < AS. *fithered* (= Dan. *fjeret*), pp. of *fitherian*, feather: see *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [Poetical and rare.]

In *feather'd* briefness sails are fill'd,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate: applied to the antennæ when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths. — **3.** In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 3. — **4.** Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a *feathered* arrow: used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, *feathered* or. — **5.** Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well *feathered*, but not profusely. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine*[2]. — **Feathered troll.** See *troll*.

feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *n.* An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a millstone, etc. — **Feather-edge boards.** See *feather-edged*. — **Feather-edge file.** See *file*[1].

feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *v. t.* [< *feather-edge*, *n.*] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a *feather-edging* machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully *feather-edged* and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 49.

feather-edged (feᴛʜ'ėr-ejd), *a.* **1.** Having a thin edge. — **2.** Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons. — **Feather-edged boards**, boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thin edge uppermost and the thick edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*. — **Feather-edged brick, coping**, etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, *n.* See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (feᴛʜ'ėr-fū), *n.* A corruption of *feverfew*. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-fisher (feᴛʜ'ėr-fish'ėr), *n.* An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [Rare.]

feather-flower (feᴛʜ'ėr-flou'ėr), *n.* An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (feᴛʜ'ėr-foil), *n.* The water-violet, species of *Hottonia*: so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (feᴛʜ'ėr-fût'ed), *a.* Having feathered feet; moving silently and swiftly.

feather-glory† (feᴛʜ'ėr-glō'ri), *n.* Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory, not like ours here, *feather-glory*, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, I. xxxi.

★**feather-grass** (feᴛʜ'ėr-gràs), *n.* **1.** *Stipa pennata*, a grass of southern Europe, with long plumose awns. — **2.** In Jamaica, the grass *Chloris polydactyla*. — **3.** See *Pennisetum*.

featherhead (feᴛʜ'ėr-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest *featherhead*, that a soul higher than himself is actually here: were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 174.

feather-headed (feᴛʜ'ėr-hed'ed), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

Ah! thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this *feather-headed* puppy.
Cibber, Love Makes a Man, ii.

feather-heeled (feᴛʜ'ėr-hēld), *a.* Light-heeled.

featheriness (feᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.
Bates, Sure Trial of Uprightness.

★**feathering** (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goss-hawk,
Gin your *feathering* be sheen!
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 277).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *vireton*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the *feathering* of arrows. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cusp*. — **4.** Same as *feather*, 2 (*h*).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as *feathering*, is like spun silk in quality.
The Century, XXXI. 121.

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5. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (feᵺ'ėr-ing-skrō), *n.* *Naut.*, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (feᵺ'ėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (feᵺ'ėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight.* See *feather-edged*, and cut under *joint*.

featherless (feᵺ'ėr-les), *a.* [= D. *vederloos* = Dan. *fjederlös* = Sw. *fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. AS. *fitherleás*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leás*, E. -less.] Without feathers; unfledged.

That *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

featherlet (feᵺ'ėr-let), *n.* [< *feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many *featherlets*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Pref.

A fine bird, with . . . a tail of magnificent red, flecked by some snow-white *featherlets*.
Morning Star, Dec. 19, 1866. *N. E. D.*

feather-maker† (feᵺ'ėr-mā'kėr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers; one who dresses feathers; a dealer in feathers.

Appoint the *feather-maker* not to fayle
To plume my head with his best estridge tail.
Rowland, Spy-Knaves.

feather-man† (feᵺ'ėr-man), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my *featherman*,
My linener, perfumer, barber, all?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (feᵺ'ėr-môs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (feᵺ'ėr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of jamesonite.

feather-pated (feᵺ'ėr-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The *feather-pated*, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 195.

feather-poke (feᵺ'ėr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse or bottle-tit, *Acredula rosea*: so called from its baggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, feathered-shot (feᵺ'ėr-, feᵺ'ėrd-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (feᵺ'ėr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the cutwater of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (feᵺ'ėr-spring), *n.* The sear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*

feather-star (feᵺ'ėr-stär), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosacea*: so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy *feather-star* of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 824.

feather-stitch (feᵺ'ėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (feᵺ'ėr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (feᵺ'ėr-top-grȧs), *n.* The *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a European species.

feather-veined (feᵺ'ėr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming *feather-veined* leaves (Oak and Chestnut). *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 110.

feather-weight (feᵺ'ėr-wāt), *n.* 1. In *racing*, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap.—2. In *sporting*, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules—heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight, hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for *feather-weights*, must be characterised by fine breeding and plenty of bone—a union, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Brannon was two pounds lighter.
Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1886.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not *feather-weights*, like the frivolous Henry III.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (feᵺ'ėr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucitidæ* or *Pterophoridæ*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

feather-work (feᵺ'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (feᵺ'ėr-i), *a.* [< *feather* + *-y*¹.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus, l. 347.

2. Resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: as, the *feathery* spray; *feathery* clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it. *W. Whately*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In *bot.*, same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

featish (fē'tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *featous*, ME. *fetis*.] Same as *feat*².

featly (fēt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feetly*, *fetely*, *fetly*; < *feat*² + *-ly*².] In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute squylle, and clense it *feetly* wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Foot it *featly* here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 216.

featness (fēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featous† (fē'tus), *a.* [< ME. *fetous*, another form of *fetis*, feat: see *feat*², *fetise*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and *featous*.
Drant, Three Sermons, 1584. (*Halliwell.*)

featously† (fē'tus-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their flasket,
And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalkes on hye.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot *featously*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle.

feature (fē'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *feture*, *fetour*, < OF. *faiture* = Sp. *hechura* = Pg. *feitura*, *factura* = It. *fattura*, fashion, make, < L. *factura*, a making, formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact* and *feat*¹, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1†. Make; formation; form; shape: usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,
So many fishes of so many *features*.
Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, [p. 45.

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely *feature*
To place so chaste a mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

He shall bring together every joynt and member, and shall mould them into an immortall *feature* of loveliness and perfection. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

2†. A form; a shape; a creation; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the night; our labour dies!
Our magick *feature* will not rise.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens, note.

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautifull face,
Those louely lookes, that fauour amiable,
Those sweete *features*, and visage full of grace,
That countenance which is alonly able
To kill and cure?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chiseli'd *features* clear and sleek.
Tennyson, Character.

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct part or characteristic of anything: as, the principal *features* of a treaty.

The strongly marked *features* of the ground called up all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gathered from tradition. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new *features* being seen. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religious liberty was probably the best, *feature* of the old Pagan society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 38.

These western towers became afterwards in France the most important *features* of the external architecture of churches. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 514.

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant *feature* of our time. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 108.

feature (fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *featured*, ppr. *featuring*. [< *feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

featured (fē'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Having features; exhibiting human features; having a certain cast of features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 70.

She's well-*featured*, if it were not for her nose.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 85.

featureless (fē'tūr-les), *a.* [< *feature* + *-less*.] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,
Harsh, *featureless*, and rude, barrenly perish.
Shak., Sonnets, xl.

featureliness (fē'tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge.*

featurely (fē'tūr-li), *a.* [< *feature* + *-ly*¹.] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

feaugest†, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weaknesse were subject to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the *Feauges*, which was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse.
Capt. John Smith, Generall Historie (1632), p. 180.

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet, *a.* and *v.* See *feeble*.

feblesse†, *n.* [ME. *feblesse*, *fyeblesse*, *feblesce*, < OF. *feblesce*, *fiebesce*, F. *faiblesse* = Pr. *febleza* = It. *fievolezza*, feebleness, < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] Feebleness; weakness. *Chaucer.*

febricula (fē-brik'ū-lą), *n.* [L.: see *febricule*.] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (feb'ri-kūl), *n.* [< L. *febricula*, a slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*¹.] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning," thought he; "I shall be nervous all day, and have a *febricule* when I digest. Let me compose myself."
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

febriculose (fē-brik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *febriculosus*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever: see *febricule*.] Feverish. *Bailey*, 1727.

febriculosity (fē-brik-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *febriculose* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey*, 1727.

febrifacient (feb-ri-fā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *faciens*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Producing fever.

II. *n.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-brif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing fever: as, a *febriferous* locality.

febrific (fē-brif'ik), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield.*

febrifugal (fē-brif'ū-gal or feb'ri-fū-gal), *a.* [< *febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever.

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, currants, and salt, neither any of the ingredients inwardly given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any *febrifugal* virtues. *Boyle*, Works, II. 158.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and *febrifugal* medicine can scarcely be overrated.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 49.

febrifuge (feb'ri-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fébrifuge* = Sp. *febrífugo* = Pg. *febrifugo* = It. *febbrifugo*,

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< L. as if **febrifugus* (cf. LL. *febrifugia*, a name of the centaury, from its supposed febrifugal qualities), < *febris*, fever, + *fugāre*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fever*[1] and *fugitive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect.
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are . . . the best *febrifuges*.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

febrile (fē′bril or feb′ril), *a.* [= F. *fébrile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *febril* = It. *febbrile*, febrile, < L. *febris*, a fever: see *fever*[1].] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever: as, the *febrile* stage of a disease.—**Febrile anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

febrility (fē-bril′i-ti), *n.* [< *febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of *febrility*, of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 96.

Febronian (fē-brō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fē-brō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Febronian* + *-ism*: see def.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (feb′rȳ-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Februarie*, *Februar* (= D. *Februarij* = G. Dan. *Februar* = Sw. *Februari*) (< L.); earlier ME. *Feverer*, *Feveryere*, *Feverel*, *Feoverrer*, etc., < OF. *Fevrier*, F. *Février* = Pr. *Febrier* = Sp. *Febrero* = Pg. *Fevereiro* = It. *Febbrajo*, < L. *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, < *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bissextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

Either in *feveryere*
Let sowe and in Aprill her plantes meve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Lastly came cold *February*, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride,
Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

februation (feb-rȳ-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *februatio*(*n*-), a religious purification, expiation, < *februare*, purify, expiate, < *februum*, a means of purification: see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (feb′rȳ-us), *n.* [L., a surname of Lupercus, the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan: see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fæcal (fē′kal), *a.* [= F. *fécal* = Sp. Pg. *fecal* = It. *fecale*, < L. *fæx* (*fæc*-), dregs, etc.: see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fæcaloid (fē′kal-oid), *a.* [< *fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces.

The vomit [caused by intestinal obstruction] is commonly *fæcaloid* in appearance and color.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 739.

fecche[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fecche[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[2], now *vetch*. *Chaucer.*

feces, fæces (fē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx* (*fæc*-), dregs, lees, of liquids.] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud
And slime besmeared, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heaven. *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven,
I sent you of his *feces* there calcined.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

fecial, *a.* and *n.* See *fetial*.

fecifork (fē′si-fôrk), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fæces*, dregs (see *feces*), + E. *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

fecit (fē′sit). [L., (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer: as, Stradivarius *fecit* (Stradivarius made it).

feck[1] (fek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fake*[1].

feck[2] (fek), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force: see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, q. v. The AS. *fæc*, a space, interval, does not appear in later E., and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are mair faschious nor of *feck*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number: as, what *feck* of ground (how much land)? what *feck* o' folk (how many people)?—3. The greatest part or number; the main part: as, the *feck* of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e glen the *feck*
Of a' the ten comman's
A screed some day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Many feck, a great number.—**Maist feck,** the greatest part.

Maist feck gade hame.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. *a.* Brisk; vigorous.

I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?
Young Maxwell (Jacobite Relics), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck[3] (fek), *v. i.* A variant of *fick*.

fecket (fek′et), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] An under-waistcoat.

Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*,
An' sair me sheuk.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

feckful (fek′fûl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feckfow* and *fectful* (as if **effectful*); < *feck*[2], orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] 1. Powerful.—2. Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in all uses.]

feckless (fek′les), *a.* [Sc., < *feck*[2] + *-less*; = E. *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [Scotch.]

Ye take mair delight in your *feckless* dress
Than ye do in your morning prayer.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fek′li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *fectlie* (and, with different term., *fecklins*); < *feck*[2] + *-ly*[2] (or *-lins* = E. *-ling*[2]).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new.
Burns, The Inventory.

fecks† (feks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fecula (fek′ū-lą), *n.* [= F. *fécule* = Sp. Pg. *fecula* = It. *fecola*, < L. *fecula*, also written *fæcula* and LL. contr. *fæcla*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *fæx*, dregs, lees: see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fek′ū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= F. *féculence* = Sp. Pg. *feculencia*, < LL. *fæculentia*, lees, dregs, < *fæculentus*, dreggy: see *feculent*.] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—2. That which is feculent; sediment; dregs; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called tartar.
Boyle, Works, I. 580.

Thither [to cities] flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and *feculence* of ev'ry land.
Cowper, Task, i. 684.

feculent (fek′ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *féculent* = Pr. *feculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *feculento*, < L. *fæculentus*, abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, < *fæx* (*fæc*-), dregs, sediment: see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with dregs, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fæculent* matter.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

fecund (fek′und or fē-kund′), *a.* [< ME. *fecounde*, < OF. *fecond*, F. *fécond* = Sp. Pg. *fecundo* = It. *fecondo*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), < √ **fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-cundus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the *fecund* earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is *fecounde*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *fecund* art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style [of illumination]—the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only *fecund* branch of the Gallic race is that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or *fecund* germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 87.

fecundate (fek′un-dāt or fē-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundated*, ppr. *fecundating*. [< L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> It. *fecondare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *fecundar* = F. *féconder*), make fruitful, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a *fecundated* egg remain . . . sweet and free from corruption.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 26.

Even the Trouvères, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could *fecundate* a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 303.

fecundation (fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fécondation* = Sp. *fecundación* = Pg. *fecundação* = It. *fecondazione*, < L. as if **fecundatio*(*n*-), < *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilitating condition or property of *fecundation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

fecundator (fek′un-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fécondateur* = Sp. Pg. *fecundador* = It. *fecondatore*, < LL. *fecundator*, < L. *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the *fecundator* and carrier.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 571.

fecundify (fē-kun′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, ppr. *fecundifying*. [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [Rare.]

fecundity (fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* [= F. *fécondité* = Pr. *fecunditat* = Sp. *fecundidad* = Pg. *fecundidade* = It. *fecondità*, < L. *fecundita*(*t*-)*s*, fruitfulness, fertility, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of *fecundity*, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

2. The power of germinating: as, the seeds of some plants long retain their *fecundity*.—3. Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The *fecundity* of his [God's] creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of *fecundity*: they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 162.

=Syn. Productiveness.

fecundous (fē-kun′dus), *a.* [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Fecund. [Rare.]

The Press from her *fecundous* womb
Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome.
M. Green, The Spleen.

fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.

fedary†, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*.

Senseless bauble [a letter].
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

[In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *feodary*, a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fœdarie*. See *federary*.]

I cannot distrust the successful acceptation, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a *fedary* to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford*, Line of Life.

feddan (fed′an), *n.* [Ar. *faddān*, *faddān*, a yoke of oxen; an acre.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal feddan (ac-

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cording to the official statement dated 1831, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission) is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda'n*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 371.

feddle†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *faddle*.

fedet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (fed'ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (fed'e-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-siz). [< *federa(te)* + *-cy*; cf. *confederacy*.] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself — a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*.
Brougham.

★**federal** (fed'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *fédéral* = Sp. Pg. *federal*, < L. as if **fœderalis*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew*.

It [the eucharist] is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us.
Hammond.

2 Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support: as, the *federal* diet of the old German empire. —3. Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately: as, a *federal* government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A *federal* government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action: distinguished from a *confederate* government, in which the states alone are sovereign, and which possesses no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another: if by the authority of the *federal* government, then it will not remain to be done by that of the state governments. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxvi.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the *federal* character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 149.

Both these leagues [the Achaian federation and the Ætolian League] were instances of true *federal* government, and were not mere confederations: that is, the central government acted directly upon all the citizens, and not merely upon the local governments.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberate society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to disunion, no *Federal* government could ever exist. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 422.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution.—5. In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government.—**Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States.—**Federal Constitution**. See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*.—**Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom, as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall.—**Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the *federal party* (for they had not then taken the name of whig).
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. *n.* 1. A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier: opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization*, *federalize*.

federalism (fed'e-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *fédéralisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalismo*; as *federal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics. (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.) Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderantism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 46.

Stated broadly, so as to acquire somewhat the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this: — that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distinct governing body could possibly exercise; but that, as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by weary diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a constitution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 131.

federalist (fed'e-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *fédéraliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalista*; as *federal* + *-ist*.] 1. In *politics*, an advocate or a supporter of federalism, specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in *U. S. hist.* [*cap.*], a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of *federalists*.
Madison, Federalist, No. x.

The *Federalists* were the only proper tories our politics have ever produced, whose conservatism truly represented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest — men who honestly distrusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against empiricism. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical; and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti-Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* contended for one more nearly national.
Schouler, Hist. U. S., I. 54.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (fed'e-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *federalize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized.—2. Confederation; federal union. *Stiles*. [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (fed'e-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *federalized*, ppr. *federalizing*. [< *federal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make federal: impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. *intrans.* To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow*. [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (fed'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Fœderally*, yea, Naturally, in him, has involved this Infant in the guilt of it.
C. Mather, quoted in O. W. Holmes's Med. Essays, p. 360.

federary† (fed'e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; < L as if **fœderarius*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] A confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor; and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is unusually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by Shakspere and others. Some editors prefer to read ★*fedary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (fed'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *federated*, ppr. *federating*. [< L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, league together, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of *federating* the Continent against England? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 162.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated* Nation.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 33.

federate (fed'e-rāt), *a.* [= Sp Pg. *federado* = It. *federato*, < L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, establish by treaty or league: see *federate*, *v.*] Leagued; confederate; federal: as, *federate* nations or powers; "a *federate* alliance," *Warburton*, Alliance, ii. [Rare.]

★**federation** (fed-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fédération* = Sp. *federación* = Pg. *federação* = It. *federazione*, < L. as if **fœderatio*(*n-*), < *fœderare*, league together: see *federate*.] 1. The act of uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished, the path was opened up by another Irishman.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 27.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is there much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of nations, even if there were any signs of its coming, and not rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation of new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than the old. *H. Taylor*, Mind, XIII. 431.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany.—**Feast of the federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in the Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastile), at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all classes, but especially delegates from all military bodies, took an oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country. = **Syn.** See *confederation*.

federationist (fed-e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *federation* + *-ist*.] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *federationist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipates in Australasia, and even in South Africa, the same successful results as have been obtained in Canada.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 295.

federative (fed'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fédératif* = Sp. Pg. *federativo*; as *federate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of federation; uniting in a league; federal: as, a *federative* government; the *federative* principle.

They . . . suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the treaty-making power in a *federative* union, like the United States, can alienate the domain of one of the states without its consent. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

federatively (fed'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The periodical disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 107.

fedifragous† (fē-dif'rā-gus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fedifrago*, < L. *fœdifragus*, league-breaking, perfidious, < *fœdus*, a league, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break.] Treaty-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plagued to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *foedifragous*, perjured. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 250.

fedity† **fœdity**† (fed'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fœdita*(*t-*)*s*, foulness, < *fœdus*, foul, vile, infamous.] Vileness; turpitude.

For that hee seeing and perceiving what sodomiticall *feditie* and abomination, with other inconueniences, did spring incontinently upon his diabolicall doctrine, yet for all that would not giue ouer his pestilent purpose.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1063.

A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Some *seditie* common among the Gnosticks, not fit to be named. *Bp. Lavington*, Moravians Compared, p. 65.

fedoa (fed'ō-ā), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*; (3) of a barge or godwit, some species of the genus *Limosa*. (*b*) The specific name of the

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great North American godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the stone-plovers: same as *Œdicnemus*. *W. E. Leach*, 1816. (*d*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the ★godwits: same as *Limosa*. *Stephens*, 1824.

fee[1] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fee*, *fe*, earlier *feh*, *feoh*, cattle, property, money, money paid, tribute, a fee, < AS. *feoh* (contr. gen. *feós*, dat. *feó*), neut., cattle, property, money, = OS. *fehu* = OFries. *fia* = D. *vee* = LG. *fee* = OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, MHG. *vihe*, G. *vieh*, cattle, = Icel. *fē*, cattle, property, money, = Sw. *fä* = Dan. *fæ*, cattle, beast, = Goth. *faihu*, neut., cattle, property, = L. *pecus* (*pecu-*), neut., cattle, money, cf. *pecus* (*pecor-*), neut., cattle, esp. small cattle, a flock, *pecus* (*pecud-*), f., a single head of cattle, esp. of small cattle, a sheep, etc (> *peculium*, property in cattle, private property, what is one's own, *pecunia*, property, money: see *peculiar*, *peculate*, *pecuniary*, etc.), = Skt. *paçu*, cattle (a single head or a herd), a domestic animal, < √ **paç*, fasten, bind, = Teut. √ **fah*, **fank*, in *fang*, etc.: see *fang*, *fay*[1], *fair*[1].] **1†.** Cattle; live stock, especially considered as the basis of wealth.

> Wythe outen wyfe and chyld,
> Or hyrdes [keepers] that kepe thare *fee*.
> *York Plays*, p. 71.
>
> I ryde aftyre this wilde *fee*;
> My raches rynnys at my devyse.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

2†. Property; estate.

> Ferly flayed that folk that in those *fees* lenged.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

3†. Money paid or bestowed; payment; emolument.

> Thei thanked hym hertely, and seide that thei wolde it not, for in tyme comynge thei resceve his yeftes and take of hym other *fee*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.
>
> For he married me for love,
> But I married him for *fee*.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 109).

Specifically—**4.** A reward or compensation for services; recompense; in Scotland, wages.

> And every yere I wyll the gyve
> Twenty marke to thy *fee*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 71).
>
> Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute,
> Not as a *fee*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> And for a merk o' mair *fee*
> Dinna stan' wi' him. *Scotch song.*

In particular—(*a*) A reward fixed by law for the services of a public officer: as, a sheriff's *fee* for execution.

> A law has recently been passed remitting all *fees* upon navigation, although a round-about system has been adopted, by which the *fees* are charged against the Treasury. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 76.

(*b*) A reward for professional services: as, a lawyer's *fee*; a clergyman's marriage *fee*.

> But that was pretie of a certaine sorrie man of law, that gaue his Client but bad councell, and yet found fault with his *fee*, and said: my *fee*, good frend, hath deserued better coūsel. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.
>
> And in this state she [Mab] gallops night by night . . .
> O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on *fees*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

(*c*) A customary gratuity: as, a waiter's *fee*.

> I have dismissed, with the *fee* of an orange, the little orphan who serves me as a handmaid.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.
>
> Ay, here 's a deer whose skin 's a keeper's *fee*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. A sum paid for a privilege: as, an entrance *fee* to a circus; an initiation *fee* to a club. [*Fee* usually implies the idea of specific sums for specific acts of service, as distinguished from *salary*, or compensation by time of service.]—**Consular fees.** See *consular*.—**Retaining fee**, the fee of a lawyer on engaging in a particular cause, sometimes applied in payment of the first services actually rendered, and sometimes regarded as a payment additional to charges for specific services, and given for the purpose of securing the right to call upon him at any time to commence such services, or to pledge him not to accept employment from the adverse party, or for both purposes.

fee[1] (fē), *v. t.* [< *fee*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pay a fee to; reward for services past or to come. Hence—**2.** To hire or bribe; engage or employ the services of.

> *Fee* him, father, *fee* him. *Scotch song.*
>
> She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
> A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
> And yet, for all that, will be prating.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.
>
> He hired an auld horse, and *fee'd* an auld man,
> To carry her back to Northumberland.
> *The Provost's Dochter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

3. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service: as, a man *fees* his son ★to a farmer. [Scotch.]

fee[2] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fe*, pl. *fees*, *feez*, an estate held in trust or under conditions, a feud, assimilated in form to *fe*, *fee*, property, etc. (with which it is ult. identical), < OF. *fied*, *fie*, *feu*, var. of *fieu*, later *fief*, > E. *fief* (which does not seem to occur in ME.: see *feoff*), < ML. *feudum*, property held in fee: see *fief*, *feoff*, *feud*[2].] **1.** An estate in land, of indefinite duration, granted by and held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate title resides, on condition of performing some service in return. See *feud*[2]. In this, which is its original sense, it implies the idea of reward for service or allegiance, and was used in contradistinction to estates in *allodium*, or entire property, which were generally small allotments held free of any obligation.

> The tenure of lands is altogether grounded on military laws, and held as a *fee* under princes.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

2. An estate of inheritance; an estate in land belonging to the owner and his heirs and assigns forever. In the latter case it is more specifically termed a *fee simple*. (See *conditional fee* (*b*), below.) The fee is the highest and most extensive interest that a person can have in lands. In this sense the king might have a fee, but not in the sense of def. 1. After the abolition of the feudal system the word continued to be used of real property; and although in the United States generally land is held in *allodium*, the private ownership, if subject to no paramount right except that of eminent domain vested in the State, is termed the *fee*. The word when unqualified may or may not mean an absolute or unqualified fee, or fee simple.

3. Estate in general; property; possession; ownership.

> Those Ladies, which thou sawest late,
> Are Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*,
> But differing in honour and degree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 21.
>
> Once did she [Venice] hold the gorgeous East in *fee*,
> And was the safeguard of the West.
> *Wordsworth*, Extinction of the Venetian Republic.
>
> My lute and I are lords of more
> Than thrice this kingdom's *fee*.
> *Lowell*, Singing Leaves.

Base fee, a qualified fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, in the English law of settlements, the estate created by absolute alienation by a tenant in tail alone (see *entail*), which, being made without the consent of the protector, does not bar remaindermen or reversioners, but only the grantor's own issue, and hence is liable to be defeated by the failure of such issue.

The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 108.

Conditional fee. (*a*) Any fee granted upon condition. (*b*) A fee limited to particular heirs or a particular class of heirs, under the common-law rule that, on the donee's once having such heirs, the estate became absolute for all purposes of alienation, on the ground that a condition once performed was at an end. (See *entail*.) To designate this kind of conditional fee at the common law, the more appropriate phrase is *fee simple conditional*. This evasion of the intent of donors to reserve a reversion on a failure of heirs was put an end to by a statute known as *De Donis*, which enacted that the will of the donor should be observed, and that on the failure of heirs the property should revert to the donor. The estate of the donee under this statute was termed a *fee tail*. See *tail*[2], *a.* (*c*) Later, the term *conditional fee* was applied to the estate of a mortgagee of land, under a mortgage in the usual form, which was regarded as vesting the fee in the mortgagee subject to its being divested by performance of the condition, namely payment.—**Determinable fee**, a fee determinable by a condition or a conditional limitation; more specifically, a fee created by a limitation to the grantee and his heirs till the happening of a future event which may or may not happen, as a gift to A and his heirs, and if A dies without issue, then to another.—**Fee simple, fee simple absolute**, a fee that is not qualified. See def. 2.—**Fee tail.** See *conditional fee* (*b*). **Great fee**, the holding of a tenant of the crown.

By the feudal law, a *great fee* or great lordship, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

In his demain as of fee. See *demain*.—**Limited fee**, a determinable fee; more specifically, a fee determinable by a conditional limitation.—**Plowman's fee**, peasant tenure; the custom by which lands descended to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, with, however, some privilege or birthright in favor of the elder or younger son: a rule of descent which under the feudal system gave way to primogeniture.

The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called fiefs de roturier or "*ploughman's fee*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 735.

Qualified fee, a base fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, the estate created by a limitation to the grantee and the heirs of an ancestor of his in the paternal line whose heir he also is, as a gift to B and the heirs of A, his father.

feeable (fē'a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feable*; < *fee* + *-able*.] Capable of being feed; capable of being hired or bribed.

feeble (fē'bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feble*, rarely *fieble*, *febul*, < AF. *feble*, OF *feble*, *feuble*, *foible* (> E. *foible*), etc.; earlier OF. *fiebe*, *fleuble*, *floible*, etc., F. *faible* = Pr. *feble*, *fible*, *freble* = Sp. *feble* = Pg. *febre* = It. *fievole*, weak, feeble, < L. *flebilis*, tearful, mournful, lamentable, < *flere*, weep, akin to *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. For the development of meaning, cf. MHG. *swach*, miserable, pitiable, weak, G. *schwach*, weak; Goth. *wainags*, lamentable, pitiable, unhappy, miserable; OHG. *weneg*, *weinag*, G. *wenig*, little, few.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Miserable; poor; common; mean.

> Vp an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* clothes also.
> He ne com with no gret noblele, so as thou dost nou
> With riche clothes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Lacking strength; lacking capacity for forcible action or resistance; weak; specifically, reduced to a state of weakness, as by sickness or age.

> Zee schulle undirstonde that before the Chirche of the Sepulcre is the Cytee more *feble* than in ony othere partie.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.
>
> Like rich hangings in a homely house,
> So was his will in his old *feeble* body.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> This way and that the *feeble* stem is driven,
> Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of heaven.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 569.
>
> Forward she started with a happy cry,
> And laid the *feeble* infant in his arms.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. Wanting in force exerted, whether of action or resistance; lacking in intensity, vividness, energy, or efficiency; faint: as, a *feeble* voice; a *feeble* light; *feeble* thinking; a *feeble* argument or poem.

> Thowe servyst me with *febulle* chere;
> To hym thyn hart wolte fully enclyne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 168.
>
> Why should we suppose that conscientious motives, *feeble* as they are constantly found to be in a good cause, should be omnipotent for evil?
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> A *feeble* faith I would not shake.
> *Whittier*, Questions of Life.

In politics the mightiest events often come from the *feeblest* beginnings, so the most devastating mischiefs may be due to errors of judgment that were hardly censurable.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

4. Exhibiting or indicating weakness: as, a *feeble* appearance.—**Syn. 2.** Sickly, languishing, enervated, frail, drooping.

II.† *n.* [Cf. F. *faible*, the weak part, as of a sword, etc.] **1.** A feeble person.

> It is an oncomely couple bi Cryst, as me thinketh,
> To ȝyuen a ȝonge wenche to an olde *feble*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 161.

2. Weakness; feebleness.

> [He] ffainted for *febull*, and fele to the ground
> In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3350.

3. Same as *foible*, 1.

feeble† (fē'bl), *v.* [< ME. *feblen*, make feeble, become feeble, < OF. *febleier*, *febloier* (also *afebleier*, *afebloier*), make feeble, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble*, *a.* Cf. *enfeeble*.] **I.** *trans.* To weaken; enfeeble.

> Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
> That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.
>
> 'Tis true, you are old and *feebled*;
> Would you were young again, and in full vigour!
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow faint or weak.

> Moche folk of here fon fel algate newe,
> & here men *feebled* fast & falleden of here mete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.
>
> All faillit there forse, *feblit* there hertes,
> The batell on backe was borne to the se.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5956.

feeble-minded (fē'bl-mīn'ded), *a.* Weak in mind. (*a*) Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

> Comfort the *feebleminded*. 1 Thes. v. 14.

(*b*) Lacking intelligence; idiotic.

feeble-mindedness (fē'bl-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fē'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *febelnes*, *febulnesse*, < *feble*, *febul*, feeble, + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being feeble, in any sense of that word; weakness.

> Our Savior Crist, beryng hys Crost, for very *febylnesse* fell ther to the grounde vnder nethe Crosse.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.
>
> He [Hamlet] is the victim not so much of *feebleness* of will as of an intellectual indifference that hinders the will from working long in any one direction.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

feeblish†, *v. t.* [< *feeble* + *-ish*[2], after *enfeeblish*.] To enfeeble.

> All Christendome was sore decayed and *feeblished* by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 68.

feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; faintly; without strength.

> Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep.
> *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe.

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The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very *feebly*. *Macaulay*, Dante.

★**feed** (fēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fed*, ppr. *feeding*. [< ME. *feden* (pret. *fedde*, *fed*, pp. *fed*, *fedde*), < AS. *fēdan* (pret. *fēdde*, pp. *fēded*, *fēdd*), feed, nourish, bring forth, produce (= OS. *fōdian* = OFries. *fēda*, *foda*, Fries. *fieden* = D. *voeden* = LG. *vöden*, *voden*, *föden*, *füden* = OHG. *fuotan*, MHG. *vüeten*, *vüten* = Icel. *fæðha* = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdjan*, feed, give food to), < *fōda*, food: see *food*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give food to; supply with nourishment.

He made lame to lepe and gaue ligte to blynde,
And *fedde* with two fisshes and with fyue loues
Sore afyngred folke mo than fyue thousande.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 122.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. Rom. xii. 20.

Also while men are *fed* with wine and bread,
They shall be *fed* with sorrow at his hand.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material to for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of: as, canals are *fed* by streams and ponds; to *feed* a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to *feed* a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is *fed* by flattery.

I envy not thy glory,
To *feed* my humour. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.

Whatever was created needs
To be sustain'd and *fed*; of elements
The grosser *feeds* the purer, earth the sea,
Earth and the sea *feed* air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 415.

The small hand led
To where a woman, gentle-eyed,
Her distaff *fed*.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

For dyeing, the skins [glove-kid] are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again *fed* with yolk of eggs and salt.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 389.

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The portion [of turnip-crop] to be *fed* off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner.
Encyc. Brit., I. 867.

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation: as, to *feed* out beets to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine; to *feed* work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are *fed* to sheep in the field. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 75.

5†. To entertain; amuse. = **Syn. 1.** To nourish, cherish, sustain, support. — **2.** To contribute to.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

In youre *fedynge* luke goodly yee be sene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Then shall the lambe *feed* after their manner. Isa. v. 17.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

That he should breathe and walk,
Feed with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty *feeding* like one!
Wordsworth, Written in March.

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

To *feed on* hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 900.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou *feed*,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 169.

★**3.** To grow fat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

feed (fēd), *n.* [< *feed*, *v.*] **1.** Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

More dangerous
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious *feed*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

2†. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

His flocks, and bounds of *feed*.
Are now on sale. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [Archaic or low.]

For such pleasure, till that hour,
At *feed* or fountain, never had I found.
Milton, P. L., ix. 597.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses get one *feed* of steamed food . . . daily.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 386.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (*b*) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding-mill. (*c*) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut. — **6†.** [Var. of *food*.] Same as *food*[1], *n.*, 4.

Cum heir, cum heir, ye freely *feed*,
And lay your head low on my knee.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 138).

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat. — **8.** In *stone-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

To prevent the sand and water, called the *feed*, from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful regular forward movement of a tool. = **Syn. 1.** *Feed*, *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*. *Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market; *food* for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc.; *fodder*, dry or green feed for animals, but not pasturage; *provender*, dry feed. *Forage* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of their cattle upon such wild *fodder* as was never cut before; the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, . . . are the other disasters enumerated by the historian.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Tita. Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat.
Bot. Truly, a peck of *provender*: I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

All oats, Indian corn, or rather *forage* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 216.

feed-apron (fēd'ā'prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a machine.

feeder (fē'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or *feeder*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 358.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

Thou shalt be, as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

The patch is kind enough; but a huge *feeder*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

Bless'd he not both the *feeder* and the food?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 1.

Have your worms well scoured, and not kept in sour and musty moss, for he [the barbel] is a curious [fastidious] *feeder*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 168.

4†. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

I will your very faithful *feeder* be,
And buy it with your gold right suddenly.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter. — **6.** That which feeds or supplies; anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with, something else: as, great rivers are valuable *feeders* of commerce; cross-roads and lanes are *feeders* to the highway.

Dialects have always been the *feeders* rather than the channels of a literary language.
Max Müller, Science of Language, p. 60.

Specifically — (*a*) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (*b*) A branch or side railroad running into and increasing the business of the main line. (*c*) In *mining*, a branch or spur falling into the main lode, and appearing to add to its width or richness; a dropper. (*d*) Any device or contrivance for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a carder, the feed-wheel of a sewing-machine, the feeding device of a saw-mill, rail-machine, grain-mill, etc. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal storage-bellows, and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (*f*) In *theat. cant*, a subordinate rôle written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part. (*g*) In *elect.*, a wire which supplies current at a point where it is required; a feed-wire.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and *feeders*. See *feeding*, 4. — **8.** In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi. *Kirby*.

feed-hand (fēd'hand), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight*.

feed-head (fēd'hed), *n.* **1.** A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water. — **2.** In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *riser*.

feed-heater (fēd'hē'tėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the flues or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such heaters are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by restraining oil and grease by means of absorbent filters.

★**2.** A boiler for cooking food for cattle.

feeding (fē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feed*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat. — **2.** That which is eaten.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high *feeding*, madly hath broke loose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

They call him Doricles; and [he] boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Meadows, Greens, Pastures, *Feedings*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (fē'ding-bot'l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (fē'ding-en'jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (fē'ding-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed: said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (fēd'mō'shon), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fēd'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or an elevated cistern to the water-space of the boiler.

feed-pump (fēd'pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (fēd'rak), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (fēd'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with india-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (fēd'skrō), *n.* A screw used in lathes and other tools to impart a regular feed-motion to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (fēd'trôf), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine.

feed-water (fēd'wâ'tėr), *n.* Warmed water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

feed-wire (fēd'wīr), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (*g*).

fee-estate (fē'es-tāt'), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fē'färm), *n.* [< *fee*[2] + *farm*[1].] **1.** Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

Fee farm, feodi firma, or fee farm rent, is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm, or was reasonably worth, or at least a fourth part of the value; without homage, fealty, or other services beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 151, note.

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2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His Maty renewed us our lease of Says Court pastures for 99 yeares, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in *fee-farme*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 12, 1672.

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee-farm.

The Duke of Buckingham . . . hath about 19,600*l.* a-year, of which he pays away about 7000*l.* a-year in interest, about 2000*l.* in *fee-farm rents* to the King, about 6000*l.* in wages and pensions, and the rest to live upon, and pay taxes for the whole. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 102.

fee-farmer (fē′fär′mėr), *n.* One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when bright Phebus (Landlord of the Light)
And his *fee-farmer* Luna most are parted.
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sigh
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

fee-farming (fē′fär′ming), *n.* The act or practice of conveying in fee-farm.

He hath invented *fee-farming* of benefices.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

fee-fund (fē′fund), *n.* In *Scots law*, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fē′grēf), *n.* A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. *Nares.* [Rare.]

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

feeing-market (fē′ing-mär′ket), *n.* In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair, usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, dairymaids, and other farm-servants are feed or hired for the year or half-year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeing-fair*.

The men who, at fairs and *feeing-markets*, while contending for the good-will of some country beauty, exchanged a few blows, more in fun than with bad feeling, were left to settle their differences in their own way without the interference of the sheriff's officer.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 366.

Feejeean (fē-jē′an), *a.* and *n.* See *Fijian*.

feek (fēk), *v. i.* [Cf. *feak*, *fike*.] To walk about in perplexity. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

feel[1] (fēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *felt*, ppr. *feeling*. [< ME. *felen*, < AS. *fēlan*, feel, commonly in comp. *ge-fēlan*, feel, perceive, = OS. *gifōlian* = OFries. *fēla* = D. *voelen* = OHG. *fuolen*, touch, feel, MHG. *vuelen*, G. *fühlen*, feel, = Dan. *føle*, feel; not in Goth. or Scand.; √ **fol*, found perhaps in AS. *folm* = OS. *folm* = OHG. *folma*, the hand (whence ult. E. *fumble*, grope, famble, stammer: see *fumble*, *famble*[2]), = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To have a sensation or sense-perception of. Specifically—(*a*) To have a sensation or sense-perception of by means of the sense of touch, or through physical contact with the surface of the body.

Now does he *feel*
His secret murthers sticking on his hands.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

A hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and *feels* a snake.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) To be or become aware of through the action of stimuli on any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have a sensation (other than those of the above-mentioned senses) of: as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a lump in the throat (through involuntary closure); to *feel* an inclination to cough. [The application of the word to the normal action of the higher senses is obsolete, except in the abstract meaning of perceiving by means of sensation in general: as, the higher animals *feel* light, heat, sound, etc. See def. 2.]

They [of Scio] also *feel* those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

2†. To perceive by the sense of smell; smell.

The stretes were strowed with small grasse, and incense and myrre in fires in the stretes thikke, and in the wyndowes many lightes, and so swote sauoured thourgh the Cytee that fer [distant]-men shulde *fele* the odour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

They *felt* a most delicate sweete smell, though they saw no land, which ere long they espied, thinking it the Continent. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 81.

You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I *feel* it. *Sir J. Sinclair*, Observations, p. 83.

3. To be or become conscious of (some external or internal condition of things) through a more or less complex mental process containing vague and undifferentiated sensory factors: as, to *feel* the floor sinking; to *feel* the approach of age.

To the *felt* absence now I *feel* a cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

4. In general, to perceive or have a mental sense of; be conscious of; have a distinct or indistinct perception or mental impression of: as, to *feel* pleasure or pain; to *feel* the beauty of a landscape.

If that he may *felen*, out of drede,
That ye me touche or love in vilonye,
He right anoon wil sle you with the dede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 155.

And ferthermore, as I this mater *fele*,
In his conseyte, I say yow certeynly,
Hym liked neuer creatur so wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 695.

To *feel*, altho' no tongue can prove,
That every cloud, that spreads above
And veileth love, itself is love.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

We speak of *feeling* this thing and that, which we no doubt do *feel*, but which we only *feel* because we are self-conscious; because in *feeling* we distinguish ourselves from the feelings as their subject.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 118.

5. To regard with feeling or emotion; be aroused to feeling (especially disagreeable feeling) by: as, he *felt* his disgrace keenly.

From the poet's lips
His verse sounds doubly sweet, for none like him
Feels every cadence of its wave-like flow.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6. Reflexively, to have a sensation, feeling, perception, or impression concerning; perceive clearly to be.

She began, for the first time that evening, to *feel herself* at a ball: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

7. To try by touch; examine by touching with the hands or otherwise; test by contact: as, to *feel* a piece of cloth; to *feel* the ground with the feet; a blind man *feels* his way with a stick.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

Three times he try'd, and studiously *felt*
How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 70.

The Doctor . . . *felt* her Pulse; he view'd her Eyes.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Hence—8. To make trial of in any way; test carefully or cautiously: as, to *feel* one's way in an undertaking; to *feel* the market by a small venture.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

9. To have experience of; suffer under: as, to *feel* the vengeance of an enemy.

Lete thi neige-boris, bothe freend & fo,
Freli of thi freendschip *feele*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

Thinke you not that there were manye more guiltye then they that *felt* the punishment?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To feel out, to try; sound; search for; explore: as, to *feel out* one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—**To feel the helm**, to come under the influence of the helm: said of a ship when she begins to have steerageway.—**Syn.** *Feel*, *Be sensible of*, *Be conscious of*, are all used of a recognition that comes close home, a frank confession to one's self. Often, to *feel* is especially the act of the heart: as, to *feel* one's own defects. To *be conscious* may be only the act of the understanding, apart even from reflection: as, to *be conscious of* the approach of danger; or it may rise to a high degree of frank admission: as, to *be conscious of* failure. To *be sensible* is the act of a sort of inward sensuous perception. See *sentiment*.

All men *feel* sometimes the falsehood which they cannot demonstrate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

These *are* very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests. *Addison.*

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, *wast* thou *conscious of* the tears I shed?
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have perception by means of the sense of touch or by physical contact; experience sensation of any kind, except that received through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; loosely, to have a sensation of any kind: as, to *feel* sore or ill; to *feel* cold.

I then did *feel* full sick, and yet not well.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

If the skin *felt* everywhere exactly alike, a foot-bath could be distinguished from a total immersion, as being smaller, but never distinguished from a wet face.
W. James, Mind, XII. 184.

Feeling warm or *feeling* hungry, we must remember, is not pure feeling in the strict sense of the word.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

2. To have perception, especially vague perception or impression; have a mental sense of something.

Me think, ser, as ferre as I canne *fele*,
These lordes and these knyghtes euerychone
In this mater they haue not seyde but wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1654.

From sense of grief and pain we shall be free:
We shall not *feel*, because we shall not be.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 12.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,
The affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. . . .
Mine, as a friend to every worthy mind;
And mine as man, who *feel* as for mankind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 204.

3. To recognize or regard one's self as; be consciously: as, to *feel* hurried; to *feel* called on to do something.

He *felt* obliged to sail again for the East in order to retrieve his fortune. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 216.

4. To experience feeling or emotion; be aroused to emotion.

How heavy guilt is, when men come to *feel!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 962.

The truth is, the people must *feel* before they will see.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 444.

5. To give or produce sensation or feeling; especially, to produce sensation of touch, or organic sensations.

Blind men say black *feels* rough and white *feels* smooth.
Dryden.

How the March sun *feels* like May!
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

6. To make examination by the sense of touch; grope.

I *felt* to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 430.

7. To be inwardly moved: followed by an infinitive: as, I *feel* to sympathize with him. [Colloq.]

"And you do not *feel* to oblige her?" asks Joan, with an expression of friendly interest. *R. Broughton*, Joan, I. 11.

To feel after, to search for; seek to find; seek, as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him.
Acts xvii 27.

To feel called on. See *to be called on*, under *call*[1], v. i.—**To feel for.** (*a*) To seek to find with caution or secretly.

Orders were to move cautiously with skirmishers to the front to *feel for* the enemy.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 512.

(*b*) To sympathize with; be sorry for.

Poor young lady! I *feel for* her already! for I can conceive how great the conflict must be between her passion and her duty. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

To feel of, to obtain knowledge of by the sense of touch, make tactual examination of; test by handling.

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boreing an hole in them, and, *feeling of* the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose. *R. Knox.*

feel[1] (fēl), *n.* [< *feel*[1], *v.*] 1. The sense or a sensation of touch.

Dyed cotton fibre . . . was thinner and softer to the *feel*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 209.

Colours, mere states of the retina, are all we see; sounds, mere ringings in the ear, are all we hear; *feels*, mere states of our own (as warm or cold, etc.), are all we touch. *Mind*, X. 53.

2. A sensation of any kind, or a vague mental impression or feeling.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the *feel* of June.
L. Hunt, Grasshopper and Cricket.

3. That quality in an object by which it appeals to the sense of touch.

Membranous or papery . . . as to *feel* and look.
Is. Taylor

A small elevation, . . . like a vesicle, having a soft *feel*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 553.

feel[2]†, **fele**[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* [ME. *feele*, *fele*, *feole*, < AS. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, *feolo*, **feolu*, with gen. of noun 'much, many,' without noun 'much, many things,' = OS. *filu*, *filo* = OFries. *fel*, *ful* = D. *veel* = OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vile*, *vil*, G. *viel* = Icel. *fjöl-*, in comp., = Goth. *filu* (only in gen. *filaus*), much, many, prop. neut. of Teut. **filas* = OIr. *il* = Gr. πολύς, neut. πολύ, in comp. πολυ- (E. *poly-*, q. v.), = OPers. *paru* = Skt. पुरु, much; akin to E. *full*[1], q. v. In mod. E. the place of this word has been taken by *much* and *many*.] Much; many.

Relykes ther be mony & *fele*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 131.

So *fele* that wondyr was to sene.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 332.

Rude was the cloth, and more of age
By dayes *fele* than at hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 917.

fleet scores nyne in lenght as *feele* in wyde
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

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feel[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *feele, fele,* adv.; < *feel*[2], *a.*] Much.

He hath eese at weelde
That thanketh god *feele* & seelde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

For they bring in the substance of the Beere,
That they drinken *feels* too good chepe, not dere.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

feelable (fē'la-bl), *a.* [< *feel*[1] + *-able.*] That may or can be felt; palpable. [Rare.]

In chafing himself, to heap lie upon lie, he uttereth his *feelable* blindness. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 210.

feeld†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *field.*

feelefold†, *a.* [ME. also *felefold;* < *feel*[2] + *-fold.*] Manifold.

The *feelefold* colours and deceytes of thilke mervayles monstre Fortune. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede,
It was fouler by *felefolde* than it firste semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 320.

feeler (fē'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which feels.

Had I this cheek,
To bathe my lips upon; this hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch, would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 7.

He [Thoreau] was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive *feeler.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 207.

Specifically—2. Any special organ of touch of an animal; a tactile part. (*a*) A common name applied to the antennæ of insects and crustaceans, and to the palpi of insects and spiders. These organs probably serve as organs of touch as well as for other purposes. See *antenna* and *palpus.* (*b*) A tentacle of any kind. (*c*) A cirrus of a cirriped, as one of the legs of a barnacle. (*d*) A whisker or rictal vibrissa.

The long whiskers or *feelers* of many animals, as the cat. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 243.

3. The representation on an artificial fly of an antenna of an insect. Feelers are folded back, extending above and sometimes beyond the wings.

The *feelers,* which, by a great stretch of imagination, are supposed to represent the antennæ of a natural fly, are the two long fibres of macaw tail feather tied in on each side of the head, and extending back over the wings. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 600.

4. Any indirect act, device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of finding out something which cannot be ascertained directly, especially the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler,* the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it. *Dickens,* Sketches, i.

5. *Naut.,* the first onset of a storm, followed by a short calm.—**Long feeler,** the antenna proper of a crustacean.—**Short feeler.** Same as *antennula,* 3.

feeling (fē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically—(*a*) The act of perceiving by touch, or the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, all that part of the sensory function (as the sensing of cold, hunger, etc.) which is not included in the special senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. See *touch, n.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined, . . .
And not, as *feeling,* through all parts diffused?
Milton, S. A., l. 96.

2. A sensation. Specifically—(*a*) A sensation conveyed by the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, sensation of any kind not assignable to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell: as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.

Some of the organs in their sound condition have no organic *feelings.* *G. T. Ladd,* Physiol. Psychology, p. 513.

3. The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all complication by thought; in a loose use, any content of consciousness not recognizable as thought or volition. The word (that is, its equivalent) was introduced into philosophy as an exact term in this sense by Tetens, a German Wolffian philosopher of the eighteenth century. Kant modified the meaning, for the convenience of his system, so as to restrict it as in def. 4, below.

The point which at present concerns us is simply that, when *feeling* is said to be the primordial element in consciousness, more is usually included under *feeling* than pure pleasure and pain, viz., some characteristic or quality by which one pleasurable or painful sensation is distinguishable from another. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

I have in this volume used *Feeling* as the name for the genus of which Sensation (with Muscular Feeling) and Emotion are the two species.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 615, App.

It cannot be too strongly urged in the face of mystical attempts, however learned, that there is not a landmark, not a length, not a point of the compass in real space which is not some one of our *feelings,* either experienced directly as a presentation or ideally suggested by another *feeling* which has come to serve as its sign.
W. James, Mind, XII. 208.

Feelings which correspond directly with an interaction between the organism and its environment are termed sensations; those which correspond indirectly are termed emotions; and when the remoteness from direct correspondence is great, the *feeling* is in some cases termed a sentiment. *C. Mercier,* Mind, IX. 385.

It may be needful to guard against a further misconception, and to state explicitly that the term *feeling,* the most general term in psychology, includes emotion, not less than sensation and perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 17.

4. In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

As to the meaning of the term, it is plain that further definition is requisite for a word that may mean (*a*) a touch, as *feeling* of roughness; (*b*) an organic sensation, as *feeling* of hunger; (*c*) an emotion, as *feeling* of anger; (*d*) *feeling* proper, as pleasure or pain. But, even taking *feeling* in the last, its strict sense, it has been maintained that all the more complex forms of consciousness are resolvable into, or at least have been developed from, *feelings* of pleasure and pain. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

The *feeling,* the pleasurable or painful tone of the sensation, is always recognized as purely and simply a way in which the mind is affected.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 504.

Hence—5. An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which accompanies it; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion; affective experience in general: as, a *feeling* of sympathy, a *feeling* of pride in the history of one's country. See *emotion,* 2.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling,* they cannot find it. *Bacon,* Great Place (ed. 1887).

Nor, again, can we admit without verification the proposition which some philosophers, including Aristotle (and Plato in some passages), seem to assume a priori: that the kind of *feeling* which is most pleasant or preferable as *feeling* will always accompany the kind of activity which we approve. *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 162.

The motive of all action is *feeling.* All great movements in history are preceded and accompanied by strong *feelings.* *L. F. Ward,* Dynam. Sociol., I. 11.

The good-hearted old fellow . . . betrayed some *feeling* at this explosion of grief, and betook himself to soothing the young girl. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

Specifically—6. Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of *feeling:* sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's *feelings.*

It must be Willoughby, therefore, whom you suspect. But why? Is he not a man of honour and *feeling?* . . . Can he be deceitful? *Jane Austen,* Sense and Sensibility, xv.

7. Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of this statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

The *feeling* of the house could not be mistaken.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The *feeling* of the Middle Ages evidently was that bare stone inside a building had an unfinished and uncomfortable look, and was quite as unsuitable in a richly decorated and furnished cathedral as it would now be considered in a lady's drawing-room. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 158.

9. In the *fine arts,* the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

There can be little doubt that the Norman architects, with true Gothic *feeling,* always intended that their churches should eventually be vaulted, and prepared them accordingly, though in many instances they were constructed with wooden roofs, or compromises of some sort.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 516.

Between the oak pilasters will be a carved panel of scroll ornament, Renaissance in *feeling.* *Art Age,* IV. 43.

The same fine *feeling* for greys charms us in both pictures. *Athenæum,* Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

Era of good feeling. See *era.*—**Syn.** *Thought,* etc. See *sentiment.*

feeling (fē'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *feel*[1], *v.*] 1. Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a *feeling* friend or advocate.

Thou art her brother,
And there must be a *feeling* heart within thee
Of her afflictions. *Fletcher,* Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

Yet no complaint before the Lady came;
The *feeling* servant spared the feeble dame.
Crabbe, Works, I. 107.

Grievous and very much to be commiserated is the task of the *feeling* historian who writes the history of his native land. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 145.

2. Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a *feeling* look or gesture; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

Frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

3. Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized; affecting. [Rare.]

This is yet a more *feeling* grief to us.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

4. Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

In whose hearts God hath written his law with his holy Spirit, and given them a *feeling* faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu our Lord. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*

feelingly (fē'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly: as, to speak *feelingly.*

When I see cause, I can both do and suffer,
Freely and *feelingly,* as a true gentleman.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They best can serve true gladness
Who meet most *feelingly* the calls of sadness.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 35.

2. So as to be sensibly felt. [Rare.]

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

feelth (fēlth), *n.* [< *feel*[1] + *-th.*] Feeling. Also *felth.* [Prov. Eng.]

feer[1]† (fēr), *n.* [Variously written *feer, fere, fear,* and even *pheer,* etc.; < ME. *feere, fere, ifere,* < AS. *ge-fēra,* a companion, associate, fellow; cf. *fēran,* go on a journey, travel, go, *ge-fēran,* intr. travel, go, tr. go (a journey), reach, get, < *fōr,* a journey (= OHG. *fuora,* MHG. *fuore, fure,* G. *fuhr, fuhre,* a going, journey, turn), < *faran* (= OHG. *faran,* etc.), go, fare: see *fare*[1]. Cf. Dan. Sw. *fyr,* a young fellow, a chap.] 1. A fellow; a mate; a companion.

Michael and Gabriel ant Raffael here [their] *fere,*
Cherubin ant serafin, a thousend ther were.
Meidan Maregrete, st. 75, in Ste. Marherete (ed. Cockayne).

Your felow & *fere* me faithfully hold,
Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyfe;
ffor no chaunce, that may cheue, chaunge your wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 706.

Hayle, the fairest of felde folk for to fynde,
Fro the fende [fiend] and his *feeres* faithefully vs fende.
York Plays, p. 135.

Particularly—2. A mate in marriage; a spouse; a husband or wife.

Thi modour that is thi faderes *fere.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 61.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

3. [In the form *fere,* appar. as a var. of *ferés, feren,* pl., taken as a collective and abstract noun.] Company; companionship.

In the ton shall be Telamon, that is a tore kyng,
With all the *fere* that hym folowes, furse men of armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

In fere, in company; together: with reference to persons or things.

The Sowdon thanne rehersid thanne *in fere*
His displeasur withoute eny fayle.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1697.

Certis, whan all is done,
He comes with folke *in feere,*
And will ouere take vs sone. *York Plays,* p. 157.

fyfty shippes *in fere* folowet hom two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4073.

feer[2]†, *n.* See *fear*[1].

feer[3] (fēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *feir, fier;* < ME. **fyren* (not found), < AS. *fyrian* (once), make a furrow, < *furh,* a furrow: see *furrow.*] To mark off in plowing the centers of future ridges; strike the furrows (see **furrow*). See *feering.*

feering (fēr'ing), *n.* [Sc., verbal n. of *feer, feir, fier:* see *feer*[3].] In *agri.,* the operation in plowing of marking off with the plow, guided by poles, the central lines of future ridges; striking the furrows (see **furrow*). [Great Britain.]

feese, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

feet[1], *n.* Plural of *foot.*

feet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *feat*[1]. *Chaucer.*

feetless (fēt'les), *a.* [< *feet* + *-less.* See *footless.*] Destitute of feet: as, *feetless* insects. [Rare.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed,* ppr. *feezing, feazing.* [The several words spelled *feeze, feaze,* etc., being chiefly dialectal or colloquial, have been unstable in spelling, and have become somewhat confused in sense. *Feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], also written *feese, feize, pheeze,*

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veeze, faze[1] (q. v.), etc.; < ME. *fēsen*, drive away, frighten away, put to flight, < AS. *fēsian*, drive away, put to flight, also *fȳsian*, a later form of AS. *fȳsan* (> ME. *fūsen, fousen*), intr. hasten, tr. hasten, incite, urge, send forth, drive out, in comp. *ā-fȳsan*, hasten, impel, *ge-fȳsan*, make ready, hasten, drive, impel (= OS. *fūsian, ā-fūsian*, make ready, hasten, = Icel. *fȳsa*, urge, exhort, impers. wish, desire, = Dan. *fuse*, intr., rush, gush), < *fūs*, ready, prompt, eager, quick, inclined, willing, = OS. *fūs*, ready, willing, = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss*, willing, wishing for, = Sw. dial. *fus*, eager. See *fuss*, which is from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

When he had etyn and made hym at ese
He thoght Gye for to *fese*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171. (*Halliwell.*)

Ful foule schulde thi foos be *fesid*,
If thou mygte over hem, as y over thee may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1986.

2. To drive; compel; urge.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amaine. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 480.

3. To beat; whip; chastise.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah;
Why do you not buckle to your tools?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

4. To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb. *Ainsworth; Halliwell.*

Sir, what foode [creature] in faith will you *feese*,
That sott full sone my selfe sall hym sesse.
York Plays, p. 124.

5. To do for; settle or finish.

Well, 'has given me my quietus est; I felt him
In my guts; I'm sure 'has *feez'd* me.
Villiers, The Chances (1682).

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all senses.]

II. *intrans.* To fret; be in a fume; worry: as, she frets and *feezes*. [Colloq., U. S.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *n.* [Also *feese*; < *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], *v.*] 1†. A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire. *Baret*, Alvearie (1580).

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire againe, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne full butt upon the same that they had knocked and beaten before. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

2. Vexation; worry; fret. [Colloq., U. S.]

When a man's in a *feese*, there's no more sleep that hitch. *Haliburton.*

feeze[2], **feaze**[2] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed*, ppr. *feezing, feazing*. [E. dial., also *feese, fease*; a corruption, by reduction of the difficult initial combination *fn*, of ME. *fnesen*, < AS. *fneōsan*, sneeze: see *fnese, neese, sneeze*.] To sneeze. [Prov. Eng.]

feeze[3], **feaze**[3] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed*, ppr. *feezing, feazing*. [Sc., also *faize, faise*, intr.; connected with ME. *faselen*, later *fasyll*, intr., ravel out, = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out: see *fass, fasel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To untwist the end of (anything made of threads or fibers); ravel out.

II. *intrans.* To untwist; ravel out.

feeze[4] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [E. dial., also written *feaze*; cf. dial. *fasil*, dawdle; cf. *feeze*[3] and its equiv. *fasel*[1].] To dawdle; loiter. *Halliwell.*

feeze[5] (fēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with OD. *vijsen*, screw, < *vijse*, a screw, a vise, < F. *vis*, OF. *viz*, a vise: see *vise*.] To screw; twist; tighten by screwing.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 43.

To feeze into, to insinuate or wind one's self into, as into favor.—**To feeze aff**, to unscrew.—**To feeze up**, to "screw up"; work into a passion; flatter.

Fe-faw-fum (fē'fâ'fum'), *n.* [Nursery jargon.] A frightful thing or creature; a malevolent, destructive giant or dragon of old legend or fable.

Is the *Fe-faw-fum* of literature, that snuffs afar the fame of his brother authors, and thirsts for its destruction, to be allowed to gallop unmolested over the fields of criticism? *Anna Seward*, Letter quoted in Miss Thackeray's [Book of Sibyls.

feff†, *v. t.* The older and proper English spelling of *feoff*.

feffement†, *n.* See *feoffment*.

feg (feg), *v.* A dialectal variant of *fag*[1].

fegary, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *vagary*. Compare *figary*.

I have had a fine *fegary*,
The rarest wildgoose chase!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

fegs (fegz), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

By my *fegs!*
Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs. *Beattie.*

fehme, fehmgerichte (fā'me, fām-ge-riċh'te), *n.* Same as *vehmgerichte*.

fehmic (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *vehmic*.

feide (fēd), *n.* [Sc.: see *feud*[1].] Feud; hate.

The Land-sergeant has me at *feid*.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

feigh[1] (fā), *v.* Another spelling of *fay*[2].

feigh[2] (fēċh), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh, fy*, etc.: see *faugh*.] Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!* *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 262.

feign (fān), *v.* [The *g* is a mod. insertion, in forced imitation of the F. ppr. *feignant* and L. *fingere* (ME. *feigne* only in partly modernized editions of Gower); reg. *fain* or *fein* (as still in deriv. *faint, feint*), early mod. E. *faine, fayne*, < ME. *feinen, feynen*, rarely *fainen, faynen, feignen*, < OF. *feindre, faindre*, F. *feindre* = Pr. *feigner, fenher, finher* = Sp. Pg. *fingir* = It. *fignere, fingere*, feign, pretend, = D. *fingeren* = G. *fingiren* = Dan. *fingere* = Sw. *fingera*, < L. *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, touch, handle, usually form, shape, frame, form in thought, imagine, conceive, contrive, devise, feign (√ **fig* in *figura*, etc.: see *figure*), = Goth. *deigan*, form (as clay, etc., > *daigs* = E. *dough*), = Gr. θιγγάνειν, touch, handle, = Skt. √ *dih*, smear. See *dough*; and see *fictile, fiction, figment, figure*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To invent or imagine; utter, relate, or represent falsely or deceitfully.

And [he] *faynet* ay faire wordes vnder felle thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have the hestes before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 994.

If the things we couet to describe be not naturall or not veritable, than yet the same axeth more cunning to do it, because to *faine* a thing that neuer was nor is like to be proceedeth of a greater wit and sharper inuention than to describe things that be true.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

What heavens of joy then to himselfe he *faynes!*
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 240.

The poets *feign* that Vulcan attempted the chastity of Minerva. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, v.

The supposing another man's ill usage to be ours, is the giving ourselves a present sense, as it were a kind of *feigned* experience of it; which doth, for the time, serve all the purposes of a true one.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

2. To make a false appearance of; counterfeit; simulate; pretend: as, to *feign* death.

In going keep a decent gate, not *fayning* lame or broken,
For that doth seeme but wantonnesse, and foolishnesse betoken. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Letters, *feigned* from such a nobleman, or such a knight.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

This *feigned* madness of Hamlet's is one of the few points in which Shakespeare has kept close to the old story on which he founded his play.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

We are far, however, from thinking that his sadness was altogether *feigned*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Men *feign* themselves dead, and endure mock funerals and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange disguise. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they *feign*.
M. Arnold, In Memory of the Author of Obermann.

3†. To dissemble; disguise; conceal.

Thowe shalt be as welcome nowe
As he that synne neuer ded *fayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Yet both doe strive their fearefulnesse to *faine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

4†. Reflexively, to show a sudden weakness; become weak or faint.

Feine gow noghte feyntly, . . .
Bot luke ze fyzte faythefully.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1734.

So they shewed [the child] to the moder, and when she it sough, she *fayned her*, and sayd, "This childe maketh me to haue grete feer." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

Feigned exchange. See *exchange*.—**Feigned issue**, in *law*, an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure. Thus it was usual in chancery, when a disputed question of fact, more suitable to be determined by a jury than by the chancellor, arose in a suit, to order it submitted to a jury by means of pleadings framed as if an action at law had been brought on a wager involving the question, so as to present the question to the jury as the exact issue to be decided. This practice has been generally altered or supplanted by recent legislation providing for the framing of issues without the fiction of a separate action.—**Syn.** To affect, simulate, profess.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make believe; practise dissimulation or false representation; dissemble.

O Man, y loue thee! whom louest thou?
I am thi freend; whi wolt thou *feyne?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, viii.

If she professes friendship, be certain she is sincere; she cannot *feign*; she scorns hypocrisy.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

2†. To sing with a low voice.

feign†, *n.* [ME. *fayne*; from the verb.] Dissimulation; deception; falsehood.

Sey me, modyr, with-outen *fayne*,
Why art thou put to alle this payne?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

feignedly (fā'ned-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner; deceitfully; falsely.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.
Jer. iii. 10.

feignedness (fā'ned-nes), *n.* The quality of being feigned; fictitiousness; simulation; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocricy, but of truth and sincerity.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 39.

feigner (fā'nėr), *n.* One who feigns or simulates; a deviser of fiction.

The attitude of the *feigners* and of the really dead.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XL. 3.

feigningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a feigning manner; with simulation or pretense.

King Ethelred required peace with the Danes, promising to them stipends and tribute; to the which they *fainingly* assented, but they never left their cruelties.
Stow, West Saxons, an. 1011.

feint†, **feinet**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *feign*.

feint (fānt), *n.* [< F. *feinte* (= Pr. *fencha* = OSp. ✱Pg. It. *finta*), a feint, sham, pretense, fem. of *feint*, pp. of *feindre*, feign: see *feign*. For the equiv. noun in ME., see *faintise*.] 1. An assumed or false appearance, or simulation; a pretense of doing something not really done.

Revealing with each freak or *feint*
The temper of Petruchio's Kate,
The raptures of Siena's saint.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Scraps of their reminiscence reached Marcia where she sat in a *feint* of listening to Ben Halleck's perfunctory account of his college days with her husband.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

2. A movement made with the object of deceiving an adversary or throwing him off his guard; an appearance of aiming at one part or point when another is the real object of attack, as in boxing, fencing, battle, or a contest of any kind; a mock attack.

Doubling on both sides of the arm, which is too complicated a *feint* to be frequently used in actual fencing.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 71.

feint† (fānt), *a.* [See *faint, a.*] 1. Counterfeit; seeming; feigned: same as *faint*, 1.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

2. Same as *faint*, 2.

feint (fānt), *v. i.* [< *feint, n.*] To make a feint; make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 381.

feintise†, *n.* See *faintise*.

feire†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

feist, *n.* Same as *fist*[2].

feisty†, *a.* Same as *fusty*.

feize, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

felanders (fel'an-dėrz), *n. pl.* See *filander*[1], 2.

felapton (fe-lap'ton), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has both the premises universal and one of them negative. The following is an example: The loss of energy of a radiating mass of gas which gravitates to its own center is an emission of heat; but no loss of energy in such a mass of gas can tend to make the body cooler; hence, some emission of heat does not tend to make the radiating body cooler. According to some logicians, this reasoning is fallacious, because neither premise asserts that such a case actually occurs. The word *felapton* is one of the mnemonic names invented in the thirteenth century, and found in the "Summulæ" of Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, a, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, which are universal negative, universal affirmative, and particular negative, respectively. The letter *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, and the *p* that in the reduction the minor premise is to be converted per accidens.

felaw†, **felawe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fellow*.

fel bovinum (fel bō-vī'num). [L. *fel bovinum*, ox-gall: see *fell*[6] and *bovine*.] Ox-gall. An extract of it is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors, etc.

feld[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *field*.

feld[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *felled*, preterit of *fell*[1].

feld[3]†, **feldet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *fold*[1].

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feldsher (feld'shėr), *n.* [< Russ. *felĭdsherŭ* = Little Russ. *felcher*, < G. *feldscher*, *feldscheerer* (cf. D. *veldscheerder*, Dan. *feltskjær*, Sw. *fältskär*), an army surgeon, < *feld*, field, = E. *field*, + *scherer* *scheerer*, barber, = E. *shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this *Feldsher?*"
"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic." *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 69.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to E. *spar*[2].] In *mineral.*, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminium and potassium or sodium or calcium, or, rarely, barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 90°, or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a baryta feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are, named in order, labradorite, andesin, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite. The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named thus, anorthite contains 43 per cent. of silica, and albite 69 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.75) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 90° are sometimes grouped under the name *anorthoclase*. Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase, albite or oligoclase), and, most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors. Also *felspar*.—**Blue feldspar.** Same as *lazulite*.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.—**Labrador feldspar.** Same as *labradorite*.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

feldspath (feld'spath), *n.* [< G. *feldspath* (= D. *veldspaath* = Dan. *feldspat* = Sw. *fältspat*), feldspar, < *feld*, = E. *field*, + *spath*, *spat*, spar, MHG. *spāt*, laminated stone. The origin of G. *spath* is unknown; a different word from E. *spar*[2], q. v.] Same as *feldspar*.

feldspathic (feld-spath'ik), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it: an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition, have produced a clayey soil.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, ii. 286.

feldspathose (feld'spath-ōs), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ose*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

feldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fieldfare*. *Macgillivray*.

fele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*[1].

fele[2]†, *a.* See *feel*[2].

fele[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *feal*[2].

felevet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felfare†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fieldfare*.

Like a *felfare* frighted in winter by a birding-piece, I could settle nowhere.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

felfer (fel'fėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

felfit (fel'fit), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The fieldfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

feliceps (fē'li-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. *Barrère*, 1745.

Felician (fē-lish'an), *n.* [< *Felix* (*Felic-*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoptian heresy. See *adoptionism*.

felicific (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shewn to have some marked *felicific* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 457.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicific* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 338.

felicify† (fē-lis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. *Quarles*.

felicitate (fē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare* (> It. *felicitare* = Pg. Sp. *felicitar* = F. *féliciter*), make happy, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness. see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Gifts . . . *felicitate* lovers.
Loredano (trans.), p. 76 (1664).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts*.

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as, to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 29.

=**Syn. 2.** *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

felicitate† (fē-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

felicitation (fē-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *félicitation* = Sp. *felicitación* = Pg. *felicitação* = It. *felicitazione*, < LL. as if **felicitatio(n-)*, < *felicitare*, make happy: see *felicitate*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him!—everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

=**Syn.** *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. See *congratulation*.

felicitous (fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *felicity* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well-chosen; appropriate: as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 131.

=**Syn.** *Fortunate*, etc. (see *happy*); apt, pertinent, opportune, well-put.

felicitously (fē-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a felicitous manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveys one's meaning better than happily: the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term.
Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 76.

felicitousness (fē-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness. *Bailey*, 1727.

felicity (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *felicities* (-tiz). [< ME. *felicitee*, *felicite*, < OF. *felicite*, F. *félicité* = Pr. *felicitat* = Sp. *felicidad* = Pg. *felicidade* = It. *felicità*, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness, < *felix* (*felic-*), happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from *felicity* awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

A thing beloved
By earth and heaven: could she be
Made for his sole *felicity*?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 36.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a felicitous circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicities* fell many times into most lowe and lamentable fortunes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.
Bp. Atterbury.

3 A skilful or happy faculty or turn; felicitous adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicity* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicity* (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music), and not by rule.
Bacon, Beauty

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicity* in taking a likeness.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicity* of choice.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 118.

Searle fell into uncessing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicity*, compounded of the oddest mixture of wisdom and folly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicities* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicities* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words.
F. W. Faber, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1853.

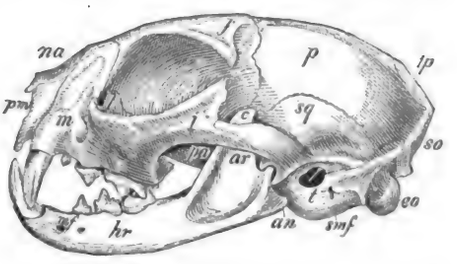
5. In *astrol.*, a favorable aspect.

But they wol caste yat thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent; and yit in his *felicite*, and than sey they yat it is wel. *Chaucer*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Blessedness*, *Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune. — **3.** Aptness.

felid (fē'lid), *n.* One of the *Felidæ*.

Felidæ (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis* + *-idæ*.] The cat tribe, the typical family of feline or æluroid fissiped *Feræ*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws; palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; teeth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower sectorial; premolars $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$, canines $\frac{1}{1}$, incisors $\frac{3}{3}$; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the paroccipital process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short; intestines with a cæcum; prostate and Cowper's glands present; and the penis-bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries; none is common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, ounce, caracal, serval, lynx, chetah, etc. The *Felidæ* are divisible into three subfamilies: *Felinæ*, the true cats; *Guepardinæ*, the hunting-leopards; and *Machærodontinæ*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.



Skull of Cat (*Felis domestica*), showing the following bones, viz.: *na*, nasal; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, maxillary; *l*, lacrymal; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *pa*, palatine; *p*, parietal; *sq*, squamosal; *ip*, interparietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *eo*, exoccipital (the line leads to the occipital condyle); *t*, tympanic bulla; *smf*, stylomastoid foramen; *mf*, mental foramen; *c*, coronoid process of mandible; *ar*, ascending ramus of mandible; *hr*, horizontal ramus of mandible; *an*, angle of jaw.

feliform (fē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Felinæ (fē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis*, q. v., + *-inæ*: see *feline*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidæ*, containing all the living species excepting the chetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindroconic, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is coextensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fē'līn or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *félin* = Pg. It. *felino*, < LL. *felinus*, of or belonging to a cat, < L. *felis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Catlike in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidæ*, *Felinæ*, or genus *Felis*; typically æluroid.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe; cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons: as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felidæ* or *Felinæ*; a feline or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago, it is said, a great battle of *felines* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland. *Amer. N. and Q.*, I. 269.

Felinia (fē-lin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *felinus*, catlike: see *feline*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Remiginæ*, with extraordinarily

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hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen: typified by *F. spissa* of India. *Guenée*, 1852.

felinity (fē-lin′i-ti), *n.* [< *feline* + *-ity*.] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, The Hidden Path, p. 342.

Felis (fē′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, more commonly *feles* (in Varro and Cicero *fælis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. < √ **fe*, produce, bear young: see *felicity*, *fecund*, *fetus*.] The cats as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidæ* and subfamily *Felinæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See cut under *Felidæ*.

felitomist (fē-lit′ō-mist), *n.* [< *felitomy* + *-ist*.] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage.*

felitomy (fē-lit′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, New York Med. Jour., Oct., 1879, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fell[1] (fel), *v. t.* [< ME. *fellen* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, < AS. *fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *felde*, *fylde*, pp. *fylled*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellian* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *vellen* = OHG. *fellen*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *fella* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *feallan*, fall: see *fall*[1].] 1. To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist: as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fisticuffs.

There cam a schrewde arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberte pryde.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cease your Lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Trees to build a Fun'ral Pile.
Congreve, Iliad.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead.
Kingsley.

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes *felled* their heathen foe.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth: as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fell[1] (fel), *n.* [< *fell*[1], *v.*] 1†. A cutting down; a felling.

Fir-trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the windes; and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young ones coming up.
Pepys, Diary, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

fell[2] (fel). Preterit of *fall*[1].

fell[3] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < AS. *fel*, *fell*, a skin, hide, = OS. *fel* = OFries. *fel* = D. *vel* = OHG. *fel*, G. *fell* = Icel. *fjall* and *fell* (only in comp.) = Sw. *fäll* = Norw. *feld*, skin, hide, = Goth. *fill* (only in comp. *thruts-fill*, leprosy) = L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλλα*, a skin, hide. From the L. *pellis* are derived E. *pell*, *pelt*[2], *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*, etc.] 1. The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; hence, an integument of any kind. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He and alle his kyn at ones
Ben worthy for to brennen, *fel* and bones.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 91.

The Chest-nut (next the meat) within
Is cover'd (last) with a soft, slender skin,
That skin inclos'd in a tough tawny shel,
That shel in-cas't in a thick thistly *fell*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and *fell*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-suffocated in the hoary *fell*
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *fells* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

fell[4] (fel), *a.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, < AS. **fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *wæl-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *eal-felo*, var. *æl-fæle* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = OD. *fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = OFries. *fal* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fæl*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. Cf. OF. *fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, < OD. *fel*. See *felon*[1].] 1. Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparing; grim; fierce; ruthless.

Sirs, the knyghtes of the rounde table haue take a-gein vs a *fell* strif, ffor that thei be greved with oure partye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and sum both fers and *fell*.
York Plays, p. 12.

I durst, sir,
Fight with the *fellest* monster.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

And near him many a fiendish eye
Glared with a *fell* malignity.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever: as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [Scotch.]

And loke thou be wyse & *felle*,
And therto also that thow gouerne the welle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these iiij com to inquere after hym, drough hym towarde oon of the richest of the company, for that he wiste hym moste *fell* and hasty.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Biting Boreas *fell* and doure. *Burns*, A Winter Night.

fell[4]†, *adv.* [< *fell*[4], *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

fell[5] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < Icel. *fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjäll* = Dan. *fjæld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *field*, q. v.] 1. A hill, especially a rocky eminence: as, Mickle *Fell*, Scaw*fell*, and Scaw*fell* Pike, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scar*.]—2. A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [Prov. Eng. (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er field and *fell*,
Through muir and moss, and mony a mire.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew.
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo — from wood and *fell*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening lights came out upon the wild *fells*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

fell[6]† (fel), *n.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = E. *gall*[1], q. v.] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 2.

fell[7]† (fel), *n.* [E. dial.] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel′a-bl), *a.* [< *fell*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel′ä), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellaheen* (-äz, -a-hēn). [Ar. *fellāh*, pl. *fellāhin*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, < *falaḥa*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The fellahs or fellaheen of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian, and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . [the soldiers'] going off, sometimes for weeks together — the *fellaheen* to look after their crops and harvests, the Bedouins to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds.
J. Darmsteter, The Mahdi, p. 117.

The tax-oppressed *fellaheen* of Egypt still tread out the wheat with oxen and grind the straw with the feet of beasts and with wooden drags.
U. S. Cons. Rep. (1886), No. lxvii., p. 481.

feller (fel′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which fells; one who hews or knocks down.

The fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against us. Isa. xiv. 8.

Short writhen oakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful stroakes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. A sawing-, boring-, or chiseling-machine for cutting down trees, a felling-machine.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more convenient felling of seams.

fellic, fellinic (fel′ik, fe-lin′ik), *a.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *-ic*.] Obtained from bile: as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel′ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

felliﬂuous (fe-lif′lö-us), *a.* [< LL. *felliﬂuus*, flowing with gall, < L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel′ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially contrived for cutting down trees, as distinguished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel′ing-sâ), *n.* A long saw used with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellic*.

fell-lurking (fel′lėr′king), *a.* Lurking with a fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

fellmonger† (fel′mung′gėr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides. Also *felmonger*.

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time till within this two years. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 204.

fellness (fel′nes), *n.* [< ME. *felnes*, *felnesse*, fierceness, also shrewdness; < *fell*[4] + *-ness*.] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and teare
Her fleah for *felnesse*, which she inward hid.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 32.

It [his aspect] seemed not to express wrath or hatred, but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

felloe[1], *n.* See *felly*[1].

felloe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow*.

felloff†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felly*[1].

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out parts of a wheele, that compasse in the whole. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

fellon†, *n.* See *felon*[2].

fellow (fel′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*, *felloe*, *felowe*, *feloe*; < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, *felaw*, *felawe*, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, associate, < Icel. *félagi*, a companion, partner, shareholder, < *félag*, a partnership, fellowship, lit. a laying together of property, < *fé*, property (= E. *fee*[1]), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship, companionship, pl. *lög* (orig. **lagu*, > AS. *lagu*, E. *law*[1], q. v.), < *leggja* = E. *lay*[1], q. v. 'Fellow-' in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by *even-*; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] 1. A companion; comrade; mate.

My *felawes* and I, with oure gomen, we serveden this Emperour, and weren his Soudyoures.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *felaw* here,
He canne telle that as wele as any wight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another account cannot be my mate or *fellow*.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope.*

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, p. 46.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Heifers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed.
Holland.

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition: often with the epithet *good*.

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And than they wente to sitte down all v to-geder as *goode felowes* and trewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It was well knowen that Syr Roger had bene a *good feloe* in his yougth. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Third Shep. But hark you,
We must not call him emperor.
First Count. That's all one;
He is the king of *good fellows*; that's no treason.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. 2.

6. (*a*) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, Horatio; a *fellow* of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean *fellow* beats all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Nay, he [Mr. Swiveller] sometimes rewarded her [Miss Brass] with a hearty slap on the back, and protested that she was a devilish good *fellow*.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

(*b*) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of 'a person': in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a *fellow* a chance; don't be hard on a *fellow*.

Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a *feller* thru.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

7. A person of trivial or disreputable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

Worth makes the Man, the want of it the *fellow*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

Did Sir Aylmer know
That great pock-pitten *fellow* had been caught?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. In England, an incorporated member of a college. See *fellowship*, 5 (*a*).

The transition from the scholar to the *fellow* is here [in the King's College statutes] first clearly defined. It is not until after a three years' probation, during which time it has been ascertained whether the scholar be ingenio, capacitate sensus, moribus, conditionibus, et scientia, dignus, habilis, et idoneus for further study, that the provost and the *fellows* are empowered to elect him one of their number. *Mullinger*, Cambridge from the Earliest Times, p. 309.

9. A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

This ill-favoured fraternity consists of a president and twelve *fellows*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

10. In the United States: (*a*) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges. (*b*) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship. [Used in composition, *fellow* denotes community in nature, station, interest, or employment, or mutual association on equal or friendly terms: as, *fellow*-boarder, *fellow*-clerk, *fellow*-guest, *fellow*-passenger, *fellow*-pilgrim, *fellow*-prisoner, *fellow*-servant, *fellow*-sinner, *fellow*-student, *fellow*-sufferer, *fellow*-townsman, *fellow*-traveler, *fellow*-worker. For other examples, see below.]=Syn. 1. *Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

fellow (fel'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **felagen* (spelled *velagen*), make one's fellow, < *felage*, *felawe*, fellow.] **1†.** To make one's fellow; companion with.—**2.** To suit with; pair with; match.

Affection, . . .
With what's unreal thou coactive art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

Which *fellows* him rather with Milton.
The Century, XXVII. 820.

fellow-being (fel-ō-bē'ing), *n.* A fellow-creature; especially, any member of the human race as compared or contrasted with any other.

We rear partition walls of distinction between ourselves and *fellow-beings*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 78.

A personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our *fellow-beings*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 720.

fellow-citizen (fel-ō-sit'i-zn), *n.* One who shares with another the rights of citizenship under the same government.

Welcome, *fellow-citizens*,
Hollow hearts and empty heads!
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

fellow-commoner (fel-ō-kom'on-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who has the same right of common.—**2.** In Cambridge University, England, one who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman (fel-ō-kun'tri-man), *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot.

This has been censured as an American pleonasm, like play-actor, inasmuch as good English usage has conferred this meaning on the word countryman alone. Still, the want of a more definite expression has been felt in England as well as in this country; and the term *fellow-countryman*, as distinguished from countryman, rustic, as the French compatriote and German landsmann are distinguished from paysan and landmann, has long been used in America, and in England has been adopted and sanctioned by such authorities as Southey and Lord Brougham. *Bartlett.*

Yet for us, surely, *fellow-countrymen* have an especial interest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 446.

fellow-craft (fel'ō-krâft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice and below a master-mason. *Simmonds.*

fellow-creature (fel-ō-krē'tūr), *n.* A production of the same Creator; a sharer of the same animate existence: applied especially to mankind, but also extended to all animate existences. Also *fellow-mortal*.

Not a blessing reaches any one of us but by ordinances which provide for all *fellow-creatures*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw his *fellow-creature!*
O. W. Holmes, Burns Centennial.

fellowess† (fel'ō-es), *n.* [< *fellow* + *-ess*.] A female fellow. Compare *fellow*, 6.

Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses?*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and *fellowesses* in the creation.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ix. 5.

fellow-feel (fel-ō-fēl'), *v. t.* [Developed from *fellow-feeling*.] To have a like feeling with; feel sympathy with; have fellowship in suffering with. [Rare.]

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellow-feel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.
D. Rogers, Naaman, p. 339.

fellow-feeler (fel-ō-fē'lėr), *n.* One who has a fellow-feeling for another. [Rare.]

Am I not your *fellow-feeler*, as we may say, in all our miseries? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

fellow-feeling (fel-ō-fē'ling), *n.* A kindred feeling; feeling or suffering shared with another; joint interest; sympathy.

My heart is wrung with pity and *fellow-feeling*, when I reflect what miseries must have been their lot.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 39.

A *fellow-feeling* makes one wondrous kind.
Garrick, Prol. on Quitting the Stage, 1776.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

fellow-generator (fel-ō-jen'ę-rā-tor), *n.* In *math.*, a generator of the same polyhedron from the same pyramid. *Kirkman.*

fellow-heir (fel-ō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir or coheir.

That the Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*, and of the same body. Eph. iii. 6.

fellow-helper (fel-ō-hel'pėr), *n.* A coadjutor; a companion in labor or effort.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. 3 John 8.

fellowless (fel'ō-les), *a.* [< *fellow* + *-less*.] Without a fellow or equal; peerless; matchless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 434.

fellow-like (fel'ō-līk), *a.* [< *fellow* + *like*.] Like a comrade; companionable; on equal terms.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

fellowly (fel'ō-li), *a.* [< ME. *felawlich*, *feleyly*, *feolauliche*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-ly*[1].] Fellow-like. [Rare.]

Sytt vp-ryght And honestly,
Ete & drinke, & be *feleyly*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

We must not be too familiar, too *fellowly*, too homely with God, here at home, in his house, nor loath to uncover our head, or bow our knee at his name.
Donne, Sermons, v.

fellow-man (fel-ō-man'), *n.* A fellow-creature of the human race; humanity in general with reference to any individual member of it.

fellow-mortal (fel-ō-môr'tal), *n.* Same as *fellow-creature*.

fellowred†, *n.* [ME. *felawrede*, *felaurede*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-red*.] **1.** Fellowship; intercourse.

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ys fleshly *felaurede*.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A company

Blythe was the Crystene *felawrede*
Off kyng Richard and off hys dede.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3137.

fellowship (fel'ō-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *felowship*, etc., < ME *felowship*, *felawship*, *felagship*, *felishipe*, etc. (= Icel. *félagsskapr* = Dan. *fællesskab*, fellowship); < *fellow* + *-ship*.] **1.** The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the *fellowship* of the saints; church *fellowship*.

Feire frende, come ye and youre felowes with me, and ye shull be in *feliship* of these worthi men.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 218.

Here is the Alpha and Omega of all our thought and action, the basis of our church-*fellowship*, the authority for our self-management, the necessity for independence of the civil power, and the qualification for service.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 506.

2. The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, *fellowship* in loss.

Than seide Petyr to seynt Ion,
"Whi art thou so sory a mon?
Whi wepistou & what is thee?
For *felaschip* telle thou me."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

3. A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the *fellowship* of civil engineers.

The sorwe of Noe with his *felaweshiv*,
Er that he myghte bringe his wyf to ship.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 353.

Also hyt ys ordened, that alle the *feleshyppe* of the Bachelerys schall hollen ther ffeste at Synte John-ys day in harwaste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

4. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.

5. (*a*) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a *fellow*) to a share in their revenues. In Oxford and Cambridge the fellowships were either constituted by the original founders of the colleges to which they belong, or they have been since endowed. In almost all cases their holders must have taken at least the first degree of bachelor of arts, or of students in the civil law. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a year and upward, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Though many fellowships are tenable for life, in general they are forfeited upon attainment by the holder of a certain position in the church or at the bar, or upon his marriage. In this last case, however, a fellow may retain his fellowship by a special vote of the college. Except in the single case of Downing College, Cambridge, where graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are eligible, fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. Many colleges now confer honorary fellowships to which no emoluments and no share in the government of the college are attached. (*b*) A scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate *fellowships*. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Good fellowship, companionableness; fondness and fitness for social intercourse; a festive or sociable disposition.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship* . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given in installation and ordination services by a minister to the minister about to be installed or ordained, in token of the fellowship of the churches, as practised by some Protestant denominations. It has a very early origin, being probably derived in the primitive church (Gal. ii. 9) from a similar custom among the Persians and Parthians (Jew. Antiq., 18, 9, § 3), who practised it in treaties, as constituting an inviolable pledge of fidelity.

When James, Cephas, and John . . . perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the *right hands of fellowship*. Gal. ii. 9.

The elder desired of the churches that, if they did approve them to be a church, they would give them the *right hand of fellowship*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

fellowship (fel'ō-ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fellowshipped*, ppr. *fellowshipping*. [< ME. *felowshipen*, *felawshipen*, etc. (pret. *-shipte*) (tr. L. *sociari*); < *fellowship*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

It [thought] . . . joyneth his weyes with the sonne Phebus and *felawshipith* the wey of the olde colde Saturnis. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

Alle the Israelitis . . . *felawshipten* hem Selven with hem in the batayl. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. xiv. 22.

We therefore *fellowship* him in taking a course of preparatory studies for the Christian ministry.
Board of Madison University, Jan. 1, 1840.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in fellowship.

For that thei *felishiped* first to-geder, and woned well to-geder longe tyme after of grete love alle the dayes of her lyf. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

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Even the old rug, which was given a new place, . . . seemed very soon to *fellowship* with its new surroundings.
The Congregationalist, July 19, 1883.

fellow-subject (fel-ō-sub′jekt), *n.* One who shares with another the obligations of allegiance to the same sovereign.

fellow-wheel (fel-ō-hwēl′), *n.* One of a pair of matched wheels working together.

His invention comprised a portable steam-engine, mounted on a framework, mainly supported by a pair of broad *fellow-wheels* behind. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 3.

fellside (fel′sīd), *n.* The side of a fell or rocky hill. [Rare.]

In his cold bed on the *fellside*.
Christian Union, July 28, 1887.

fellware† (fel′wār), *n.* [ME.; < *fell*[3] + *ware*[2].] Skins; furs; hide.

But [he] beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes
ffurris of floyne and other *felle-ware*,
And not the better of a bene thouȝ they boru euere.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 150.

★ **felly**[1], **felloe**[1] (fel′i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies*, *felloes* (-iz, -ōz). [(*a*) *Felly*, < ME. *fely*, *vely*, pl. *felien*, *velion* (for **velien*), later *feliis*. (*b*) *Felloe* (prop. spelled **fellow*, like *bellow-s*, *gallow-s*, *sallow*, *willow*, etc.), dial. also *fellick*, *felk*, also (early mod. E.) *felloff* (with various development of the orig. terminal guttural); < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, earlier *felwe*, pl. *felwes*, *felues*, once *feleyghes*; < AS. *felg* (nom. rare, dat. *felge*), usually in pl. *felga* (rarely *felgan*), tr. L. *cantus* (for *canthus*), usually in pl. *canti*, fellies; = D. *velg* = OHG. *felga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *felge* = Dan. *fælge* (< D.?), felly. Ulterior origin not clear. A similar duplication of form, with a differentiation of meaning, appears in *belly*, *bellows*.] The circular rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted; in the plural, the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart- or carriage-wheel, each receiving the end of at least one spoke.



Wheel.
a, felly; *b*, spoke; *c*, hub.

Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

felly[2] (fel′li), *adv.* [< ME. *felly*, *felli*, *fellich*, fiercely, cruelly, also shrewdly, < *fel*, fell[4], + *-ly*[2].] In a fell manner; cruelly; grimly; fiercely; ruthlessly.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table approched the batalle thei sprongen in a-monge hem so *felly*, that thei bare down all that thei mette in her comynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

My mind will not let me rest to think upon, and as it were to see, sore storms like to fall more *felly* than any yet we have felt.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 60.

A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppresse.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvi.

felly[3] (fel′i), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fallow*[2].

felly-auger (fel′i-â′gėr), *n.* 1. An auger for boring the holes for the spokes in a felly.—2. A hollow auger used for forming the tenons of a wheel-spoke.

felly-coupling (fel′i-kup′ling), *n.* A box or holder for clasping and holding together the ends of the several pieces that form the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser (fel′i-dres′ėr), *n.* A machine for finishing the rims of carriage-wheels.

felly-machine (fel′i-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine in which fellies are bent, bored, dressed, planed, rounded, and sawed.

felly-plate (fel′i-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used in joining the pieces of a felly.

felmonger†, *n.* See *fellmonger*.

felness†, *n.* See *fellness*.

felo (fē′lō), *n.* [ML., a traitor, rebel; in old Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death, a felon: see *felon*[1].] The Middle Latin form of *felon*[1].—**Felo de se** [Eng. Law L., lit. a felon (i. e., murderer) of himself], in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life, or who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, causes his own death.

A man who should content himself with a single condensed enunciation of a perplexed doctrine would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

felon[1] (fel′on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fellon*; < ME. *felon*, *feloun*, n., a wicked person (applied to Satan, Herod, a heathen giant, etc.), a traitor; adj. *feloun*, wicked, malignant; < OF. *felon*, *felun*, *fellon*, a wicked person, a traitor, rebel, adj. traitorous, treacherous, wicked, malignant, F. *felon*, n. and adj., = Pr. *felon*, *fellon* = OSp. *fellon* = It. *fellone*, a., wicked, cruel, inhuman, ML. *fello*, *felo*(*n*-), a. traitorous, treacherous, n. a traitor, rebel (in Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death: see *felo*); prop. a noun, < OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, wicked, malignant, treacherous, fell, = It. *fello*, wicked, cruel, perfidious, bad. The word thus appears to be connected with E. *fell*[4] (in AS. only in comp. *-fel*, *-felo*, *-fœle*), both, it seems, ult. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *feallan*, a felon, traitor, Bret. *falloni*, treachery; Gael. Bret. *fall* = Ir. *feal*, evil; W. and Corn. *ffel*, wily (cf. E. *fell*[4] in sense of 'wily, shrewd'); the ult. verb being Gael. and Ir. *feallaim*, I betray, deceive, fail, cf. Bret. *fallaat*, impair, render base; orig. **sfall-* = L. *fallere*, deceive (> E. *fail*), = Gr. σφάλλειν, cause to fall, etc.: see *fell*[4], *fail*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A wicked person; a cruel, fierce person; one guilty of heinous crimes.

Thag [though] the *feloun* [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedez
And his glorious glem [gleam].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 297.

Ther is a *feloun* thet heth the tonge more keruinde thanne rasour. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. In *law*, a person who has committed a felony. The term is not applicable after legal punishment has been completed.

I do defy thy conjurations,
And apprehend thee for a *felon* here.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

No offendours are hanged there but only *fellons*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

A *felon*, whom his country's laws
Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause.
Cowper, Hope, l. 712.

3†. Felony. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 34. = **Syn. 2.** Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit, outlaw.

II. *a.* 1. Wicked; malignant; malicious; treacherous; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Furst my lord was brouȝt to dede,
Thorw the *felun* lewes rede,
And now my ladi wil me fro.
Swete lord, now me is woe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

There was mortall and *felon* batalle and grete occision on bothe parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Obtained by felony or crime; of goods, stolen.

Thus he that conquer'd men, and beast most cruell
(Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found),
Answer'd Goliah's challenge in a duell.
Fuller, David's Heinous Sin, st. 19.

3†. Wretched; forlorn.

With *felon* look and face dispitouse
Tho sodeinly doun from his hors he sterte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 199.

felon[2] (fel′on), *n.* [Formerly also *fellon*; E. dial. *fellon*, *fellom*; < ME. *feloun*, *felon*, *felun*, *felone*, glossed by L. *carbunculus*, *antrax* (for *anthrax*), appar. a 'malignant' sore, < *feloun*, malignant, wicked: see *felon*[1]. Cf. ME. gloss. "hec antrax, a *felun* bleyn," where *felun*, printed without a comma, may be an adj. (Wright's A. S. and O. E. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, p. 791, col. 12).] In *med.*: (*a*) An acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of the finger or toe, especially of the distal phalanx, generally seated near the nail; paronychia; whitlow.

Felone, soore, antrax, carbunculus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 154.

It is neither a rich patrician's shooe that cureth the gout in the feet, nor a costly and precious ring that healeth the whitlaw or *felon* in the fingers.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 120.

(*b*) A sort of inflammation in quadrupeds, similar to whitlow in man.

feloness (fel′on-es), *n.* [< *felon*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman who has committed felony. [Rare.]

And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness?
How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib
Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib,
When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

felonious (fē-lō′ni-us), *a.* [< *felony* (ML. *felonia*) + *-ous*. The older form is *felonous*, q. v.] 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or an evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a *felonious* deed.

O thievish Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 196.

2. In *law*, done with the deliberate purpose of committing a felony.—**Felonious homicide.** See *homicide*[2]. = **Syn.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. See *criminal*.

feloniously (fē-lō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; wickedly; with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law such as constitutes a crime of the class termed felonies. Indictments for capital offenses must state the act to have been done feloniously.

And after that he overthrewe tweyne with the tronchon so *felenoyusly* that thei wiste not whethir it was nyght or day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

feloniousness (fē-lō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character of being felonious.

felonly† (fel′on-li), *adv.* [ME., also *felonliche*; < *felon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; feloniously.

Yf he be fer ther-fro ful ofte hath he drede
That fals folke fecche away *felonliche* hus godes.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 238.

felonous† (fel′on-us), *a.* [Formerly also *fellonous*; < ME. *felonous*, < OF. *felonos*, *felenos*, *felo-neus*, wicked, cruel, < *felon*, felon: see *felon*[1] and *-ous*.] Wicked; felonious.

Thei ben righte *felonouse* and foule, and of cursed kynde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 65.

With *fellonous* despight
And fell intent. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 65.

felonously†, *adv.* [< ME. *felonously*; < *felonous* + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; traitorously.

Thei of the rounde table hem ledde *felonously* in the werse maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

felonry (fel′on-ri), *n.* [< *felon* + *-ry*.] A body of felons; a convict population.

From the period when the new community [Port Phillip] became in any degree organized, it seems to have steadily determined upon two things: to claim self-government, as we have seen, and to shut out the *felonry* of Great Britain and Ireland. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 14.

felonwood (fel′on-wụd), *n.* Same as *felonwort*.

felonwort (fel′on-wėrt), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*: so called from its use as a remedy for whitlow.

felony (fel′on-i), *n.*; pl. *felonies* (-iz). [Formerly also *fellonie*; < ME. *felony*, *felonie*, < OF. *felonie*, *fellonie*, *felenie*, *felunie*, etc., F. *félonie*, treason, wickedness, cruelty, etc., = Pr. *fellonia*, *felnia*, *feunia* = Sp. Pg. *felonia* = It. *fellonia*, < ML. *felonia*, treason, treachery (in Eng. law, any crime punishable with death), < *felo*(*n*-), a felon: see *felon*[1], *n.*] 1†. A wicked, foul, or treacherous act; wickedness.

Thei dide it for noon euell ne for no *felonye* that thei wolde yow haue don, but pleide with yow.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

In this forest so fer fro peple haste me I-met a-lone, and so grete *felonye* in the is roted, that thow deynest not me ones to salue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) At *common law*, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and for which other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt. It thus strictly includes treason, although the words are often used as opposed to each other. (*b*) A high crime; the highest of the principal classes into which crimes are divided by statute; a grave crime exceeding the grade of misdemeanor. The present meaning of the word varies in England, and, in the United States, in various States, forfeiture of land and goods being abolished. Thus, in New York and some other States, it includes all crimes punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a state-prison. —**Capital felony.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1]. —**Treason Felony Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 12) extending previous laws for the punishment of offenses against the royal family or their dignity to Ireland, and declaring other similar offenses to be felonies.

felsite (fel′sīt), *n.* [F. *felsite*, < G. *fels*, rock, or *fels-* in *felspar*, *felstone*, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Gerhard (1814) to the dense gray ground-mass of quartz-porphyry. Its constitution was long debated, it being variously considered as purely feldspathic, as a very fine intergrowth of the constituents of granite (*eurite*), or as in large degree composed of but partially individualized substance. The term is now used in a broader sense for a crypto- or micro-crystalline mass composed largely of feldspar, with or without quartz, making up the ground-mass of many igneous rocks. Some rocks are wholly of this character.

★ **felsitic** (fel-sit′ik), *a.* [< *felsite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or containing felsite; of the nature of felsite.

felsophyre (fel′sō-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. < G. *fels*, a rock, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] A term in *petrog.*, proposed by Vogelsang (1875) in a subdivision of silicious porphyries into three groups, *granophyre*, *felsophyre*, and *vitrophyre*, according as the ground-mass is crystalline-granular, felsitic, or glassy. It is now used for any porphyry with a felsitic ground-mass. See *felsite*.

felspar, felspath (fel′spär, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar*.

felspathic, felspathose (fel-spath′ik, fel′-spath-ōs), *a.* Same as *feldspathic*.

felstone (fel′stōn), *n.* [< *fels-*, in *felspar*, + *stone*.] Same as *felsite*.

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SUPPLEMENT

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3. (*a*) In *music:* (3) Also, the key-note of the minor key of one flat; in medieval music, the final of the Dorian and Hypodorian modes. (*b*) In *chem.*: (2) d- before certain compounds has reference to their behavior toward polarized light, namely, to their dextrorotation, as distinguished from their inaction (i-) or levorotation (l-). (*c*) In *math.*: (2) D is also used for the number denoting the deficiency of a curve (what its number of double points lacks of the maximum). —**4.** As an abbreviation: (*f*) In *law* (*D.*), an abbreviation of *Decree, Decret, Dictum.* (*g*) In *med.* (*d.*), an abbreviation of: (1) *diopter* or *dioptric;* (2) *dexter* (right); (3) *divide* (in prescriptions). (*h*) (*D.*) Of *Democrat, Deus* (God), *Dominus* (Lord), *Dutch;* (*d.*) of *daughter, delete* (cancel), *density.*—**5.** Short for *damn* (often printed *d*—).

> At last he flung out in his violent way, and said, with a *D*, 'Then do as you like.'
>
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xi.

6. Any mechanical device or appliance which resembles the letter **D**; specifically, in a harness, a loop of metal which has a straight bar joined at each end to a semicircular loop: used as a support for a strap. Also written *dee.* See ★*D-trap* and *D-valve.*—**Radium D.** See ★*radium.*—**The D,** the striking-balk in English billiards: so called because of its resemblance to the letter D turned half-way round. Of a smaller area, substantially the same thing in form and function is styled the *semicircle balk* in all three-ball games in America.

Da. The chemical symbol of *davyum.*

D. A. A. G. An abbreviation of *Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

dab[1] (dab), *adv.* [Elliptic use of *dab,*[1] *v.*] With a dab; without hesitation; vigorously. *Ruskin.*

dab[2], *n.*—**Alaska dab,** *Limanda aspera,* a small flounder found in Alask.a.—**Mud dab,** *Limanda limanda,* a European flounder. See *dab*[2].

dabb (dob), *n.* [Also ★*dhabb, dhob;* < Ar. *dabb* (*dhabb*).] The palm-lizard, *Uromastix acanthurus,* of the family *Agamidæ,* found in northern Africa.

dabbler, *n.*—**Mud dabbler,** the common killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus.*

da camera (dä kä'me-rä). [It.] 'Of the chamber': in *music,* applied to music (chamber music) so distinguished from music for the church or the opera-house.

dace, *n.*—**Black-headed dace.** Same as *blackhead,* 2. —**Black-nosed dace,** a small minnow, *Rhinichthys atronasus,* of the eastern United States.—**Horned dace,** a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus atromaculatus,* found in the eastern United States.—**Long-nosed dace,** a small minnow, *Rhinichthys cataractæ* of the eastern United States. —**Red-bellied dace,** a small minnow, *Chrosmus erythrogaster,* of the Mississippi valley.

Dachstein (däch'stīn), *n.* [G. *Dachstein,* a mountain group in the Austrian Alps, named from the principal peak, *Dachstein.*] In *geol.,* a division of the Triassic formation in the northern and southern Alps, constituting the upper division of that formation and equivalent in whole or in part to the Rhætic beds of Germany.

dacion (dä-thē-ōn'), *n.* [Sp., < L. *datio*(*n*-), a giving: see *dation.*] In *Sp. law,* the actual effective delivery of a thing in the performance of a contractual obligation.

dacitic (dā-sit'ik), *a.* [*dacite* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.,* of or pertaining to dacite; having the mineral composition and the texture characteristic of dacite.

dacryocystosyringotomy (dak'ri-ō-sis'tō-sir-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, + *κύστις,* bag (sac), + *σῦριγξ,* pipe, + *-τομία,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.,* the operation of opening the lacrymal sac and duct.

dacryocystotomy (dak'ri-ō-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, + *κύστις,* bag (sac), + *-τομία,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.*: (*a*) Incision into the lacrymal sac. (*b*) Division of a stricture of the lacrymal duct.

dacryolin (dak'ri-ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] An albuminous component of tears.

Dacryomyces (dak'ri-om'i-sēs), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1816), < Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, a drop, + *μύκης,* a fungus.] A genus of fungi of the order *Dacryomycetales,* having gelatinous, sessile, flat or cushion-shaped irregular fructifications. The spores are ovate or cylindrical, simple at first, but becoming septate before germination. About 55 species have been described, occurring mostly on decaying wood. *D. abietinus* is a widely distributed species occurring on rotting conifers.

Dacryomycetales (dak'ri-ō-mī-set'a-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacryomyces* (*-et-*) + *-ales.*] An order of basidiomycetous fungi named from the genus *Dacryomyces.* The basidia are undivided and the species are mostly small: some are flat and spreading, others more or less stipitate and forming flattened or irregular club-shaped fructifications. Also *Dacryomycetineæ.*

Dacryomycetineæ (dak'ri-ō-mī-se-tin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ★*Dacryomycetales.*

dacryostenosis (dak'ri-ō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ,* tear, + *στένωσις,* narrowing.] Stricture of the lacrymal duct.

dacryosyrinx (dak'ri-ō-sir'ingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ,* tear, + *σῦριγξ,* pipe, syringe.] **1.** A syringe for injecting fluids into the lacrymal duct.—**2.** A lacrymal fistula.

dactyl, *n.* **6.** [Gr. *δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι,* 'fingers of Ida,' in Crete.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a mythological creature supposed to have the secrets of fire and of iron-working. The dactyls were associated with the worship of Rhea and Cybele. The basis is found in some sacred stones (bætyl-stones) found in Crete, and associated with the worship of Cybele.

> These bætyl-stones were called in Crete, *Dactyls,*
> *Jane E. Harrison,* in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIX. 238.

Dactylagnus (dak-ti-lag'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *ἀγνος,* name of a fish.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Dactyloscopidæ,* inhabiting coral sand in the tropics.

Dactylanthias (dak-til-an'thi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλος,* finger, + *ἀνθίας,* name of a fish.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the sea of Amboyna.

dactylate (dak'ti-lāt), *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* a finger, + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.,* having finger-like processes; digitate; fingered. A dactylate joint is one formed by the articulation of various long and rather slender processes.

Dactylifera (dak-ti-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + L. *ferre,* bear.] An order of *Platyhelmia,* of the class *Temnocephaloidea.* They have the body produced into finger-shaped tentacular processes along the anterior margin, sometimes also along the lateral margins; the mouth situated anteriorly; the pharynx leading into a wide, nearly rectangular intestine which has no diverticula. It includes the families *Temnocephalidæ* and *Actinodactylellidæ.*

Dactylioida (dak'til-i-oi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος,* a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος,* a finger: see *dactyl*), + *εἶδος,* form.] A group of the fossil ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites constituting a section of the suborder *Pachycampyli.* It includes umbilicated forms having the venter broader than the dorsum and ornamented with nodes and ridges without continuous median division.

dactylognathite (dak-ti-log'na-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *γνάθος,* jaw, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, the terminal segment of a complete foot-jaw.

dactylogram (dak-til'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *γράμμα,* a writing.] A finger-print.

Dactyloidites (dak'ti-loi-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλος,* finger, + *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of organisms, found in the Cambrian slates, having a stellate form with rays thickened distally.

dactylolysis (dak-ti-lol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *λύσις,* dissolution.] In *pathol.,* loss, by disease, of fingers and toes. See *ainhum.*

dactylomegaly (dak'ti-lō-meg'a-li), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger or toe, + *μεγαλία,* largeness, < *μέγας,* great, large.] A condition in which the fingers or toes are abnormally large.

Dactylopius (dak-ti-lō'pi-us), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *ὤψ,* eye, face.] An important genus of scale-insects including all of the so-called mealy bugs so abundant in greenhouses. Recent writers place most of the old species of *Dactylopius* in the genus *Pseudococcus.*



Dactylopius citri: female. (Comstock, U. S. D. A.) Five times natural size.

dactylorhiza, *n.* **2.** The phenomenon of root-forking.

dactyloscopy (dak-ti-los'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *-σκοπία,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] The identification of individuals by means of examination of the lines on the tips of the fingers: a method employed for the identification of criminals, records of impressions of finger-tips being kept for this purpose.

dactylosternal (dak'ti-lō-stėr'nal), *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *στέρνον,* breast-bone, + *-al*[1].] Having the lateral margins of the plastron dactylate, or provided with finger-like processes, which abut on the carapace and are often received in little depressions: said of some turtles. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Feb., 1904, p. 129.

dactylozoöid (dak'ti-lō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + E. *zoöid.*] One of the members of a colony of *Hydrozoa* whose function is to capture food for the gastrozoöids, or nutritive members of the colony.

dadangsi (dä'däng-sē), *n.* [Chamorro *dadangsi,* sticker, < *dangsi,* adhere.] On the island of Guam, the name applied to burweeds, especially to the dogsfoot-weed, *Urena sinuata,* a half-shrubby plant belonging to the mallow family, with deeply lobed palmate leaves having a nectar-gland on the lower surface of the midrib, and small rose-purple flowers; and to species of *Triumfetta,* belonging to the linden family, with cordate or 3-lobed leaves and cymes of small yellow flowers.

dadap (dä'däp), *n.* [Jav. *dadap,* Malay, *dādap,* also *dĕdap.*] Any one of several species of leguminous trees belonging to the genus *Erythrina;* especially *E. lithosperma* and *E. Hypaphorus,* natives of the East Indies. The dadaps are cultivated in the tropics, especially in Java and Ceylon, for shade in coffee-plantations and for the green manure afforded by their leaves.

dado-head (dā'dō-hed), *n.* See ★*dado-machine.*

dado-machine (dā'dō-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working,* a modification of a gaining-machine employing a special type of cutter-head, called a *dado-head* or *groover-head,* for forming square, ornamental balustrades, etc.

dædala (ded'a-lä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *δαίδαλα,* pl. of *δαίδαλον,* a statue, neut. of *δαίδαλος,* wrought by art: see *dedal.*] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) Crude archaic wooden figures. (*b*) A Bœotian festival described by Pausanias. The greater dædala occurred every sixtieth year; the lesser dædala every seventh. The characteristic features of both were certain little wooden figures which were distributed by lot among the cities of Bœotia.

Dæodon (dē'ō-don), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δαίειν,* divide, + *ὀδούς,* tooth.] A genus of extinct ungulate mammals of the family *Titanotheriidæ.*

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daer-stock (dā′ėr-stok), *n.* [MIr. *dāer*, OIr. *dōir*, *dōer*, base, servile, Ir. *daor*, captive, enslaved, guilty, = Gael. *daor*, enslaved (< *do-*, not, = Gr. *δυσ-*, ill (see *dys-*), + *fear*, man), + E. *stock*.] In *Ir. antiq.*, cattle or other stock granted by a chief to a tenant for his use, ownership still remaining with the chief. Sometimes used attributively: as, *daer-stock* tenancy.

The *Daer-stock* tenant, distinguished by the limited amount of stock which he received from the Chief, remained a freeman, and retained his tribal rights in their integrity. . . . The *Daer-stock* tenant [through accepting a large grant of stock from the Chief] had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom, and his duties are invariably referred to as very onerous.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 159.

daffy (daf′i), *a.* [*daff*[1] (still in dialectal use) + *-y*[1].] 1. Like a silly person; silly; imbecile; 'soft.' [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—2. Dry; insipid. [Prov. Eng.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

D. A. G. An abbreviation of *Deputy Adjutant-General.*

dag[2], *n.* 4. A short tapering or pointed piece of metal like the point of a dagger, used to interlock timbers with each other, or to form the stabbing or piercing teeth on rolls for breaking coal.—5. The first antler of a buck, which is slender, almost straight, and without branches, thus resembling a dagger or dag.

dagesh, *n.* See *daghesh*.

dagga (dăg′ä), *n.* [South African name, also rendered *dakka*, *ducka*.] In South Africa, *Cannabis Indica*, the Indian hemp, which is used by the natives as a narcotic. It is collected, dried, and smoked by the lower classes of Hottentots, who are rendered stupid and incapable of connected work while under the influence of it. See *hashish*, *deiamba*, and *Cannabis*.

dagger, *n.*—**American dagger**, a noctuid moth, *Apatela americana*, common in the Atlantic United States, where its larvæ feed on the foliage of maple, elm, and other forest and shade trees.—**Ocher dagger**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela morula*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of elm and basswood.—**Witch-hazel dagger**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela hamamelis*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of the witch-hazel, oak, and other forest trees.

dagger-head (dag′ėr-hed), *n.* A timber placed diagonally in the launching-ways of a ship and securing certain timber shores placed between the bottom of the vessel and the bilgeways.

dagger-moth (dag′ėr-môth), *n.*—**Gray dagger-moth**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela interrupta*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum.

dagmai (dăg′mī), *n.* [Bisaya *dagmai*, *dagmay*.] In the Philippines, a name for *Caladium Colocasia*, also called *gabi*. See *taro*[1] and *Colocasia*.

dago[2] (dā′gō), *n.* [Chamorro *dago*, a yam.] In the island of Guam, the square-stemmed yam, *Dioscorea alata*, and other species of *Dioscorea* resembling it.

Daguerreotype etching, in *photog.*, a process for biting daguerreotypes by immersing the plate in dilute hydrochloric acid opposite a platinum plate, and passing a current from a couple of Grove's cells for a few seconds. Oxychlorid of silver is formed, which, when removed, leaves the plate sufficiently etched to be printed from. Devised by Sir W. R. Grove.

dahlia, *n.*—**Dahlia wartlet**, *Tælia crassicornis*, one of the commonest British sea-anemones.

dahllite (dăl′īt), *n.* [Named after the brothers Tellef and Johann *Dahll*, Norwegians.] A mineral containing the phosphate and carbonate of calcium and occurring in yellowish-white fibrous crusts. It probably results from the alteration of apatite. Found at Bamle, Norway.

Dahoman (dä-hō′man), *a.* and *n.* Same as **Dahomeyan*.

Dahomeyan (dä-hō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dahomey.

II. *n.* A native of Dahomey.

dahu (dä′hō), *n.* A large forest tree, *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, of India and Ceylon, belonging to the breadfruit family. It has simple leaves, glabrous and shiny above and softly downy beneath. The round, velvety, yellow, acid fruit is edible when ripe; the spadix of the male flowers is pickled, and is used in curry; the seeds are eaten; the roots yield a yellow dye, the bark a fiber suitable for cordage; and from the viscous latex a cement is prepared. In Bengal called *dephal* (which see).

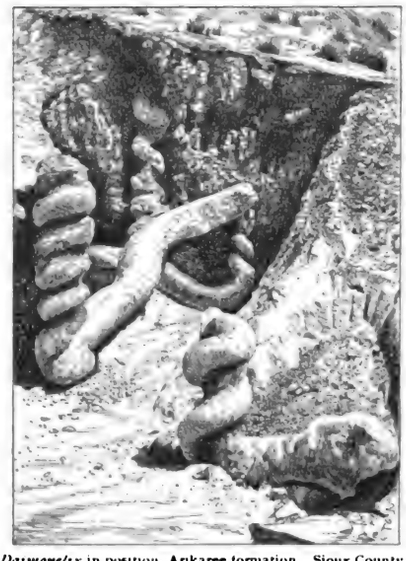
Daikoku (dī-kō′kŭ), *n.* [More fully *Daikokŭten*: Sinico-Jap. *dai*, great, + *kokŭ*, black, + *ten*, deva, god; corresponding to Chin. *t'ai*, great, + *hĕi* (or *ho*), black, + *t'ien*, heaven, deva.] One of the seven gods of happiness of the Japanese; the god of wealth, whose image is found in every household. He is represented as a short, stout person, wearing a cap with the visor well drawn down; standing or sitting on bags of rice; carrying a mallet, the emblem of labor, in the right hand; and over the left shoulder a large sack (wealth), the mouth of which is grasped firmly with the left hand, thus controlling its expenditure.

daikon (dī′kŏn′), *n.* [Jap. *dai-kon*, < *Chin*, *tai*, great, + *kŭn*, root.] A large variety of radish, *Raphanus sativus*, one of the most important root-crops cultivated in Japan. It is eaten raw or boiled, and when pickled forms the chief relish of the people.

daimiate (dī′mi-āt), *n.* [*daimi(o)* + *-ate*[3].] The position, territory, or jurisdiction of a daimio.

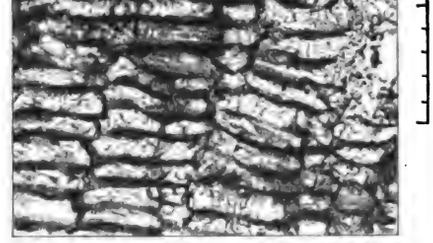
daimiote, *n.* Same as **daimiate*.

Daimonelix (dī-mon′ē-liks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *ἕλιξ*, spiral: see *helix*.] An erect, spiral, gigantic fossil found in great



Daimonelix in position, Arikaree formation. Sioux County, Nebraska. Average height six to seven feet.

numbers in the Arikaree sands (Loup Fork Tertiary) of northwestern Nebraska, chiefly in Sioux county, and also in eastern Wyoming and southern South Dakota. These anomalous fossils, thought by some to represent the burrows of tertiary rodents, consist throughout of intertwining plant fibers of roots of varying size, which, in section, invariably yield perfectly preserved plant-tissue, a fact which led the discoverer to assign them to the vegetable kingdom. Though of diverse form and varying size, two principal kinds are conspicuous, the one with, the other without, an



Photomicrograph of a thin section of *Daimonelix*, showing plant structure.

axis. *Daimonelix*, though known for years to the cowboys and ranchmen as the *devil's corkscrew*, was first definitely described by Erwin H. Barbour, State geologist of Nebraska, in 1891. Collections of specimens are now to be found in the large museums of the United States, notably that of the University of Nebraska, the Field Columbian Museum, the Carnegie Museum, and the United States National Museum.

daimonion (dī-mō′ni-on), *n.* [Gr. *δαιμόνιον*, prop. neut. of *δαιμόνιος*, adj., < *δαίμων*, demon.] Same as *demon*, 1: usually with reference to the demon of Socrates.

dainanago (dī-nä-nä′gō), *n.* [Jap. *Tainan*, a port of southern Formosa, + *anago*, eel.] A name of the conger-eel of Formosa, *Leptocephalus erebennus*.

dainty, *a.*—**Dainty sulphur**, an American pierid butterfly, *Nathalis iole*, of very small size and yellow color bordered and banded with black. Its larvæ feed on the marigold. It inhabits the southwestern United States and Mexico.

daira (dī′rä), *n.* [Ar. *dāira*, circle, household,

private estate, *dār*, go about.] The private estates of the Khedive of Egypt.

Dairy scales. See **scale*[2].

dairy-farmer (dā′ri-färm′ėr), *n.* A farmer who operates a dairy-farm.

dairy-farming (dā′ri-färm′ing), *n.* That branch of agriculture which is specially devoted to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other milk products.

dais, *n.*—**Chamber of dais.** See **chamber*.

daisy, *n.* 4. A kind of sea-anemone, *Actinia bellis*. [England.]—**Big daisy**, the oxeye daisy.—**Blue daisy**, (*b*) The chicory.—**Blue spring-daisy**, the robin's-plantain, *Erigeron pulchellus*, from its early flowering and the color of the rays. See *plantain*[1].—**Bull's-eye, butter-daisy** (*b*). Names for the oxeye daisy.—**Chilling daisy, dicky-daisy**, the English daisy.—**Dog-daisy**. See **dog-daisy*.—**English, European, garden daisy**. See *daisy*, 1.—**Horse-daisy**. See **horse-daisy*.—**Red daisy**, the orange hawkweed. See *hawkweed*.—**Shasta daisy**, a perennial herb which bears very large white-rayed flowers resembling the white field-daisy in general form: originated by Luther Burbank, and apparently of hybrid origin. It is hardy in New York.—**White daisy**, the oxeye daisy, more commonly called whiteweed.—**Yellow daisy, yellow oxeye daisy**, the common cone-flower, *Rudbeckia hirta*.

daisy-fleabane (dā′zi-flē′bān), *n.* See *fleabane*.

Dajidæ (daj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dajus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic upon schizopods. *Dajus* is the typical genus.

Dajus (dā′jus), *n.* [NL. (*Kröyer*, 1846, G. spelling for **Daius*), < Gr. *δᾶΐος*, destructive.] The typical genus of the family *Dajidæ*.

Dak. An abbreviation of *Dakota*.

daka (dä′kä), *n.* [Also *dacca*, prop. *dhaka*: see def.] An East-Indian muslin of fine and delicate texture, made on the native loom in the district of Dhaka, or Dacca, Bengal.

dak-boat, dawk-boat (dâk′bōt), *n.* [Hind. *dâk*, a post, + Eng. boat.] A mail-boat. [Anglo-Indian.]

dakhuis (däk′hois), *n.* [D., < *dak*, roof, thatch, + *huis*, house.] A house thatched with straw or reeds. [South Africa.]

Dakota formation. See **formation*.

Dakotian (da-kō′ti-an), *a.* Same as *Dakotan*. *L. H. Morgan*, Ancient Society, p. 154.

Daksha (däk′shä), *n.* [Skt. *Daksha*, lit. activity, capacity, power, as adj. able, active, dexterous: see *dexter*.] In *Hindu myth.*, a son of Brahma, of whom grotesque legends were told.

dal[2] (däl), *n.* [D., = E. *dale*[1].] A valley. [South Africa.]

dalaga (dä-lä′gä), *n.* [Tagalog *dalaga* = Pampanga *dalaga*, prob. < Skt. *dāraka*, boy, son, in dual two boys, or boy and girl. Cf. Malay *dāra*, maidenhood, *anak dāra*, a young woman, a maid, < Skt. *dārā*, a wife.] In Luzon, Philippine Islands, a young unmarried woman; a girl.

Dalarnian (da-lär′ni-an), *a.* [Sw. *Dalarne*, 'the valleys,' otherwise *Dalecarlia*, a former province of Sweden: see *dale*[1].] In *geol.*, a series of Precambrian rocks in Sweden.

Dalatiidæ (dal-a-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dalatias* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks typified by the genus *Dalatias*, otherwise known as *Scymnus* or *Scymnorhinus*. The typical species is *D. licha* of the Old World.

daler (dä′lėr), *n.* [Sw.: see *dollar*.] A copper coin, of fictitious value, of Charles XII. of Sweden.

dalesfolk (dālz′fōk), *n. pl.* Dwellers in a dale or valley; dalesmen. *Mary Howitt*.

daleth (dä′leth), *n.* [Heb. *dāleth*, prop. *dālet*: see *delta*, *D.*] The fourth letter (ד) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *D*. Its numerical value is IV.

dali[2] (dä′lē), *n.* [Hind. *dālī*.] See *dolly*[4].

Dalibarda (dal-i-bär′dä), *n.* [NL., (Linnæus, 1753), named in honor of Thomas François *Dalibard* (1703–79), a French botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Rosaceæ*, closely related to *Rubus*, but distinguished by the nearly dry drupelets inclosed at maturity by the connivent calyx lobes. The only species, *D. repens*, a native of northeastern North America, is a low perennial unarmed herb, with slender root-stocks bearing tufts of simple, cordate, crenate leaves, the scape-like peduncles bearing 1 or 2 delicate white flowers. It has much the habit of a strawberry. See **dewdrop*, 2.

dallastype (dal′as-tīp), *n.* [*Dallas* (D. C. Dallas, inventor of the method, 1875), + type.] A process used in the early days of photo-engraving: now superseded by more modern methods.

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Dalmanites (dal-ma-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dalman*, a proper name, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*²] A genus of trilobites of the family *Phacopidæ*, in which the test is distinctly divided into three subequal areas both longitudinally and horizontally. The glabellum is large, with prominent frontal lobe and three pairs of lateral lobes, the compound eyes very conspicuous and schizochroal, thorax with eleven grooved segments, pygidium large, with many segments and usually a caudal spine. It is very characteristic of the Silurian and Devonian formations.

dalmatic, *n.* **2.** The imperial mantle, resembling the ecclesiastical dalmatic, worn by kings and emperors at coronation and on other important occasions. The dalmatic worn by Queen Victoria when she was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838, was of cloth of gold.

dalo (dä'lō), *n.* [Fijian *dalo*, < Polynesian *taro.*] In Fiji, *Caladium Colocasia*, the roots and leaves of which are among the principal food-staples of the natives. See *taro.*

Daltonist (dâl'ton-ist), *n.* Same as *Daltonian.*

dam¹, *n.* **5.** A fire-brick wall forming the front of the hearth or crucible of a blast-furnace, through which the tap-hole is formed. —**Bear-trap dam**, a species of movable dam used in the canalization of rivers for purposes of navigation. It consists of two large plates or leaves, each hinged above its lower edge, one pointing down-stream and the other up-stream. The distance apart of the hinged edges is such that when both are horizontal the leaf pointing down-stream overlaps the other leaf. When both are raised, the free edges of the two leaves approach one another and form a flat triangle nearly isosceles. In this position the two leaves form the barrier to dam back the water of the stream. When it is lying flat on the bottom of the river the dam does not obstruct the stream. It is lowered during high water and during those periods when the natural flow or depth of the stream is adequate for purposes of navigation. When it is desired to increase the depth artificially, the dam is raised. This is accomplished by admitting water through submerged culverts and sluices into the space under the two leaves from a pool artificially created at a short distance upstream. The pressure of the water underneath the leaves raises them somewhat, and with them the level of the water above the dam. This still further increases the pressure of the water under the leaves, and under its influence the leaves continue to rise to any desired height within the limits of movement provided. The dam is lowered by closing the gates connecting the space under the dam with the upper pool of the river, and opening corresponding gates which connect the space under the leaves with the river below the dam. The internal pressure being thus diminished to a value less than the external pressure due to the load of water on the outside of the dam, the leaves gradually fall. The leaves move closely between abutments or piers at their ends, under which are the culverts and sluices for raising and lowering the dam. This type of dam was first devised in 1818 by Josiah White, a Philadelphia merchant, to meet the needs of coal navigation on the Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, and was soon adopted extensively on logging-streams in Pennsylvania and Canada. Since 1880 it has received extensive study and its use has been much extended.—**Canvas dam**, a sheet of canvas or stout cloth, usually attached at the upper edge to a strip of wood, so arranged that it can be placed in an irrigation-ditch for the purpose of forcing the water out of the ditch upon the adjacent fields. See ★*tappoon.*—**Drop-head dam**, a dam with a mechanical device which can be dropped to permit the passage of water.—**Flood dam.** See ★*splash-dam.*—**Gravity dam**, a dam of which the cross-section is of such dimensions that the structure will resist the overturning action of water, that is, will stand against destructive forces because of its weight, and not be dependent upon bracing or arch-action against the sides.—**Hydraulic-fill dam**, a dam constructed of materials washed into place by a process similar to hydraulic mining.—**Rolling dam**, a dam for raising the water in a shallow stream. It has no sluiceways, but a smooth top of timber over which, under a sufficient head of water, logs may slide or roll.—**Self-loading dam.** See ★*rafter-dam.*—**To rip a dam**, to remove the plank which closes a splash-dam.

Dama, *n.* This, the generic name for the European fallow-deer, *Dama dama*, or *D. vulgaris*, was for a short time used for the American deer generally placed in the genus *Odocoileus* of Rafinesque, which has precedence over *Cariacus.*

damage, *n.* —**Contingent damages**, those given where the issues upon counts to which no demurrer has been filed are tried, before demurrer to one or more counts in the same declaration has been decided. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**General damages**, in *law*, damages which necessarily result from the commission of a wrong or breach of contract, and therefore need not be specially pleaded in the complaint or declaration.—**Intervening damages**, damages which arise after judgment or order: suffered by an appellee by reason of delay caused by an appeal from the judgment or order.

damalic (dă-mal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δάμαλις*, fem. (*δάμαλος*, m.), a young cow, + *-ic.*] Derived from the cow.—**Damalic acid**, an organic substance found in the urine of the cow.

damaluric (dam-ă-lū'rik), *a.* [Gr. *δάμαλις*, a young cow, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ic.*] Derived from the urine of the cow.—**Damaluric acid**, an acid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, said to occur in cows' urine.

damascenine (dă-mas'ēn-in), *n.* [NL. *damascena* (see def. + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_3N$, contained in the seed-coats of *Nigella Damascena L.* It melts at 27° C., boils at 168° C., and gives blue fluorescent solutions.

damask, *v. t.* **8.** To deface or destroy by stamping or marking: as, to *damask* seditious books.

Damaskeen texture, in *petrog.*, the interlaced, variegated, appearance of some varieties of obsidian, produced by differences in color of glass or of varieties of microlites.

dambosite (dam'bōs-it), *n.* Same as *dambonite.*

Dambourneya (dam-bėr'nē'ya), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1838), named for L. A. *Dambourney* (1722–95), a French botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Lauraceæ.* See *Nectandra.*

dammar, *n.*—**Philippine dammar**, a resin obtained from *Dammara Philippinensis* (*Agathis loranthifolia* of Blanco, not of Salisbury), a large coniferous tree growing in the mountain districts of Luzon, Camarines, and several other of the Philippine Islands.—**Rock dammar**, the commercial name for the resin obtained in Burma from *Neisandra adorata.*

dammaran (dam'ă-ran), *n.* [*dammar* + *-an.*] A neutral resin, $C_{40}H_{62}O_6$, one of the constituents of Australian dammar-resin.

dammarol (dam'ă-rol), *n.* [*dammar* + *-ol.*] A volatile oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar-resin.

dammarone (dam'ă-rōn), *n.* [*dammar* + *-one.*] A volatile oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar-resin with lime.

dammar-pine (dam'ăr-pīn'), *n.* A tree, *Dammara alba.* See *Dammara.*

dammaryl (dam'ă-ril), *n.* [*dammar* + *-yl.*] A tasteless, odorless powder, $C_{45}H_{72}$, obtained from dammar-resin. It softens at 145° C. and melts at 190° C.

damnation, *n.*—**Legacy by damnation.** See ★*legacy.*

damnous (dam'nus), *a.* [L. *damnosus*, < *damnum*, hurt.] In *law*, of or pertaining to damage; causing loss or damage.

damnum fatale (dam'num fā-tā'lē). [NL.] In *civil law*, damages caused by reason of chance, that is, by the happening of an event which could not be foreseen or guarded against by the highest degree of prudence or care.

damp, *n.* **6.** The popular name of a disease which attacks young seedlings and succulent plants, causing them to rot off near the surface of the ground. An excessively moist atmosphere is particularly favorable for its development. *Pythium De Baryanum* is responsible for most of the "damp" in cucumbers, egg-plants, peas and similar plants while a species of *Rhizoctonia* causes this disease in cotton, and *Alternaria tenuis* produces the effect in tobacco. Also called *damping off.*

damp, *v.*—**Damped vibration.** See ★*vibration.*

dampener, *n.* **2.** In *laundry-work*, a machine for dampening collars, cuffs, and other garments previous to ironing. One type employs metal and rubber rolls for spreading a film of water over the collars or other pieces as they pass between the rolls.

dampening-press (damp'n-ing-pres'), *n.* A machine for pressing laundered garments that have already been sprinkled with water or otherwise dampened; a combined sprinkling-machine and press.

damper, *n.* **1.** (*c*) In *elect.*: (1) An attachment which makes a measuring-instrument aperiodic or dead-beat; that is, so that it assumes its final position without oscillation. It usually consists of vanes moving in a closed air-space or in a liquid, or of conductors moving in a magnetic field. (2) The appliance in a synchronous machine or motor used to prevent surging. See ★*amortisseur.*

damper-action (dam'pėr-ak'shon), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a collective term for all the parts which compose and control the dampers.

damper-flange (dam'pėr-flanj), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden piece, fastened to the action-rail, to which the damper-lever is pivoted. See cut under *pianoforte.*

damper-head (dam'pėr-hed), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the padded head or cross-piece of a damper which is designed to check the vibrations of the strings when the key is released. See cut under *pianoforte.*

damper-lever (dam'pėr-lev'ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden piece that connects the damper-lifter with the damper-head. See cut under *pianoforte.*

damper-lifter (dam'pėr-lif'tėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the connective piece between the whip and the damper-lever; also called *spoon*, from its shape. See cut under *pianoforte.*

damper-spring (dam'pėr-spring), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the spring which presses the damper-head against the string when the key is released. See cut under *pianoforte.*

damper-wire (dam'pėr-wīr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wire that carries the damper-lever. See cut under *pianoforte.*

damping, *n.* **2.** (*b*) The stopping of the tendency to surge or hunt, in synchronous machines, as alternating-current generators or synchronous motors or converters, by means of closed low-resistance copper turns inserted in the pole-faces of the magnetic field. See ★*amortisseur.*—**3.** Premature decay in plants, especially young seedlings, attributed to excessive moisture. See ★*damp*, 6.

damping-coil (dam'ping-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire used to check the vibrations of the needle or moving parts of a galvanometer or dynamometer by means of the Foucault currents induced in the coil.

damping-machine (dam'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine used for dampening or moistening certain classes of wool fabrics, to render the fibers of the nap more flexible and susceptible of the quality of finish desired. Another form of damping-machine is sometimes used for cotton cloth, to improve its feel and appearance.

2. A mechanism used by printers for the quick dampening of paper to make it pliable under impression.

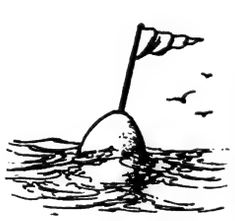
damping-off (dam'ping-ôf'), *n.* The decay of young plants, particularly of seedlings and cuttings, at the surface of the ground. See ★*damp*, *n.*, 6.

damp-proof (damp'pröf), *a.* Proof against damp: as, a *damp-proof* course of masonry.

damsel-bug (dam'zel-bug), *n.* Any heteropterous insect of the family *Nabidæ*, a group of small predatory bugs often included in the family *Reduviidæ.*—**Black damsel-bug**, a heteropterous insect, *Coriscus subcoleoptratus*, of the family *Nabidæ*, common in the northern United States. It is black in color and has yellowish legs, and usually rudimentary wings.—**Blonde damsel-bug**, a heteropterous insect, *Coriscus ferus*, of the family *Nabidæ*, a third of an inch long, and light yellow in color, dotted with brown. It is found in both Europe and North America, hiding in flowers to capture the small insects which frequent them.

damsel-fish (dam'zel-fish), *n.* A name in tropical regions of various species of the family *Pomacentridæ*, especially of those which have brilliant colors.

dan³ (dan), *n.* [Prob., like *dan*², a rustic reduction of *dandy*¹, applied to various mechanical appliances.] *Naut.*, a small buoy having a pole on which is displayed by day a flag and by night a lantern. It is used to indicate both the position of deep-sea fish-lines and a center around which a steam trawler is worked.



Dan.

Dan. An abbreviation of *Danish.*

Danæa (dā-nē'ă), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Smith, 1793), named in honor of Giovanni Pietro Maria *Dana*, professor of botany in Turin.] A genus of marattiaceous ferns which comprises about 20 species of similar appearance, restricted to the humid forests of the West Indies and tropical America. The sterile fronds are from 1 to 3 feet high and mostly once pinnate, the pinnæ opposite and articulate to the rachis, the veins mostly forked and parallel. The fertile fronds are of similar shape, but somewhat reduced, and the numerous sessile sporangia are borne along the free veins and fused into more or less sunken linear synangia which open eventually by apical pores. Most species have the stipes once or several times nodose. One of the best known is *D. alata.*

danaidin (da-nā'i-din), *n.* [*dana-in* + *-id*, + *-in*².] A resinous compound, $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$, obtained by the hydrolysis of danain.

danain (dan'ă-in), *n.* [NL. *Danais* (see def.) + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{14}O_5$, contained in the root of *Danais fragrans.*

danaine (dan'ă-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the subfamily *Danainæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the subfamily *Danainæ.*

danaro (dä-nä'rō), *n.*; pl. *danari* (-ē). [It., < L. *denarius*: see *denarius, denier*².] An Italian coin, the denier.

dance, *v.* **II.** *trans.* **4.** In the West Indies, especially Trinidad, to clean and polish (cacao) by treading it with the naked feet. The friction caused by the treading removes the mildew from the outside of the beans and at the same time polishes them.

dance, *n.*—**Green-corn dance**, a ceremonial connected with the ripening of Indian corn.—**Pyrrhic dance.** See *pyrrhic*¹, *n.* 1.—**St. Guy's dance, St. John's dance**, chorea.

dance-fly (dans'flī), *n.* Any fly of the dipterous family *Empididæ*, or *Empidæ*: so named from the dance-like mode of flight.

dance-hall (dans'hâl), *n.* A hall, usually in connection with, or as an annex to, a saloon, where dancing is carried on. [Chiefly U. S.]

dance-house (dans'hous), *n.* **1.** A dance-hall. —**2.** A house in which ceremonial dances, or

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religious ceremonials connected with dances, are performed.

dancer, *n.* 4. Same as *dandy-roller*.

dance-society (dans'sō-si'e-ti), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a society which has the duty or the privilege of performing a certain religious ceremonial the chief outer expression of which is a dance.

On superficial examination various tribes appear to be organized according to identical principles, but fuller knowledge generally reveals differences among the similarities. From this it was concluded that such terms as gens, band, age-fraternity and *dance-society* have no stable or exact meaning and hence little descriptive value, detailed information being the great desideratum.
Science, May 31, 1901, p. 864.

dancette, *n.* 3. In *silver* and *metal work*, decoration relieved by the addition of twisted wire.

dancing-mania (dan'sing-mā'ni-ą), *n.* A form of saltatory chorea associated with religious ecstasy, occurring in wide-spread epidemics in the middle ages.

dancing-rattle (dan'sing-rat'l), *n.* A rattle used to accompany dances, particularly dances that form part of religious ceremonials. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 274.

dancing-stilts (dan'sing-stilts), *n.* Stilts used in dances. Such stilts were used by the natives of the Marquesas Islands, and are also common in China.

dandie dinmont (dan'di din'mont), *n.* A small, long-bodied, short-legged, coarse-haired breed of terriers popular in Scotland, named after Andrew (Dandie) Dinmont, a character in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering," who possessed such a dog.

dandruf, dandrif, *n.* Simplified spellings of *dandruff, dandriff*.

dandy[1], *n.* 5. (*a*) A roller placed on a machine in advance of another, to perform a preliminary operation. (*b*) See *dandy-roller*.—6. An open-work basket or vessel, used either to carry fuel, or to confine fuel in a larger grate, or to hold pig-iron in a furnace-hearth for preliminary heating.

dandy-cart (dan'di-kärt), *n.* A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc. *N. E. D.*

dandyfunk (dan'di-fungk), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of pudding formerly well known among seafaring men.

Pantiles, on occasion the only article of food, are what the self-satisfied landlubber would call biscuits. They are served with a liberal hand, but the stock is protected by their almost irrefragable character. Out of pantiles a delectable dish is to be made by vigorous pounding in a bag, followed by the admixture of some handy liquid, preferably old pea soup, with the addition of a little fat pork. When this creation is browned in the oven it becomes "dog's body." Should there be molasses to add, the result is "*dandy-funk*."
C. Protheroe, Life in the Mercantile Marine.

dandy-jack (dan'di-jak), *v. i.* To play the *jackadandy* (which see).

dandy-loom (dan'di-lōm), *n.* Originally a hand-loom with a take-up mechanism for the woven cloth, invented by William Redcliffe, in England, in 1802. It was afterward adapted to operation by power.

dandy-rig (dan'di-rig), *n.* The rig of a kind of yawl or sloop known as a dandy. See *dandy*[4].

dandy-roll (dan'di-rōl), *n.* Same as *dandy-roller*.

Dane, *n.*—**Great Dane**, a breed of powerful, straight-haired dogs, standing from 24 to 30 inches high at the shoulders. The muzzle is rather pointed, the tail thin and wiry. The Danes are usually plain mouse-color, but there are spotted and brindled varieties.

Danebrog, *n.* 2. The Danish national flag—a white cross on a red ground. Also *Dannebrog*.

Danes' money. See ★*money*.

Danger ball. See *guilty* ★*ball*.

danger-line (dān'jėr-lin), *n.* A line, real or imaginary, marking the boundary between apparent safety and danger, as the fire-lines at a conflagration, or the line or level on a river-bank above which the rising waters of a river in flood may overflow, or burst the banks. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Jan., 1902, p. 3.

dangersome (dān'jėr-sum), *a.* [*danger* + *-some*.] Dangerous. [Prov.]

dangle (dang'gl), *n.* One of the points, bobs, rings, or the like, that dangle from an object.

dangle-foot (dang'gl-fůt), *n.* The dropping of the anterior part of the foot in consequence of paralysis of the flexor muscles in the anterolateral part of the leg.

dangle-money (dang'gl-mun'i), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage, so called from its resemblance to and former use as dangles of a musical instrument. Also called *bridge-money*.

Danian (dā'ni-an), *n.* [L. *Dania*, Denmark, < *Dani*, Danes: see *Dane*.] In *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Cretaceous system in France and Belgium, wanting in the English series.

Dankali (dän-kä'lē), *n.* One of the dialects of Abyssinia, sometimes grouped with Galla, Somali, and other dialects in a 'Cushite' division of Hamitic languages.

Dantean, *a.* II. *n.* A student of Dante.

Danthonia (dan-thō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1805), named in honor of Etienne *Danthoine*, a French botanist.] A genus of grasses. There are about 100 species, belonging to the tropical and temperate regions of both hemispheres. *D. penicillata*, of Australia, widely distributed in that country and known as *wallaby-grass*, is valued for spring pasturage. *D. Californica* is an important element in the natural pasturage of the Pacific coast of the United States. *D. spicata*, known like other species as *wild oat-grass*, is a characteristic plant of worn-out pastures in the northeastern United States.

Danubian corn. See ★*corn*[1].

Dapedius (da-pē'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάπεδον*, any level surface.] A genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Dapedidæ*, having flattened ovate bodies with elongate dorsal and anal fins and an almost equally bilobed tail. It occurs in the Trias and Lias of Europe and India.

Daphnaceæ (daf-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1805), < *Daphne* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (choripetalous or apetalous) plants of the order *Daphnales*, by some included in the order *Myrtales*, the mezereon family, typified by the genus *Daphne* (which see). See also *Thymelæaceæ*, by which name it was long known.

Daphnales (daf-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Daphne* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, including 6 families, of which the *Daphnaceæ* and *Elæagnaceæ* are the most important. In Lindley's classification, of which it is the daphnal alliance, it included the *Proteaceæ* and *Lauraceæ*, which are now referred to different orders.

Daphnean (daf'nē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nymph Daphne. *T. Hardy*.

Daphnephoria (daf-nē-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *δαφνηφορία*, < *δαφνηφορεῖν*, *v.*, < *δαφνηφόρος*, laurel-bearing, < *δάφνη*, laurel, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival, a kind of May-pole ceremony, observed in Thebes, in ancient Greece. It occurred once in eight years, but was probably at first annual. A boy, richly dressed, and with his long hair let down, headed the procession. He was followed by his nearest relative carrying the decorated pole and a band of singing-girls holding olive-branches.

daphnetic (daf-net'ik), *a.* [*daphnet-in* + *-ic*.] Connected with daphnetin.—**Daphnetic acid**, a hypothetical acid, $(HO)_3C_6H_2CH{:}CHCOOH$, (2:3:4:1), known only in the form of salts and of its anhydrid, daphnetin.

daphniacean (daf-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*. II. *n.* One of the *Daphniacea*.

daphnite (daf'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *δάφνη*, laurel, + *-ite*[2].] A rare member of the chlorite group, occurring in green flexible laminæ aggregated in small spherical forms with concentric and radiated structure; it is characterized by the presence of ferrous iron with almost no magnesium.

dapicho (dap'i-chō), *n.* [Braz. *tapicho*, classed doubtfully as a Tupi word; compare Guarani *tapichá*, similar.] A South American name for the caoutchouc from the roots of *Siphonia elastica*. Also called *zaspis*.

Dappled butter. See *diseased* ★*butter*.

D. A. Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General*.

D. A. R. An abbreviation of *Daughters of the American Revolution*, a society of American women.

darapskite (da-rap'skīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. L. *Darapsky*.] A monoclinic salt consisting of the nitrate and sulphate of sodium: found in Atacama.

Darby and Joan seat. See ★*seat*.

dariole (dä-ri-ōl'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A French cheese-cake.

dark[1], *a.*—**Cathodic dark space** or **Crookes's dark space**. Same as *Crookes's* ★*space*.—**Dark Continent**, a name applied to Africa by H. M. Stanley (1878), probably in allusion to the lack of knowledge with regard to it, as well as to the dusky complexion of its inhabitants.—**Dark lightning, radiation, segment**. See ★*lightning*[1], etc.—**Dark slide**, in *photog.*, the holder for the sensitized plate; plate-holder: single or double back.—**Dark star**. See ★*star*[1].

darkling, *a.* 4. Sitting in the dark.

As to Eusapia, in Appendix A (not Appendix B, as the notes say), Dr. Maxwell criticizes the Cambridge report on her deceptions. Dr. Hodgson deliberately allowed her to release her hand from his hold, informed the *darkling* company that phenomena were about to occur, and occur they did. *Athenæum*, June 3, 1905, p. 693.

dark-sighted (därk'sī'ted), *a.* In *psychol. optics*, adapted to light, and therefore seeing objects as if tinged with black.

If we pass, again, from light to dark, our eye is *dark-sighted*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 23.

Darluca (där-lū'kä), *n.* [NL. (Castagne, 1851), named after Michel *Darluc*, a French naturalist and physician.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having globose, superficial pycnidia and mostly spindle-shaped hyaline spores provided with polar appendages. Eight species have been described most of which are parasitic on rusts (*Uredinales*). *D. Filum* is a very common cosmopolitan species.

darning-egg (där'ning-eg), *n.* Same as *darning-ball*.

darning-needle, *n.*—**Eve's darning-needle**. Same as *Adam's needle and thread*, the *Yucca filamentosa*.

daroga (dä-rō'gä), *n.* [Also *darogha, daruga, droga*, etc.; < Hind. *dārōghah*.] An overseer; inspector; superintendent; governor: a title (originally Mongol) applied in India to various executive officers. *Yule and Burnell*.

darrein, Puis darrein continuance (Since the last continuance), in *law*, a plea allowed to a defendant, after having already pleaded, by reason of some new matter arising after joinder of issue.

dart[1], *n.* 6. Plan; scheme. [Australian slang.]

Your only *dart* is to buy a staunch horse with a tip-cart. *Rolf Boldrewood*, Nevermore, iii.

7. Idea; 'style'; fancy: as, "strawberries and cream, eh!—that's my *dart*." [Australian slang.]

darter, *n.*, 3. (*a*) (2) Of these small brilliantly colored fishes of the fresh waters of the eastern United States about 50 species are known, the following being the most common: the black-sided darter, *Hadropterus aspero*; the blue darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum*; the blue-breasted darter, *Etheostoma camurum*; the fan-tailed darter, *Etheostoma flabellare*; the green-sided darter, *Dipleson blennioides*; the johnny darter, *Boleosoma nigrum*; the least darter, *Microperca punctulata*; the manitou darter, *Percina caprodes*, var. *zebra*; the tessellated darter, *Boleosoma olmstedi*.

dart-fish (därt-fish), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Trachynotus russelli*, inhabiting Australian waters.

dartman (därt'man), *n.*; pl. *dartmen* (-men). A warrior or soldier armed with darts or javelins.

dartwood (därt'wůd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree of the West Indies, *Chomelia fasciculata*, used for darts and arrows.

darwinite (där'win-īt), *n.* [*Darwin* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found in Chile. Same as *whitneyite*.

Darwin's point, process, tip. Same as *Darwin's tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).

das (das), *n.* [D. *das* = G. *dachs*, a badger.] Same as *dassy*.

dash, *n.*—**Black dash**, an American hesperiid butterfly, *Limochores pontiac*, blackish brown in color with yellow on the basal half of the fore wings: found from Massachusetts to Nebraska.—**Long dash**, an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thymelicus mystic*, occurring in the northeastern United States and feeding in the larval state on grass.

dash[2] (dash), *n.* [Also *dashee*; W. African.] A present or gratuity; a cumshaw. *N. E. D.*

dash-box (dash'boks), *n.* A dash-pot; a cylinder in which a partial vacuum is created by more or less withdrawing a piston. On the return of the piston by its weight or a spring, the air below is compressed and released through controlled openings, causing the valve to seat with less shock or with none.

dashee (dash'ē), *n.* [W. African.] Same as ★*dash*[2], *n.*

dash-foot (dash'fůt), *n.*; pl. *dash-feet* (fēt). An iron, fitted to receive and retain the dash-frame, attached to the inner side of the front panel or bar of a light carriage-body.

dash-molding (dash'mol'ding), *n.* A light metallic molding placed upon the top edge of a dash to protect the leather from being worn by the driving-reins.

dash-piston (dash'pis'ton), *n.* The piston which slides in a dash-pot. Sometimes, as in the case of a dash-pot on a governor, the piston does not fit closely in the pot, a passage being left for the oil with which the pot is filled. In the case of the dash-pots for closing the admission-valves of a Corliss engine, the piston fits tightly, and a vacuum is formed when it is drawn up, and compression occurs on the descent.

dash-plate (dash'plāt), *n.* A plate sometimes fixed in a marine boiler, over the fire-box, to prevent the crown-sheet from being left bare when the ship heels or rolls heavily. Such a plate holds the water from running to leeward as the ship rolls, and hence the crown-sheet does not get overheated. Also called *division plate*.

dash-rail (dash'rāl), *n.* A rail placed outside of the covered rails of the dash of a carriage.

Dasistoma (dā-sis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), irreg. < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, + *στόμα*,

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mouth: in allusion to the hairy throat of the corolla.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is related to *Gerardia*, but differs in its yellow flowers, with the cells of the anthers awned at the base. There are about 8 species, natives of eastern North America, variously known as *false foxglove, yellow foxglove*, etc. One of them, *D. Virginicum*, is sometimes called *golden oak*, because of the shape of its leaves.

dastur (da-stör'), *n.* [Also *destour, destoor, dustoor;* Pers. *dastūr*, < Pahlavi *dastōbār*, chief councilor, chief priest. Compare *dustoor*, custom.] A chief priest.

Dasyatidæ (das-i-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyatis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sting-rays, typified by the common sting-ray of Europe, *Dasyatis pastinaca*. The rays of this family have small teeth and a slender tail usually provided with a strong serrated spine which may inflict a dangerous wound. The name of the family is usually *Trygonidæ*, but the name *Dasyatidæ* is older.

Dasyatinæ (das'i-ä-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyatis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sting-rays typified by the genus *Dasyatis*, characterized within the family by the slender tail.

Dasyatis (das-ī'ạ-tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), later corrected to *Dasybatis* and *Dasybatus*, < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, + *βατίς* (also *βάτος*), a ray or skate.] The typical genus of sting-rays, represented by numerous species on both sides of the Atlantic, in the South Seas, and about the East Indies. Usually called *Trygon*.

Dasybatus (da-sib'ạ-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, + *βάτος*, a ray or skate.] An emended form of ★*Dasyatis*.

Dasycottus (das-i-kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, + *κόττος*, a fish (see *Cottus*).] A



Dasycottus setiger.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

genus of small soft-bodied sculpins found in the deep waters of the North Pacific.

dasyphyllous, *a.* 2. Having thickly set leaves. —3. Having thick leaves.

dasyproctine (das-i-prok'tin), *a.* Relating to or like the agutis which belong to the genus *Dasyprocta*.

dasypygal (das-i-pī'gal), *a.* [Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, + *πυγή*, rump.] Having the posteriors covered with hair: said of the large anthropoid apes as distinguished from the gibbons and Old World monkeys, which have ischial callosities. [Rare.]

Dasyscopelus (das-i-skop'ẹ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, rough, + *σκόπελος* (?), a peak, promontory.] A genus of lantern-fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*, characterized by the rough, firm scales. *D. spinosus* is a species from the mid-Atlantic.

Dasyscypha (da-sis'i-fạ), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1817), < Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, + *σκίφη, σκίφος*, cup.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, so named from the hairy ascomata which are sessile or stipitate. The spores are usually simple and hyaline. About 150 species have been described. They are distributed throughout the world and occur chiefly on decaying trunks and branches. *D. Willkommii* is said to produce a disease of the larch called *blister*. See *larch-*★*blister*.

datal (dā'tạl), *a.* [*date*[1] + *-al*[1].] Chronological; of or pertaining to date: as, the facts are stated in *datal* order. *N. E. D.*

date[1], *n.*—**Of even date,** an expression commonly used in legal instruments to indicate that another instrument referred to was or is to be executed upon the same date.

date[3], *n.* 2. An occasional name in California of the fanleaf palm, *Neowashingtonia filamentosa*.—**Chinese date,** the fruit of a cultivated form of the Asiatic jujube, *Zizyphus Jujuba*. It is eaten either fresh or dried, and is often candied as a sweetmeat. See *Zizyphus*.—**Date coffee, honey.** See ★*coffee*, ★*honey*.—**Trebisond date,** the date-plum of the Mediterranean region, *Diospyros Lotus*. It is considered to afford the best stock for grafting persimmons.—**Wild date,** in California, one of the Spanish bayonets, *Yucca Mohavensis*. The fruit has somewhat the appearance of a date and has also a sweet and succulent flesh, eaten, fresh or dried, by the Indians.

date-fever (dāt'fē'vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 400.

date-palm, *n.* The date-palm, introduced by the Mission Fathers and by American pioneers, has long existed in California, but in inferior seedling varieties. Good varieties have recently been introduced by the United States Government under auspices promising commercial success over limited areas in Arizona and California. The date-palm, to mature fruit, requires long-continued heat and dry air above, with an abundance of water at the roots, and is thus suited to hot deserts reclaimed by irrigation. It will bear alkali in the soil and will endure more frost than the orange, but less than the peach. It is dicœcious and in culture is usually pollinated artificially, one male tree sufficing for a hundred female. The varieties do not breed true by seed and are propagated by the suckers or offshoots put forth from the base of young trees. The tree dies if the terminal bud is destroyed. The plantations in the Sahara form a shelter for many fruit-trees which could not otherwise be grown. The fruits as grown by the Arabs are of three principal types, viz. soft dates (those known to the American market), which are very sugary; similar dates, but with a much lower sugar-content, usually eaten fresh from the tree; and dry dates, which are not at all sticky, are picked up as they fall, and are regarded by the Arabs as much better for food than the soft dates. One of the best of innumerable named varieties is the *deglet noor*. Some good seedling varieties have been developed in the southwestern United States.

dater, *n.* 3. An apparatus for stamping the date on receipts, orders, or other papers. In some complex forms the hour also can be indicated, a clock in the base of the instrument changing the hour as the day advances, without attention from the user.

datil (dă'tēl), *n.* [Sp. *dátil*, date (*Phœnix dactylifera*): see *date*[3].] 1. *Yucca baccata*. See *yucca*.—2. In South America, a name of several palms, especially of *Cocos Datil*, the leaves of which yield a fiber which is braided by the natives into hats, baskets, etc.

dating-machine (dā'ting-mạ-shēn'), *n.* A machine having type-wheels and mechanism for printing dates on cards, tickets, etc.; a dater.

datiscaceous (dat-is-kā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Datiscaceæ*. Also *datisceous*.

datiscetin (da-tis'e-tin), *n.* [*datisc-in* + *-et-* + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow compound, $C_6H_4 \langle \overset{CO}{O} \rangle {}^{3,4}C_6(OH)_2{}^{5,6}(OCH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on datiscin. It crystallizes in needles, melting at 237° C.

Datism (dā'tizm), *n.* [Gr. *Δατισμός*, < *Δᾶτις*, Datis, the Median commander at Marathon, who spoke broken Greek.] Brokenness or incorrectness of speech natural to a foreigner, or an instance of this; a fault or mistake in speaking a foreign language.

We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a *Datism* in Latin.
Saturday Rev., Nov. 14, 1891, p. 554.

datival (dā-tī'vạl), *a.* Of or belonging to the dative case: as, *datival* terminations.

dato (dä'tō), *n.* [Also *datto, dattu;* Philippine Sp. *dato, datto*, < Sulu *datoh*, chief, < Malay *dātok, dātuk*, a grandfather, the head of a family, hence a title of distinction, a chief, a petty prince.] A feudal lord or chief in Sulu and other Malayan countries. In Sulu the datos formed a council which governed the state. The sultan was merely the executive head of the council.

The Galas district is nominally under the charge of the *Dato*, Bentara, but he lives at Kota Bharu, as do all the chiefs. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 36.

datum, *n.*—**Ordnance datum.** See ★*ordnance*.

daturic (dā-tū'rik), *a.* [*datura* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to datura. Noting a colorless acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, isomeric with margaric acid, occurring as a glyceride in the seeds of *Datura stramonium*. It crystallizes in slender needles melting at 55° C.

daturinic (dā-tū-rin'ik), *a.* [*datura* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*daturic*.

daturism (dā-tū'rizm), *n.* [*datura* + *-ism*.] Poisoning by datura or stramonium (Jamestown or jimson weed), or its active principle, daturine.

daub, *n.* 5. In coloring enameled leather, a thick black substance put on as a first coat to fill the surface in preparation for the final coloring. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 265.

dauber, *n.* 2. A heavy round brush of ricc-root, sharpened to a round point, used for cleaning out the corners of a carriage.

daufin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dauphin*.

daughter-chromosome (dâ'tèr-krō'mọ-sōm), *n.* One of the two chromosomes which arise by the equal division of a single chromosome in a mother-cell.

daughter-cyst (dâ'tèr-sist'), *n.* A cyst formed on the interior of the mother-cyst in *Tænia echinococcus*, the cause of hydatids in man and in various domestic animals. From the walls of the daughter-cyst arise numerous tapeworm heads, or scoleces, which are readily detached; and if the organ containing the cyst be swallowed by the dog, the final host of the parasite, some of the scoleces are likely to develop into the adult form of the tapeworm.

daughter-nucleus (dâ'tèr-nū'klẹ-us), *n.* In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, one of two cell-nuclei derived by division from a single mother-nucleus, as in normal cell-division. See cut under ★*chromatin*.

daughter-segment (dâ'tèr-seg'ment), *n.* In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, either of two metameres, blastomeres, chromosomes, or other organic elements, derived by division from a single mother-element of the same kind.

daumont (dō-mōṅ'), *n.* [Named from the Duc *d'Aumont*, who introduced this vehicle into France in the time of Napoleon I.] A carriage drawn by four horses, of which the two near ones are ridden by postilions, and having two footmen at the rear: noting a style of driving.

dauphin, *n.* 2. A billon coin struck, under Charles VII. of France, for Dauphiné.

Davallieæ (da-va-lī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Davallia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of mainly tropical polypodiaceous ferns. Its component genera are distinguished by usually terminal and marginal or submarginal sori, and by extrorse indusia. It includes among others the well-known genera *Davallia* and *Nephrolepis*, several species of which are commonly cultivated, those of the latter genus being known as sword-ferns. See *Davallia* and *sword-*★*fern*.

David powder. See ★*powder*.

David's harp. See ★*harp*.—**David's shield.** See *Zionist* ★*flag*.

Daviel's spoon. See ★*spoon*.

daviesite (dā'viz-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Davies* of the British Museum.] A lead oxychlorid occurring in colorless prismatic crystals: from Atacama.

dawa (dä'wä), *n.* [Fijian name.] In the Fijian Islands, *Pometia pinnata*, a stately forest-tree which belongs to the *Sapindaceæ*. It has pinnate leaves, flowers in terminal panicles, and fruit containing a seed inclosed in a honey-like, glutinous, pulpy white aril which is edible and is esteemed by the natives. The bark is saponaceous, and the timber, though coarse-grained and porous, is suitable for cabinet-work. The tree is also found in New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and New Guinea.

dawk-boat, *n.* See ★*dak-boat*.

dawn, *n.*—**False dawn,** a transient light on the horizon about an hour before dawn; a phenomenon well known in the East.—**Liquid dawn,** in *ceram.*, a ruby-red color, obtained from copper. Also called *dawn-red*.

dawn-red (dân'red), *n.* Same as *liquid* ★*dawn*.

day[1], *n.*—**Affirmance day general.** See ★*affirmance*.—**Apparent solar day,** the interval between two successive meridian transits of the sun. On account of the sun's variable motion in right ascension, these apparent solar days vary slightly in length: December 23–24 is about 53 seconds longer than September 17–18.—**Borrowed days.** See ★*borrowed*.—**Change of day,** a change in one's reckoning in circumnavigating the world, in order to make it agree with the calendar. (See *gained* ★*day, lost* ★*day*.) This is accomplished when, on crossing the 180th meridian (or a conventional line which has been substituted for it in certain parts of its course), one day is dropped (the lost day) when sailing from east to west, or one day is reckoned twice when sailing from west to east. See *date-line*.—**Confederate memorial day,** a legal holiday in several of the southern United States: in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi, April 26; in North and South Carolina, May 10; and in Virginia, May 30.—**Day in, day out,** every day; all the time.—**Day of atonement.** See *Jewish* ★*fasts* and *Jewish* ★*festivals*.—**Days of devotion,** feast days, whose observance is a matter of devotion and not of obligation.—**Day terrors,** sudden attacks of fright with a confused mental state, sometimes occurring in children during their waking hours.—**Flag day,** the anniversary of June 14th, 1777, when Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States of America: now widely observed as a holiday.—**Gained day,** the day that is gained or reckoned twice when circumnavigating the world from west to east. See *date-line* and *change of* ★*day*.—**Labor day.** See *labor-day*.—**Lost day,** the day that is dropped out, at the date-line, in circumnavigating the globe from east to west, in order to make the traveler's reckoning agree with the calendar.—**Lunar day.** (*a*) The period of the moon's axial rotation. (*b*) The time during which the sun shines upon any specified point of the moon's surface: opposed to *lunar night*. (*c*) The interval between two successive transits of the moon across the meridian: sometimes called *tidal day*.—**Lustrical day,** in *Rom. antiq.*, the day on which a child was purified by sacrifice and received a name: for boys the ninth after birth, for girls the eighth.—**Making-up day.** Same as *contango* or *continuation day*.—**Midwinter day,** an old name for *Christmas day*.—**Primrose day,** April 19, the anniversary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, celebrated by his admirers and followers, members of the *Primrose League* (which see, under *league*[1]).—**St. Barnabas's day.** Same as *Barnaby day* (which see, under *day*[1]).—**St. John's day.** (*a*) June 24, a festival observed in honor of St. John the Baptist: an important day in the history of freemasonry. (*b*) December 27, a festival observed in honor of St. John the evangelist and apostle.—**Seal days,** in *Eng. law*, days upon which motions were heard in the Court of Chancery. They were so named because each motion had to be stamped with the seal of the court, which was not in court on other court days.—**Tidal day,** the interval between two high tides, as distinguished from the length of the lunar day or the solar day. The tidal day results from the interferences of the great lunar and solar tidal waves.—**Treasury day,** pay-day. [Theatrical slang.]—**Year and day.** See ★*year*.

dayan (dä-yän'), *n.*; pl. *dayanim* (dä-yä'nēm). [Heb. *dayān*.] A judge. See ★*beth-din*.

day-blind (dā'blīnd), *a.* Able to see indistinctly or not at all in a bright light. See *hemeralopia*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 628.

day-breeze (dā'brēz), *n.* A periodical light wind, occurring in open countries far from any special influences of oceans or mountains.

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It is due to the descent of rapidly moving cool air replacing that which ascends when heated by sunshine. The corresponding night-breeze is due to the flow of air from adjacent hills or trees, where it has been cooled by nocturnal radiation.

day-coach (dā′kōch), *n.* In *railroading*, an ordinary passenger-car with ordinary double seats, as distinguished from a sleeping-car, drawing-room car, dining-car, or chair-car: not necessarily limited to day use.

day-dawn (dā′dân), *n.* Break of day; the dawn. *Coleridge.*

day-degree (dā′dē-grē′), *n.* In *phenology*, the unit by which an excess or deficit of effective heat is expressed; one degree of temperature per twenty-four hours. Thus the germination of a seed planted in the ground may require ten days at an average temperature of 50° F., or 500 day-degrees; or 80 day-degrees above 42° F. considered as the lower limit of vitality. The day-degree centigrade and the day-degree Fahrenheit are used in the metric and English systems respectively.

day-mosquito (dā′mus-kē′tō), *n.*—**Spotted day-mosquito**, the common name in the British West Indies for the yellow-fever mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata.*

day-number (dā′num-bėr), *n.* A numerical datum used in calculating the corrections for aberration, precession, and nutation required in reducing the mean place of a star to its apparent place for any day of the year.

Independent *Day-Numbers* for the year 1903, as used at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 646.

day-stone (dā′stōn), *n.* A surface fragment.

day-student (dā′stū′dent), *n.* A non-resident student who attends college during the day.

day-ticket (dā′tik′et), *n.* A railway or other ticket good for only one day, usually the day of issue.

Dayton limestone. See ★*limestone.*

day-view (dā′vū), *n.* [A translation of G. *tagesansicht.*] The metaphysical system of Gustav Theodor Fechner, of which the principal points are that there is no absolutely unconscious matter, that all finite beings make up one sole infinite being, and that this is the only relation between the finite and the infinite.

dazement (dāz′ment), *n.* [*daze* + *-ment.*] A dazed state or condition.

The 'king relapsed' into his *dazement*, muttering, "It cannot be, it cannot be!"
L. Wallace, The Fair God, vii. 4.

D. B. An abbreviation of *Doomsday Book.*

D-bit (dē′bit), *n.* Same as *pod-bit.*

D. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *direct current*; (*c*) of *District Court*; (*d*) of *District of Columbia*; (*e*) of *Deputy Consul*; (*f*) of *Divus Cæsar* (the divine Cæsar).

D. Ch. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Chemistry.*

D. C. S. An abbreviation of *Deputy Clerk of Session.*

D. E. An abbreviation of *Dynamical Engineer*, a degree conferred at the completion of a graduate course in mechanical engineering.

deacon, *n.* **4.** A hunter's name for the young of the elk or wapiti, *Cervus canadensis.*

deacon-seat, *n.* The bench in front of the sleeping-bunks in a logging-camp.

Deacon's process. See ★*process.*

deactivation (dē-ak-ti-vā′shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *active* + *-ation.*] Loss of radioactivity: said of radium and its emanations, and of other radioactive substances.

Prof. Curie, in Comptes Rendus, gives the results of his experiments of the action taking place when radium is placed in an inclosure maintained at 450 deg. C. or at — 180 deg. C. He finds that the law of *deactivation* is still the same throughout this range of temperature.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 20, 1904, p. 23523.

dead, *a.* **19.** In *golf*, said of a ball: (*a*) when it falls without rolling; (*b*) when it lies so near a hole that the player is "dead sure" to hole it; (*c*) when it lacks life or resiliency. —**20.** In *elect.*, said of a circuit which is not connected with any source of electric power, either directly, or indirectly, as by induction. —**21.** Said of molten metal when it is thick and sluggish, either from insufficient melting, or from having stood too long in a ladle. Dead metal does not pour well and is not suitable for making thin castings, although it may be successfully used for heavy castings.—**Dead end,** a closed end of a branch water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no flow or movement. —**Dead fin.** Same as *adipose fin.*—**Dead fingers,** coldness and pallor of the fingers due to defective circulation, a precursor, at times, of Raynaud's disease.—**Dead finish.** See ★*finish.*—**Dead full,** said of a contact at billiards when the exact center of the cue-ball hits the exact center of the first object-ball. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 327.—**Dead lime.** See ★*lime*¹.—**Dead loss.** See ★*loss.* —**Dead low water,** the lowest stage of ebb-tide.—**Dead space.** (*b, c, d*) See ★*space.*—**Dead time, water.** See ★*time*¹, ★*water.*—**To be dead,** in *golf*, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.

dead-bird (ded-bėrd′), *n.* A certainty; a foregone conclusion. [Australian slang.]

dead-bolt (ded′bōlt), *n.* In a lock, a bolt operated directly by the key.

dead-burnt (ded′bėrnt), *a.* Said of lime or plaster of Paris, heated so strongly in the burning as to have become incapable of promptly taking up water: the lime is thus prevented from slaking or the plaster from setting.

Under favorable conditions gypsum actually breaks up at 63°.5, and forms insoluble anhydrite found in nature and identical with *dead-burnt* gypsum.
Nature, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 64.

deadener, *n.* **2.** In *lumbering*, a heavy log or timber, with spikes set in the butt-end, so fastened in a log-slide that the logs passing under it come in contact with the spikes and are retarded.

deadeye, *n.* **2.** In *mech.*, a bearing made in a solid piece, and not split into halves or provided for taking up wear: used mostly in cheap and temporary work.

dead-finish (ded-fin′ish), *n.* Any one of several leguminous trees or shrubs of the genera *Acacia* and *Albizzia*; especially *Albizzia basaltica* and *Acacia Farnesiana*, which by their dense growth form such an obstruction to the traveler that he is brought to a 'dead finish' or halt.

dead-furrow (ded′fur′ō), *n.* In *agri.*, the furrow that remains open in the center of a 'land' or field in plowing. The dead-furrow is the last furrow made; it is really a double furrow, since the plow throws the furrow-slice either way in making the last "round."

dead-head, *n.* **4.** In *lumbering*, a sunken or partly sunken log.

dead-lock, *n.* **3.** A lock with a key-bolt, but with no latch-bolt, operated by a knob.—**4.** A lock in which the key-bolt must be moved by turning the key in each direction: distinguished from a spring lock.

dead-lock (ded′lok), *v. t.* To bring to a deadlock or standstill: as, "they have *dead-locked* the legislature," *The Nation*, Aug. 4, 1892, p. 81.

dead-lurk (ded′lėrk), *n.* Sneak-thieving; the entering of a dwelling during the absence of the family, for the purpose of robbery. [Slang. Chiefly Eng.]

dead-man (ded′man), *n.* In *lumbering*, a fallen tree on the shore, or a timber to which the hawser of a boom is attached.

dead-man's-thumb (ded′manz-thum′), *n.* The early orchis, *Orchis mascula* of England, so called from the color and shape of the tubers. Also called *dead-man's-hand.* [Prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

dead-plate, *n.* **2.** The part of a cotton-scutching machine between the beater-grids and the dust-cages.

dead-roasting (ded′rōs′ting), *n.* Roasting of ores carried to the farthest practicable degree in the expulsion of sulphur. Also called *sweet-roasting.*

dead-stroke, *a.* **II.** *n.* A stroke in power hammers (as in those driven by steam or by belts) in which the hammer-head is not instantly withdrawn after striking and the blow is inelastic in effect and is not received on any cushioning device. This is the most effective blow, and is preferred except for fine finishing or planishing strokes. It is secured by having the mechanism which lifts the hammer after the blow overtake the hammer-head after the blow has been delivered.

dead-water, *n.* **2.** The water which is below the level of the heating-surface in an internally fired steam-boiler, the circulation in this part of the boiler being very slow.

dead-weight, *n.* **4.** In *railroading*, the weight of a car as distinct from its load (called the *live* or *paying weight*) whether it is a freight-car, a passenger-car, or a stock-car.

dead-wheel (ded′hwēl), *n.* A wheel or pulley which surrounds a sleeve or cylinder carrying or supporting a mechanism, but which cannot be used as a driving-pulley.

dead-wood, *n.* **5.** In *card-playing*, the discards from the various players; cards which cannot be used again for any purpose during the hand then being played.—**Dead-wood fence,** a fence built of fallen tree-trunks cut into suitable lengths, laid side by side, and finished above with the smaller branches. [Australia.]

deaf, *a.*—**Deaf-and-dumb alphabet.** See *deaf-mute.* —**Deaf nut,** a nut without a kernel; figuratively, anything empty and worthless. *N. E. D.*

deaf-ears (def′ērz), *n. pl.* The ear-lobes of the domesticated fowl.

deafforest (dē-a-for′est), *v. t.* Same as *disafforest.*

deafforestation (de-a-for-es-tā′shọn), *n.* Same as *disafforestation.*

deaf-mutism, *n.* **2.** A usage in speech or writing that is peculiar to deaf-mutes.

deafness, *n.*—**Cortical deafness,** deafness due to a lesion in the cortex of the brain.—**Labyrinthine deafness.** Same as *nervous deafness.*—**Mental deafness, psychical deafness,** a form of mental disorder in which sounds can be heard, but cannot be recognized or interpreted. It is supposed by Munk to be due to the destruction of the cortical centers in which auditory sensations are raised to the rank of perceptions.

The phenomena which make their appearance after destruction of the former [centers], he [Munk] names, in the case of the two higher senses, cortical blindness and cortical deafness; the disturbances which result from the extirpation of the centers of the second order, he terms mental blindness and *mental deafness.*
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 201.

Mind-deafness. Same as *mental* ★*deafness.*—**Paradoxical deafness,** deafness, due to disease of the middle ear, in which hearing is more acute in a noisy place, as the street or a railway train. Also called *paracusis of Willis.*—**Psychical deafness.** Same as *mental* ★*deafness.*—**Throat-deafness,** deafness resulting from a catarrhal process in the throat which leads to closure of the Eustachian tube.

deal[1], *v. t.*—**To deal off,** in *poker*, to continue to deal until a jack-pot is opened.

deal[2], *n.*—**Colonial deal.** Same as *native* ★*deal.*—**Native deal,** in Australia, the wood of the she-pine, *Nageia elata*, a large tree of the yew family. It is free from knots, soft, close and fine grained, and easily worked. It is tough and lasting, not readily attacked by termites and ship-worms.

dealate (dē-ā′lāt), *a.* [*de-* + *alate*[2].] Deprived of wings: said of the queens of ants whose wings are shed after the nuptial flight.

dealated (dē-ā′lā-ted), *a.* Same as ★*dealate.*

I have found as many as fourteen *dealated* queens in a single shovelful of its nest-earth.
Biol. Bulletin, Oct., 1904, p. 245.

deal-ends (dēl′endz), *n. pl.* See *deal*[2], *n.*, 1.

dealer, *n.* **3.** In banking games, such as faro, the person who holds the cards which the players bet upon.

deal-yard (dēl′yärd), *n.* A yard where deals are stacked or sold.

deanthropomorphic (dē-an′thrō-pō-môr′fik), *a.* [Irreg. < *deanthropomorph(ism)* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or tending to deanthropomorphism.

death, *n.*—**Local death,** the 'death' or cessation of vital action which is continually occurring among the cells of animals and plants as the result of metabolism.—**Molar death,** gangrene or necrosis in which a mass of tissue is destroyed.—**Molecular death,** ulceration or caries in which the tissues are destroyed gradually, as contrasted with *molar* ★*death.*—**Peril of death,** in *law*, the condition of apprehension of death in which a person must be in order to make a valid gift *causa mortis.*

death-adder, *n.* **2.** The black-snake of Australia, *Pseudechis porphyriacus.* See *black-snake*, 1.

death-angle (deth′ang′gl), *n.* An angle in a military position made memorable by heavy losses. See *Bloody Angle*, in Cyc. of Names.

death-blast (deth′blȧst), *n.* An unusually destructive wind or storm, or a blast of deadly gas. The destruction of St. Pierre, in Martinique, in 1902 was due to a death-blast of hot gases rolling down from the summit of Mont Pelé.

death-cup (deth′kup), *n.* The poisonous mushroom, *Amanita phalloides.* See *deadly* ★*agaric*, and *poison* ★*Amanita.*

death-duty (deth′dū′ti), *n.* In *law*, a tax levied upon the property of a decedent upon its transfer to heirs, legatees, or distributees. The expression is usually used in reference to the English law of 1894, in which year these taxes were largely increased. The corresponding American term is *direct* or *collateral inheritance-tax.*

death-grapple (deth′grap′l), *n.* A close desperate struggle with death or to the death; a desperate, relentless contest.

death-of-man (deth′uv-man′), *n.* The American water-hemlock or spotted cowbane, *Cicuta maculata:* so called from the poisonous properties of its root.

death-penny (deth′pen′i), *n.* The obolus which the ancients placed in the hand or mouth of the dead, as passage-money for Charon.

death-ring (deth′ring), *n.* A ring containing poison which is intended to be transmitted during the act of shaking hands. *W. Jones*, Finger-rings, p. 435. *N. E. D.*

death-wave (deth′wāv), *n.* Any great ocean wave which causes the destruction of vessels at sea or of property and lives on land. Such are the inundations on the Wexford coast; the great ocean-

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waves, due to earthquakes, that devastate the eastern coasts of Japan; and the wave that washed over the city of Galveston during the height of the great storm of October, 1899.

death-weed (deth'wēd), *n.* An ambrosiaceous plant, *Iva axillaris*, giving trouble as a weed, particularly in northern Nevada and southern Oregon. It grows profusely in low alkali meadows and pastures, sometimes invading cultivated ground, and is very persistent by reason of its creeping rootstocks.

debarbarization (dē-bär'ba-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [*debarbarize* + *-ation.*] The act of debarbarizing or the state of being debarbarized. *N. E. D.*

debarbarize (dē-bär'ba-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarbarized*, ppr. *debarbarizing.* [*de-* + *barbarize.*] To free from barbarism: as, first *debarbarize*, then civilize. *De Quincey.*

debarrence (dē-bär'ens), *n.* [*debar* + *-ence.*] The address made by a Scotch-Presbyterian minister at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, describing the character of those who should partake, and debarring the unworthy. Also called *debarring.* See *to fence the tables*, under *fence.*

debarring (dē-bär'ing), *n.* Same as ★*debarrence.*

debash, *n.* See *dobhash.*

debilitative (dē-bil'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*debilitate* + *-ive.*] That has a tendency to debilitate; that causes or tends to cause debilitation.

debloom (dē-blöm'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *bloom*[1].] To remove the bloom of. See ★*deblooming.*

deblooming (dē-blöm'ing), *n.* The removal or concealment of the bluish fluorescence of lubricating-oil from petroleum. Exposure for a long time to sunlight and air is said to be effective, and nitrobenzene or dinitronaphthalene may be added for the same purpose: these additions, however, render the oil corrosive of iron or steel.

debouchure (de-bö-shür'), *n.* [*debouch* + *-ure.*] A mouth, opening out, or outlet; specifically, the opening out of a stream as it emerges from a confined valley or gorge upon an open valley or broad plain, or the junction between the narrow and the broad portion of a valley: also applied to the zone of change from a mountain track of high gradient to a plains track of much lower gradient and consequent decrease of load.

Deposition at the *debouchure* of the valley follows the same principles as deposition elsewhere.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 62.

debris-cone (de-brē'kōn), *n.* A mound or cone built up by the accumulation of erupted, fragmental products about the vent of a volcano. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 269.

debrital (dē-brī'tal), *a.* [Irreg. < *debris* (with assumed stem *debri-t-*) + *-al*[1]. Cf. *detrital.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of debris. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S), IX. 328.

debt, *n.* **Ancestral debt**, in *law*, a debt of an ancestor which survives him and which the law compels the heir to pay.—**Contingent debt**, in *Scots law*, a debt which is to become due upon the happening of a future event, as distinguished from a pure or a future debt.—**Future debt**, in *Scots law*, a debt which is to become due upon some definite future day, as distinguished from a pure or a contingent debt.—**Preferred debt**, a debt provable in bankruptcy, such as taxes, judgments, wages due a servant, workman, or other employee, up to a certain amount and earned during a certain limited period, a *bona fide* preference, etc., that shall be paid before any other debt or debts are paid.—**Pure debt**, in *Scots law*, a debt actually due, as distinguished from a future or a contingent debt.—**Writ of debt**, a writ which issues in favor of a party claiming the recovery of a certain and liquidated sum of money alleged to be actually due him.

debt-raiser (det'rā-zėr), *n.* One who undertakes to raise or succeeds in raising money to pay off a debt, such as the mortgage on a church, or the like.

début, *n.* 2. In *chess*, same as *opening*, 9. **Queen's Knight's début.** Same as *Vienna opening.*

dec. An abbreviation (*d*) of *declaration*; (*e*) of *declension*; (*f*) of *declination*; (*g*) of *decorative.*

decacanthous (dek-a-kan'thus), *a.* Having ten spines, as the dorsal fin of some fishes.

decacarbon (dek-a-kär'bon), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + E. *carbon.*] A compound, usually of the aliphatic series, containing ten atoms of carbon.

decacere (dek'a-sēr), *n.* [NL. *Decacera.*] A ten-armed cephalopod, a member of the *Decacera*; a decapod.

decacyclene (dek-a-sik'lēn), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *κίκλος*, circle, + *-ene.*] A dark-yellow crystalline compound, trinaphthylenebenzene, $(C_{10}H_6)_3C_6$, prepared by the fusion of acenaphthene with sulphur. It melts at 387° C. and contains ten closed chain-systems in its molecule.

decadactylous (dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δεκαδάκτυλος*, ten-fingered, < *δέκα*, ten, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Having ten finger-like projections or rays.

decadarch (dek'a-därk), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάδαρχος*, < *δεκάς*, a company of ten, + *ἀρχός*, ruler.] A commander of ten men; a decurion.

decadarchy (dek'a-där-ki), *n.* [Gr. *δεκαδαρχία*, < *δεκάδαρχος*, decadarch.] A body of rulers consisting of ten men.

decadary (dek'a-dā-ri), *a.* [*decad* + *-ary*[2].] Relating or pertaining to a decad of days; specifically pertaining to the periods of ten days into which each month of the French Revolutionary calendar of 1793 was divided.

decadent, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of national or general decadence: applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadescent (dek-a-des'ent), *a.* [*decad*(*ent*) + *-escent.*] Tending to decay; in a decadent state.

decadic (dek'a-dik), *a.* [Gr. *δεκαδικός*, < *δεκάς*, the number ten: see *decad.*] Of or pertaining to tens; reckoning by tens; proceeding by or based on tens: as, the *decadic* system of numbers.

decafid (dek'a-fid), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + L. *-fidus*, < *findere*, divide.] Same as *decemfid.*

decagrade (dek'a-grād), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + L. *gradus*, step, degree.] Ten degrees of an arc or angle measured according to that French system in which the quadrant is divided into one hundred parts; a tenth of a quadrant.

decahydrate (dek-a-hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing 10 molecules of water, as crystallized sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$.

Between 33° and 17°, however, it was found that in solutions containing but small amounts of sodium chloride and in contact with solid sodium sulphate, the equilibrium conditions were determined by the solid salt being in the form of the *decahydrate*, and the solubility curves for this decahydrate are very much flatter than the corresponding curves for the anhydrous salt.
Science, Jan. 24, 1902, p. 146.

decahydrated (dek-a-hī'drā-ted), *a.* In *chem.*, containing 10 molecules of water. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 22.

decalcomania.—**Vitrifiable decalcomania**, in *ceram.*, a colored design printed in mineral colors on paper, for transference to the surface of pottery or porcelain.

decalescence (dē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [*de-* + *calescence.*] The sudden absorption of heat by iron which is observed when that substance is heated to about 795° C.: opposed to *recalescence.*

decalobate (dek-a-lō'bāt), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *λοβός*, lobe, + *-ate*[1].] Ten-lobed.

decalog, *n.* A simplified spelling of *decalogue.*

decalvant (dē-kal'vant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *de*, away, + *calvans*, ppr. of *calvare*, make bald, < *calvus*, bald: see *callow.*] Same as *depilatory.*

decameral (de-kam'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *μέρος*, a part.] Divided into ten parts: as, the *decameral* radial symmetry in the calice of a coral.

decanting-jar (dē-kan'ting-jär), *n.* In *chem.*, a jar, commonly of porcelain or stoneware, having in the side a series of tubulatures at different levels for drawing off a liquid from above a solid sediment or deposit.

decap (dē-kap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapped*, ppr. *decapping.* [*de-* + *cap*[1].] To remove the cap of. See ★*decapper.*

decapartite (dek-a-pär'tīt), *a.* Same as ★*decempartite.*

decapitate, *v. t.* 3. In *math.*, to strike out, as the highest number of the symbol, in the symbolic method of calculating seminvariants.—4. Of a word, to cut off the beginning.

decapitator (dē-kap'i-tā-tor), *n.* [NL. *decapitator.*] 1. One who decapitates; a headsman.—2. In *surg.*, a hook with a sharp inner curve, used to decapitate the fetus in cases of obstructed labor.

decapod, *n.* 3. In *mech.*, a ten-wheeled locomotive; strictly, a locomotive having eight driving-wheels and a single truck: a type used for hauling heavy freight-trains. [Colloq.]

decapodan (de-kap'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*, 1 and 2.

decappage (dē-kap'āj), *n.* The process of removing the outside surface of, or cleaning, a piece of metal preparatory to giving it a particular finish.

decapper (dē-kap'ėr), *n.* [*decap* + *-er*[1].] A device for removing exploded primers from the primer-seat of a cartridge-case.

decapsulation (dē-kap-sū-lā'shon), *n.* [*de-* + *capsulation.*] In *surg.*, the depriving of an organ of its investing membrane.—**Decapsulation of the kidney**, or **renal decapsulation**, the operation of stripping off the capsule of the kidney to a greater or less extent in order to relieve tension in cases of Bright's disease.

Decapterus (de-kap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of mackerel-like fishes of the family *Carangidæ*, distinguished by the presence of the free finlet behind the dorsal and behind the anal. There are numerous species in all warm seas. *D. punctatus*, the cigar-fish or round-robin, is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *cigar-fish.*

decapterygian (de-kap-te-rij'i-an), *a.* Same as ★*decapterygious.*

decapterygious (de-kap-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *πτέρυξ* or *πτερύγιον*, wing, fin.] Having ten fins or finlets.

decarbonizing-furnace (dē-kär'bo-nī-zing-fėr'nās), *n.* See ★*furnace.*

decarburation (dē-kär-bū-rā'shon), *n.* Same as *decarburization.*

decarch, dekarch (dek'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάρχης*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *ἀρχός*, a ruler.] A leader of ten; specifically, the head of the oligarchy of ten appointed by Lysander, after the battle of Ægospotami, in each of the leading Greek cities.

decarchy, dekarchy (dek'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *δεκαρχία*, < *δεκάρχης*: see ★*decarch.*] An oligarchy of ten; specifically, one of those established by Lysander in the leading Greek cities after the battle of Ægospotami.

decarnate (dē-kär'nāt), *a.* [LL. *decarnatus*, pp. of *decarnare*, deprive of flesh, < L. *de*, from, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.] Stripped of flesh; divested of incarnation.

decaspermal (dek-a-spėr'mal), *a.* In *bot.*, ten-seeded.

decasyllable (dek-a-sil'a-bl), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] In *pros.*, a line of ten syllables.

decatholicize (dē-ka-thol'i-sīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *Catholicize.*] To divest of Catholicism or Catholic character.

decatize (dek'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decatized*, ppr. *decatizing.* [F. *décatir*, deprive (cloth) of its luster, < *de-* priv. + *catir*, press (cloth), < LL. **coactire* for *coactare*, compel, press together: see *coact.*] To subject, as tightly rolled cloth, to the action of steam in order to increase and fix its press-luster: a process in the finishing of woolen cloth.

decatoic (dek-a-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέκατος*, tenth, + *-ic.*] Containing ten carbon atoms.—**Decatoic acids**, the name given to the isomeric, aliphatic acids, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. The chief member is capric acid.

decaudate, *v. t.* 2. Of a word, to cut off the end.

decavolt (dek'a-vōlt), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + E. *volt.*] In *elect.*, an electromotive force equal to ten volts. [Rare.]

decay, *n.*—**Curve of decay.** See ★*curve.*

Deccan traps. See ★*trap*[3].

deceast, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *deceased.*

deceiv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *deceive.*

deceive, *v. t.* 5. In *fencing*, to evade, as an attack or parry, thus causing an opponent to lose the contact or feel of one's foil.

decelerate (dē-sel'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decelerated*, ppr. *decelerating.* To decrease in velocity: opposed to *accelerate.*

deceleration (dē-sel-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*de-* + (*ac*)*celeration.*] The decrease of velocity: opposed to *acceleration.*

December moth. See ★*moth.*

decemjugate (dē-sem'jū-gāt), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *jugum*, yoke, + *-ate*[1].] Having ten pairs of leaflets or other organs.

decempartite (dē-sem'pär-tīt), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *partitus*, parted (see *partite*).] Having ten parts or divisions.

decempedate (dē-sem'pē-dāt), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-ate*[1].] Ten-footed; decempedal; decapod.

decemplex (dē-sem'pleks), *a.* [L. *decemplex*, < *decem*, ten, + *-plex*, -fold.] Tenfold. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

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decene (dē'sēn), *n.* [L. *dec(em)*, ten, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20}$, belonging to the ethylene series. It is an oily liquid which boils at 172° C.

decenniad (dē-sen'i-ad), *n.* [*decennium* + *-ad*[1].] A period of ten years; a decennium.

decentered (dē-sen'tėrd), *a.* [*de-* + *center* + *-ed*[2].] Same as ★*decentrated.*

decentrated (dē-sen'trā-ted), *a.* [★*decentrate* (< L. *de-* + ★*centratus*, < *centrum*, center) + *-ed*[2].] In *optics*, having the optical center not directly in front of the pupil: noting a lens which by this fact has a slightly prismatic action.

decentration (dē-sen-trā'shọn), *n.* [★*decentrate* + *-ion.*] Removal from a center: as, *decentration* of a lens, in which the visual line does not pass through the center.—**Law of decentration**, the principle that any lens that is decentered one centimeter will produce as many prism dioptries as the lens has dioptries of refraction.

decentric (dē-sen'trik), *a.* [L. *de-* + *centrum*, center, + *-ic.*] That has been decentered, detached, or dissociated from a particular center or central object; considered or viewed apart from and without reference to some central notion or object.

> If touch, smell, voice, eye, . . . are the *decentric* series, we can see how now a change in fashion, now in manners, . . . may each be only a change of fetish groups.
> *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 115.

decenylene (dē-sen'i-lēn), *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *-en* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}$, prepared from decylene bromide and alcoholic potassium hydroxid. It boils at 150° C. Also *decine.*

decerebrate (dē-ser'ē-brāt), *a.* [L. *de*, from, + *cerebrum*, cerebrum, + *-ate*[1].] Deprived of the cerebrum; associated with or consecutive to removal of the cerebrum.

> The *decerebrate* monkey exhibits "cataleptoid" reflexes. Father Kircher's experimentum mirabile with the fowl and the chalk line succeeds best with the *decerebrate* hen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 744.

decerebrate (dē-ser'ē-brāt), *v. t.* Same as *decerebrize.*

decerebration (dē'ser-ē-brā'shọn), *n.* Removal of the brain.

Dechenella (dek-e-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., < G. *Dechen* (H. von Dechen, 1800–89, a German geologist) + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of Devonian trilobites of the family *Proteidæ.*

dechristianization (dē-kris'tian-ī-zā'shọn), *n.* The process of making non-Christian; a breaking down of Christianity.

> The Renascence was not, as has been said, a superficial revolution of people's souls; it was, for a narrow group of souls reared in the aristocracy of art and intellect, a profound *dechristianisation* which, underneath the Reformation, was to spread among us in the eighteenth century.
> *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 363.

Decian (dē'shi-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Decius or his reign (249–251): as, the *Decian* persecution of the Christians.

decidua, *n.*—**Ovular decidua.** Same as *decidua reflexa.*—**Placental decidua.** Same as *decidua serotina.*

deciduitis (dē-sid-ū-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *decidua* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the decidua.

deciduoma (dē-sid-ū-ō'mą), *n.*; pl. *deciduomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < *decidua* + *-oma.*] A tumor of the uterus resulting from overgrowth of a portion of the decidua which remains after abortion.—**Deciduoma malignum**, a cancerous tumor resulting from malignant degeneration of a deciduoma.

decifer, *v.* A simplified spelling of *decipher.*

decil, *n.* 2. In *math.*, an object or term occupying a place whose ordinal corresponds to 10 or to a multiple of 10. Also *decile.*

decilux (des'i-luks), *n.* [L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + *lux*, light.] In *photom.*, one tenth of the illumination from a light-source having an intensity of one hefner and placed at a distance of one meter; one tenth of a lux.

decim. An abbreviation of *decimeter.*

decima, *n.* 3. A tenth part; a tithe or tax of one tenth.

decimal. I. *a.*—**Decimal candle.** See ★*candle.*—**Decimal degree.** (*a*) Of time, 0.1 of an hour. (*b*) Of an angle, one sixtieth of a right angle. (*c*) Of an arc, one two-hundred-and-fortieth of a circumference.—**Decimal hour**, an hour divided into one-hundredth parts called *decimal minutes*, and into ten-thousandth parts called *decimal seconds.*—**Decimal minute.** (*a*) Of an angle, one six-hundredth of a right angle; 0.1 of a decimal degree. (*b*) Of time, 0.01 of an hour; 0.6 of an ordinary minute.—**Decimal second**, one one-hundredth part of a decimal minute.—**Decimal watch.** See ★*watch.*

II. *n.*—**Infinite decimal.** See *infinite.*—**Periodic decimal**, a recurring decimal.

decimillivoltmeter (des-i-mil-i-vōlt'mē'tėr), *n.* [L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + *millivolt* + *meter*[3].] In *elect.*, a voltmeter reading to tenths of a millivolt.

decimo, *n.* (*c*) A silver coin of Chile, equivalent to 10 centavos. (*d*) A copper coin of La Plata, the tenth part of a medio.

decine (dē'sin), *n.* [L. *dec(em)*, ten, + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*decenylene.*

decinormal (des-i-nôr'mal), *a.* [L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + *normalis*, normal.] 1. Having one tenth of a normal or usual strength.—2. In *phys. chem.*, said of a solution in which one liter contains one tenth of the gram-molecule or gram-equivalent of the dissolved substance. See ★*concentration* (*c*) and *normal* ★*solution.*

decipher, *n.* 2. A deciphered cipher; a translated version of a cipher.

deck, *v. t.* 5. To rig out: as, to *deck* the card-cylinder of a Jacquard loom.—**To deck up**, to pile (logs) upon a skidway.

deck, *n.* 2. The names given to the various decks in a vessel differ greatly at different times and in different localities. (*a*) The decks of United States war-ships, as officially defined, are as follows: The highest deck extending from stem to stern is called the *main deck.* A partial deck above the main deck at the bow is called the *forecastle-deck*; at the stern, *poop-deck*; amidships, *upper deck.* The name *upper deck* is also applied to a partial deck extending from the waist to either bow or stern, in which case the name *forecastle-deck* or *poop-deck*, as the case may be, is not used, though the terms *forecastle-* and *quarter-deck* may be used in a general way to designate the corresponding portions of such upper deck. When there is no deck above the main deck at the bow or stern, the terms *forecastle-* and *quarter-deck* may be used, in a general way, to indicate the portions of the main deck forward of the foremast or of the superstructure and aft of the mainmast or of the superstructure, respectively. A partial deck above the main deck amidships, the space under which is not inclosed or consists of small compartments, is called the *bridge-deck.* This term should not be applied to a simple connecting gangway between the forward and after bridges or between a bridge and the forecastle-deck or poop-deck. The working bridges are called the *bridge*, the *forward bridge*, the *after bridge*, the *upper bridge*, the *lower bridge*, according to circumstances. A connecting gangway between the forward and after bridges, or between a bridge and the forecastle-deck or poop-deck, is called the *fore-and-aft bridge.* The first deck below the main deck, which is used primarily for berthing purposes, and on which no guns, or light rapid-fire guns only, are carried, is called the *berth-deck.* This is usually the deck at or next above the water-line. A complete deck on which guns are carried between the main deck and the berth-deck is called the *gun-deck.* If there are two such decks, they are called the *gun-deck* and the *lower deck*, respectively. A deck of extra strength and thickness of plating worked for protective purposes is called the *protective deck.* Where such a deck is stepped a complete deck-height, the respective portions are called *middle protective deck* and *forward* (or *after*) *protective deck*, when it is desired to distinguish between them. The deck with sloping or curved sides in smaller vessels, worked similarly to a protective deck, but not of extra strength and thickness above structural requirements, is called the *water-tight deck.* A deck worked for protective purposes below a protective deck is called the *splinter-deck.* This applies to a separate construction only and not to plating worked on the lower side of protective-deck beams. A partial deck below the berth-deck, if situated on or above the protective deck or the water-tight deck, is called the *orlop-deck*; if below the protective deck or the water-tight deck, it is called the *platform.* If there are two platforms at different levels, they are called the *upper platform* and the *lower platform.* Where no protective deck or water-tight deck is fitted, the same nomenclature will be followed, the deck next below the berth-deck being called the orlop-deck. A deck that is stepped less than a deck-height is named as though it were continuous. Deck space, in general, takes the name of the deck above which it is situated. The space above a protective deck or water-tight deck is not, however, named from this deck, but receives its name from the actual use to which it is put. Thus, if the berth-deck coincides with the protective deck, the latter term is used only in referring to the structural features of the deck itself, but the space above it receives its name from the berth-deck. Similarly, an orlop-deck coinciding with a protective deck gives its own name to the deck space. When neither of these decks coincides with the protective deck, the space above the latter is called the *store-rooms*, the *upper coal-bunkers*, etc., as the case may be. (*b*) In the British navy the highest complete deck is called the *upper deck*, and the next deck below the *main deck*, these decks being thus a deck lower than the decks of the same name in the United States navy. The deck below these decks is called the *lower deck*, corresponding generally to the berth-deck in the United States navy, the term *berth-deck* not being used. (*c*) In merchant steamers the following names are generally used: The *upper deck* is the highest complete deck of full structural strength. If there are two decks, they are the *upper* and *lower decks.* If there are three decks, they are called *upper*, *main* or *middle*, and *lower decks.* In vessels carrying passengers as well as cargo, a deck of lighter construction may take the place of the upper deck and is called a *spar-deck.* In vessels where this deck is of still lighter construction, the deck is called an *awning-deck.* A light deck, the space under which is partly or entirely closed at the sides but more or less open at the ends, is called a *shelter-deck.* A *bridge-deck* is one of the same character, extending a comparatively short length amidships. A *shade-deck* is a deck not inclosed at the sides of the vessel, being supported by stanchions extending above an open rail. Such a deck does not usually extend the full length of the vessel. Very large passenger-steamers may have additional decks, as follows: A partial deck below the lower deck is called an *orlop-deck.* Decks above the upper deck receive various names, as *saloon-deck*, *hurricane-deck*, *promenade-deck*, and *boat-deck*, the last being usually the highest deck, of light construction, on which the lifeboats are carried. A short low deck at the bows is called an *anchor-deck* or *monkey-forecastle.* A *raised quarter-deck* is a part of the upper deck abaft the bridge-house, at a somewhat higher level than the upper deck forward. A *forecastle* is a deck above the upper deck at the bows. A *poop* is a similar deck at the stern. In a special British design of cargo-steamer, of which many have been built, the side, instead of meeting the main deck rectangularly, is rounded off so as to make a continuous curved surface with the deck. Inboard of this the side is again curved up. The space between the sides at the top is covered by a narrow deck called the *turret-deck*, the horizontal part on the main-deck level being called the *harbor-deck.* In a generally similar type of cargo-steamer, in which, however, the side is not rounded off, the narrow deck covering the central superstructure or trunk is called the *trunk-deck.* In a large Long Island Sound steamer, besides the important structural-steel lower and main decks, there are the following, from below upward: *saloon-*, *gallery-*, *hurricane-*, *break-*, and *dome-decks.* The *tonnage-deck* is that one from which the under-deck gross tonnage is measured. (See *tonnage.*) In vessels having three or more decks to the hull it is the second deck from below; in all others the upper deck of the hull is the tonnage-deck. (Sec. 4150, Revised Statutes.) A *flush deck* is one extending from stem to stern without break in continuity of surface.

7. In *car-building*, the roof of the clearstory of a passenger-car, often called *upper deck;* also, the sloping roof on either side of the clearstory, often called *lower deck.* The word is used in many compounds, such as *deck-hood*, a projecting shelter to keep the rain out of the deck-end ventilator of a street-car; *deck-lamp*, a gas-lamp suspended from the under side of the deck; *deck-sash*, a clearstory window.—**Deck side**, the vertical side, including sash, etc., of the clearstory of a car.—**Deck snatch-block.** Same as *plate* ★*snatch-block.*—**Deck ventilator**, one of the sashes at the deck side of a car, operated by a deck-sash opener.—**Protective deck**, in a war-ship, a deck in the vicinity of the water-line intended primarily to prevent the penetration of the enemy's projectiles into the vital parts of the ship beneath it. For location, see ★*deck*, 2. The deck is sometimes of an arched shape, the edge of it at the side being from 4 to 6 feet below the load water-line and usually rising to from 2 to 3 feet above it in the center. More frequently, however, the central part is flat and there is a sloping part at the side, as indicated in the cut under *frame.* This form of deck is used in most protected and armored cruisers and also frequently in battle-ships of recent design. In many battle-ships, however, the protective deck in the central parts is carried out level to the top of the armor-belt. In the British navy the main-deck plating is sometimes made extra heavy, forming a second protective deck above the first. In the French navy, in the largest ships, there is usually a second protective deck entirely below the water at the level of the bottom of the side armor. Protective decks are usually made in two or three thicknesses of plate, the upper thickness being of nickel-steel. The total thickness of steel on the flat parts varies from 1 to 3 inches, on the slopes from 1 to 6 inches. Also erroneously called *protected deck.*

deck-block (dek'blok), *n.* A block having one or more sheaves, and the sides and base cast in one piece and screwed to the deck. See *plate* ★*snatch-block.*

decker, *n.* 3. In *lumbering*, one who rolls logs upon a skidway or log-deck.

deck-erection (dek'ē-rek'shọn), *n.* In *ship-building*, any permanent structure projecting above the general line of the upper deck, as a deck-house, poop, or fore-castle. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 10.

deck-head, *n.* 2. The card exposed on the top of the pack; specifically, the turned trump in the game of spoil-five.

deck-hood (dek'hụd), *n.* See ★*deck*, 7.

decking-chain (dek'ing-chān), *n.* Same as ★*loading-chain.*

deck-lamp (dek'lamp), *n.* See ★*deck*, 7.

deckle-edge (dek'l-ej), *n.* Same as *deckle* (*b*).

deck-light (dek'lit), *n.* A heavy piece of glass, of circular or rectangular prismatic form, set into a deck to give light below.

deck-line (dek'līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, the line formed by the intersection of the surface of the deck at the top of the beams with the central longitudinal plane; also, the intersection of the surface with the molded surface of the side of the vessel: called *deck-line at center* and *at side*, respectively.

deck-nail (dek'nāl), *n.* A kind of soft iron spike with a flat head, commonly made in a diamond form: used for decks where any projection of the head above the level surface would be objectionable.

deck-plating (dek'plā'ting), *n.* In *ship-building*, the steel or iron plates forming the covering of a deck, considered collectively.

deck-pot (dek'pot), *n.* A large iron pot or kettle used on whalers to receive scraps from the try-pots.

> The oil flows freely between their fingers into the pots, while the refuse, called "twitter," is thrown into another receptacle, called the *deck-pot*, or perhaps into scraptubs. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, *March* 5, 1904, p. 23551.

deck-sash (dek'sash), *n.* See ★*deck*, 7.

deckt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *decked.*

decl. An abbreviation (*b*) of *declination.*

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declamation, *n.* 2. (*b*) A specially close or successful union of tones with words, as in a song or aria. (*c*) A work in which the text is read or spoken while a musical accompaniment or comment is played. Also called *melodrama.* See *melodrama*, 2.

declaration, *n.* 6. In *card-playing*, an announcement or meld; in *bridge*, specifically, the naming of the trump suit by the dealer. Sometimes called the *make.*—**Auburn Declaration,** a defensive statement of doctrine issued by a convention of the Presbyterian synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve (Auburn, New York, August 17, 1837), in answer to the acts of the General Assembly (May, 1837) exscinding the churches of the above synods for alleged heresies. The declaration was later (1868) indorsed by the General Assembly as having "all the fundamentals of the Calvinistic creed."—**Declaration of Paris,** a declaration signed by the duly authorized delegates of the powers to the Congress of Paris, in 1856, in regard to the rights of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. It includes four points: (1) Privateering is abolished; (2) the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except when contraband; (3) neutral goods, except when contraband, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag; (4) blockades to be binding must be effective. The United States refused to accept the first of these, but concurred in the others.—**Mecklenburg Declaration.** See *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*, in Century Cyclopedia of Names.

declare, *v. i.* 5. In *bridge*, to make or name the trump suit, or to announce the intention to play without a trump.

declass (dē-klȧs′), *v. t.* [F. *déclasser*, ⟨ *dé-*, L. *de*, from, + *classe*, class: see *class*, *n.*] To remove from one's or its class.

déclassement (dā-klȧs-mäṅ′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *déclasser*, declass.] The breaking down of class distinctions in society.

> The primary school . . . is rapidly leading to a general *déclassement.* *Kidd*, Social Evolution, App. iii.

declination, *n.*—**Circle of declination.** See ★*circle.*—**Declination axis, compass.** See ★*axis*1, ★*compass.*—**Declination of a plane,** in *dialing*, the angle made by a vertical plane with the prime vertical or with the meridian plane.

declinatorium (dek′li-nā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *declinatoria* (-ȧ). In *phys.*, an instrument for measuring the magnetic declination; a circle of declination.

decline, *v. i.* 10. In *chess*, to refuse to take a piece or pawn offered.

decoagulate (dē-kō-ag′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decoagulated*, ppr. *decoagulating.* [*de-* + *coagulate.*] To change from a coagulated condition: applied by Duclaux to the action of a diastatic ferment, found in malt, which converts starch into soluble dextrines.

decoction, *n.*—**Zittmann's decoction,** a decoction of sarsaparilla, containing calomel, cinnabar, and various aromatic substances, employed in the treatment of syphilis.

decoctor (dē-kok′tor), *n.* [L. *decoctor*, ⟨ *decoquere*, squander, waste, lit. boil down, boil away: see *decoct.*] In *Roman law*, an insolvent; a bankrupt; one who squandered public funds.

decode (dē-kōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decoded*, ppr. *decoding.* [*de-* + *code.*] To turn or translate (a message or letter from a cipher code) into its original language or form. See *code*, 4.

Decodon (dek′ō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of ladyfishes or *Labridæ*, found in the waters about Cuba, remarkable for their bright colors. *D. puellaris* is the only species.

decohere (dē-kō-hēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decohered*, ppr. *decohering.* In *elect.*, to increase in resistance, as a coherer in process of restoration to its normal condition of sensitiveness or as an anticoherer when acted upon by electric waves.

decoherence (dē-kō-hēr′ens), *n.* Decohering action. *Science Abstracts*, VI. § B, p. 128.

decoherer (dē-kō-hēr′er), *n.* Same as ★*anticoherer.*

decohesion (dē-kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [*de-* + *cohesion.*] The effect of decoherence.

> After a short description of the single contact coherer used by him and an explanation of the so-called *decohesion*, he calculated how near the metallic surfaces must be brought together. *Science*, March 21, 1902, p. 466.

decoic (dē-kō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, the same as ★*decatoic* or *capric acid.*

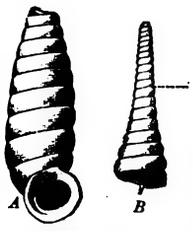
decollate, *v. t.* 2. To remove the apex of, as of a shell.

decollation, *n.* 3. In *conch.*, the removal—by death, growth, or accident—of the upper whorls of a spiral shell after the animal has ceased to occupy them. See cut in middle column.

> The coils may be lost by *decollation*, as in Cœcum, in which the spiral part drops off. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 360.

decollator (dē-ko-lā′tor), *n.* Same as ★*decapitator.*

décolletage (dā-kol-täzh′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *décolleter*, cut low in the neck: see *décolleté.*] In *dress-making:* (*a*) The state of being cut low in the neck: said of the bodice or waist of a dress. (*b*) The low-cut neck itself of a bodice.



A, decollated (adult) form, and *B*, perfect (young) form, of *Cylindrella nobilior* Ad., Jamaica; the dotted line shows where the decollation takes place. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

decompensation (dē-kom-pen-sā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *compensation.*] Failing compensation of the heart in valvular disease.

decompression (dē-kom-presh′on), *n.* [*de-* + *compression.*] Relief from pressure; specifically, relief from excessive atmospheric or hydrostatic pressure.

decongestive (dē-kon-jes′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*de-* + *congestive.*] I. *a.* Tending to reduce congestion.

> Treatment by physical agencies, by electricity in particular, restores general and local nutrition, has a *decongestive* local action, depurative in general, and anti-neoplastic in particular. *Med. Record*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 167.

II. *n.* A remedy designed to reduce congestion.

deconsider (dē-kon-sid′ėr), *v. t.* [*de-* + *consider.*] To leave out of consideration; treat with scant consideration.

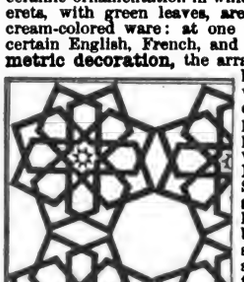
deconsideration (dē-kon-sid-ė-rā′shon), *n.* The act of deconsidering or the fact of being deconsidered.

deconstruct (dē-kon-strukt′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *construct.*] To take apart (what has been put together); undo the construction of; undo (what has been done).

deconstruction (dē-kon-struk′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *construction.*] The undoing of what has been constructed or done.

decorating-wheel (dek′ō-rā-ting-hwēl′), *n.* A small cylinder or disk of wood, baked clay, or metal which revolves on the end of a handle and usually carries a pattern in relief or in cavetto; a coggle: used for impressing ornamental bands around jars, etc., while they are in a plastic state. Also called *runner.*

decoration, *n.*—**Corn-flower decoration,** a style of ceramic ornamentation in which small blue fringed flowerets, with green leaves, are painted on porcelain or cream-colored ware: at one time extensively used by certain English, French, and American potters.—**Geometric decoration,** the arrangement of mathematical lines and figures in such a way as to produce an interesting pattern. The most perfect and elaborate examples are to be found in the various Arabic styles.—**Hawthorn decoration.** See ★*hawthorn.*—**Lowestoft decoration,** a peculiar style of ceramic embellishment erroneously supposed to have originated at Lowestoft, England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It consists of designs painted on porcelain or opaque white ware made at many English factories, and on Chinese porcelain which was carried to Holland, England, and the United States in large quantities by the East India Company. Its main characteristics are sprays of roses in pink and green, borders of latticework, and waving dotted lines, usually in brown or purplish red.—**Mural decoration,** the treatment of a wall-surface in an interesting way by the use of mosaic, fresco, oil-painting, or work in relief.—**Rice-grain decoration.** See ★*rice-grain.*



Geometric Decoration.

decorationist (dek-ō-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [*decoration* + *-ist.*] An expert or professional decorator. *Carlyle.*

decorporated (dē-kôr′pō-rā-ted), *a.* [L. *de*, from, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Deprived of a body: said, for example, of the head after its separation from the body by the guillotine.

decorticated (dē-kôr′ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *decorticate:* applied most frequently to trunks of fossil trees of the coal-measures.—2. Having the periostracum, or the periostracum and the porcelanous layer, worn away, as a shell.

decorticator, *n.* 2. Any machine for removing hulls, bark, or other outer covering of seeds or parts of plants: as, a hemp-*decorticator*, or hemp-brake.

decortization (dē-kôr-ti-zā′shon), *n.* Decortication.

decostate (dē-kos′tāt), *a.* [*de-* + *costate.*] Having no ribs.

decoy, *n.* 4. A pond used to snare and entrap, and also to maintain and breed, waterfowl.—**Decoy letter,** a letter prepared and mailed for the purpose of detecting suspected violators of the postal and revenue laws and postal thieves, or for similar purposes.

decoyman (dē-koi′man), *n.* A man in charge of a decoy or of several decoys for luring birds, animals, etc.

decr. In *music*, an abbreviation of *decrescendo.*

decreative (dē-krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [*de-* + *creative.*] That tends or serves to hinder, reverse, or undo some creative act.

> Development is upward, creative, and not *decreative.* *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 546.

decree, *n.*—**Decree of forthcoming,** in *Scots law*, the decree, made after the arrest of a debtor, by which it was adjudged that the debt be paid or the property of the debtor delivered to the creditor causing the arrest.—**Order of decrees,** the doctrine concerning the order of the divine decrees to create, to permit the fall of man, to provide salvation, and to secure acceptance of salvation to some. There are three forms of the doctrine, supralapsarianism, infralapsarianism, and sublapsarianism.

decrement, *n.*—**Logarithmic decrement,** the Napierian logarithm of the ratio of a preceding to a succeeding amplitude in a damped vibration.

decrepit, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, said of rivers that have reached the last stages of their existence, or of that portion of a drainage-course which has reached base-level and where deposition along the bed exceeds the amount removed by floods. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 182.

decres. In *music*, an abbreviation of *decrescendo.*

decubital, *a.* 2. Relating to decubitus.

> Thrombosis may take place in this area due also to the added weight of the *decubital* position. *Med. Record*, July 25, 1903, p. 131.

Decubital gangrene. Same as *bed-sore.*

Decubitus paralysis, pressure-paralysis due to lying for a long time in a faulty position.

deculor, deculorize. Simplified spellings of *decolor, decolorize.*

decumana (dek-ū-mā′nȧ), *n.* [L. (*porta*) *decumana*, adj. fem. of *decumanus.* See *decuman.*] One of the two gates of the typical Roman camp. See *decuman, a.*, 1. Opposite the porta decumana was the porta prætoria, the two being connected by the via prætoria, the principal street of the camp.

decuria (dē-kū′ri-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *decuriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *decury.*] A company of ten; specifically, in the Jesuit method of instruction, a minor division of a class in which chiefly memory lessons are heard.

decurion, *n.* 3. In *Rom. hist.*, a member of the senate of a colony or of a municipality; a town-councilor.—4. A member of the great council of an Italian city or town.

Decurtate pulse. See ★*pulse*1.

decussation, *n.*—**Fillet decussation.** See ★*fillet.*—**Fontanal decussation.** Same as ★*fountain decussation.*

decylene (des′i-lēn), *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *-yl* + *-ene.*] Same as ★*decene.*

decylic (de-sil′ik), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Same as *capric.*

ded, *a.* A simplified spelling of *dead.*

dedans (de-dänˊ), *n.* [F. *dedans*, the interior, prop. prep., within, ⟨ *de* (⟨ L. *de*), of, + *dans*, within: see *denizen.*] In *court-tennis*, that part of the penthouse at the service end which is netted off for spectators.

dedendum (dē-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *dedenda* (-dȧ). [NL. (contrasted with *addendum*), ⟨ L. *dedendum*, neut. fut. pass. part. of *dedere*, give up, ⟨ *de*, away, + *dare*, give.] That part of the tooth of a cog-wheel or gear which is inside the pitch-circle and is intercepted between the pitch-line and the circle which limits all the roots of the teeth and the spaces between them. The addendum of the teeth of the meshing-wheel enters into this space.

deditician (ded-i-tish′an), *n.* [L. *deditīcius*, a captive, also as in def., ⟨ *deditus*, pp. of *dedere*, surrender, give up.] In *Rom. law*, a former slave who upon manumission was not admitted to full citizenship because of some offense committed during slavery.

dedly, *a.* A simplified spelling of *deadly.*

dedolomitization (dē-dō′lō-mit-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *dolomitization.*] In *petrog.*, the change of a dolomite to some other rock.

dedolomitize (dē-dol′ō-mit-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedolomitized*, ppr. *dedolomitizing.* [*de-* + *dolomite* + *-ize.*] In *petrog.*, to change (a dolomite) into some other kind of rock, as by the formation of magnesian silicates or of magnesium hydrous oxids.

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Deed of arrangement, in *Eng. law*, an instrument transferring the property of a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors.

deëducational (dē-ed-ū-kā'shon-al), *a.* [*de-* + *educational.*] As regards the hindering or undoing of education or educational work.

deëmanate (dē-em'a-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deëmanated*, ppr. *deëmanating.* [*de-* + *emanate.*] To deprive (a radioactive substance) of the power of giving off an emanation, or to reduce, by heating or other process, the rate of the escape of the emanation from such a substance.

deëmanation (dē-em-a-nā'shon), *n.* The process of depriving (a radioactive substance, such as radium) of the power of emitting emanation, or the reduction of the rate of such emission; the state or condition in which emanating power ceases or is reduced.

Thus *de-emanation* does not permanently destroy the power of thorium of giving out an emanation.
E. Rutherford, Radio-activity, p. 216.

deep-field (dēp'fēld), *n.* In *cricket:* (*a*) A fielder placed at or near the boundary somewhere behind the bowler. (*b*) The position of such a fielder.

deepsinker (dēp'sing-kėr), *n.* **1.** A deep tumbler; a tumbler of the largest size as regards depth.—**2.** The drink or beverage served in such a tumbler. [Slang, Australia.]

deep-tank (dēp'tangk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a tank formed by partitions or bulkheads cutting off a part of the hold and specially constructed to hold water ballast. See ★*ballast-tank.* A *midship deep-tank* is in the middle of the length; the *forepeak* and *afterpeak tanks*, or *trimming tanks*, are at the ends of the vessel.

deer, *n.*—**Irish deer,** an extinct representative of the *Cervidæ*, *Cervus* or *Megaceros giganteus*, remarkable for its large size and great spread of palmate antlers, "which diverge at right angles from the plane of the frontals and



Skeleton of the Irish Deer (*Cervus giganteus*) from the Pleistocene of Ireland. (From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology," after Owen.)

have a distinct brow- and bez-tine and a small posterior tine on the opposite side of the beam to the bez-tine." (*Nicholson and Lydekker*, Manual of Paleont., p. 1134.) Its remains are found in the bogs of northern Europe, particularly of Ireland, and specimens have been found with a spread of more than 11 feet between the tips of the antlers. Also called *Irish Elk.*

deer-balls (dēr'bâlz), *n.* See *hart's-truffles.*

deer-brush (dēr'brush), *n.* One of several shrubs of the genus *Ceanothus* (*C. integerrimus*, *C. incanus*, and *C. velutinus*) which furnish shelter and browsing for deer.

deer-fern (dēr'fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

deer-fly (dēr'flī), *n.* **1.** A European hippoboscid fly, *Lipoptena cervi*, which lives on the European red deer.—**2.** An American hippoboscid fly, *Lipoptena depressa*, which occurs on *Cervus virginianus:* also called *deer-tick.*

deer-food (dēr'fōd), *n.* The water-shield or water-target, *Brasenia Schreberi*, supposed to be eaten by deer.

deer-foot (dēr'fůt), *n.* A V-shaped iron catch on the side of a logging-car in which the binding-chain is fastened.

deer-forest (dēr'for'est), *n.* A tract of land frequented by deer and used as a hunting-preserve.

deer-grass, *n.*—**2.** A bunch-grass, *Epicampes rigens*, found in the southwestern United States: it is of some forage value.—**3.** In Wyoming and Montana, the sheep's fescue, *Festuca ovina.*

deer-grasshopper (dēr'gràs'hop-ėr), *n.* A Malayan locustid insect, of the genus *Mecopoda*, which is enabled by its greatly developed hind legs to take enormous leaps. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 854.

deerhorn (dēr'hôrn), *n.* 1. The horn of a deer; also, the bone which forms the antlers of a deer.—**2.** A large rough mussel, *Tritigonia* or *Unio verrucosa*, found in the Mississippi river, the shell being used in the manufacture of buttons. Also called *buckhorn.*

deerman (dēr'man), *n.* A member of one of the pastoral reindeer-raising communities of Siberia: opposed to the maritime fisherman of the same tribes.

deer-necked (dēr'nekt), *a.* Having the dorsal or upper margin of the neck concave instead of convex or at least straight; ewe-necked: said of a horse.

deer-park (dēr'pärk), *n.* A park in which deer live or are kept.

Deer parks . . . constitute a feature of considerable importance because of their area in the mountain regions of both the Eastern and Western portions of the United States. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 585.

deer-stalker, *n.* **2.** A lined cap of cloth or flannel, peaked before and behind with the same material, and sometimes having ear-flaps which are turned up over the crown and tied together at the top by laces. [Eng.]

deer's-tongue, *n.* **2.** The white adder's-tongue, *Erythronium albidum.*—**3.** The rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata.* In all the deer's-tongues the form of the leaf suggests the name.

deer-tick (dēr'tik), *n.* Same as ★*deer-fly.*

deer-weed (dēr'wēd), *n.* A handsome yellow-flowered Californian leguminous plant, *Lotus glaber.* Also called *wild broom.* See ★*broom*[1].

deer-yard (dēr'yärd), *n.* A winter pasture or browsing-ground of deer.

de-ethicize (dē-eth'i-sīz), *v. t.* To deprive of moral implications or tendencies.

def, *a.* A simplified spelling of *deaf.*

def. An abbreviation (*a*) of *defendant;* (*b*) of *defined;* (*c*) of *definite;* (*d*) of *definition.*

defaultant (dē-fâl'tant), *a.* [*default* + *-ant*[1].] Charged with or guilty of defaulting.

defaulter, *n.* **2.** In the British service, a soldier accused of a military offense.

defector (dē-fek'tor), *n.* One who defects, falls away, deserts, or secedes, as from a religious body, a political party, or the like.

defemination (dē-fem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *de-* + *femina*, woman, + *-ation.*] Deprivation of some of the characteristics of a woman, with or without the assumption of some of those of the male sex.

defeminize (dē-fem'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeminized*, ppr. *defeminizing.* [L. *de-* + *femina*, woman, + *-ize.*] To deprive of feminine qualities and tastes; affect with masculine notions or a liking for mannish modes of life and pursuits or an aversion to domestic life. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* XI. 546.

defendant. *n.*—**Defendant in error.** See ★*error.*

defender, *n.* **4.** In *Irish hist.*, one of an association of Roman Catholics organized in the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century to oppose the Protestants who had organized as Peep-o'-day Boys or Orangemen.

defenestration (dē-fen-es-trā'shon), *n.* [NL. *defenestratio(n-)*, ⟨ **defenestrare*, ⟨ L. *de*, from, + *fenestra*, window.] The act of throwing out of the window: as, the *defenestration* of Prague in 1618, when Bohemian insurgents broke up a meeting of imperial commissioners and threw two of their number out of the window, an act which preluded the Thirty Years' war.

defense, *n.*—**Berlin** or **Prussian defense,** in *chess*, the rejoinder 2 . . . Kt to KB3 to the King's Bishop's opening. Also called *King's Knight's defense.*—**Damiano defense opening.** See ★*opening.*—**Defense to King's Knight's opening.** See ★*opening.*—**Hannekin defense.** Same as *Berlin* or *Prussian* ★*defense.*—**Italian defense,** in *chess*, a variation of an antiquated defense to the King's Bishop's opening.—**King's Knight's defense.** Same as *Berlin* ★*defense.*—**Lopez defense,** in *chess*, a variation arising in an antiquated form of the King's Bishop's opening.—**Paulsen's defense,** in *chess*, 5 Kt—K 5, B—Kt 2, an original defense to the Kieseritzki gambit, invented by the German player Louis Paulsen.—**Philidor's defense.** See *opening*, 9.—**Prussian defense.** Same as *Berlin* ★*defense* in the Ruy Lopez opening.—**Queen's Bishop's Pawn's defense,** in *chess*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, P—QB 3, a defense to the King's Bishop's opening.—**Statement of defense,** a term sometimes used to denote the plea or answer of a defendant.—**Two Knight's defense.** See *opening*, 9.

Defensive circle, gland, proteid. See ★*circle*, ★*gland*, ★*proteid.*

deferent, *n.* **3.** In *math.*, the locus of the centers of circles of which a bicircular quartic is drawn as the envelop.

deferentitis (def-e-ren-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *deferens* (*-ent-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the vas deferens.

Deferred shoots, in *bot.* See ★*shoot.*

defervesce (dē-fėr-ves'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *defervesced*, ppr. *defervescing.* [L. *defervescere*, ⟨ *de-* + *fervescere*, boil: see *fervescent.*] To cease to boil; cool down; hence, to become more or less neglected or out of favor or regard.

defervescent (dē-fėr-ves'ent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *defervescens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *defervescere:* see ★*defervesce.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or associated with a reduction of fever.

II. *n.* A remedy employed to produce defervescence.

Defforges's pendulum. See ★*pendulum.*

defilade (def-i-lād'), *n.* [*defile*[2] + *-ade.*] That arrangement of a fortification by means of which its interior is concealed from an adversary on a neighboring height.

definition, *n.*—**Constructive definition,** definition by stating the essential requisites for constructing an object having the defined character. Such definitions have been highly valued in geometry, but they do not always conduce to sound or philosophical development of the subject.—**Diagnostic definition,** a statement which, without attempting to analyze the essence of the object of a general term, undertakes to show that it may be distinguished from everything else.—**Genetic definition,** (*a*) and (*b*). See *genetic.* (*c*) Definition by describing a process for producing the object defined. It is often confounded with the constructive definition, which is a species of genetic definition. Thus if as a definition of Prussian blue it were said to be the substance precipitated on mixing aqueous solutions of partially oxidized green vitriol and yellow prussiate of potassa, this would be a so-called genetic definition; but it would fail altogether to mention one of the essential characters to which the name is due. Less excusable is a method of defining abstract conceptions which has been highly favored by German writers since Kant. It consists in saying that if from some familiar conception certain enumerated ingredients are omitted, what remains is the conception intended. This is no definition, and serves no other purpose than to lead the reader to mistake a vague feeling for an intellectual description and to produce a false illusion of scientific accuracy.—**Normal definition,** a definition of a class of objects as differing only accidentally from a certain norm with a distribution of frequency of given departures from it according to the law of probabilities.—**Pragmatistic definition,** a definition by means of characters that might conceivably influence rational conduct. Such would be the definition of a probable assumption as one which could safely be made the basis of a business enterprise.—**Scholastic definition.** Same as *Aristotelian definition.* See *definition*, 3 (1).—**Typical definition,** a definition of a group as being of a certain hierarchical order (species, genus, family, etc.), and as composed of individuals differing from a certain actual form (assumed as a standard 'type') by as much as individuals of a group of the named hierarchical order might be expected to differ, or to be connected with that type by a series of almost insensible gradations.

Definitive host, sporoblast. See ★*host*[2], ★*sporoblast.*

definitize (dē-fin'i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *definitized*, ppr. *definitizing.* [*definite* + *-ize.*] To make definite.

Hope and fear may be regarded as special forms of expectation. Expectation is indefinite. . . . Hope and fear *definitise* expectation.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 377.

definitor (dē-fin'i-tor), *n.* [L. *definitor*, ⟨ *definire*, define.] An officer in certain religious orders whose duty is to decide points of discipline.

deflate (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *-flate*, as in *inflate.*] To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate.*

deflation (dē-flā'shon), *n.* **1.** The act of deflating.—**2.** In *geol.*, denudation by the action of the wind bearing solid particles. *Walther.*

deflectionization (dē-flek'shon-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of deflectionizing; loss of inflections.

In Saxon this infinitive was a flexional one. It could not be otherwise, because there was no flexionless infinitive in the language. This variety then, which we call the Flat Infinitive, is a direct product of *deflectionization.*
Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 509.

deflectionize (dē-flek'shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deflectionized*, ppr. *deflectionizing.* [*de-* + *flection* + *-ize.*] To subject to flectional decay; deprive of inflections.

Flectional languages are called Synthetic, and *deflectionized* languages are said to be Analytic.
Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 445.

deflector, *n.* **3.** In general, something which deflects. Specifically—(*a*) A plate or board which is projected into a current of gas or air to cause it to flow to one side. (*b*) A partition or surface, plane or curved, by which the flames or hot gases in a boiler-setting are compelled to follow definite paths. (*c*) A similar partition to force circulating water to rise or descend in a boiler in definite directions and places. (*d*) A cone or vane in a ventilating-hood. (*e*) A board placed outside of a car-window, at right angles to the motion of the train, to keep smoke and cinders away from the open window.
4. See the extract.

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Another conspicuous advantage arising from the use of compasses of this pattern is the readiness with which they admit of correction by the use of the "*deflector*," a simple instrument devised by Lord Kelvin for the measurement of directive force, the successful application of which to compass correction depends on the fact that, when the directive force is equalized on all points, the error of the compass is neutralized.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 108.

deflexibility (dē-flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [**deflexible* (*-bil-*) + *-ity*.] Capability of being deflected. *Brougham.*

deflocculation (dē-flok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *flocculation*.] The reversal of the process of flocculation (which see).

The removal of the finest particles from the surface soil is attributed to *deflocculation* induced by the use of sodium nitrate, and followed by the washing of the finest particles into the subsoil. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 238.

deflorate (dē-flō′rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deflorated*, ppr. *deflorating*. [L. *deflorare* (pp. *-atus*): see *deflower*.] To strip of flowers; deflower.

deflorence (dē-flō′rens), *n.* [L. *de-* + *flos* (*flor-*) + *-ence*.] The fading out of the eruption of an exanthematous disease.

defness, *n.* A simplified spelling of *deafness*.

deforest (dē-for′est), *v. t.* [*de-* + *forest*.] Same as *disafforest*.

deform[1], *v. t.*, 1. (*b*) In *geom.*, to bend without stretching or tearing.

deformation, *n.* 5. In *bot.*, any malformation or abnormal growth due to the attack of some parasite.—6. In *geol.*, the process whereby, under the influence of strains (usually compressive), individual strata, masses of rock, or larger portions of the earth's crust suffer change of form, as when massive rocks become schistose, flat strata are folded, or mountain-ranges are upheaved.

deformational (dē-fôr-mā′shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to deformation; tending to produce deformation.

Several *deformational* movements had affected this district. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

deformity, *n.*—**Gun-stock deformity**, displacement of the forearm following fracture of the humerus.—**Silver-fork deformity**, the peculiar curve of the outline of the wrist characteristic of Colles's fracture of the lower end of the radius.

defraudation, *n.* 2. In *Sp. law*, the offense of fraudulently avoiding payment of a public tax.

defrock (dē-frok′), *v. t.* [F. *défroquer*; as *de-* + *frock*.] Same as *unfrock*.

defrost (dē-frôst′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *frost*.] To remove the effects of frost or freezing from; restore to a sound unfrozen condition or state. [Colloq.]

Each year there is visible improvement in the methods of *defrosting* meats in European markets. Frozen mutton from the antipodes and from Argentina reaches the retail butcher shop in better form and appearance than formerly. *Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1896, p. 26.

deg. An abbreviation of *degree*.

degelation (dē-je-lā′shon), *n.* [L. *de-* + *gelatio*(*n-*), *freezing*.] Melting; fusion; the change from the solid to the liquid phase or state; liquefaction: opposed to *congelation*. *N. E. D.*

degenerate, *a.* II. *n.* One who has retrograded from a normal type or standard, especially in moral nature and character, and exhibits certain morbid physical and mental traits and tendencies.

That which nearly all *degenerates* lack is the sense of morality and of right and wrong.
Nordau, Degeneration, iii. 18.

degeneration, *n.* 5. A progressive departure of a family from the normal condition: shown in the first generation by a nervous temperament, moral depravity, and excesses; in the second by tendency to apoplexy and severe neuroses frequently with alcoholism; in the third by mental derangement, suicide, and intellectual weakness; and in the fourth by hereditary imbecility, deformities, arrested development, and sterility.—6. In *geol.*, disintegration produced by weathering.—**Adipose degeneration**. Same as *fatty degeneration*.—**Anemic degeneration**. Same as *polychromatophilic* ★*degeneration*.—**Angiolithic degeneration**, atheroma with abundant calcareous deposit.—**Ascending degeneration**. (*a*) Degenerative change in the spinal cord which progresses upward toward the brain. (*b*) Wallerian degeneration proceeding in a direction from the periphery toward the center.—**Bacony degeneration**. Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Chitinous degeneration**. Same as *amyloid degeneration*.—**Comma degeneration**. See ★*comma*.—**Cystic degeneration**, degeneration associated with the formation of cavities or cysts in the part affected.—**Descending degeneration**. Wallerian degeneration advancing from the nerve-centers toward the periphery.—**Earthy degeneration**. Same as *calcareous degeneration*.—**Fibrous degeneration**, overgrowth of the connective-tissue framework of a part, which compresses and causes atrophy of the functionating cells.—**Gelatiniform degeneration**. Same as *colloid degeneration*.—**Keratoid degeneration**, transformation of the plasma of the cell into keratin.—**Method of degeneration**, in *math.*, a method of obtaining results by letting one dimension vanish.—**Partial reaction of degeneration**, the presence of reaction of degeneration in a muscle under direct galvanic stimulation, with preservation of normal reaction in the nerve supplying this muscle. See *reaction of degeneration*, under *reaction*.—**Physiological degeneration**, the atrophy of certain cells or tissues or organs that others may attain to perfect development. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 82.—**Polychromatophilic degeneration**, a condition of the red corpuscles of the blood, which is characterized by a simultaneous affinity of the cells for more than one dye, namely, for a basic as well as an acid dye.—**Quain's degeneration**, fibrous degeneration of the muscle of the heart.—**Senile degeneration**, fibrous degeneration occurring as a result of catabolic changes in the aged.—**Virchow's degeneration**. Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).

Degenerative juncture. See ★*juncture*.

degerm (dē-jėrm′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *germ*.] To extract or remove the germ from. See *degerminator*.

After *de-germing*, the maize is unhusked, wetted, submitted to a temperature sufficient to rupture the starch cells. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 363.

deglaciation (dē-glā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *glaciation*.] The withdrawal of ice from a previously glaciated region. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 969.

deglutible (dē-glö′ti-bl), *a.* [NL. **deglutibilis*, < L. *deglutire*, swallow: see *deglutition*.] Capable of being swallowed.

deglycerinize (dē-glis′ė-rin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglycerinized*, ppr. *deglycerinizing*. [*deglycerin* + *-ize*.] To separate the glycerin from (a fat or oil) before using the fatty acids for the manufacture of soap. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 71.

degradand (deg′ra-dand), *n.* [ML. *degradandus*, fut. pass. part. of *degradare*, degrade: see *degrade*.] One who is to be degraded or reduced in rank. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv. 494. *N. E. D.*

degradation, *n.* 10. In *organic chem.*, the resolution of the molecule of a compound into other substances of smaller molecular weight. It denotes the systematic elimination of one carbon atom after another from a compound, whereby we pass down a homologous series, step by step, from the more to the less complex.

A method of preparation of aldehydes and the systematic *degradation* of acids.
Nature, March 24, 1904, p. 504.

Degradation of energy, in *thermodynam.*, the transformation of energy from higher, or more available, to lower, or less available, forms. The most important case is that of the degradation of kinetic or potential energy into heat. The general doctrine of the degradation of energy is that the processes of nature are in general such as to convert energy from available to unavailable forms, so that the degraded forms, such as heat, constitute a greater and greater proportion of the total energy of the universe.—**Differential degradation**, in *geol.*, the varying degrees of erosion exhibited by a series of stratified rocks of different degrees of hardness and resistance.

degradator (deg-rā-dā′tor), *n.* [NL., < ML. *degradare*, degrade.] One who degrades; one who formally and with authority deprives of rank. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv. 494. *N. E. D.*

degrade, *v. t.* 8. In *thermodynam.*, to convert from a form of greater to one of less availability: said of certain transformations of energy.

degraded, *p. a.* 5. In *geol.*, worn down; leveled by erosion.—6. In *thermodynam.*, reduced to a form less available for further transformation: said of energy which as the result of transformations has been converted into heat.

dégraissant (dā-grā-sän′), *n.* [F., prop. ppr. of *dégraisser*, remove the grease from, < *dé-* + *graisse*, grease: see *degrease*.] Sand, or the like, mixed with potters' clay, to prevent it from cracking when fired.

dégras (dā-grä′), *n.* [F., for **degrais*, < *dégraisser*, degrease: see *degrease*.] A thick grease obtained as a by-product from wool, and also in the manufacture of some kinds of leather.

Dégras, which has been referred to in connection with the woolen industry as being obtained from wool grease, is also a by-product of great value in the leather industry, and a great demand for this material for currying purposes has led to the manufacture of it as a special industry. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 6, 1902, p. 22518.

dégras-former (dā-grä′fôr′mėr), *n.* A substance of brown color and resinous consistence, a constituent of tanners' dégras and sod-oil, the presence of which enables the fish-oils used in currying leather and in oil-tanning to form an emulsion with water.

degreasing (dē-grē′sing), *n.* The act or process of removing grease from a greasy object; specifically, the removal of fatty matter from raw sheep's wool by the solvent action of petroleum naphtha. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 310.

degree, *n.*—**Baumé degree**, a degree of the Baumé scale of specific gravity. See ★*scale*[3], *n.*—**Decimal degree**. See ★*decimal*.—**Degree of an equation**. See *degree*, 7.—**Degree of a surface**, the order of a surface. See *surface*, 2.—**Degree of freedom**. (*a*) See *freedom*. (*b*) In *phys. chem.*, the number of conditions of a thermodynamic system which can be changed independently of each other, without destroying the system by suppressing one of its phases. For example, a system composed of water existing in the two phases, liquid and solid, and depending for equilibrium on the two conditions, temperature and pressure, has one degree of freedom and only one: any desired temperature may be given to it within certain limits, but the pressure is thereby fixed; and any pressure may be established within certain limits, but the temperature is determined in so doing.—**Degree of saturation**. See ★*saturation*.—**Degrees of frost**. See ★*frost*.—**Geothermic degree**, the ratio between depth in the earth and increase of temperature equivalent to one degree. After passing below the outer zone of variable seasonal temperature, the usual ratio, as ascertained by data from deep wells and mine-shafts, is from 55 to 60 feet in depth to 1° F. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 257.—**Lambeth degree**, a degree given by the archbishop of Canterbury. Although he can confer all degrees given by the two universities, the graduates have many privileges not shared by the recipients of his degrees. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Mercury-in-glass degree**, a degree of the thermometric scale in which equal relative expansions of mercury in glass, as in the ordinary mercury thermometer, are taken to mark equal differences of temperature. The mercury-in-glass degree does not conform strictly to the degree of the gas-thermometer, because the relative expansion of mercury in glass with change of temperature is not strictly uniform.—**Number of degree**, in *hygrom.*, the difference between the temperature of the air and the dew-point.—**Platinum degree**, a degree of the thermometric scale in which equal changes in the electric resistance of a platinum wire are taken to correspond to equal changes of temperature. The platinum degree, like the mercury-in-glass degree of ordinary thermometers, does not agree precisely with the degree of the gas-thermometer because the change of resistance of platinum with temperature is not strictly uniform.—**Square degree**, the area included between two parallels of latitude one degree apart and two meridians of longitude one degree apart, which intersect them. *Geog. Jour.* (*R. G. S.*), XVIII. 92.

dehair (dē-hār′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *hair*.] To remove the hair or wool from, as hides or skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 37.

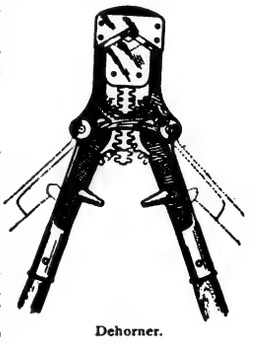
dehalogenize (dē-ha-loj′e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehalogenized*, ppr. *dehalogenizing*. [*de-* + *halogen* + *-ize*.] In *chem.*, to deprive of one or more of the halogens chlorin, bromine, iodine, etc. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, II. 171.

dehematize (dē-hem′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehematized*, ppr. *dehematizing*. [Also *dehæmatize*; < L. *de-*, from, + Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-ize*.] To deprive of blood, either locally, by compression or the use of the Esmarch bandage, or generally, as in the 'salt frog'; render exsanguine. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 362.

dehemoglobinize (dē-hem-ō-glō′bi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehemoglobinized*, ppr. *dehemoglobinizing*. To remove from the red blood-corpuscles their characteristic coloring matter, the hemoglobin. *Jour. Tropical Med.*, Nov. 2, 1903, p. 337.

dehorn (dē-hôrn′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *horn*.] 1. To remove the horns from (domestic cattle). Two tools are used in the operation, a saw and a clipper. The saw has a narrow web held in a frame and resembles a butcher's saw; the clipper has a chisel-shaped knife which moves in guides and is operated by a rack and segments controlled by a pivoted handle.
2. To saw off the ends of logs bearing the owner's mark and to put on a new mark. [Kentucky.]

dehorner (dē-hôr′nėr), *n.* [*dehorn* + *-er*[1].] An instrument for cutting off the horns of cattle.


Dehorner.

Dehumanized virus. See ★*virus*.

dehydracetic (dē-hī-dra-set′ik), *a.* [*de-* + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *acetic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CH_3COCH\,.\,COCH : C(CH_3)OCO$, prepared by the prolonged boiling of ethyl acetoacetate (acetoacetic ether). It crystallizes in rhombic needles or plates, melts at 108.5–109° C. and boils at 269.9° C.

dehydrocholalic (dē-hī′drō-ko-lal′ik), *a.* [*de-* + *hydro*(*gen*) + *cholalic*.] Noting an organic acid, $C_{24}H_{34}O_5$, obtained on oxidation of cholalic acid.

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dehydrogenate (dē-hī'drō-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenated*, ppr. *dehydrogenating*. [*de-* + *hydrogen* + *-ate*².] Same as *dehydrogenize*.

dehydromorphine (dē-hī-drō-môr'fin), *n.* [*de-* + *hydro(gen)* + *morphine*.] A colorless compound, $(C_{17}H_{18}O_3N)_2$, contained in opium and prepared artificially by the oxidation of morphine. It crystallizes with $3H_2O$ and decomposes without melting. Also called *pseudomorphine* and *oxymorphine*.

dehypnotize (dē-hip'nō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehypnotized*, ppr. *dehypnotizing*. [*de-* + *hypnotize*.] To awaken from the hypnotic state.

deicidal (dē'i-sī-dal), *a.* [*deicide* + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to the slaying of a god. *P. J. Bailey*, Festus. *N. E. D.*

deictic, *a.* 2. Demonstrative.

The augment seems to have been originally a pronominal *deictic* particle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 676.

deindividualization (dē-in-di-vid'ū-al-ī-zā'shon), *n.* Destruction of individuality; hence, a social process destructive of individuality and self-dependence, and creative of dependence or pauperism.

There are social causes of *deindividualization* and desocialization. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 263.

deindividualize (dē-in-di-vid'ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deindividualized*, ppr. *deindividualizing*. [*de-* + *individualize*.] To destroy individuality.

The degraded are those who are both *deindividualized* and desocialized. They have lost both social instinct and self-respect. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 263.

Deiphon (dē'i-fon), *n.* [NL.] An aberrant genus of trilobites, with the two lateral lobes of the entire animal much reduced and modified. The glabellum is globular and the fixed cheeks produced as long curved spines at the base of which are the eyes. The thoracic segments are nine and their pleura are entirely separated from each other; the pygidium is small and bears two pairs of curved spines. It is of Silurian age.

deipotent (dē-ip'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *deus*, god, + *potens*, having power.] Possessing divine power.

But Paul denounced a curse *deipotent*
Against him. *W. C. Wilkinson*, Epic of Paul.

Deister sandstone. See **sandstone*.

dejectile (dē-jek'til), *n.* [*deject* + *-ile*.] A missile hurled down upon an enemy.

dejection, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, volcanic debris; a sediment of volcanic origin.

dejector (dē-jek'tor), *n.* A medicinal agent which tends to produce evacuation of the bowels; an aperient.

déjeuner, *n.* 2. A breakfast service, usually consisting of a tray, cups and saucers, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, cream-jug, and slop-basin.

dekarch, dekarchy, *n.* See **decarch*, **decarchy*.

del³, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dell*¹.

Del. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Delaware*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *delegate*.

delabrated (dē-lā'brā-ted), *p. a.* [**delabrate* (L. *de-* + *labrum*, lip, + *-ate*¹) + *-ed*².] Having the lips or edges removed: applied to volcanic craters of which the walls have been partly destroyed.

delaminate (dē-lam'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *delaminated*, ppr. *delaminating*. [NL. *delaminare* (pp. *-atus*), < L. *de-* + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *laminate*.] To split into separate layers or plates: used in embryology of the formation of the embryonic layers when one is derived from the other by splitting, and not, as usual, by invagination or cell-migration.

delaminate (dē-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [NL. *delaminatus*, *pp.*] Formed by splitting off from a layer or plate: said of the formation of the endoderm in certain cœlenterate embryos.

deleb (del'eb), *n.* [Ar.; cf. *dolb*, plane-tree.] A variety of the palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabellifer*, distributed from Senegambia through the Sudan and Central Africa to German East Africa and the Zambesi. The seeds are used as food, and from the leaves mats are made. See *palmyra*, 1, and *Borassus*.

delectus (dē-lek'tus), *n.* [L. *delectus*, a selection, < *deligere*, select: see *delectus personæ*.] A graduated selection of passages from Latin or Greek authors, usually with notes and a vocabulary, for translation by school-boys: as, a Latin *delectus*; Valpy's Greek *Delectus*.

delegant (del'ē-gant), *n.* [L. *delegans* (*-ant-*), pp. of *delegare*, assign: see *delegate*, *v.*] In *civil law*, a debtor who, to discharge his debt, assigns to his creditor a debt of a third party due to himself.

delegate, *n.*—**Apostolic delegate.** See **apostolic*.

delegatee (del-ē-gā-tē'), *n.* [*delegate* + *-ee*¹.] In *civil law*, the assignee of a delegant; one to whom a debtor is assigned in satisfaction of another's debt. See **delegant*.

delegator (del'ē-gā-tor), *n.* [LL. *delegator*, < L. *delegare*, delegate.] In *civil law*, same as **delegant*.

delestage (de-les-täzh'), *n.* In *French marine law*, the throwing overboard of ballast.

Delézinier's base. See **base*².

delf², *n.*—**Brislington delf**, stanniferous faience made at Brislington, near Bristol, England, in the eighteenth century. It is of coarse body and yellowish enamel and is frequently decorated with crudely painted copper-luster designs.—**Bristol delf**, stanniferous faience made at Bristol, England, in the eighteenth century, in imitation of Dutch delf, but possessing a body sufficiently hard to resist a steel point.—**Lambeth delf**, tin-enameled pottery produced at Lambeth, London, England, in the seventeenth century, in imitation of the delf ware of Holland. It is of a harder and denser paste than the Dutch product, and the blue color used in the decoration is of a paler tint.—**Liverpool delf**, tin-glazed pottery made at Liverpool, England, during the first half of the eighteenth century, in the manner of Holland delf. The decorations were frequently printed. The body is quite hard and of a pinkish tint.—**Staffordshire delf**, stanniferous enamel produced at several places in Staffordshire, England, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was of a coarser body and ruder decoration than other English delf.

Delicate long-sting, an American braconid parasite, *Macrocentrus delicatus*, which destroys the codling-moth. *Saunders*, Insects Injurious to Fruits, p. 132.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'en), *n. pl.* [G., < F. *delicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate.] Delicacies; delicate or dainty articles of food, implying, in German use, sausages and the like.

delictum (dē-lik'tum), *n.*; pl. *delicta* (-tä). [L.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, see *delict*.

deligate (del'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deligated*, ppr. *deligating*. [L. *deligatus*, pp. of *deligare*: see *deligation*.] To tie off; apply a ligature to. *N. E. D.*

delime (dē-līm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delimed*, ppr. *deliming*. [*de-* + *lime*¹.] To remove lime from, as skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 50.

delimit, *v. t.*—**Delimiting curve**, a curve which separates two regions of the surface upon which it is drawn.

delimitate (dē-lim'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delimitated*, ppr. *delimitating*. To determine and lay down the boundaries of; delimit.

delimitation, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, same as **abjunction*.

delimitative (dē-lim'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*delimitate* + *-ive*.] Having power to delimit: as, a *delimitative* commission has been named.

delineative (dē-lin'ē-ā-tiv), *a.* [*delineate* + *-ive*.] That serves to delineate; of or pertaining to delineation.

When, however, we encounter *delineative* elements or subjects employed in ornamental offices, we may reasonably assume that ideas were associated with them, that they were symbolic.
20th *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1898–99, p. 65.

delint (dē-lint'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *lint*.] To remove the fiber, or lint, from cotton or similar seeds.

delinter (dē-lin'tėr), *n.* [*delint* + *-er*¹.] A kind of cotton-gin for removing the short fibers, or lint, which remain on the cotton-seed after the first ginning; a linter.

deliquescent, *n.* 5. In *bot.*, becoming liquid at maturity, as certain agarics.

Delirium cordis ('aberration of the heart'), extreme irregularity in the movements of the heart.—**Delirium vesanicum** ('insane aberration'), the delirium of true insanity as distinguished from that associated with other conditions, such as acute fevers.—**Muttering delirium**, a condition, seen in acute fevers, in which the patient is unconscious of his surroundings and is quiet, but constantly mutters to himself.

deliverance, *n.*—**Second deliverance**, in *Eng. law*, a writ by which a plaintiff in replevin, having lost his suit by default or nonsuit, could have the same distress again delivered to him upon giving the same security as before.

delivery, *n.* 11. In a cotton-mill, the quantity of sliver delivered from a machine.—**Express delivery**, immediate and special delivery of mailed letters or parcels.—**Free delivery**, in *postal service*, the delivery of mail-matter, by carriers, within a town or city, or within a limited distance from a substation.—**General delivery**, (*b*) the department in a post-office where letters are kept (by direction of the senders) until called for.—**Rural free delivery**, delivery of mail-matter, by wagon, over long routes in rural districts: it includes the delivery and collection of letters and packages, the sale of stamps, the registry of letters, and the giving of receipts for money-orders.—**Rural free-delivery route**, the official route followed by a rural carrier. It is usually about 25 miles long and reaches about one hundred farms and isolated dwellings, and is supposed to be traversed by the carrier in one continuous trip in one day.—**Special delivery**, in *postal service*, the delivery, by special carrier or messenger, of any letter to which the sender has affixed an extra stamp, called a *special-delivery stamp*.

delivery-box (dē-liv'ėr-i-boks), *n.* A box or chamber into which a liquid is thrown by pumps and from which it is delivered to any desired point.

delivery-pipe (dē-liv'ėr-i-pīp), *n.* The pipe through which liquids pass away, or are ejected, from a pump; a discharge-pipe.

dellenite (del'en-īt), *n.* [*Dellen*, in Sweden, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Brögger (1896) for rocks intermediate in composition between dacite and rhyolite. Dellenite is a porphyritic or non-porphyritic aphanitic rock, characterized by nearly equal amounts of potash feldspar and lime-soda feldspar, with quartz and subordinate amounts of other minerals.

delolepis (dē-lol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῆλος*, visible, + *λεπίς*, scale.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*, or wrymouths, found in Alaskan waters.

delomorphic (del-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *δῆλος*, visible, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] Of appreciable size: noting those cells of the stomach-glands which supposedly secrete the hydrochloric acid. Also called *parietal* or *oxyntic cells*. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chemical Physiol. and Pathol., p. 633.

delomorphous (del-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *δῆλος*, visible, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Same as **delomorphic*.

Delphin blue. See **blue*, *n.*

Delsartian (del-sär'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811–1871), a French musician, or to a method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

delt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *dealt*.

Delta connection, moth, purpurin. See **polyphase*, *deltoid moth*, **purpurin*.

deltal (del'tal), *a.* [*delta* + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to a delta; of the nature of a delta.

delta-plain (del'tä-plān), *n.* The nearly level lowland portion of a delta, above water. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 101.

delta-plateau (del'tä-pla-tō'), *n.* A sand-plain; a delta formed at the front of a regional glacier.

For such topographic forms Professor Davis long since proposed the name of delta-plain or *delta-plateau*, instead of sand-plain, a designation which has also been employed by many others, being both suggestive and descriptive. *Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1903, p. 163.

delta-ray (del'tä-rā), *n.* See **ray*¹.

deltarium (del-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *deltaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + *-arium*.] In the telotrematous *Brachiopoda*, the deltidial plates, taken as a single feature; the covering of the delthyrium in these organisms: contrasted with *deltidium* and *pseudodeltidium* (which see).



A part of the hinge of the brachiopod *Spirifer*, showing the deltarium, D. (After Hall and Clarke.)

Deltentosteus (del-ten-tos'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of small gobies found in the Mediterranean. *D. quadrimaculatus* is the typical species.

delthyrial (del-thir'i-al), *a.* [*delthyrium* + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to the delthyrium.

Delthyris (del'thi-ris), *n.* [NL. for **Deltathyris* (referring to the pedicle aperture), < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + *θύρα*, a door.] A subgenus of Paleozoic brachiopods, having the general characters of the genus *Spirifer*, but with the surface of the shell covered with fine concentric lamellæ.—**Delthyris limestone**, in the original nomenclature of the New York rock formations, a term applied to a division of the Helderberg series, taking its name from the abundance of the brachiopod *Delthyris* or *Spirifer*; also known as the *Delthyris* shaly limestone and the Catskill shaly limestone. The present geographic designation of the formation is the *New Scotland beds*.

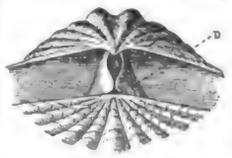
delthyrium (del-thir'i-um), *n.*; pl. *delthyria* (-ä). [NL. for **deltathyrium*, < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + *θύριον*, a little door.] In the *Brachiopoda*, the triangular pedicle-opening in the cardinal area of the ventral valve, extending from the beak to the hinge-line. It may remain open


A part of the hinge of the brachiopod *Spirifer*, showing the delthyrium, Δ. (After Hall and Clarke.)

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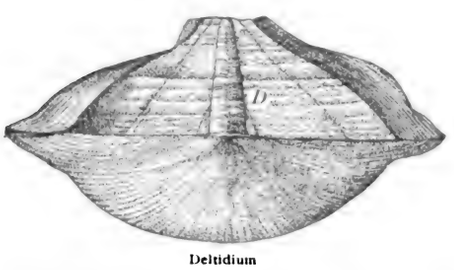
through life or become closed in early life by the growth of the deltidium or, in secondary stages when the deltidium is absent, by the development of the deltidial plates. See ★*deltidium*, ★*deltidial plates*, and ★*deltarium*.

deltidial (del-tid'i-al), *a.* [*deltidium* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to the deltidium.— **Deltidial plates**, in the *Brachiopoda*, the two symmetrical plates which, in advanced forms (*Telotremata*), cover the delthyrial opening or delthyrium. These plates are a secondary structure, appearing late in the phylogeny of the class. They grow from the sides of the delthyrium and sometimes becomecoalesced along the median line at which they meet, forming a structure similar in appearance and function to the deltidium, but very different therefrom in origin, and known as the *pseudodeltidium*.— **Deltidial tube**, in certain extinct *Brachiopoda*, an incomplete tube or syrinx formed on the inner surface of the deltidium.



A part of the hinge of the brachiopod *Spirifer*, showing the deltidial plates, *D*. (After Hall and Clarke.)

deltidium (del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + dim. *-ιδιον*.]



Deltidium

A brachiopod (*Derbya Cymbula*) showing the deltidium, D. (After Hall and Clarke.)

In the *Brachiopoda*, the convex or concave single plate which covers the delthyrium or pedicle-passage. In the embryo this appears as a single plate on the dorsal side before the development of the ventral valve, with which it finally becomes fused (see *prodeltidium*), and characterizes certain of the *Protremata*; but in all advanced forms (*Telotremata*) the deltidium is absent, being replaced by the deltidial plates.

Deltistes (del-tis'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + term. *-ιστης*.] A genus of suckers of the family *Catostomidæ*, found in the lakes of southeastern Oregon, characterized by very strong jaws and triangular teeth in the pharynx. *D. luxatus* is the typical species.

deltoid. I. *a.*— **Deltoid dodecahedron.** See ★*dodecahedron*.— **Deltoid eminence**, that part of the humerus where the deltoid muscle is attached.— **Deltoid plates**, in the blastoid *Echinodermata* or *Blastoidea*, the triangular interradial plates lying at the summit of the calyx.

II. *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*, a deltoid plate.— 3. In *math.*, a symmetrical quadrilateral with a diagonal as axis.

Delusion of grandeur, insane belief in one's own importance, wealth, social rank, etc.— **Delusion of negation**, insane belief that some part of the body is lacking.— **Delusion of persecution**, insane belief that one is being pursued, watched, or slandered by secret enemies.

Delusional insanity. See ★*insanity*.

Dem. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Democrat*; (*b*) of *Democratic*.

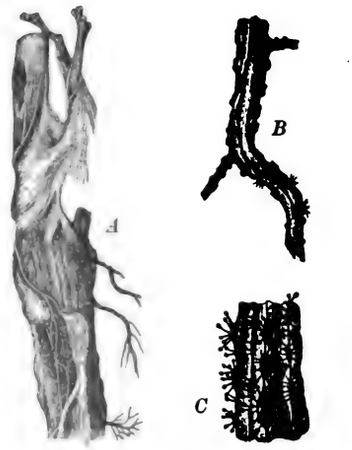
demagnetizer (dē-mag'net-i-zėr), *n.* One who or that which removes magnetic polarity, or which causes something to cease to exert magnetic attraction; specifically, a device for removing any polarity or tendency to exert magnetic attraction from articles which have touched or have been in the sphere of action of an electromagnet, as in chucks or clutches or lifting-apparatus where the grip has been by magnetic action. Demagnetization is usually effected by frequently reversing the polarity of the demagnetizing mass, while the object to be demagnetized is gradually withdrawn from the influence of that mass; or the object, if small, may be rapidly revolved in the radius of action of a mass of fixed polarity, and then gradually withdrawn while so revolving.

demand, *n.*— **Reciprocal demand**, the external demand for the products of one economic group induced by the demand of that group for the products of non-competing groups. Thus in international trade, through the tendency of imports to balance exports, one nation's demand for the products of other nations induces an equal reciprocal demand on the part of those nations for the products of the first nation. It was contended by Cairnes that this principle determines the relative valuation of products of groups within a nation when there is no free movement of labor and capital from group to group.— **Stale demand** or **claim**, in *law*, a claim or demand that has been allowed to lie dormant so long that, although not barred by the statute of limitations, it is not looked upon with favor by the law.

demareteion (dem'a-rē-tī'on), *n.* See *damareteion*.

Dematiaceæ (dem-a-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dematieæ*; the form now in use.

Dematophora (dem-a-tof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1883), < Gr. *δέμα*(*τ*-), a band, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of fungi of doubtful relationship occurring commonly as sterile strands or layers of mycelium parasitic on the roots of plants. It sometimes forms tuberous black sclerotia from which bristle-like conidiophores may arise bearing ovoid hyaline conidia. Viola has also described what he regards as a perithecial condition of the fungus. *D. necatrix* is the best-known form. It attacks the roots of the grape and various fruit- and forest-trees. See ★*aubernage* and ★*root-rot*.



Dematophora necatrix.

A, a vine-stock affected by the fungus (after a prolonged stay in a moist chamber); *B*, a vine-root with rows of black sclerotia of the fungus exposed, and bearing bristle-like conidiophores; *C*, portion of *A* after the formation of conidiophores: enlarged. (From Tubeuf and Smith's "Diseases of Plants," after R. Hartig.)

demedication (dē-med-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *medication*.] See ★*cataphoretic demedication*.

démêlé (dā-mā-lā'), *n.* [F., < *démêler*, untangle, separate, discuss, < *dé-* + *mêler*, mix: see *mell*, *mêlée*.] Contest; contention; quarrel; squabble: as, an unfortunate *démêlé* with the cook; a *démêlé* with Russia.

demene, *n.* A simplified spelling of *demesne*.

dementholize (dē-men'thōl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementholized*, ppr. *dementholizing*. [*de-* + *menthol* + *-ize*.] To deprive of menthol.— **Dementholized oil**, oil of peppermint from which the menthol has been removed.

démenti (dā-mäṅ-tē'), *n.* [F., < *démentir*, deny, < *dé-* + *mentir*, lie.] The giving of the lie (officially); denial.

Dementia præcox, a form of insanity occurring at puberty.— **Secondary dementia**, a form of chronic dementia which follows repeated acute attacks.

Demerara crystals. See ★*crystal*.

demeritorious (dē-mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*de-* + *meritorious* (with ref. to *demerit*).] Blameworthy as well as destitute of merit: the opposite of *meritorious*: as, *demeritorious* conduct.

Let us start from a particular case. I sign what I know to be a malicious libel. I am, then, a malevolent liar. My conduct proves that I am neither benevolent nor truthful. I deserve blame, and my conduct is *de-meritorious*.
Leslie Stephen, Science of Ethics, p. 279.

demersal (dē-mėr'sal), *a.* [Irreg. L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, immerse, + *-al*[1].] Having so great a specific gravity as to sink in water: said of fish-eggs.

The eggs may be pelagic, *i. e.* so light as to float when laid, as in the Cod, Haddock, Turbot, Sole, &c., or *demersal*, *i. e.* so heavy as to sink to the bottom, as in the Herring.
Parker and Haswell, Zoology, II. 225.

demi-bateau (dem'i-ba-tō'), *n.* One of the two small boats which when united form a pontoon-boat. Also called *demi-pontoon*.

demibranch (dem'i-brangk), *n.* [*demi-* + Gr. *βράγχιον*, gill.] In lamellibranchiates, one of the two gills on either side. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 151.

demi-brigade (dem'i-bri-gād'), *n.* A small brigade of the Napoleonic era, consisting of three battalions.

demi-column (dem-i-kol'um), *n.* Same as *engaged column*: used especially when about half the shaft is engaged in the wall.

demicontrafagotto (dem-i-kon'tra-fa-got'tō), *n.* [It.] A form of bassoon intermediate in size and pitch between the ordinary bassoon and the double bassoon.

demidolmen (dem-i-dol'men), *n.* A megalithic table-stone resting with one end on one or two upright stones, while the other end rests on the ground.

demi-gross (dem'i-grōs), *n.* An English coin of the time of Edward III., of the value of two pence.

demi-kindred (dem'i-kin'dred), *n.* Persons related by either the paternal or the maternal blood.

demi-landau (dem'i-lan'dâ), *n.* A half-landau; a landaulet.

demilegato (dem'i-lā-gä'tō), *a.* [It.: see *demi-* and *legato*.] In *music*, noting a style of performance in which the tones in a phrase are slightly separated by a silence, but not enough to become fully detached. It is indicated roughly by staccato marks and a sweeping curve. See cut (*a*) under *staccato*.

demilitarize (dē-mil'i-ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demilitarized*, ppr. *demilitarizing*. [*de-* + *militar-y* + *-ize*.] To convert from a military to a civil form of government; place under civil jurisdiction. *N. E. D.*

demimondaine (dem-i-mon-dān'), *n.* [F., < *demimonde*, demi-monde.] A member of the demi-monde. *N. and Q.*, May 27, 1905, p. 418.

demineralization (dē-min'ẹ-ral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*demineralize* + *-ation*.] Loss of mineral constituents: noting a process which occurs in softening of the bones (osteomalacia). *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1047.

demi-piquet (dem-i-pē-kā'), *n.* A saddle with a peak about half as high as that of the military saddle.

His rider occupied his *demi-pique*, or war-saddle, with an air that showed it was his familiar seat.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

demi-plate (dem'i-plāt), *n.* In *Echinoidea*, one of the ambulacral plates which are cut off from the median suture by the union of adjoining plates behind. *Lankester*, Treatise on Zool., III. 288.

demi-pontoon (dem'i-pon-tön'), *n.* Same as ★*demi-bateau*.

demi-season (dem-i-sē'zn), *a.* Intermediate, as in style, etc., between two seasons: as, a *demi-season* costume. *N. E. D.*

demi-semi (dem-i-sem'i), *a.* Half of a half: applied contemptuously to a person (or thing) of no particular account or consequence: as, a *demi-semi* statesman. *N. E. D.*

demisemiquaver, *n.*— **Half demisemiquaver.** Same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

demit (dē-mit'), *n.* An act of demission or transfer of membership, as from one masonic lodge to another; also, the letter which officially certifies to such a transfer.

demi-tasse (dem-i-täs'), *n.* [F., half-cup.] A small cup, as of coffee served after dinner.

democentric (dem-ō-sen'trik), *a.* Characterized by the idea that the people to which an individual belongs forms the center of the universe.

The heliocentric system was expanded out of an antecedent geocentric system, itself the offspring of a *democentric* system, which sprang from an earlier ethnocentric system born of the primeval egocentric cosmos of inchoate thinking.
W. J. McGee, Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. 831.

democratic, *a.*— **Social Democratic Federation.** See ★*federation*.

demodectic (dem-ō-dek'tik), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *Demodex*.] Of or pertaining to *Demodex*.— **Demodectic acariasis**, a slowly spreading, not highly contagious infection of the hair-follicles with the hair-follicle mite (*Demodex folliculorum*). The best known and most dangerous variety of the disease is that which occurs in dogs. The bovine variety causes considerable injury to the hide, lowering its market value. In man demodectic acariasis is rather common, but rarely of importance. Other varieties occur in horses, goats, and sheep. Also called *follicular mange*.

demodicid (dem-ō-dis'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Demodicidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Demodicidæ*.

demogenic (dem-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Creative of a people organized on a civic basis, as distinguished from a tribe or group of tribes organized on a basis of kinship. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.— **Demogenic sociology**, that part of social science which is concerned with the social life of peoples which have outgrown the tribal state and have developed a civic organization.

demographically (dem-ō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* As regards vital and social conditions; with reference to demographic conditions.

Buénos-Ayres is a town which is altering *demographically* in two very sensible ways; there is a rapidly increasing population, together with improving sanitary and medi-

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cal conditions, indicated by a falling death-rate and a decrease in the percentage of still-born children.
Biometrika, Jan., 1904, p. 100.

demoid (dē'moid), *a.* [Gr. *δημοειδής*, < *δῆμος*, the people (see *demos*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Characteristic of a region or period, or of a particular geological formation: applied to fossils that are so common as to be typical.

demolitionary (dem-ō-lish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*demolition* + *-ary*.] Tending to demolish or ruin; destructive.

demological (dem-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to demology or demography. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, 186. 783.

demology (dē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Demography; originally, vital statistics, now expanded in meaning to denote the statistical study of population in extent, density, and composition. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, 186. 783.

demon, *n.* **5.** In *anthrop.*, a supernatural protector or helper. See *manito* and ★*nyarong*. —**Maxwell's demon,** an imaginary intelligent agent assumed by Maxwell in a discussion of the second law of thermodynamics. The function of the demon was to open and close a gate or valve in a partition separating the two halves of a reservoir of gas in such a manner as to allow only particles of high velocity to pass through in one direction and those of low velocity in the other. The result would be that, without the expenditure of work, the temperature of the gas would be raised on one side and lowered on the other, in contradiction of the second law of thermodynamics.

demonism, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *anthrop.*, the belief in the existence of an intimate relation between a person and one or more supernatural beings who become his protectors and helpers. This form of belief includes the manito of the Algonkin, the nyarong of the Sea Dayak, and similar beliefs of many other tribes and peoples. Also called *manitoism*. Also *daimonism*.

The advantages of totemism are many, but most of them are social and benefit the special groups or the community at large. The hold that the manitu has on the individual consists in its personal relation: the man feels that he himself is helped, and I suspect this is the main reason why it supplants totemism. I believe Mr. Lang some years ago suggested the term manituism for this cult. If this name be not accepted I venture to propose the revival of the word 'daimon' (*δαίμων*) to include the manitu, nyarong, and similar spirit helpers, and '*daimonism*' as the name of the cult.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n. Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 743.

demonolatrous (dē-mọn-ol'a-trus), *a.* Pertaining to or given over to demonolatry; devil-worshiping: as, *demonolatrous* tribes.

demonomaniac (dē'mon-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* An insane person believed by others, or by himself, to be possessed by a devil.

For the *demonomaniacs* of a hundred years ago—belated representatives of mediæval mysticism, who typify the ancient form of paranoia—are now substituted the modern paranoiacs.
C. Lombroso (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 173.

demonomy, *n.* **3.** The system of knowledge that pertains to human activities.

I use the term sociology to distinguish one of five coordinate sciences, esthetology, technology, sociology, philology, and sophiology; and I call all of these sciences *demonomy*.
J. W. Powell, Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. lx.

demonophobia (dē'mọn-ō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίμων* demon, + *-φοβια*, fear.] Fear of demons; demonomania.

demonstrant (dē-mon'strant), *n.* One who takes part in a public demonstration, as of approval, hostility, or the like.

demonstration, *n.* **6.** In *Rom. law*, the formal statement of the plaintiff's claim in presenting his case to the court: somewhat analogous to the 'declaration' of the common law.—**Abstractional demonstration.** See ★*abstractional*.—**Demonstration by continuous identification,** a demonstration which assumes that phenomena are to be identified by those features which change indefinitely little in indefinitely short intervals of time.—**Demonstration by extreme cases,** a demonstration which proceeds by imagining limiting cases of the application of a principle assumed as general, as, for example, when the properties of a function are demonstrated by considering the cases in which one and the other variable becomes zero and becomes infinite.—**Demonstration by limits.** See *method of limits*.—**Demorganian demonstration,** a demonstration which virtually assumes that a collection to which it relates is finite.—**Dilemmatic demonstration,** a demonstration by enumerating all possible cases and by demonstrating the proposition for each possible case separately.—**Fermatian demonstration,** a mode of demonstration applicable to a collection of objects, say the Ns, provided it has the following character: Let the *ν*s be certain objects among the Ns, and let 'exhaustive step' be the designation of a definite mode of transition from one N to other Ns. Then, if the Ns be such that any N whatever can be reached by a finite number of exhaustive steps starting from some *ν*, a Fermatian demonstration will be applicable, and will proceed upon this assumption. Thus, if Q be any quality possessed by every *ν* and also possessed by every N which can be reached by a single exhaustive step from another N that has the quality Q, the statement of this will be a Fermatian demonstration that every N has the quality Q.—**Geminational demonstration,** a demonstration by imagining a moving object suddenly to separate as if it consisted of two or more coincident objects which at a certain moment begin to move along separate paths so as to generate wholly distinct parts of a new place.—**Generalizational demonstration,** a demonstration made by demonstrating a proposition which includes the proposition to be proved as a particular case.—**Projectional demonstration,** a demonstration which passes from imagining points or lines to imagining lines or surfaces through those points generated by the rectilinear motion of the former through a point; or which imagines the section of lines or surfaces by a plane, so as to give points or lines.—**Pullational demonstration,** a demonstration which supposes an object suddenly to begin to occupy a place of higher dimensionality, as when a particle occupying a mathematical point suddenly begins to occupy a continuously expanding spherical surface.

demonstrational (dem-ọn-strā'shọn-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to demonstration.

demonurgy (dē'mọn-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *ἔργον*, work.] The practice of magic with the help of the devil or of demons.

demonymic (dem-ō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] **I.** *a.* Bearing a name derived from the deme, or township, to which one (who was an inhabitant of ancient Attica) belonged.

II. *n.* The name itself.

demophil (dem'ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *φίλος*, loving.] A friend of the people. *N. E. D.*

demophilism (dē-mof'i-lizm), *n.* [*demophil* + *-ism*.] Love of the people; regard for the masses.

On the "high mountain" where you [Gladstone] stand there is a demon, not of demagoguism, but of *demophilism*, that is tempting you sorely.
T. W. Reid, Life of Lord Houghton, II. 253.

demorphism (dē-môr'fizm), *n.* [*de-* + Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *petrog.*, the decomposition, disintegration, or weathering of rocks, as contrasted with their metamorphism or transformation into other rocks. *Von Lasaulx*.

demos, *n.* **3.** In *sociol.*, a people which has outgrown the tribal system and is organized on the basis of neighborhood and varied modes of coöperation instead of on the basis of blood-kinship; a social body which, since blood-relationships are no longer important, includes individuals of various lineages or nationalities. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 257.

Demospongiæ, *n. pl.* **2.** A class of *Porifera* consisting of the orders *Carnosa*, *Tetractinellida*, *Halichondrina*, *Hadromerina*, *Dictyoceratina*, *Dendroceratina*, and the *Myxospongida*. It is characterized by the rhagon type of canal system, and is the most widely spread group of sponges of the present day. It includes the most highly organized of the spongea.

demot (dē'mot), *n.* [Gr. *δημότης*, < *δῆμος*, the people.] A member of an old Attic deme, or hundred. *Grote*.

demote (dē-mōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoted*, ppr. *demoting*. [*de-* + (*pro*)*mote*.] To reduce to a lower grade or class: opposed to *promote*: as, to *demote* a boy for falling behind in his studies.

demotic, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to a people developed beyond the tribal stage and including individuals of various kindreds or nationalities. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 96.—**3.** Social.

It is convenient to denote the primary activities comprised in the domain of esthetology as pleasures, since they are largely physiologic in character, though, like other activities, chiefly *demotic* (or collective) in their manifestations; and the activities may be classed as ambrosial pleasures, decoration, athletic pleasures or sports, games, and fine arts.
J. W. Powell, Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. xii.

Demotic composition, the combination of various elements of age, sex, nationality, and race in a social population or people; a demos. The intermingling of elements unlike in organic constitution, in age, and in sex, and of elements bred of different parent stocks and having therefore unlike qualities and habits, may be called the *demotic composition*.

Because genetic and congregate aggregation must develop together a population always has a *demotic* composition. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 96.

Demotic society, a society which has outgrown the tribal stage and which includes individuals of any lineage or kindred. *Giddings*, Elem. of Sociol., p. 190.

demotics (dē-mot'iks), *n.* The scientific study of the common people; sociology.

demotion (dē-mō'shọn), *n.* (*de-* + (*pro*)*motion*.] Reduction in rank or relative position in any series or class: opposed to *promotion*.

This regimentation [of the members of an Indian family or tribe] is complicated by various factors, such as adoption, and (especially) what may be called promotion and *demotion*, i. e., advancement in "age" (rank) by common consent in recognition of prowess, etc., with correlative reduction in "age" as the penalty for cowardice, etc., so that the actual age relations may be completely lost.
Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 75.

demotist (dē-mot'ist), *n.* [*demot*(*ic*) + *-ist*.] A student of the ancient Egyptian form of writing known as *demotic* (which see).

Though demotic has not yet received serious attention at Berlin, the influence of that great school has made itself felt among *demotists*, especially in Switzerland, Germany, America, and England. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 726.

demurrant (dē-mėr'ạnt), *n.* [*demur* + *-ant*[1].] In *law*, a party to an action who puts in a demurrer.

demurrer-book (dē-mėr'ėr-bůk), *n.* A transcript containing a copy of all the pleadings in an action by which an issue of law, rather than of fact, has been joined.

demy, *n.* **5.** The gold half-lion of 20 grains of Robert II. of Scotland, the lion itself weighing 40, or more usually 38, grains.

denar (de-när'), *n.* [G., < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] A money of account of Breslau: one pound equals 288 denars.

denaturalization (dē-nat'ū-ral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*denaturalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Deprivation of the status and rights of a citizen or subject; loss of citizenship.—**2.** Same as ★*denaturization*.

denaturalize, *v. t.* **4.** Same as ★*denaturize*.

The manufacture of *denaturalized* alcohol as a substitute for petroleum spirit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 13.

denaturant (dē-nā'tū-rant), *n.* [*denature* + *-ant*.] A substance added to alcohol or other material in order to unfit it for use in a particular way. See ★*denaturization*.

denaturate (dē-nā'tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturated*, ppr. *denaturating*. [NL. ★*denaturare*: see ★*denature*.] Same as ★*denaturize*. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 14.

denaturation (dē-nā-tū-rā'shọn), *n.* [F. *dénaturation*; as *denaturate* + *-ion*.] Same as ★*denaturization*.

denature (dē-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denatured*, ppr. *denaturing*. [F. *dénaturer*, < NL. ★*denaturare*; as *de-* + *nature*.] Same as ★*denaturize*.

denaturization (dē-nā'tūr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*denaturize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act or process of denaturizing (as salt, in Germany, or seed-oils, in Spain); specifically, the addition to alcohol of something which renders it unfit for use as a beverage (thus exempting it, under special legislation, as in England, France, Germany, and the United States, from taxation), so as to permit its economical use as a fuel or in the manufacture of varnishes, chemicals, etc. Wood-spirit, naphtha, and Dippel's animal oil are among the materials most employed for the denaturization of alcohol, but others are used.

2. A term introduced by Neumeister to designate a change effected in the physical or chemical properties of the albumins whereby they lose their individual characteristics and, if coagulated, can no longer be dissolved in their ordinary solvents. Denaturization can be brought about by heat, acids and alkalies, the salts of the heavy metals, etc.

denaturize (dē-nā'tū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturized*, ppr. *denaturizing*. [*de-* + *nature* + *-ize*.] To deprive (something) of its peculiar nature; specifically, to treat (alcohol or other material) so as to render it unfit for use in one way while leaving it capable of being used in another. See ★*denaturization*. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1898, p. 139.

Denbighshire grits. See ★*grit*[2].

dendo (den'dō), *n.* [Native name in Angola.] An evergreen tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros Dendo*, native to western tropical Africa. It yields a very black hard wood known commercially as *black ebony* or *Niger ebony*.

dendra, *n.* Plural of ★*dendron*.

dendraxon (den-drak'son), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A neuron, or nerve-cell, the axis-cylinder process of which branches off immediately into dendrites. Also spelled *dendraxone*.

dendrite, *n.* **3.** In *neurol.*, one of the protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell: opposed to ★*neurite*, the axis-cylinder. See cut at ★*neuron*.

dendritic, *a.* **3.** In *phys. geog.*, branching irregularly, in the form of a tree: as, *dendritic* drainage, streams, valleys.

The student should study also the well-developed *dendritic* drainage in Lebanon valley at the bottom of the map. *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 204.

Dendritic cancer. See ★*cancer*.

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dendrobe (den'drōb), *n.* [NL. *dendrobium.*] A dendrobium. *N. E. D.*

Dendrobium, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dendrobium.*

Dendrobranchiata (den'drō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see **dendrobranchiate.*] A division of macrurous decapod crustaceans in which the branchial plumes are divided in an arborescent manner. It includes the *Penæidæ* and the *Sergestidæ.* Contrasted with *Phyllobranchiata* and *Trichobranchiata. Spence Bate.*

dendrobranchiate (den-drō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *dendrobranchiatus,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *βράγχια,* gills: see *branchiate.*] **I.** *a.* Having arborescent gills; of, or pertaining to, or resembling, the *Dendrobranchiata.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dendrobranchiata.*

Dendroceratina (den'drō-ser-a-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ina*2.] One of the two orders of ceratose sponges (the other being *Dictyoceratina*) having the spongin fibers dendritic, arising from a basal plate of spongin, and not anastomosing. It includes the family *Aplysillidæ.*

dendroceratine (den-drō-ser'a-tin), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Dendroceratina.*

dendrochemical (den-drō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον* + E. *chemical.*] Relating to chemistry as applied to the study of trees for industrial purposes: as, the *dendrochemical* laboratory of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

dendrodic (den-drō'dik), *a.* [Gr. *δενδρώδης,* same as *δενδροειδής,* tree-like (see *dendroid*), + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *dendrodont.*—2. Tree-like: said of ramifying structures seen in the sections of certain organs.

Dendroidea (den-droi-id'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dendroid.*] A suborder of the graptolites characterized by tree-like mode of growth and differentiation of the zoöids and thecæ in budding, nourishing, and generative individuals. They extend from the Upper Cambrian into the Middle Devonian. Their most widely known genera are *Dictyonema* and *Dendrograptus.*

dendrolatry (den-drol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *λατρεία,* worship.] Tree-worship. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* April-June, 1903, p. 132.

dendrolene (den'drō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *-l-* + *-ene.*] A trade-name of a viscid petroleum product used to protect the bark of trees against insects.

dendron (den'dron), *n.*; pl. *dendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree.] Same as **dendrite,* 3.

dendrophil (den'drō-fil), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Tree-loving.—2. Dendrophilous.

II. *n.* A lover of trees.

dendrophilous (den-drof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *φιλεῖν,* love.] Tree-loving; pertaining to or characterized by an arboreal mode of life.

dendropsychosis (den'drop-si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *ψύχωσις,* animation: see *psychosis.*] A supposed instinctive interest in trees, or impulse to climb trees: regarded as possibly a psychical vestige of prehuman life under arboreal conditions.

The significant fact is that most of both the childish animisms and also of these specialised *dendropsychoses* fall away or end completely at puberty.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 217.

Dendropupa (den-drō-pū'pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + NL. *Pupa,* a genus of mollusks.] A genus of Carboniferous land-shells resembling *Pupa* but having no teeth in the aperture.

Dendrotrophe (den-drot'rō-fē), *n.* [NL. (Miquel, 1855), < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *τροφή,* nourishment.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Santalaceæ,* often parasitic on trees. See *Henslowia.*

denegatory (dē-neg'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*denegate* + *-ory.*] Involving or implying a contradiction; contradictory: as, a *deneyatory* declaration. *Bentham.*

denga (den'gä), *n.* [Russ. *deńga.*] A Russian copper coin of the value of half a copeck.

denier2, *n.* 2. A unit of weight in the French system, in use before 1812, equal to 19¼ troy grains.—3. A unit of weight for silk yarns, equal to about 8½ troy grains.

denier2 (de-nēr'), *v. t.* To obtain the fineness or size of (a silk thread) in deniers.

denigrate (den'i-grāt), *a.* Blackened; turned black.

denitratation (dē-nī-tra-tā'shon), *n.* Same as *denitration.*

denitrate, *v. t.* 2. To remove the lower oxids of nitrogen from (nitrous vitriol), in the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the lead-chamber process, so that these oxids may not be lost, but returned to the lead-chambers.—3. To decompose (guncotton, nitroglycerin, or other nitric esters used as explosives), removing the nitric-acid radical and regenerating the cellulose, glycerin, etc., from which these were produced.

denitration, *n.* 2. The process of removing the lower oxids of nitrogen from nitrous vitriol in making sulphuric acid. See **denitrate,* 2.—3. The process of removing the nitric-acid radical from guncotton or other nitric esters, regenerating cellulose, etc. See **denitrate,* 3.

denitrator (dē-nī'trā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for denitration.

denitrifier (dē-nī'tri-fī'er), *n.* 1. That which destroys or prevents the formation of nitric acid or nitrates, as certain ferments in the decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter.—2. In *bacteriol.*, any micro-organism which is capable of breaking down nitrates into nitrites, and nitrites into ammonia compounds, or of liberating nitrogen from any of these.

denitrify, *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *bacteriol.*, to break down nitrates into nitrites, and nitrites into ammonia compounds, or to liberate nitrogen from any of these compounds by bacterial action.

denitrize (dē-nī'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrized,* ppr. *denitrizing.* [*de-* + *nitr*(*ogen*) + *-ize.*] Same as *denitrate.*

denizen, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, a plant suspected to be of foreign origin, though behaving as if indigenous. *H. C. Watson.*

denkli (dengk'li), *n.* [Hind. *dhenklī.*] In India, a device for raising water, similar to the Egyptian shadoof (which see).

The simplest and earliest form of water-raising machinery is the pole with a bucket suspended from one end of a crossbeam and a counterpoise at the other. In India this is known as the *denkli* or paecottah; in Egypt it is called the shadûf. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 592.

Dennett grass. See **grass.*

Dennstaedtia (den-stet'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1801), named for August Wilhelm *Dennstaedt* (or *Dennstedt*) of Weimar, author of numerous botanical works.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Davallieæ,* with slender creeping rootstocks and delicate solitary twice or thrice pinnate fronds 2 to 6 feet high. The globose sorus is terminal, the sporangia borne within a special cup-shaped indusium which is more or less adherent on the exterior side to the reflexed segment of the leaf margin. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical and subtropical; but one, *D. punctilobula,* the hay-scented fern, occurs in the United States and Canada. See *Dicksonia.*

denomination, *n.* 4. In any system of reckoning, a class of units of one kind and having a specific name, as tens, hundreds, thousands, etc., in numbers; dollars or cents in values; pounds, hundredweights, tons, etc., in expressing quantity; inches, feet, yards, miles, etc., in measures of length, etc.: as, an issue of paper money of small *denomination.*

denotive (dē-nō'tiv), *a.* [*denote* + *-ive.*] Serving to denote; denotative; specifically, denoting by means of arbitrary terms, or by terms which have no natural association with the idea expressed: opposed to *connotive.*

Among primitive peoples this *denotive* symbolism is not developed, and in lieu thereof an extensive and cumbrous system of connotive or associative symbols is employed. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1892, p. xxiii.

denounce, *v. t.* 6. In *diplomacy,* to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

dens, *n.* 3. In *entom.*, the terminal point of a mandible.

dense, *a.* 6. In *optics,* having a large index of refraction; capable of transmitting light at a less velocity than the velocity of light-waves in vacuo.

densification (den'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering dense.

The investigation of glass-pot clays, therefore, is restricted to the determination of plasticity, shrinkage, *densification* temperature, fusion point, and chemical composition. *U. S. Geol. Surv.,* 1897-98, p. 428.

densify (den'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *densified,* ppr. *densifying.* [*dense* + *-i-fy.*] To render dense. [Rare.] *U. S. Geol. Surv.,* 1897-98, p. 428.

densimetry (den-sim'e-tri), *n.* The use of the densimeter; specifically, the operation of determining the density of samples of gunpowder.

density, *n.* 4. In *photog.*, opacity of the developed film of a negative.—**Density in phase,** in *statistical mech.*, the number of systems, in a very great ensemble of independent systems, which at a given moment have phases lying between specified (infinitesimal) limits.

The *density-in-phase* is constant in time for the varying phases of a moving system; provided, that the forces of a system are functions of its coördinates, either alone or with the time. *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 9.

Dynamic density (of a population), the number of inhabitants per square mile taken in connection with their power to coöperate, as determined by concentration in cities and their means of communication.—**Flux density,** the lines of magnetic force per unit section, or the induction.—**Magnetic density,** the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. s. line per square centimeter.—**Optical density,** the property by virtue of which transparent substances transmit light at velocities less than that of a light-wave in vacuo. Great optical density is associated with a large index of refraction, and vice versa: thus, glass is optically denser than water, and water than air.—**Stem density.** See **stem*1.—**Vapor density,** the density of a gas or vapor, at a specified pressure and temperature, in terms of that of hydrogen, or sometimes of air, taken as a standard.

density-globe (den'si-ti-glōb), *n.* A glass globe having a capacity of from 30 to 2,000 cubic centimeters, used in accurate determinations of the density of gases. The globe is provided with a stop-cock sealed on the neck. *M. W. Travers,* Exper. Study of Gases, p. 121.

dent. An abbreviation (*a*) of *dental;* (*b*) of *dentist;* (*c*) of *dentistry.*

dental. **I.** *a.*—**Dental arteries,** arteries which supply the pulp-cavities of the teeth.—**Dental follicle, furnace,** etc. See **follicle, *furnace,* etc.—**Dental processes.** Same as *alveolar processes* (which see, under *alveolar*).—**Dental prosthesis,** the supplying of missing teeth or parts of teeth by artificial substitutes.

II. *n.* 3. *Dentex macrophthalmus,* a fish of the family *Lutianidæ,* found in the Mediterranean.

dentale (den-tā'lē), *n.*; pl. *dentalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neuter of L. *dentalis,* dental.] In *ichth.*, the dentary; the tooth-bearing or anterior bone of the lower jaw.

dentalize (den'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dentalized;* ppr. *dentalizing.* [*dental* + *-ize.*] To convert (a sound) into a dental, such as *d* or *t.*

dentary-splenial (den'ta-ri-splē'ni-al), *n.* The fused dentary and splenial bones, or a bone which takes the place of those two in forming the jaw.

Dentate fascia. See **fascia.*—**Dentate fissure.** Same as *hippocampal fissure* (which see, under *hippocampal*).—**Dentate gyrus.** See **gyrus.*—**Dentate nucleus.** Same as *dentate body* (which see, under *dentate*).

dentes. Plural of *dens.*

Denticete (den-ti-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [L. *dens,* a tooth, + Gr. *κῆτος* (pl. *κήτη*), a whale.] A suborder of *Cetacea* containing the toothed whales. *J. E. Gray,* 1864.

denticle, *n.* 3. In the graptolites (*Hydrozoa*), one of the thecæ. See **theca,* 1 (*d*) (6).

denticular (den-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Resembling small teeth; tooth-like; denticulate.

denticulate-serrate (den-tik'ū-lāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *bot.*, between dentate and serrate, with the teeth very small.

denticuliform (den-tik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *denticulus,* denticle, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a small tooth or denticle.

dentification (den-ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make.] The formation of tooth-substance or dentin.

Dentigerous cyst. See **cyst.*

dentinasal (den-ti-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dens* (*denti-*), tooth, + *nasus,* nose: see *nasal.*] **I.** *a.* Dental and nasal: said of certain sounds, as the consonant *n.*

II. *n.* A dentinasal sound.

dentiparous (den-tip'a-rus), *a.* [NL. **dentiparus,* < L. *dens,* tooth, + *parere,* produce.] Producing teeth.

dentition, *n.*—**Cheek dentition,** the molar teeth: used chiefly by British writers.

dentology (den-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] Same as *odontology.*

dentonasal (den-tō-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* An improper form for **dentinasal.*

denucleate (dē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denucleated,* ppr. *denucleating.* [NL. **denucleare,* < L. *de,* away, + *nucleus,* nucleus.] To deprive a cell of its nucleus. Also *enucleate.*

denudant (dē-nū'dant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* That denudes; denuding.

II. *n.* An agency or process which tends to denude a region. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 259.

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denudation, *n.* 3. In *surg.*, the state of a part which is deprived of its natural covering, as a bone of the periosteum.—**Chemical denudation,** in *geol.*, the process of removing the material of the land in solution. *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 81.—**Plain of marine denudation, plain of subaërial denudation.** See ★*plain*[1].

denudationist (den-ū-dā′shon-ist), *n.* One who emphasizes the influence of surface agencies in the production of relief forms, to the apparent neglect of deep-seated or subterranean agencies that may contribute to the same end.

How much of a valley is due to original fracture and how much to subsequent erosion remains a matter of opinion. After all, it is largely a question of degree in most matters which are in dispute between the "convulsionists" and the "*denudationists.*"
Athenæum, May 13, 1905, p. 596.

denudative (dē-nū′da-tiv), *a.* [*denudate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to denudation; effective in causing denudation. [Rare.] *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 279.

denumerable (dē-nū′me-ra-bl), *a.* Same as ★*denumeral.*

denumeral (dē-nū′me-ral), *a.* Enumerable; numerable; countable; capable of being put into one-to-one correspondence with the class of all natural numbers in their usual order.—**Denumeral collection.** Same as *denumerable set.* See ★*set*[1].

denumerantive (dē-nū′me-ran-tiv), *a.* [*denumerant* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or like a denumerant. *Sylvester.*

denumerate (dē-nū′me-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denumerated*, ppr. *denumerating.* [*de-* + *numerate.*] 1. To count off or enumerate.—2. In *math.*: (*a*) To determine the number of individuals in a given class. (*b*) To determine the denumerant of an equation.

denumeration, *n.* 2. In *math.*: (*a*) Counting off, or enumeration. (*b*) The determination of the number of individuals in a given class. (*c*) In *theory of equations*, the determination of the denumerant.

denumerative (dē-nū′me-ra-tiv), *a.* [*denumerate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to denumeration.

denunciation, *n.* 5. The act of denouncing a treaty.

Denver group. See ★*group*[1].

deoperculate, *a.* 2. Having an operculum that does not spontaneously separate from the sporophore, as certain mosses.

deoxidator (dē-ok′si-dā-tor), *n.* An agent or apparatus for deoxidizing.

deoxidize, *v. t.*—**Deoxidized bronze.** See *Tobin* ★*bronze.*

deoxygenization (dē-ok′si-jen-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*deoxygenize* + *-ation.*] Same as *deoxygenation.*

deozonization (dē-ō′zōn-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*deozonize* + *-ation.*] In *chem.*, deprivation or removal of ozone: usually applied to its reversion to the condition of ordinary oxygen gas. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 205.

dep. An abbreviation (*b*) of *department;* (*c*) of *deponent.*

depancreatize (dē-pan′krē-a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depancreatized*, ppr. *depancreatizing.* [*de-* + *pancreas* (*-at*) + *-ize.*] To deprive of the pancreas by a surgical operation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 39.

depart. An abbreviation of *department.*

department, *n.*—**Staff department,** one of the Bureaus into which the United States Department of War is divided. It includes the following: the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, Engineer, and Ordnance Departments, and the Signal Bureau.

departmentalism (dē-pärt-men′tal-izm), *n.* [*departmental* + *-ism.*] Departmental methods or usages.

department-store (dē-pärt′ment-stōr), *n.* A large store or shop in which many different lines of retail business are carried on under one general management, such as the sale of fabrics, clothing, shoes, hats, jewelry, toys, household utensils, groceries, books, etc. [U. S.]

Known in America as "*department stores,*" situated at points of special convenience for customers using the various traffic lines, and tending to the extinction of thousands of small retail establishments.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 219.

Departure in despite of court, in *old Eng. law*, failure of a tenant in a real action to reappear on demand after having once appeared and been present in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Law Dict.

depasturage (dē-pas′tūr-āj), *n.* [*depasture* + *-age.*] Grazing; pasturage.

From Lammas to March the lands are subject to the *depasturage* of stock. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 169.

depauperation (dē-pâ-pėr-ā′shon), *n.* [*depauperate* + *-ion.*] Impoverishment; depauperization. *Lindley.*

depauperize, *v. t.* 2. To impoverish or render poor; depauperate.

deperition (dep-e-rish′on), *n.* [NL. ★*deperitio*(*n-*), < L. *deperire*, waste away, < *de*, away, + *perire*, waste away, perish: see *perish.*] A wasting away. *Bentham.*

depetalize (dē-pet′al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depetalized*, ppr. *depetalizing.* To deprive of petals; remove the petals from. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Veg. Pathol., Bulletin 5, p. 40.

dephased (dē-fāzd′), *a.* [*de-* + *phase* + *-ed*[2].] In *elect.*, out of phase.

dephlegmatory (dē-fleg′ma-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the removal of phlegm or watery matter from spirits and acids, or to the dephlegmator or condenser by which this is effected.

dephlogisticate, *v. t.* 2. In *med.*, to reduce inflammation in.

Dephosphorization process, a method of eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur from iron while converting it into steel. This is done by using magnesian limestone or dolomite, instead of the siliceous ganister employed in the acid process, for lining the converter.

depict, *v. t.* 3. In *math.*, to represent; map.

depiction, *n.* 2. In *math.*, representation; mapping: as, conformal *depiction.*

depictive (dē-pik′tiv), *a.* [*depict* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of depicting or portraying; pictorial: as, the *depictive* character of Chinese writing.

depicture (dē-pik′tūr), *n.* [*depicture, v.*] Portrayal; pictured representation; depiction.

depigment (dē-pig′ment), *v. t.* [*de-* + *pigment.*] To deprive of pigment.

depigmentation (dē-pig-men-tā′shon), *n.* [*depigment* + *-ation.*] The loss or removal of pigment; decolorization; more particularly, the loss of pigment by which the white race became differentiated from all others.

Such a climate perhaps directly produced, or, at any rate, favored, variation towards that lymphatism and *depigmentation* that thus came to be characteristic of the race.
Jour. Polit. Econ., Dec., 1900, p. 81.

depigmented (dē-pig′men-ted), *a.* [*depigment* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of pigment. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 485.

depigmentize (dē-pig′men-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depigmentized*, ppr. *depigmentizing.* [*de-* + *pigment* + *-ize.*] To cause loss of pigmentation in; decolorize. *Lit. Digest*, June 17, 1899, p. 699.

depilitant (dē-pil′i-tant), *n.* [Irreg. assumed from *depilatory*, as if from a L. ★*depilitare.* The proper form would be ★*depilant:* see *depilate.*] In *tanning*, material used to swell or distend the fibers of a skin, thus loosening the hair-roots and enabling the tanner to remove the hair. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 161.

deplaster (dē-plàs′tėr), *v. t.* [*de-* + *plaster.*] To purify (wines that have been treated with gypsum) by the removal of the plaster. See *plaster, v. t.*, 5.

deplenish (dē-plen′ish), *v. t.* [*de-* + *plenish.*] 1. To empty; deplete: as, to *deplenish* one's purse.—2. To dispose of the plenishing of; displenish: as, to *deplenish* one's home.

deploy, *v. i.* 2. To spread out, as the lower end of a valley glacier which extends out on a plain. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 241.

depolymerization (dē-pol′i-mer-i-zā′shon), *n.* In *chem.*, separation of a more complex molecule into two or more simpler ones which are similar to each other, as the separation of one molecule of trioxymethylene into three of simple formic aldehyde.

deposit, *n.*—**Active deposit.** See ★*active.*—**Concentration deposit,** an accumulation of ore formed by the leaching of overlying or adjacent rock, the removal of disseminated matter in solution, and the precipitation of it in an enriched body. *Contrib. to Econ. Geol.*, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 241.—**Deposit warrant.** See ★*warrant.*—**Glacial deposit,** the materials, such as terminal and ground moraines, brought together by glacial action.—**Irregular deposit,** in *law*, one in which money is deposited for safe-keeping. The depositary is not bound to return the money actually received, but only an equal sum.—**Phosphatic deposit,** a general term for an accumulation of calcium phosphate, such as is extensively worked for the production of fertilizers. Such a mass frequently consists in large measure of more or less altered remains of animals (bones, teeth, fecal matter, etc.), either of comparatively recent origin, as in phosphatic guano, or altogether fossil, as in the bone-breccia of South Carolina, in coprolites, etc.—**Quasi deposit,** in *law*, a deposit in which the depositary comes lawfully into the possession of another's goods, but with no intention of a deposit being made, as when goods are found and the finder is under an obligation to return them to their owner.

depositee (dē-poz-i-tē′), *n.* [*deposit* + *-ee*[1].] The person with whom a thing is deposited, as for safe-keeping, or as security, etc.

depositing-machine (dē-poz′i-ting-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine for casting creams, gums, or other conserves in starch or other molds, or for depositing liquid candies upon paper. It consists of a steam-heated hopper for keeping the conserves liquid, combined with pumps for delivering the material under pressure to the dropping or depositing machinery, which delivers the right amount of liquid into each mold. The starch molds, placed in trays, pass under the machine on a traveling apron, or a paper band travels under the machine on which the liquid candy is delivered in drops. It is often combined with the starch-buck and the starch-printer to form one machine. In *cake-making*, a similar machine is used for making soft-dough cakes, etc. It consists essentially of a hopper and delivery-rolls for depositing semi-fluid dough in cakes on pans moving upon a conveyer under the machine.

deposition, *n.* 9. In *geol.*, the accumulation of sediments, or the precipitation of minerals (particularly ores) from solution.—**Secondary deposition,** accumulation by chemical alteration, or replacement, or precipitation within the body of an existing rock.

In theoretical geology he first suggested that *secondary deposition* might be the genetic condition of the iron ore bodies. *Science*, March 22, 1901, p. 461.

depositional (dep-ō-zish′on-al), *a.* [*deposition* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to deposition.

Subordinate or local systems of crust-strains . . . are concentrated along old *depositional* and structural limits. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 461.

depot, *n.* 3. *Milit.*: (*d*) A place where military prisoners are confined.

depotentiation (dē-pō-ten-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [L. *de-* + *potentia*, power, + *-ation.*] Deprivation of power or potency.

depot-wagon (de-pō′wag′on), *n.* Formerly a square-box wagon with a detachable top; now a rockaway with a trap-door at the rear end which can be converted into a baggage-rack. [U. S.]

depressant, *n.* 2. A therapeutic agent which is employed to reduce mental or physical strength.

II. *a.* Causing a lowering of the physical or mental forces.

depressibility (dē-pres-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* Capability of being depressed.

depression, *n.*—**Barometric depression.** (*b*) A region of low barometric pressure; a region of relatively low pressure; a region of pressure lower than the normal; a storm-center. (*c*) The difference between the low barometric pressure and the normal pressure for that locality; the departure of the pressure.—**Depression of the dew-point.** See ★*dew-point.*—**Depression range-finder.** See ★*range-finder.*—**V-shaped depression,** in *meteor.*, an area of low pressure whose isobars run to a point like the letter V, generally formed on the equatorial side of the trough of a cyclone, or the trough between two adjacent anticyclones. The wind accompanying the depression is usually a squall or squally.

depressomotor (dē-pres-ō-mō′tor), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Causing a retardation of motor activity.

II. *n.* An agent which retards motor activity.

depressor, *n.* 4. In *elect.*, a device, consisting of a generator or other source of electromotive force, placed in the return circuit of an electric system and having the function of keeping the potential in that circuit approximately the same as that of the ground. Also called a *crusher.* A *depressor* or *crusher* is essentially of the same nature as a *booster*, but is applied to the regulation of the return circuit instead of the insulated circuit.—**Depressores capitis,** in the musculature of lepidopterous and other larvæ, the muscles which arise from the jugular plate or from the prosternum and are attached to the lower border of the occipital foramen; they operate in depressing the head.—**Depressores externi,** in the musculature of lepidopterous and other larvæ, the muscles which arise from the jugular plate, or from the prosternum, and are attached to the lower lateral border of the occipital foramen; they operate in depressing the head with a more or less lateral motion.—**Depressor substance,** a substance, formed in the pituitary body, the action of which is to produce a fall in blood-pressure.

deprint (dē-print′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *print.*] To print off (an article) with the same types, but in a separate form from the miscellany of which it forms a part; offprint.

deprint (dē′print), *n.* An article printed in the same types, but separately from the miscellany of which it forms a part; an offprint; a separate print.

dept. An abbreviation (*b*) of *deputy.*

depth, *n.*—**Depth-perception,** in *psychol.*, the visual perception of the third dimension.—**Molded depth,** in *ship-building*, the interior depth of a vessel from the molded or exterior surface of the framing at the keel to the upper surface of the upper-deck beams. "The depth in one and two-decked vessels is to be taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the upper deck beam

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at the middle of the length, assuming a normal round up of beam of one-quarter of an inch to the foot of breadth. In spar-decked vessels and awning-decked vessels the depth is to be taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the main deck beam at the middle of the length, with the above normal round up of beam." *Lloyd's Rules.*

depth-gage (depth'gāj), *n.* 1. An apparatus for measuring the depth of a hole or recess, or the distance from a plain surface to a projecting point.—2. An attachment to a drill or other boring-tool so adjusted that when the desired depth has been reached a rod rests on the surface of the work and prevents the cutter from entering farther.

depula (dep'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. *depula*, dim., irreg. < Gr. *δέπας*, a goblet, a chalice.] In *embryol.*, that stage in the development of the egg which succeeds the blastula and precedes the formation of the gastrula. *Haeckel.*



Depula of Amphioxus in Optical Section. (Enlarged.)

a, archenteron or gastrocœle; *b*, entoderm or hypoblast; *c*, ectoderm or epiblast. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

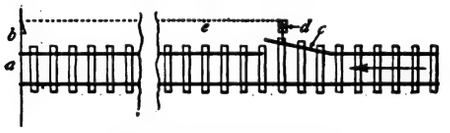
der. An abbreviation (*a*) of *derivation*; (*b*) of *derivative*; (*c*) of *derived*.

deracialize (dē-rā'shi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracialized*, ppr. *deracializing*. [*de-* + *racial* + *-ize*.] To break down the characteristic habits or qualities of a race or stock; diminish the relative influence of heredity as compared with that of environment. *Patten*, Develop. of Eng. Thought, p. 365.

deracination (dē-ras-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*deracinate* + *-ion*.] A plucking up by the roots; eradication; extirpation.

deradenitis (de-rad'e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cervical lymphatic glands.

derail (dē-rāl'), *n.* [*derail*, *v.*] In *railroading*, a switch which is designed to divert or



Simple Form of Derail at Drawbridge.

a, draw, open position; *b*, lock on draw, open; *c*, derail; *d*, switch-rod, stand, and danger-signal; *e*, interlocking connection between draw-lock and derail, so that draw cannot be opened without opening derail and displaying danger-signal. Arrow shows direction of approach to derail.

throw a train or car from the track or to stop its further progress. Derails are placed on sidings to prevent a car from being moved from the siding to the line when the switch is closed; they are also used at drawbridges and at crossings. Any emergency obstruction on a track may serve as a derail. Derails on sidings are placed beyond the clearance-point of a switch.

derailer (dē-rā'lėr), *n.* A derailing switch. See ★*derail*, *n.*

deranencephalia (der-an'en-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] The condition of being a monster with a rudimentary brain lying upon one of the upper cervical vertebræ; also, a monster exhibiting complete or nearly complete absence of the brain and the beginning of the spinal cord.

deranencephalus (der'an-en-sef'ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *deranencephali* (-lī). [NL.] A monster characterized by deranencephalia.

derangement, *n.*—**Hey's internal derangement**, a form of partial dislocation of the knee attended by severe pain and spasmodic contraction of the muscles.—**Problem of derangements.** See ★*problem*.

derashah (de-rä'shä), *n.* [Heb., < *dārash*, seek, interpret, study.] A sermon or exposition of a scriptural or Talmudic theme in the synagogue on Sabbath or festival mornings. One who delivers the discourse is called *darshan*, that is, a preacher.

derationalize (dē-rash'on-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derationalized*, ppr. *derationalizing*. [*de-* + *rationalize*.] To deprive of the power of reason or of reasoning; convert from a rational into an irrational being.

To call upon men to worship gravitation, and sing hallelujahs to the whirlwind, is to call upon them to *derationalize* themselves.
C. Hodge, Systematic Theol., I. 279.

derbio (dėr'bi-ō), *n.* [Sp. *derbion*, also *derbiso*; origin uncertain.] A carangoid fish, *Lichia glauca*, found in the Mediterranean.

derbylite (dėr'bi-līt), *n.* [Named for Dr. O. A. *Derby*, director of the geological survey of Brazil.] A ferrous antimoniate and titanate occurring in slender black prismatic crystals: found near Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Dercum's disease. Same as ★*adiposis dolorosa*.

derecho, *n.* 2. A strong wind or squall blowing straight forward, without any apparent cyclonic rotation. *G. Hinrichs*, in *Mo. Rev.*, Iowa Weather Service, 1885.

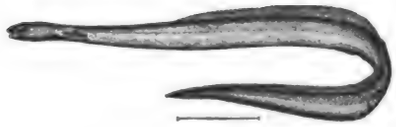
derencephalia (der'en-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as ★*deranencephalia*.

derencephalus (der-en-sef'ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *derencephali* (-lī). Same as ★*deranencephalus*.

Derepodichthyidæ (der'e-pod-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derepodichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of small blenny-like fishes found in the deep waters off British Columbia. They are characterized by the absence of scales and spines, the small size of the gill-openings, and the attachment of the slender ventrals below the eye.

Derepodichthys (der'e-po-dik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of blenny-like fishes, of which the single known specimen was dredged by the "Albatross" off Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia; the species is *D. alepidotus*.

Derichthyidæ (der-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of eels found in the deep waters of the Gulf Stream. They are characterized by the development of the bones of the jaws and by the slender neck to which the snake-like head is attached. The single species is *Derichthys serpentinus*.



Derichthys serpentinus.
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Derichthys (de-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of eels, constituting the family *Derichthyidæ*, found in the depths of the Gulf Stream.

de rigueur (de rē-gėr'). [F., 'of rigor' or strictness.] Strictly required, as by etiquette, usage, rule, etc.; essential; imperative: as, full dress is *de rigueur*.

derivant, *n.* 2. One who or that which is derived from another.

He sees quite clearly that neither the hide-bound empiricism of the traditional English school, nor the vaulting *a priori* dialectic of Hegel and his English-speaking *derivants*, suffice to philosophical salvation at present.
Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1901, p. 552.

3. In *med.*, same as *derivative*, *n.*, 1.

II. *a.* 1. Deriving; derivative.—2. In *med.*, same as *derivative*, *a.*, 3.

derivative. **I.** *a.* 4. In *geol.*, derived from some other source; not native to the rock in which it is now found.

The shells which they occasionally contain are probably, in most cases, *derivative*—they do not occupy the positions in which the molluscs themselves lived.
J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 371.

Derivative rocks, in *geol.*, rock strata which have been formed mechanically by the abrasion of preëxisting rocks; generally speaking, the sedimentary rocks.

II. *n.*—**First, second, third, etc., derivative**, in *math.*, the derivative obtained by performing the operation of derivation upon the original function, upon its first, second, etc., derivative respectively.—**Partial derivative.** If x and y are independent in $z = f(x, y)$, the derivative of z with respect to x when x varies and y remains constant is called the *partial derivative of z with respect to x*, and is denoted by the symbol $\frac{\delta z}{\delta x}$.—**Total derivative**, a derivative obtained when all the variables of the function vary.

derive, *v. t.*—**Derived circuit, curve, function, group.** See ★*circuit*, ★*curve*, *function*, ★*group*[1].

dermal, *a.*—**Dermal body**, one of the various structures having a glandular or sensory function, found in the dermis and to some extent in the epidermis of certain gephyreans, as *Sipunculus*.—**Dermal branchiæ, cortex, glands**, etc. See ★*branchiæ*, ★*cortex*, ★*gland*, etc.

dermalaxia (dėr-ma-lak'si-ä), *n.* [NL., for **dermomalaxia* or **dermatomalaxia*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *μάλαξις*, softening.] Softening of the skin.

dermale (dėr-mā'lē), *n.*; pl. *dermalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *dermalis*, dermal: see *dermal*.] In sponges, one of the spicules which support the dermal or bounding membrane of the sponge. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 92.

Dermanyssus (dėr-ma-nis'us), *n.* [NL. (De Geer, 1778), irreg. < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *νύσσειν*, pierce.] A genus of mites. *D. gallinæ* is the chicken- or fowl-tick. It is not a true tick, but a mite belonging to the family *Gamasidæ*, and is one of the most persistent and injurious pests of the hennery. It also attacks man, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and rabbits.

dermarticulare (dėr-mär-tik-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *dermarticularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *articulare*, a bony element of the lower jaw: see *articular*.] A bony element lying on the posterointernal face of each ramus of the lower jaw of some reptiles. It may fuse with the articulare or remain distinct as in turtles. Also *dermarticular*.

For this dermal element, which in some reptiles is distinct throughout life, I have adopted the term *dermarticulare*. *J. S. Kingsley*, in Amer. Nat., Feb., 1905, p. 61.

dermatitis, *n.*—**Blastomycetic dermatitis.** See ★*blastomycetic*.—**Dermatitis calorica**, inflammation of the skin caused by heat (or by cold).—**Dermatitis congelationis**, frost-bite.—**Dermatitis exfoliativa**, any inflammation of the skin which is attended with an abundant desquamation.—**Dermatitis herpetiformis**, a grave chronic skin-disease with lesions of most varied character, marked by burning sensations and itching. Also called *Duhring's disease*.—**Dermatitis medicamentosa**, an inflammatory redness of the skin due to the action of certain drugs, such as quinine, in susceptible persons.—**Dermatitis venenata**, an inflammation of the skin caused by some poison or irritant, such as poison-ivy.—**Epidemic exfoliative dermatitis**, an epidemic skin-disease marked by an eruption of confluent reddish patches followed by an abundant desquamation.—**Malignant papillary dermatitis**, a parasitic disease of the skin surrounding the nipple, the tendency of which is to become cancerous. Also called *Paget's disease*.—**Röntgen-light** or **Röntgen-ray dermatitis**, a severe inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the Röntgen rays. Also called *X-ray dermatitis*.—**X-ray dermatitis.** Same as *Röntgen-light* ★*dermatitis*.

Dermatobia (dėr-ma-tō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *βίος*, life.] An important genus of Œstrid flies, containing one or more species (as *D. noxialis*) which attack human beings in tropical regions. The eggs are laid on the skin, the larva living in the connective tissue under the epidermis.

dermatocellulitis (dėr'ma-tō-sel-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + NL. *cellulitis*.] Inflammation of the skin and underlying cellular tissue.

dermatocyst (dėr'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A cystic tumor of the skin.

dermatodynia (dėr'ma-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *dermalgia*.

dermatograph (dėr'ma-tō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *γράφειν*, write.] A device for marking upon the skin.

dermatographia (dėr'ma-tō-graf'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γράφειν*, write.] An irritable condition of the skin in which a raised line follows the drawing of a hard-pointed instrument across it.

dermatographism (dėr-ma-tog'ra-fizm), *n.* Same as ★*dermatographia*.

dermatol (dėr'ma-tōl), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for ★bismuthum subgallicum (which see).

Dermatolepis (dėr-ma-tol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *λεπίς*, scale.] A genus of large bass-like fishes found on both coasts of tropical America, characterized by the smooth embedded scales. The species are *D. inermis* of the West Indies, and *D. punctatus* of the west coast of Mexico.

dermatome (dėr'ma-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A knife with a very fine blade, used for removing certain skin-blemishes.

dermatomere (dėr'ma-tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*, one of the cleavage-cells or blastomeres which give rise to the integument or skin.

dermatomyositis (dėr'ma-tō-mī-ō-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + (irreg.) *μύς*, gen. of *μῦς*, muscle, + *-itis*. The right form would be **dermatomyitis*.] Inflammation of the skin and underlying muscular tissue.

dermatoneurosis (dėr'ma-tō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] An affection of the skin due to a morbid state of the nervous system.

dermatopathia (dėr'ma-tō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *dermatosis*, 2.

dermatopathic (dėr'ma-tō-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to disease of the skin.

dermatopathology (dėr'ma-tō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + E. *pathology*.] Pathology of the skin.

dermatopathy (dėr-ma-top'a-thi), *n.* [NL. *dermatopathia*.] Same as *dermatosis*, 2.

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dermatophone (dėr'ma-tō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *φωνή*, sound.] A modified cylindrical stethoscope devised for dermatophony.

dermatophony (dėr'ma-tof'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *φωνή*, sound, + *-y*[3].] Auscultation of the sounds of the blood-stream in the vessels of the skin.

dermatoplasm (dėr'ma-tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The living protoplasm that is said to form an essential part of the cell-membrane in plants.

dermatoplasty (dėr'ma-tō-plas'ti), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Restoration of lost skin by grafting or sliding the integument from another part.

dermatopteran (dėr-ma-top'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Dermatoptera*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermatoptera*.

dermatopterous (dėr-ma-top'te-rus), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Dermatoptera*.

dermatoptic (dėr-ma-top'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *ὀπτικός*, of sight: see *optic*.] Relating to or having the faculty of perceiving variations of light by means of the skin alone, in the absence of definite organs of vision: as, *dermatoptic* perception in certain cœlenterates, mollusks, and other invertebrates. Also *dermatoscopic*.

dermatoscopic (dėr'ma-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*dermatoptic*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 452.

dermatosome (dėr'ma-tō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *bot.*, one of the granular bodies which occur in rows, united and surrounded by protoplasm, forming the cell-wall. *Wiesner*.

Dermatostethus (dėr'ma-tō-stē'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *στῆθος*, breast.] A genus of pipe-fishes of the family *Syngnathidæ*, found in the Gulf of California.

dermatosyphilis (dėr'ma-tō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + E. *syphilis*.] Syphilitic lesions of the skin.

dermatotherapy (dėr'ma-tō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *θεραπεία*, treatment, cure.] Treatment of the skin and its diseases.

dermatotyloma (dėr'ma-tō-ti-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *dermatotylomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *τύλωμα*, a callus.] A callus.

dermatotylosis (dėr'ma-tō-ti-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *τύλωσις*, a making or becoming callous.] Same as ★*dermatotyloma*.

Dermatozoa (dėr'ma-tō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Animals that are parasitic on or in the skin: a general term, of no value in classification.

dermatozoan (dėr'ma-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Dermatozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dermatozoa*, or any animal that is a skin-parasite.

dermatozoönosis (dėr'ma-tō-zō-ō-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-osis*.] Any disease of the skin produced by animal parasites living on or in the skin, as psoriasis, acariasis, dracunculosis, ground-itch, etc.

dermatrophia (dėr-ma-trō'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Atrophy of the skin.

dermatrophy (dėr-mat'rō-fi), *n.* Same as ★*dermatrophia*.

dermepenthesis (dėr-me-pen'the-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ἐπένθεσις*, insertion: see *epenthesis*.] Skin-grafting.

dermitis (dėr-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

dermoblast (dėr'mō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the mesoderm which gives rise to the derma, or true skin.

dermochrome (dėr'mō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A colored illustration of the skin in health or disease. *Lancet*, May 9, 1903, p. 1308.

dermographism (dėr-mog'ra-fizm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ism*.] Same as ★*dermatographia*.

dermoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A dermoid cyst.

dermol (dėr'mōl), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for bismuth chrysophanate.

dermophlebitis (dėr'mō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the superficial veins.

dermophyte (dėr'mō-fīt), *n.* Same as *dermatophyte*.

dermoplasty (dėr'mō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as ★*dermatoplasty*.

dermostosis (dėr-mos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., prop. ★*derm*(*at*)*osteosis*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] The presence of a bone-like structure in the skin.

dermosynovitis (dėr'mō-sin-ō-vī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation preceding and accompanying perforating ulcer (which see, under *perforating*).

dermosyphilis (dėr-mō-sif'i-lis), *n.* Same as ★*dermatosyphilis*.

dermotrich (dėr'mō-trik), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A mesoblastic dermal fin-ray of fishes. *E. S. Goodrich*, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., March, 1904, p. 512.

dermotrichium (dėr-mō-trik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *dermotrichia* (-ą). Same as ★*dermotrich*. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 13.

dernier, *a.* **II.** In *roulette*, a bet that one of the numbers from 25 to 36, inclusive, will win.

derodidymus (der-ō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *derodidymi* (-mī). [Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A double-headed monster.

derotremate (der-ō-trē'māt), *a.* Same as *derotreme* and *derotrematous*.

derrick, *n.* **2.** The overhead framework used in drilling the holes for oil-wells, and which remains in place after the boring is completed and the drilling machinery is removed.—**Gin-derrick.** Same as *gin*[4], 2 (*c*).—**Guy-derrick,** a derrick in which the upright post is stayed by three or more guy-ropes which extend to the ground on opposite sides and are there anchored to hold the derrick in position. Where, as in a quarry, several derricks are placed in reach of one another, horizontal guy-ropes may be used to join the tops of all the posts together and furnish a support against side strains, reducing the number of guy-ropes and giving more freedom to the booms of the derricks. Large floating derricks on tow-boats or scows sometimes use two booms on opposite sides of one large post having guy-ropes or staying-shrouds at the sides between the booms. In such derricks the post is fixed and the booms have only a limited swing to the right or left of the point of support.—**Hauling derrick,** a simple crab or windlass on a frame, which can be anchored where desired.—**Stiff-leg derrick,** a derrick in which two stiff rods of wood or iron take the place of guy-ropes. The legs are placed as close together as possible to give free room for the sluing of the boom, the usual position being one quarter of the whole circle in which the boom might turn if it were a guy-derrick. In large derricks the post and boom are supported upon a ★sluing-gear (which see).

derrick-crab (der'ik-krab), *n.* The hoisting-gear and its frame at the foot of any hoisting-apparatus such as a crane or derrick, consisting of a drum on which the hoisting-rope may be wound, and the necessary reducing-gears and pinions.

derrick-elevator (der'ik-el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* See ★*elevator*.

derricking (der'ik-ing), *a.* Of or pertaining or proper to the jib or boom of a crane or derrick or its inclination with regard to the post.—**Derricking motion** (of a crane), the radial motion of the jib when its inclination with regard to the post is altered in order to place a suspended weight nearer to or farther from the post, as distinguished from the lifting motion itself, or from a sluing or circular motion round the axis of the post.

derrid (der'id), *n.* [NL. *Derris* (*Derrid-*).] A tarry substance obtained from the bark of the root of *Derris* (*Pongamia*) *elliptica*, the active principle of a decoction used in Java for killing fish. One part of this substance in 5,000,000 parts of water is said to act instantly on large fish. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, X. 268.

derth, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *dearth*.

deruinate (dē-rō'i-nāt), *a.* [*de-* + *ruinate*.] Ruined; in a state of ruin.

Derwenter (dėr'wen-tėr), *n.* In Australia, a released convict, especially one from Hobart Town, Tasmania, where there was a convict settlement on the banks of the river Derwent: hence the name.

Desarguesian (dā-sär-gē'si-an), *a.* See ★*Arguesian*.

desaxonize (dē-sak'sn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desaxonized*, ppr. *desaxonizing*. [*de-* + *Saxon* + *-ize*.] To divest of distinctively Saxon qualities and tendencies.

> That sometimes almost gives me to believe
> I might have been a poet, gives at least
> A brain *desaxonized*!
>
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

descamisado (des-kä-mē-sä'dō), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'shirtless,' < *des-* (< L. *dis-*) priv. + *camisado*, < *camisa*, shirt.] In *Sp. hist.*, an extreme liberal and revolutionist in the turbulent period after 1820.

Descartes's formula. See ★*formula*.

descend, *v. i.* **7.** In *phys.*, to pass from higher to lower readings or values upon any scale: said specifically of the musical scale and of the thermometric scale.

descendancy, descendency (dē-sen'dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [*descendan*(*t*), *-en*(*t*), + *-cy*.] Descendants considered collectively. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 36.

descendant, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, a topographic feature carved from the mass beneath an older topographic form which has been removed.

descendental (dē-sen-den'tal), *a.* [*descendent* + *-al*[1].] Relating to inherited nature and ordinary conditions: humorously distinguished from *transcendental*.

> Square, lover of Plato and Molly Seagrim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of *descendental* appetites. *Whipple*, Essays and Rev., II. 342.

descensional, *a.* [*descension* + *-al*[1].] **2.** Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the disaggregation of the antecedent rock, the separation of unlike particles, and their final aggregation in beds; noting the breaking down of complex silicates, the solution of certain original components, and a gathering of the modified and assorted product into stratified deposits.

> Running hand in hand with this *descensional* process, there has always been a reascensional process by which the coherence, the crystallization, and in some measure the complex composition of the rocks are restored. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 412.

descensionist (dē-sen'shon-ist), *n.* [*descension* + *-ist*.] One who holds some theory involving descending movement or action. See the extract.

> Three theories are maintained as to the course of the [subterranean] waters which deposit ores. Some hold that the waters doing the work are descending; others that they are laterally-moving; others that they are ascending . . . . But if we are *descensionists* . . . we may say that the waters which are doing the work are descending. *Science*, Nov. 15, 1901, p. 756.

description, *n.*—**The world of description.** See *the world of* ★*appreciation*.

descriptive, *a.* **2.** In *geom.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the projective methods of Monge. (*b*) Not containing the idea of quantity or measurement.

> Projective Geometry on the other hand, dealing with projective properties (i.e. such as are not altered by projection), is chiefly concerned with *descriptive* properties of figures. *C. Leudesdorf*, tr. of Cremona, Projective Geom., p. 50.

desectionalize (dē-sek'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desectionalized*, ppr. *desectionalizing*. [*de-* + *sectional* + *-ize*.] To free from sectionalism in any sense or in any connection; widen in scope or spirit by the removal of whatever limits or divides; convert into one broad whole.

> This tendency to merging unification and *desectionalizing* is steadily pervading every human interest. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 7.

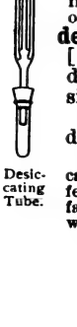
desert[1], *n.* Specifically—(*b*) In *phytogeog.*, one of the three principal types of Schimper's climatic formations, the result of excessive drought or cold. In desert all surviving vegetation is stunted and the difference between woodland and grass-land (the other two grand types) is obliterated.—**Desert act.** Same as *Carey* ★*act*.—**Desert devil.** Same as ★*devil*, 15.—**Desert polish,** a smooth and shining surface imparted to rocks or other hard substances by the wind-blown sand and dust of desert regions. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 436.—**Desert sandstone,** in *geol.*, the later Cretaceous formations of Australia.—**Desert varnish,** in *petrog.*, a hardened film of iron oxid or quartz on rocks and stones polished by wind-blown sand, found in deserts. *Gilbert*. See ★*case-hardening*, 2, and ★*desert polish*.

desertion, *n.* **5.** In *bot.* Same as *lipoxeny*.

desert-rod (dez'ėrt-rod), *n.* Any one of several species of herbs belonging to the genus *Eremostachys* of the mint family, natives of western and central Asia.

deserv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *deserve*.

desexualize (dē-sek'sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desexualized*, ppr. *desexualizing*. [*de-* + *sexual* + *-ize*.] To deprive of sex or sexual characters; castrate.



Desiccating Tube.

desiccate, *v. t.*—**Desiccating tube,** a glass apparatus which permits air or gas to pass to and from an inclosed space through sulphuric acid or other desiccating material.

desiderant (dē-sid'e-rant), *n.* and *a.* [L. *desiderans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *desiderare*, desire: see *desire*.] **I.** *n.* One who desires a thing.

II. *a.* Desiring; of the nature of desire.

> When we ask what we know the soul to be, we can only answer: A sentient desire, or *desiderant* feeling, which, through its own effort after satisfaction, gradually differentiates itself into a world. *Thomas Davidson*, Rousseau, p. 243.

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desiderium (dē-si-dē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *desideria* (-ä). [L.: see *desire*.] A longing or ardent desire as for something once possessed and now missed; pain or regret on account of loss or absence.

All Conservatives . . . regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a *desiderium* which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader.
Sat. Rev., April 21, 1883, p. 485.

desight (dē-sīt′), *n.* [*de-* + *sight*.] A disfigurement; an eyesore. *N. E. D.*

She had a box, . . . composed of three diamonds, three emeralds, three pearls, and one large rough pebble, which was such a *desight* to the others, that she carried the box to the smith.
Miss Yonge, Cameos Eng. Hist., ser. 2, vi. 68.

design, *n.* 9. Specifically, in *music*, either the melodic pattern, the harmonic process, or the rhythmic and metric form adopted in composition, by which a particular work or a class of works is made coherent and characteristic. In the evolution of artistic music the principles of design have been but slowly perceived and established.—**Arts of design.** See **art*2.

Designate individual, in *logic*, an individual object, known to exist (distinctions of time not being regarded) and so denoted as to exclude every other individual, that is, called by its well-known proper name (or a description, which amounts to a proper name in logic, since it is assumed to be applicable to nothing else): opposed to an indesignate or vague individual. Thus, Othello is a *designate* individual existing in the world of Shakspere's tragedy; so is 'earth's satellite' if the phrase is spoken by a person who knows, and to a person who knows, that there is but one; and so is 'quality' in a list of categories.

designingly (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ning-li), *adv.* Intentionally; with crafty or evil design; for selfish ends.

design-paper (dē-zīn′pā-pėr), *n.* A drawing-paper printed in cross-lines and used in designing patterns for textile fabrics, and particularly in laying out the patterns to be transferred to the cards of a Jacquard loom.

desilicate (dē-sil′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicated*, ppr. *desilicating*. [*de-* + *silica* + *-ate*2.] In *chem.*, to remove silica from a substance which contains it, as, a rock.

desilication (dē-sil-i-kā′shon), *n.* The act of desilicating or the state of being desilicated.

desinential (des-i-nen′shal), *a.* [NL., **desinentia*, desinence, + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to a desinence; terminational; terminal; desinent: as, the *desinential* -it for -ed in dialectal English.

desipiency (dē-sip′i-en-si), *n.* Same as *desipience*.

desk-book (desk′bůk), *n.* A book of reference for desk use; a hand-book for ready reference, as in matters of spelling or the like.

desma, *n.* 2. A ligament; formerly, a bandage.

desmactinic (des-mak-tin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέσμα*, band, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Of sea-urchins, having the podia continued upward to the apical plates; opposed to **lysactinic* (which see).

Desmarestia (dez-mą-res′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamouroux, 1813), named for A. G. *Desmarest*, a French naturalist.] A common genus of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ, occurring along the New England coast and in southern waters.

desmergate (des′mėr-gāt), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, + *ἐργάτης*, a worker.] A worker ant which is intermediate in structure between the soldier or worker major, and the true worker or worker minor of the same species.

desmic (dez′mik), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a desma.

desmodynia (des-mō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the ligaments.

desmogen (des′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, + *-γενής*, -producing.] In *bot.*, the embryonic tissue of plants.—**Primary desmogen.** Same as *procambium*.—**Secondary desmogen**, tissue formed from the cambium and subsequently transformed into permanent vascular strands.

desmogenous (des-moj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-γενής*, -produced.] Of ligamentous origin or causation.

desmohemoblast (des-mō-hē′mō-blást), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *mesenchyme*. Also *desmohæmoblast*.

Des Moines beds. See **bed*1.

desmoma (des-mō′mą), *n.*; pl. *desmomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμωμα*, a fetter, < *δεσμοῦν*, bind, fetter, < *δεσμός*, a band, fetter.] Same as *desma*, 1.

desmon (des′mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bond, chain.] Same as **amboceptor*.

desmopathy (des-mop′ą-thi), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of ligamentous structures.

desmorrhexis (des-mō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Rupture of a ligament.

desmosis (des-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-osis*.] A disease of the connective tissue.

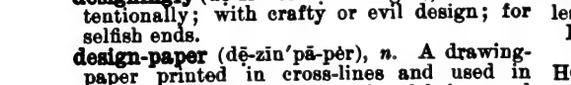
desmosite (des′mō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a banded compact rock developed from shales and slates by contact-metamorphism induced by intrusions of diabase. *Zincken*. 1841.

Desmothoraca (des′mō-thō-rā′kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), breastplate.] An order of *Heliozoa* having a stalked or unstalked shell perforated by numerous pores. It includes *Clathrulina* and *Orbulinella*.

desmotropic (des-mō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a bond, + *τρόπος*, a turning. + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by desmotropism. *Nature*, June 26, 1902, p. 214.

desmotropism (des-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a bond, + *τρόπος*, turning, + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, a term proposed by Victor Meyer and Jacobsen, as a substitute for *tautomerism*, to signify an easily experienced shifting of the atoms in a molecule from one order of attachment to another, so that each of two isomeric substances readily changes into the other.

desmotroposantonin (des′mō-trop-ō-san′tō-nin), *n.* [*desmotrop-ic* + *santonin*.] A colorless dextrorotatory alkaloid,



isomeric with santonin, from which it is prepared by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small needles, melting at 260° C.

desmotroposantonous (des′mō-trop-ō-san′tō-nus), *a.* Derived from desmotroposantonin.—**Desmotroposantonous acid**, a colorless, levorotatory, crystalline compound, $HOC_{10}H_9(CH_3)_2CH(CH_3)COOH$, (3:1:4:6), prepared by the reduction of desmotroposantonin. It is isomeric with santonous acid and melts at 175° C.

desmotropy (des-mot′rō-pi), *n.* Same as **desmotropism*.

désobligeant (dā-zō-blē-zhoṅ′), *n.* [F., lit. 'disobliging': compare *sulky*, *n.*] A small chaise with accommodations for only one person: hence the name.

An old *Desobligeant*, in the farthest corner of the court, hit my fancy at first sight; so I instantly got into it.
Sterne, Sentimental Jour., p. 10.

desocialize (dē-sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desocialized*, ppr. *desocializing*. [*de-* + *social* + *-ize*.] To break down social instincts, habits, and relations; render non-social. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 262.

désœuvré (dā-zė-vrā′), *a.* [F., < *dés-* priv. + *œuvre*, work, < L. *opera*, work.] Unemployed; unoccupied; idle.

Drowsy, dull, *désœuvré*, not having a book in press, and having given up smoking. *Life of Longfellow*, I. 336.

désœuvrement (dā-zėv-rę-moṅ′), *n.* [F.] A being unemployed; lack of occupation or work.

I have nothing to write you, and therefore, write for the pleasure of it, and from mere *désœuvrement*.
Life of Longfellow, II. 143.

desonation (dē-sō-nā′shŏn), *n.* [*de-* + *sonation*.] The removal of sonant quality: as, "the *desonation* of final vowels," *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 203.

desophistication (dē-sō-fis-ti-kā′shon), *n.* The act of freeing or the fact of being freed from sophistication.

De Soto group. See **group*1.

desoxyalizarin (des-ok′si-a-liz′ą-rin), *n.* Same as **anthrarobin*.

desoxycholalic (des-ok′si-ko-lal′ik), *a.* [*des-* for *dis-* + *oxy*(*gen*) + *cholalic*.] Noting an acid, a reduction-product of cholalic acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_4$.

desoxycholic (des-ok-si-kol′ik), *a.* [*des-* for *dis-* + *oxy*(*gen*) + *cholic*.] Derived from cholic acid by loss of oxygen.—**Desoxycholic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_4 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, formed in the putrefaction of ox-gall. It is bitter and melts at 185–190° C.

desoxydation (des-ok-si-dā′shon), *n.* Same as *deoxidation*.

desoyt (de-soi′), *n.* A shortened form of *sergedusoy*. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 98.

despatcher, *n.* 2. A die with double numbers, such as two fives on opposite sides, instead of a deuce opposite the five: so called because it throws higher than the average and despatches the game quickly.

despecialization (dē-spesh′al-ī-zā′shon), *n.* The act of advancing from a stage of specialization to one of greater generality. *Patten*, Heredity and Social Progress, p. 117.

despecialize (dē-spesh′al-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despecialized*, ppr. *despecializing*. [*de-* + *specialize*.] To pass from a specialized to a more generalized condition or stage. *Patten*, Heredity and Social Progress, p. 61.

despiritualize (dē-spir′i-tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despiritualized*, ppr. *despiritualizing*. [*de-* + *spiritualize*.] To deprive of spiritual character, power, or influence; affect with worldliness or materialism: as, to *despiritualize* Christianity.

despumation, *n.* 2. The mechanical removal of scum or foam from a liquid by skimming.

dessert-spoonful (de-zėrt′spōn′fůl), *n.* As much as a dessert-spoon will contain; about two drams.

destoor, *n.* See **dastur*.

destrictinic (dē-strik-tin′ik), *a.* [NL. *destricta* (see def.) + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, an indigo-blue crystalline compound, extracted from the lichen *Cladina destricta*.

destroyer, *n.* 2. Specifically, a torpedo-boat destroyer. See *torpedo-boat*.

destructional (dē-struk′shon-al), *a.* [*destruction* + *-al*1.] Pertaining to or formed by destructive agencies or processes; specifically, relating to or resulting from denudation.

The steep cliff is clearly in both cases a *destructional* surface from which material has fallen away.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 38.

destructionalist (dē-struk′shon-al-ist), *n.* [*destructional* + *-ist*.] One whose aim is destruction or who is engaged in the devising or use of engines of destruction.

The torpedo (that ever verdant topic of the universal *destructionalist*). *Sci. Amer.*, lxxix. 322.

Destructive leaf-hopper. See **leaf-hopper*.

destructivity (dē-struk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*destructive* + *-ity*.] The ability to destroy; destructiveness: as, "seismic *destructivity* can be accurately expressed in mechanical units," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 609.

destructor-cell (dē-struk′tor-sel), *n.* A unit or retort in a refuse- or garbage-incinerating plant. These furnaces are usually in pairs, straddling a common flue, and are maintained at a high temperature to diminish nuisance from odor.

destructuralize (dē-struk′tū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destructuralized*, ppr. *destructuralizing*. [*de-* + *structural* + *-ize*.] To undo or take apart; disorganize. *N. E. D.*

desubstantiate (dē-sub-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desubstantiated*, ppr. *desubstantiating*. [*de-* + *substantiate*.] To deprive of substance. *Mrs. Humphry Ward. N. E. D.*

desulphate (dē-sul′fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphated*, ppr. *desulphating*. [*de-* + *sulphate*.] In *chem.*, to remove a sulphate or the radical of sulphuric acid from (a substance). *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 474.

desulphation (dē-sul-fā′shon), *n.* The process of desulphating. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 466.

desulphurizer (dē-sul′fū-rī-zėr), *n.* In *chem.*, a substance used to combine with and so remove sulphur from something else, as scrap-iron used in the reduction of metallic antimony from its sulphid.

desultor (dē-sul′tôr), *n.*; pl. *desultores* (-tō′rēz). [L.: see *desultory*.] A bareback rider in the Roman circus who rode two or more horses at once, leaping from one to another.

det, *n.* 2. A recent simplified spelling of *debt*.

det. An abbreviation of the Latin *detur*, 'let it be given.'

detaching-roller (dē-tach′ing-rō′lėr), *n.* On a cotton-combing machine, a steel roller with an intermittent motion, for detaching a tuft of cotton after it is combed.

Detachment of the retina. See **retina*.

detail, *n.* 5. The service on which one is detailed.—**Detail paper.** See **paper*.

detainer2, *n.* (*c*) In *law*, the fact of being detained or held in custody: as, a writ of habeas corpus may issue to inquire into the *detainer* of a prisoner.

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detassel (dē-tas'l), *v. t.* [*de-* + *tassel.*] To remove the tassel of growing Indian corn. See ★*detasseling.*

detasseling (dē-tas'l-ing), *n.* The act or practice of removing the tassel (male inflorescence) from growing Indian corn. In breeding for improved stock, weak plants are detasseled to eliminate their pollen, and where cross-fertilization is sought the plants destined to bear the ears are thus treated. Detasseling has been performed experimentally on part of the rows in fields to observe the effect on the yield of grain and forage, with ambiguous results.

detector, *n.*—**Electrolytic detector,** a form of receiving apparatus used in wireless telegraphy. It consists of a small electrolytic cell the space between the terminals of which is bridged by a chain of deposited metallic particles. Electric oscillations break down this bridge and momentarily increase the resistance of the circuit.—**Electrothermal detector,** in *wireless telegraphy,* same as *thermal* ★*detector.*—**Magnetic detector,** a receiving apparatus used in wireless telegraphy. Its operation depends upon the fact that the sudden changes in the magnetization of the iron core of the receiver, caused by the electric oscillations, are capable of producing sounds in a telephone placed in circuit with a coil about the core.—**Mechanical detector,** in *elect.,* a device for the detection of electric waves based upon the tendency of a ring of wire, suspended near a resonator carrying electric oscillations, to turn into the position of minimum action. Such detectors were employed by Hertz in his study of the propagation of electric waves in conductors.—**Thermal detector,** a receiving apparatus, used in wireless telegraphy, the action of which depends upon the heating of a minute wire by the electric oscillations.

detector-bar (dē-tek'tor-bär), *n.* A secondary rail or bar placed beside the rails of a switch and intended to prevent its movement while a train is passing over it. The bar is pivoted to the switch in such a manner that when the switch is to be moved it rises above the level of the top of the switch-rail and then returns to its normal position. In rising it strikes the car-wheels, detects their presence, warns the switchman, and also prevents the movement of the switch until the last wheel of the train has passed. See *switch.*

detent-lock (dē-tent'lok), *n.* A lock, usually a spring-lock, in which the bolt has notches, into which may be slid a detent or catch operated by a knob or pin. One of these notches is so located that when the bolt is drawn back and the detent thrown in, the bolt is held back in the lock and does not project or operate to fasten the door. The other notch is opposite the detent when the bolt is thrust out, and then the bolt cannot be withdrawn by the turning of the key outside, and the door is secure even against pass-keys or the keys belonging to the lock.

detent-rod (dē-tent'rod), *n.* 1. A rod which carries a catch or detent.—2. A rod which controls the motion of a detent.

détenu (dā-te-nü'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *détenir,* detain.] One who is detained in custody; a prisoner: used especially in reference to English and French prisoners of war held by either country during the wars of 1793–1815.

deteriorationist (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* One who holds that deterioration is the prevailing tendency or rule of things; a deteriorist.

deteriorator (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which deteriorates or causes deterioration.

deteriorism (dē-tē'ri-ō-rizm), *n.* [L. *deterior,* worse, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the general tendency of all things is to grow worse: opposed to *meliorism.*

Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called *deteriorism.* *Goldwin Smith. N. E. D.*

determinant, *n.* 4. In *biol.,* in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, the material bearer of all the hereditary qualities of a cell, regarded as composed of as many biophores, or bearers of single hereditary qualities, as are to be possessed by the cell and its descendants.

I shall designate . . . the particles of the germ-plasm determining them [the cells] as the 'determining parts' or '*determinants.*' *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 57.

Accessory determinant, according to Weismann, a determinant of the accessory germ-plasm. See ★*germ-plasm.*—**Doctrine of determinants,** in *biol.,* that part of Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm which regards each cell as represented in the germ-plasm by a determinant. Often used as synonymous with the doctrine of germ-plasm.—**Heterodynamous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells that are different in the two parents.—**Heterologous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells that are not homologous in the parents, so that the cells which they control in the developing organism cannot exhibit the qualities of both parents in combination.—**Homodynamous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells that are alike in the two parents.—**Homologous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of homologous cells in both parents, so that the cells which they control in the developing organism may exhibit the qualities of both parents in combination.—**Leading term of a determinant,** in *math.,* the product of the elements (constituents) in the principal diagonal.—**Supplementary determinant,** according to Weismann, one of the determinants to which the identity between the constituent cells of a lost part of the body of an organism and the part that is regenerated in its place is due.—**Term of a determinant.** From the array choose *n* different elements (constituents) such that there is one and only one element from each row and column, multiply these elements together, the product will be a *term of the determinant.*

determinate, *a.*—**Determinate growth,** in *bot.* See ★*growth.*—**Determinate number.** See ★*number.*—**Determinate variation.** See ★*variation.*

II. *n.* In Weismann's doctrine of determinants, any cell which has distinctive hereditary qualities.

I shall designate the cells or groups of cells which are independently variable from the germ onwards as the 'hereditary parts' or '*determinates.*'
Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 57.

determination, *n.* 14. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* the identification, classification, and naming of specimens of plants or animals.

determine, *v. i.* 4. In Oxford and other universities, to take part in a solemn disputation preparatory to graduation as master of arts. See *determination,* 12.

deterrent, *n.* 2. A substance used in the manufacture of smokeless powder to moderate the violence of the explosion and to diminish sensitiveness to shock. Vaseline, camphor, etc., are so employed.

deterrently (dē-tėr'ent-li), *adv.* In a manner to deter; as a deterrent: as, the possibility of being called to account has acted *deterrently.*

deth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *death.*

dethyroidized (dē-thī'roi-dīzd), *p. a.* [*de-* + *thyroid* + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of the thyroid gland. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 410.

detin (dē-tin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detinned,* ppr. *detinning.* [*de-* + *tin.*] To remove the tin from (articles plated with tin).

detinning (dē-tin'ing), *n.* The operation of removing the tin from articles plated with tin, as tinware or tin scrap.

Detinue of goods in frank marriage, in *old Eng. law,* a writ which lay in favor of a wife who had obtained a divorce, to recover the property given with her in marriage.

Detonating fuse, oil, etc. See ★*fuse*2, ★*oil,* etc.

detortion, *n.* 2. In *biol.,* the symmetry of a straight organism whose ancestors were twisted. [Rare.] *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 796.

detritus, *n.* 3. In *pathol.,* caseous or other disorganized material formed by the destruction of living tissue.

Detrusor urinæ, the muscular coat of the bladder, especially the longitudinal fibers.

detter, *n.* A simplified spelling of *debtor.*

deuteragonist (dū-tėr-ag'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής,* < *δεύτερος,* second, + *ἀγωνιστής,* actor: see *agonist.*] In the *Gr. drama,* an actor who played the second part, after that of the protagonist.

deuteranope (dū'tėr-an-ōp), *n.* [See ★*deuteranopia.*] In *psychophys.,* one who is afflicted by the form of red-green blindness known as *deuteranopia. Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 274, II. 787.

deuteranopia (dū-tėr-an-ō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + NL. *anopia,* blindness.] In *psychophys.,* a form of red-green color-blindness; the so-called green-blindness.

deuterencephalon (dū-tėr-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* Same as ★*deutocerebrum. Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 499.

deutero-albumose (dū'tę-rō-al'bū-mōs), *n.* One of a group of albumoses, also known as *secondary albumoses,* which are formed during the process of proteolytic digestion. During gastric digestion their formation is preceded by that of the *primary albumoses.* They can all be precipitated by saturation with ammonium sulphate, partly in neutral and partly in acid solution. The digestion of fibrin leads to the formation of at least four deutero-albumoses. See ★*albumose* and *digestion-products,* under ★*digestion.*

deutero-caseose (dū'tę-rō-kā'sę-ōs), *n.* A deutero-albumose derived from casein.

deuterocladus (dū-tę-rok'la-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *κλάδος,* branch.] In sponge-spicules, an actine bearing branches of the second order.

deuterocone (dū'tę-rō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *κῶνος,* cone.] The inner and anterior cusp of an upper premolar.

deuteroconid (dū'tę-rō-kon'id), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *κῶνος,* cone, + *-id*2.] The inner and anterior cusp of a lower premolar.

deutero-elastose (dū'tę-rō-ę-las'tōs), *n.* A deutero-albumose derived from elastin.

deuterofraction (dū'tę-rō-frak'shon), *n.* One of the groups into which the deutero-albumoses, which result from the albumins on proteolytic digestion, can be separated: spoken of as *deuterofraction A, B, C,* etc.

deuterogamy, *n.* 2. In *bot.,* a form of nuclear fusion in certain cryptogams which is subsequent to the sexual act and superposed upon it. *P. Groom.*

deutero-Isaiah (dū'tę-rō-ī-zā'yą, or -ī-zī'yą), *n.* The name applied by some modern critics to the author of chapters xl.–lxvi. of the book of Isaiah; also, this part of the book, which was probably written at the end of the Babylonian exile.

deutero-Nicene (dū'tę-rō-nī'sēn), *a.* Pertaining to the second Nicene council. See *Nicene.*

deutero-Pauline (dū'tę-rō-pâ'lin), *a.* The designation of certain writings similar in character to the epistles of Paul, but considered to be from another hand. Some critics so name the Epistle to the Hebrews and the Pastoral Epistles.

deuteroplasm (dū'tę-rō-plazm'), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] Same as *deutoplasm.*

deuteroplasma (dū'tę-rō-plaz'ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] Same as *paramitom.*

deuteroproteose (dū'tę-rō-prō'tę-ōs), *n.* Same as ★*deutero-albumose.*

deuterosaurian (dū'tę-rō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Deuterosaurus.*

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Deuterosaurus.*

Deuterosaurus (dū'tę-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] A genus of extinct theromorphous reptiles of the family *Deuterosauridæ,* having double-headed ribs, large canine teeth serrated on the edges, no palatal teeth, and large lacrymal bones. It occurs in the Permian formation.

deuteroscopia (dū'tę-rō-skō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *deuteroscopy.*

deuteroscopic (dū'tę-rō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to deuteroscopy or second sight: as, the *deuteroscopic* faculty.

deuterostrophy (dū-tę-ros'trō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *στροφή,* turning.] In *phyllotaxy,* a spiral of the third degree.

deuterosystematic (dū'tę-rō-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a second or secondary system.

deuterotokous (dū-tę-rot'ō-kus), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *-τόκος,* < *τεκεῖν,* bring forth.] Of or pertaining to deuterotoky or the parthenogenic generation of both male and female offspring.

deuterotoky (dū-tę-rot'ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *-τοκία,* < *-τόκος,* < *τεκεῖν,* bring forth.] A form of parthenogenesis in which the virgin female gives birth to offspring of both sexes, as the so-called sexual generations in the *Aphididæ* and *Cynipidæ. Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* V. 141.

deuterotoxin (dū'tę-rō-tok'sin), *n.* A derivative of a toxin which has a less marked affinity for the corresponding antitoxin than prototoxin.

deuterozoic (dū'tę-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second. + *ζωή,* life, + *-ic.*] In *geol.,* a term proposed to designate the later Paleozoic formations (Devonian, Old Red Sandstone, and Carboniferous system) of Great Britain, in distinction from the earlier ones: not now in use.

deuthyalosome (dūt-hī-al'ō-sōm'), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + *ὑαλος,* glass, + *σῶμα,* body.] In *cytol.,* the nucleus remaining in the egg after the formation of the first polar body. *Van Beneden,* 1883.

deutobrochal (dū-tō-brō'kal), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + *βρόχος,* a noose, a mesh.] Noting one of the stages in the intra-ovarian development of the oöcyte, the chromatin being coarsely reticular and the nucleus showing one or two nucleoli. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 450.

deutocerebrum (dū-tō-ser'ę-brum), *n.*; pl. *deutocerebra* (-brą). [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + L. *cerebrum,* brain.] That portion of the brain of an insect which comprises the antennal or olfactory lobes; the second lobe of an insect's brain. Also called *deuterencephalon. A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., pp. 231, 237.

deutonephron (dū-tō-nef'ron) *n.*; pl. *deutonephra* (-rą). [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + *νεφρός,* kidney.] The mesonephron or Wolffian body.

deutoplasm, *n.* 2. Same as ★*deuteroplasma.*

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deutoplasmogen (dū-tō-plaz′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + πλάσμα, anything formed, + -γενής, -producing.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the egg-cytoplasm which forms or is converted into deutoplasm.

deutosomite (dū-tō-sō′mīt), *n.* The posterior of the two somites into which the segment in the *Hexapoda* and *Chilopoda* is more or less theoretically supposed to be divided. *Science*, March 27, 1903, p. 485.

devastative (dev′as-tā-tiv), *a.* Destructive; that wastes or ravages: as, *devastative* floods.

devastavit, *n.*—**Devastavit by direct abuse** or **direct devastavit,** in *law*, actual embezzlement of the property of an estate by an administrator, executor, or other trustee, or the conversion of the same to his own use; also the wilful release of a claim due the estate, or the surrender of a lease below its value; and generally any culpable act by which the property is actually wasted or lost.—**Devastavit by maladministration,** in *law*, payment, by an executor, administrator, or other trustee, of claims against an estate that are not actually due or owing, or payment out of the order in which claims ought to be paid, or payment of legacies prior to debts; and generally any disposition of the funds that may cause a loss to a preferred class, although not benefiting the trustee.—**Devastavit by neglect,** *in law*, a negligent act or omission, upon the part of an executor, administrator, or other trustee, which results in loss to the estate: for example, failure to sell goods at a fair price within a reasonable time, neglect to collect a doubtful debt that might with diligence be collected, etc.—**Writ of devastavit,** in *law*, a writ that lies against an executor, administrator, or other trustee to recover damages for a devastavit.

develop, *v. t.*—**To develop one's game,** in *chess*, to proceed in the line of one's intended tactics.—**To develop out,** to subject to a photographic process which requires the use of chemicals, usually in a dark place, for the production of the image: contrasted with to ★*print out*. See ★*print*.

developable, *a.* **3.** If, in the series given for a function by a development formula, the general expression for the error decreases indefinitely as we increase the number of terms, the sum will approach as its limit the value of the function, which is then said to be *developable*.

developing-machine (dē-vel′up-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for developing photographic plates or rolls of films.

development, *n.* **3.** (*b*) The generation of a new living being considered inductively as a fact, without reference to the question whether it is to be regarded as evolution or unfolding, or as epigenesis or new formation; the subject-matter of the science of descriptive embryology or embryogeny.—**6.** (*c*) Specifically, in *music*, the second section of a movement in sonata form or the central portion of a fugue, in which the thematic material in the subject or subjects is unfolded and variously treated. Also called the *working-out* or the *development section*.—**7.** In *chess*, the movements by which a player in the early part of the game places his pieces in position for future action.—**Dislocation of development,** the development of embryonic organs out of their proper order or position.—**Induced development,** the generation of a new living being from an egg, considered as epigenesis or new formation and as the result of the reciprocal interaction between it and its environment. Embryologists and writers upon speculative biology commonly hold that the conception of inherent development or evolution or unfolding and the conception of induced development or epigenesis or new formation are contradictory and mutually exclusive; but there are many facts and theoretical considerations which show that the organism is neither inherent in the germ nor induced by the conditions of its existence and development, because it is in the reciprocal interaction between the two. The organism would not be what it is if either the constitution of the germ or the conditions under which its development takes place had been different. From this point of view it is as great an error to locate development, either individual or ancestral, in the conditions of existence as it is to locate it in germ-cells. It exists in neither, because it is in the relation between the two, and the prominence of the one or of the other in the mind of the investigator is dependent upon the purpose that he has in view in making the comparison. The contradiction between the notion of induced development and that of inherent development is not in germ-cells nor in living beings, but in the mental concepts of the biologist, who names, and tries to separate in his mind, what is not separable in fact. See *inherent* ★*development* and ★*innate*, 3.—**Inherent development,** the generation of a new living being through the unfolding or evolution or manifestation to sense of the organization which is held to have been invisible or latent or potential in the germ-cell. See ★*innate*, 3.—**Law of development toward opposites,** in *psychol.*, one of Wundt's three laws of psychical development. Feelings and impulses, at first of low intensity, gradually increase in intensity by contrast with feelings of opposite quality that have for a time been predominant, until finally they gain the ascendancy over the formerly predominant feelings, and are themselves for a longer or shorter time in control. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 327.—**Mosaic theory of development,** the theory that the fertilized egg contains localized representatives of the parts that are to arise from it, so that it may be regarded as a mosaic. *E. B. Wilson*, in Biol. Lectures, 1893.

developmental, *a.*—**Developmental mechanics,** experimental embryology. See ★*embryology*.

developmentalist (dē-vel-up-men′tal-ist), *n.* A believer in the theory of progressive development; an evolutionist. *N. E. D.*

developmentarian (dē-vel-up-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* One who adopts the evolutionary or development theory in philosophy, biology, anthropology, etc.

developoid (dē-vel′up-oid), *n.* [= It. *sviluppoide;* irreg. < *develop* + *-oid.*] Of a given primitive curve, a curve such that each of its tangents is cut by the primitive at an angle ω which is any function whatsoever of the coördinates of the point of intersection. When this angle is constant, the developoid is called *ordinary*. *Beltrami*.

devenerunt (dev-e-nē′runt), *n.* [L. *devenerunt*, '(they) have come.'] In *old Eng. law*, a writ which lay in favor of the king, to determine what lands and tenements 'have come' to the crown by escheat by reason of the death of a tenant *in capite*.

deviability (dē-vi-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* In *phys.*, the property of being capable of deflection from a path, as cathode rays, by the action of a magnet.

deviation, *n.*—**Angle of deviation.** See ★*angle*3.—**Standard deviation.** (*a*) In *biol.*, the index of variability. See *variability*.—(*b*) If the law of error be stated by the equation $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}c} e^{\frac{-(x-d)^2}{c^2}}$, more conveniently written $(1/\sqrt{\pi c})\exp -(x-d)^2/c^2$, then $c/\sqrt{2} = \sigma$ is called by Pearson the *standard deviation*. The square root of the average of the squared departures from the mean in both directions is a measure of variability called the *standard deviation*.

deviative (dē′vi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*deviate* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or producing deviation, deflection, or divergence. *Lockyer*.

deviator, *n.* **2.** An appliance for altering the course of a balloon by resistance against water. The appliance is suspended from the balloon by a cord and floats in the water. See the extract.

> A strap at each end carries a rope passing to the balloon. When the ropes are of unequal length the *deviator* takes an oblique position and gives a steering effect; when the ropes are equal the blades become parallel to the direction of movement and there is no deviation and but little resistance. This instrument is, in fact, a multiple rudder of the simplest form. Both these *deviators* have been designed to keep at a certain depth below the surface of the water. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 26, 1901, p. 266.

devil, *n.*, **9.** (*f*) A machine for unloading grain from the hold of a vessel. *N. E. D.*—(*g*) A small, portable charcoal-furnace used in foundries for drying molds. It is constructed of a light iron latticed frame and is usually suspended in the mold.

11. A junior counsel who assists his superior, usually without financial reward. [Eng.]—**12.** In *math.*, a curve whose equation is $y^4 - x^4 + ay^2 + bx^2 = 0$.—**13.** A 'literary' or professional 'hack'; one who does professional work for another who gets all the credit.—**14.** Gunpowder moistened with water or alcohol so as to destroy the granulation and form a paste: used as a sort of firework by boys, and as a priming or fuse.—**15.** A moving whirlwind carrying up columns of sand, such as are common in India, Persia, and countries having dry seasons: sometimes called *dancing-devil* or *desert devil*, and known in upper India by the local name *bagoola* (*Hind. bagūla*).—**16.** A highly seasoned dish of crabs, chicken, eggs, or the like, cooked together.—**Devil's bedposts.** See ★*bedpost*.—**Devil's coach-horse.** (*b*) *Ocypus olens*, a large European rove-beetle, of the family *Staphylinidæ*, of savage appearance and habits and foul odor. (*c*) The wheel-bug. Also called the *devil's riding-horse*.—**Devil's corkscrews.** See ★*Daimonelix*.—**Devil's darning-needle.** (*c*) A name commonly applied to any common species of dragon-fly. (*d*) The American or Virginia virgin's-bower, *Clematis Virginiana*, so named from its gossamer-like fruit.—**Devil's hop-vine,** the greenbrier or cat-brier, *Smilax rotundifolia*.—**Devils on horseback,** a savory dish made of oysters fried or broiled with a small piece of crisply fried bacon astride of each.—**Devil's riding-horse.** Same as ★*devil's coach-horse*.—**Hickory horned devil,** the larva of an American ceratocampid moth, *Citheronia regalis*. See cut under *royal horned caterpillar*.

devil, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To do professional work (literary or legal) for another who receives all the credit, and sometimes also the remuneration or fee; act as a literary or legal devil.

devil-dancer (dev′l-dan′sèr), *n.* In India, a person who believes himself inspired and who performs dances like the whirling dervishes. See *dervish*.

devil-dancing (dev′l-dan′sing), *n.* The performances of the devil-dancers of India.

devildom (dev′l-dum), *n.* [*devil* + *-dom.*] The realm, domain, or sway of the devil; diabolic power or its exercise. *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

> She meant a commination, or, at best,
> An exorcism against the *devildom*
> Which plainly held me.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ii.

deviler (dev′l-èr), *n.* **1.** One who operates a machine known in England as *devil* and in the United States as *rag-picker* or *shoddy-picker*.—**2.** One who attends a hard-waste breaker in a cotton-factory.—**3.** A rag-shaking machine.—**4.** One given to patient and laborious research. [Slang.]

devil-fish, *n.* (*d*) Any large cuttlefish, as an octopus or an architeuthis. (*e*) *Lacepedia cataphracta*, a fish found in Australian waters.

deviling[2] (dev′l-ing), *n.* Acting as a 'devil' or office hack; literary or legal hack-work: as, a young barrister engaged in *deviling*. [Colloq.]

Devillian (de-vil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Deville*, a town of France.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to the lowest division of the Cambrian system in the Ardennes mountains of Belgium.

II. *n.* The Devillian division.

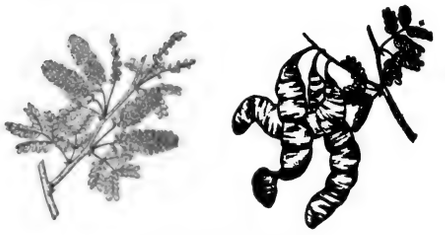
devil's-apple (dev′lz-ap′l), *n.* **1.** See *apple*, 3.—**2.** The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.

devil's-bean (dev′lz-bēn), *n.* [West Indian.] Same as *bottle-cod*.

devil's-bite (dev′lz-bīt), *n.* The American hellebore or Indian poke, *Veratrum viride*.

devil's-bones (dev′lz-bōnz), *n.* The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *wild yam* (*a*), under *yam*.

devil's-claw, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, a small spiny tree, *Acacia Greggii*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It sometimes reaches 30 feet in height and a foot in diameter, and bears bright creamy-yellow flowers in spikes and long, crooked, pendent pods. The wood is hard, heavy, fine-grained, durable, and strong, and of a rich brown or red color. It is called *uña de gato* by the Mexicans, and shares with *A. Wrightii* the name of *cat's-claw*.



Devil's-claw (*Acacia Greggii*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

devil's-claws (dev′lz-klâz), *n.* The corn-crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis:* so called from its bur-like fruit.

devil's-fingers (dev′lz-fing′gèrz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. Compare *crow-toe*.

devil's-flax (dev′lz-flaks), *n.* The toad-flax, *Linaria Linaria*.

devil's-flower (dev′lz-flou′èr), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis dioica*. Also called *adder's-flower*.

devil's-grandmother (dev′lz-grand′muᵺ-èr), *n.* The woolly elephant's-foot or tobacco-weed, *Elephantopus tomentosus*.

devil's-grass (dev′lz-gràs), *n.* **1.** The joint-grass, *Paspalum distichum*.—**2.** The couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*.—**3.** The gum succory, *Chondrilla juncea*.—**4.** Same as *Bermuda grass*. See under *grass* and *Cynodon*, 1.—**5.** Same as *bur-grass*, 1.

devil's-greens (dev′lz-grēnz), *n.* Same as ★*devil's-grass*, 3.

devil's-grip (dev′lz-grip), *n.* The carpet-weed, *Mollugo verticillata*.

devil's-guts, *n.* **2.** The corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.—**3.** In Australia, the dodder-laurel, *Cassytha filiformis*. See ★*dodder-laurel*.

devil's-hair (dev′lz-hâr), *n.* The American virgin's-bower, *Clematis Virginiana*.

devil's-head-in-a-bush (dev′lz-hed-in-ą-bůsh′), *n.* The bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour, *Hibiscus Trionum*.

devil's-herb (dev′lz-èrb), *n.* A trailing or climbing plant, *Plumbago scandens:* so called from the use of its root and leaves as a blistering agent. See *Plumbago*, 2.

devil's-horn (dev′lz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *stinkhorn*.

devil-shrimp (dev′l-shrimp), *n.* A slender crustacean with long-stalked eyes, of the genus *Lucifer*.

devil's-ironweed (dev′lz-ī′èrn-wēd), *n.* The arrow-leaved lettuce, *Lactuca sagittifolia*, of eastern North America; also, less commonly, the wild lettuce, *L. Canadensis*.

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devil's-needle (dev′lz-nē′dl), *n.* The salt-marsh mosquito of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Culex solicitans.* [New Jersey.]

devil's-paintbrush (dev′lz-pānt′brush), *n.* The orange hawkweed or golden mouse-ear, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, from the pencil-like pappus. The name is also applied to the king-devil, *H. præaltum*, which somewhat resembles the first-named plant: both have become pests in the United States.



Devil's-paint-brush (*Hieracium aurantiacum*). One fourth natural size.

devil's-pitchforks (dev′lz-pich′fôrks), *n.* The common beggar's-ticks or sticktight, *Bidens frondosa.* The bicuspidate fruit resembles the tines of a pitchfork.

devil's-plague (dev′lz-plāg), *n.* The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*, which is a plague to farmers, especially in America. See *carrot* and *Daucus* (cut).

devil's-rattlebox (dev′lz-rat′l-boks), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris*, the seeds of which when ripe rattle in the inflated pod.

devil's-root (dev′lz-rōt), *n.* The lesser broom-rape, *Orobanche minor*, which is injurious to clover upon the roots of which they are parasitic. The name is also applied to the devil's-bit, *Scabiosa Succisa.*

devil's-tether (dev′lz-teтн′ėr), *n.* The black bindweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus.*

devil's-tongue (dev′lz-tung), *n.* 1. The prickly-pear, *Opuntia*, especially *O. Opuntia* and *O. humifusa:* so called from the spiny tongue-shaped branches or joints.—2. See ★*Amorphophallus.*

devil's-trumpet (dev′lz-trum′pet), *n.* The jimson-weed, *Datura Stramonium:* so called from the trumpet-shaped flowers.

devil's-vine (dev′lz-vīn), *n.* The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.*

devil's-walking-stick (dev′lz-wâ′king-stik), *n.* The ailantus tree, *Ailanthus glandulosa.*

devil's-weed (dev′lz-wēd), *n.* Same as ★*devil's-ironweed.*

devirilize (dē-vir′il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devirilized*, ppr. *devirilizing.* [*de-* + *virile* + *-ize.*] To rob or deprive of virility or vigor; emasculate; deprive of vitality or force; weaken.

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the *devirilizing* effects of transcendental and idealistic habits of thought, than in these pages [a book under review], which are so chastened and refined that all vitality seems to have gone out of them.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 277.

devize, *v.* Same as *devise.*

devolutive (dev-ō-lū′tiv), *a.* [*devolut(ion)* + *-ive.*] That is of the nature of, or involves, devolution. *N. E. D.*

devolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *devolve.*

Devon (dev′on), *n.* The name of a shire (Devonshire) in England, applied specifically to a breed of dairy cattle noted for their docility and the quality of their milk. The color is red, varying from dark to pale chestnut, but there must be no mixture of black or white. The skin is yellow, the hair soft, and the general appearance symmetrical.

Devonia (dē-vō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. *Devonia*, Devon, Devonshire.] In *geol.*, the region of Devonian rocks, without regard to geographical limitation; the Devonian rocks.

Devonian, I. *a.* This term was first applied in geology by Sedgwick and Murchison to a series of rocks in North and South Devon and Cornwall in which fossils had been found which were recognized by Lonsdale as intermediate in character between Silurian and Carboniferous. The lower and upper limits of the formation were not defined in Britain, but were more precisely determined by the same geologists in the Rhineland. So uncertain, however, were the bounds assigned to the base of the formation that more recent study in various countries has added to the lower part of this system considerable beds that had before been assigned to the Silurian system. Strictly applied, the term *Devonian* implies the rocks bearing the marine faunas of that time and is contrasted with the Old Red Sandstone, which is a formation sometimes different lithologically and which represents the lake, lagoon, or delta deposits of the same age.

II. *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Devonshire.—2. In *geol.*, the Devonian series.

Devonshire cream. See ★*cream*[1].

devotionalism (dē-vō′shọn-ąl-izm), *n.* [*devotional* + *-ism.*] Devotional character.

devotioner (dē-vō′shọn-ėr), *n.* One who belongs to a religious society of a devotional character. *N. E. D. De Vriesian.*

devulcanize (dē-vul′kąn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devulcanized*, ppr. *devulcanizing.* [*de-* + *vulcanize.*] To remove sulphur from, as vulcanized india-rubber, and restore to the condition of the original material. There have been numerous attempts to do this, but none of them has been effective, only partial restoration of plasticity having been attained.

dewberry, *n.*, 2. The dewberry has now been improved to such an extent that it has become an important cultivated fruit. The improved forms are derived from native North American species. The most prominent garden kind is the Lucretia, derived from the wild *Rubus roribaccus.* The Bartel, another cultivated form, is derived from *Rubus invisus;* others, in the southern United States, from *Rubus trivialis;* others, in the western States, from *Rubus vitifolius.* The dewberries are trailing, blackberry-like plants. There are hybrids between the common wild dewberry of the northern United States, *Rubus procumbens*, and the high-bush blackberry (*R. nigrobaccus*). In cultivation, the dewberries are usually trained to stakes or trellises.—**California dewberry,** *Rubus vitifolius*, a somewhat trailing species with 3-5-foliate leaves, ovate to oblong coarsely toothed leaflets, and oblong, sweet berries: common in the coast ranges of California from San Diego county to the Fraser river, and also in Idaho.

dew-bit (dū′bit), *n.* A light breakfast taken very early, before the regular breakfast. [Eng. dial.]

dew-bow (dū′bō), *n.* A halo or rainbow seen on a surface covered with drops of dew. An analogous bow has occasionally been seen by reflection from drops of water, resting upon a layer of dust, which have been formed by the gentle fall of particles of fog. Both lunar dew-bows and solar dew-bows have been observed; and both principal and supernumerary dew-bows, analogous to the ordinary double rainbow, have been recorded.

dew-cap (dū′kap), *n.* A prolongation of a telescope-tube beyond the object-glass, intended to prevent deposition of dew, and also to exclude stray light. A small telescope should be provided with a dew-cap, bright without, but dead-black within, and having a length equal to twice its diameter.

dewdrop, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, an American rosaceous plant, *Dalibarda repens*, related to the strawberry, with long-petioled, ovate-orbicular, cordate and crenate leaves, and white flowers on long peduncles. The fruit consists of several dry achenia inclosed in the enlarged calyx. It also bears cleistogamous flowers.

dew-flower (dū′flou′ėr), *n.* Same as *day-flower.*

dew-grass, *n.* 2. The whitetop proper, *Agrostio alba.* Also called *white bent, English bent*, etc. When this grass has a purple or brown color, the redtop proper, it is called *summer dew-grass.*

dewlap, *n.* 5. A brand or ownership-mark on the dewlap of an animal. [Western U. S.]

dew-leaves (dū′lēvs), *n. pl.* Upwardly inclined leaves adapted for the collection of dew.

dew-moth (dū′môth), *n.* An English collectors' name for a European moth, *Setina irrorata:* from its habit of flying in the early morning.

dew-point, *n.*—**Complement of the dew-point,** the number of degrees by which the temperature of the dew-point is below the temperature of the air.—**Depression of the dew-point.** Same as *complement of the* ★*dew-point.*—**Dew-point apparatus,** apparatus for determining the dew-point. That devised by Regnault consisted of a polished silver cup containing ether in the center of which was immersed the bulb of a delicate thermometer. A current of air blown through the ether hastened its evaporation, cooling it down until the outside of the silver cup showed a deposit of dew; the temperature corresponding was the desired dew-point. Modifications of this apparatus have been made by Alluard, Crova, Abbe, and others, in order to secure greater delicacy or freedom from disturbing currents of wind. The deposition of dew depends to a considerable extent upon the nature of the surface and the perfection of its polish. The deposition begins upon the points or spots where a slight roughness exists, but is detected soonest where the surface is polished.—**Trouton's electrical dew-point hygrometer.** See ★*hygrometer.*

dew-pond (dū′pond), *n.* A small and shallow pond, usually artificial, located on ridges or hills where no adequate supply of water is possible from surface-drainage or from springs. The water is collected by condensation from the air dew, which is prevented from rapid evaporation by the means employed. The practice of making dew-ponds is common in Berkshire, England. A wide, shallow hollow is made, dry straw is spread over it, and upon this is laid a layer of finely puddled clay, which is in turn closely strewn with stones. The pond then gradually fills with water.

We have no waters to delight
Our broad and brookless vales—
Only the *dew-pond* on the height
Unfed, that never fails.
R. Kipling, The Five Nations (Sussex).

dew-rake (dū′rāk), *n.* A rake for the surface of grass or stubble. *N. E. D.*

dew-snail (dū′snāl), *n.* A garden or other slug: so named because it is usually found while the dew is on the herbage.

dexiocardia (dek′si-ọ-kär′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεξιός, right, + καρδία, heart.] Same as *dextrocardia.*

dexiotrope (dek′si-ọ-trōp), *a.* Same as *dexiotropic.*

dexiotropic, *a.* 2. Turning to the right hand or in a clockwise direction: said of the direction of cleavage in the eggs of certain invertebrates.

dexiotropically (dek′si-ọ-trop′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a dexiotropic manner.

dexiotropism (dek-si-ot′rọ-pizm), *n.* The state of being dexiotropic.

Dexter aspect. See ★*aspect.*

dextraural (deks-trâ′ral), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *auris*, ear, + *-al*[1].] Hearing more distinctly with the right ear than with the left.

dextrinase (deks′tri-nās), *n.* [*dextrine* + *-ase.*] In *chem.*, a supposed distinct enzym, forming part of the diastase of malt, believed to convert starch into maltodextrine.

dextrinate (deks′tri-nāt), *n.* [*dextrine* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of dextrine: applied specifically to a compound of iron and dextrine used in medicine.

dextrinize (deks′tri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dextrinized*, ppr. *dextrinizing.* [*dextrine* + *-ize.*] To convert partially or wholly into dextrine. Various farinaceous foods for infants are thus transformed, usually by simple heating, and the product sometimes gains in digestibility by this treatment.

dextrinized (deks′tri-nīzd), *p. a.* Having the contained starch converted into dextrine: as, *dextrinized* bread.

dextrinous (deks′tri-nus), *a.* [*dextrine* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to dextrine.

dextrocamphene (deks′trọ-kam-fēn′), *n.* See ★*camphene.*

dextrocardial (deks-trọ-kär′di-ąl), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. καρδία, heart, + *-al*[1].] Having the heart on the right side.

dextrocerebral (deks′trọ-ser′ẹ-brąl), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + E. *cerebral.*] Having the right cerebral hemisphere functionally more active than the left.

dextrocular (deks-trok′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Possessing more acute vision in the right eye than in the left. *G. M. Gould*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 361.

dextroduction (deks-trọ-duk′shọn), *n.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *ductio(n-)*, leading.] Movement to the right.

dextroform (deks′trọ-fôrm), *n.* [*dextr(ine)* + *form(aldehyde).*] A compound of formaldehyde and dextrine used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

dextrogyral (deks-trọ-jī′ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to right-handed rotation; having rotatory power in the direction of a right-handed screw: said of crystals or other optically active substances capable of turning the plane of polarization of light toward the right: opposed to ★*levogyral.*

dextromanual (deks′trọ-man′ū-ąl), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *manualis*, of the hand: see *manual.*] Same as *right-handed.*

dextropedal (deks-trop′ẹ-dal), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al.*] Using the right foot and leg by preference in kicking, hopping, etc.

dextrorotation (deks-trọ-rō-tā′shọn), *n.* In *optics*, rotation (specifically of the plane of polarization of light) in a clockwise direction: opposed to ★*levorotation.*

dextrorotatory, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, turning or twining to the right. See *right-handed*, 3.

dextrosinistral (deks-trō-sin′is-tral), *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *sinister*, left + *-al.*] Passing, moving, etc., from right to left.

dextrosuria (deks-trō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [*dextrose* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] Excretion of dextrose in the urine.

dextroversion (deks-trọ-vėr′shọn), *n.* [L. *dexter*, right, + *versio(n-)*, turning.] The act of turning to the right side: said of the uterus.

dezinc (dē-zingk′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *zinc.*] To remove zinc from, as old galvanized iron.

dezincation (dē-zing-kā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dezincification.*

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dezincify (dē-zingk'i-fy), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dezincified*, ppr. *dezincifying*. [*de-* + *zinc* + *-i-fy*.] To eliminate zinc from, as from an alloy or mixture: usually from lead, as in the Parkes process.

D. F. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Dean of the Faculty*.

D. F. M. S. An abbreviation of *Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society*.

dg. An abbreviation of *decigram*.

D. H. An abbreviation of *deadhead* or *dead-headed*.

dhan[2] (dän), *n.* [Hind. Hindi *dhān*, rice, = Pali *dhānnam*, < Skt. *dhānyā*, adj., cereal, n., grain, corn.] In India, a general term for rice in the husk.

dharma (där'mä), *n.* [Skt. *dharma*.] Established order, usage, custom, rule, duty, virtue, right, law, etc. In Buddhism, the law; the canon. Also *dhurma*.

dharna, dhurna (där'nä, dur'nä), *n.* [Hind. *dharnā*, put down, set down; *dharnā denā* (as in def.).] A coercive measure resorted to in the East Indies by a creditor, complainant, or claimant, who sits at the door of the debtor, without tasting food, until the debt is paid or the demand is complied with: as, to sit *dharna* (or in *dharna*).

dhotee, *n.* **2.** A striped cotton fabric woven in suitable lengths for winding about the loins. It is manufactured extensively in Great Britain for the East Indian trade; is woven in all widths from 22 to 50 inches, and in lengths of 40 yards.

dhurrin, *n.* See ★*durrin*.

D. Hy. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Hygiene*, a degree conferred by Durham College, England.

diabase, *n.*—**Ash-bed diabase,** a local term used on Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, for an igneous rock resembling a conglomerate, but regarded by Wadsworth as a scoriaceous, amygdaloidal sheet into which much sand was washed during its early history.

diabetes, *n.*—**Bronzed diabetes,** a form of diabetes in which there is a discoloration of the skin, due to a deposit of blood-pigment, and usually also cirrhosis of the liver.—**Cerebral diabetes,** excretion of cerebrose in the urine.—**Diabetes alternans,** diabetes which alternates with gouty attacks.—**Pancreatic diabetes,** diabetes due to disease of the pancreas.—**Phlorizin diabetes,** excretion of sugar in the urine following the ingestion of phlorizin.—**Phosphatic diabetes,** a morbid condition in which there is a profuse excretion of urine containing phosphates, but not always sugar.—**Puncture diabetes,** excretion of sugar in the urine, experimentally produced in animals by puncture of the medulla oblongata.

Diabetic cataract, center, etc. See ★*cataract*, ★*center*[1], etc.

diabetogenic (dī'a-bē-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*diabetes* + *-genic*, -producing.] Producing diabetes.

diablo (dē-ä'blō), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *diablo*, devil.] The Cuban name of the bat-fish, *Og, cocephalus vespertilio*. See cut under *bat-fish*.

diablotin (dē-ä-blō-taṅ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *diable*, devil.] 1. An imp; a little devil. *Scott.* —**2.** (*a*) In the French West Indies, one of the petrels, *Œstrelata hæsitata*. (*b*) In Trinidad, the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*.

diabolatry (dī-a-bol'a-tri), *n.* [For ★*diabololatry*, < Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of the devil.

His infinite and illimitable charity of imagination could transfigure even the most monstrous historic representative of Christian or Catholic *diabolatry* into the likeness of a terribly benevolent and a tragically magnificent monomaniac. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 350.

diabolo (di-ä'bō-lō), *n.* [It. *diabolo, diavolo*, < L. *diabolus*, devil.] The game of the devil on two sticks. See *devil*.

diabolology (dī-ab-ō-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The sum of statements and beliefs concerning devils or the devil.

diabolonian (dī-ab-ō-lō'ni-an), *n.* [*Diabolus* (see def.) + *-on-* + *-ian*.] In Bunyan's 'Holy War,' one of the warriors of Diabolus (the Devil) in his attack on Mansoul (man's soul).

diabrosis (dī-a-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάβρωσις*, < *διαβιβρώσκειν*, eat through, < *διά*, through, + *βιβρώσκειν*, eat.] Erosion; ulceration; corrosion.

Diabrotica, *n.*—**Corn-root Diabrotica.** Same as ★*corn-root worm*.

diacalorimeter (dī-a-kal-ō-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + E. *calorimeter*.] A device for measuring the insulating power of liquids for heat.

diacanthous (dī-a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.] Having two spines under each leaf. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

diacathodic (dī-a-ka-thod'ik), *a.* [*dia-* + *cathode* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rays obtained by the interposition of a perforated metallic screen or gauze, negatively electrified, in the path of cathode rays.

diacetic (dī-a-sē'tik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *acetic*.] Acetoacetic.—**Diacetic acid,** an acid ($CH_3COCH_2CO_2H$) sometimes found in the urine under abnormal conditions, notably in diabetes. It is derived by oxidation from oxybutyric acid, and by loss of carbon dioxid gives rise to acetone. Also called *acetoacetic acid*.

diacetonuria (dī'as-ē-tō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *diacet(ic)* + *-on* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The excretion of diacetic acid in the urine. It may occur in the course of infectious fevers or of diabetes, in the latter case often preceding the appearance of coma. Also *diaceturia*.

diaceturia (dī'as-ē-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *diacet(ic)* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as ★*diacetonuria*.

diacetyl (dī-as'e-til), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *acetyl*.] A yellow compound, $CH_3COCOCH_3$, the simplest member of the class of aliphatic 1, 2-diketones, prepared from isonitroso methyl-ethyl ketone. It boils at 88° C., has a pungent, sweet odor, and its vapor has the color of chlorin.

diaclase (dī'a-klās), *n.* [Gr. *διάκλασις*, a breaking in two (used in fig. sense of 'feebleness'), < *διακλᾶν*, break in two, < *διά*, apart, + *κλᾶν*, break.] In *geol.*, a joint: a name suggested by Daubrée. Compare ★*paraclase* and ★*lithoclase*.

Daubrée showed that the valley system of northern France follows a line of rectangular fractures, which he called *diaclases*.
J. W. Gregory, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 374.

diaclasite (dī-ak'la-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *διάκλασις*, a breaking apart, + *-ite*[2].] A partially altered enstatite.

diaclast (dī'a-klast), *n.* [Gr. ★*διάκλαστος*, < *διακλᾶν*, break in two, < *διά*, apart, + *κλᾶν*, break.] An instrument used in perforation of the fetal skull in craniectomy.

diaclastic (dī-a-klas'tik), *a.* [As *diaclast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced by diaclases.

The direction of the Greenland fiords is determined by a similar series of intersecting *diaclastic* fractures.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 236.

diaclinal (dī-a-klī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *κλίνειν*, bend.] In *geol.*, transverse to the axis of a fold.—**Diaclinal valley,** a valley which cuts across an anticline or syncline.

diacodion (dī-a-kō'di-on), *n.* Same as *diacodium*.

diacœlosis (dī'a-sē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *κοίλωσις*, a hollow, lit. a hollowing, < *κοιλοῦν*, make hollow.] The division of the cœloma or body-cavity into sinuses and channels, as in leeches.

The cœlome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacœlosis*.
Rolleston and Jackson, Forms of Animal Life, p. 579.

diacenics (dī-a-kon'iks), *n.* [Gr. *διακονικός*, of deacons, < *διάκονος*, deacon.] That branch of practical theology which treats of the science of the 'inner mission,' that is, the mission to the community already Christianized, as distinguished from the 'outer mission,' which reaches out to the unconverted world. It is the study of pastoral duty to the sick, the unfortunate, and the fallen.

diacranterian, *a.* **2.** Having a tooth in the hinder portion of the jaw longer than the other teeth. This type of dentition is found in some snakes, the common hog-nosed viper, *Heterodon*, being a good example: opposed to *isodont*.

II. *n.* A snake having a tooth in the hinder part of the jaw longer than the other teeth.

diacrinous (dī-ak'ri-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διακρίνειν*, separate, + *-ous*.] A term applied to gland-cells which permit their secretion or excretion to pass out directly as from a filter: opposed to ★*ptyocrinous*. The kidneys are good examples of diacrinous glands.

diacrisis (dī-ak'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάκρισις*, separation, < *διακρίνειν*, separate: see *diacritic*.] **1.** A disease characterized by a morbid state of the secretions.—**2.** A critical discharge or excretion, as sweating in pneumonia.

diacritical, *a.*—**Diacritical current,** in *elect.*, a magnetic current which will produce in an iron coil diacritical magnetization, or a magnetization equal to one half saturation.

diacromyodous (dī'a-krō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two,- + *ἄκρον*, extremity, + *μυώδης*, musselike, < *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] In *ornith.*, having the syringeal muscles attached to both the upper and the lower ends of the bronchial half-rings.

diactin (dī-ak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a straight or curved spicule with two arms.

diactinism (dī-ak'tin-izm), *n.* [*diactin-ic* + *-ism*.] The property, possessed by certain substances, of transmitting chemically active rays.

Diadectidæ (dī-a-dek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadectes* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomodont *Reptilia*, founded on genera from the Permian formation and including *Diadectes, Empedias*, and some others. The teeth are transversely elongated and divided by a median ridge. Cope has regarded this peculiar type of tooth as indicative of herbivorous diet.

diadem, *n.* **6.** In *embryol.*, a term applied to certain eggs in the blastula stage.

Diadematoidea (dī-a-dēm'a-tō-id'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδημα*(*τ-*), diadem, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of *Euechinoidea* or sea-urchins, having an actinal central peristome and an abactinal periproct situated within the dorsocentral system, internal and external branchiæ, jaws and teeth and a continuous perignathic girdle, and ambulacral plates continued beyond the peristome or as separate buccal plates.

Diademina (dī'a-de-mī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. for ★*Diadematina*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, diadem, + *-inæ*[2].] A group or suborder of regular ectobranchiate *Echinoidea*, of the order *Diademoida*, having the ambulacral plates of varying degrees of complexity. It includes the *Orthopsidæ, Diadematidæ, Pedinidæ*, and other families.

Diademoida (dī-a-de-moi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL. for *Diadematoida*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, diadem, + *-oida*.] An order of regular ectobranchiate *Echinoidea*. They have the mouth and anus both central and opposite, the latter opening in the center of the apical system; the external branchiæ passing out through the buccal clefts; a dental apparatus present; no interambulacral plates on the peristomial membrane; and the ambulacral plates generally compound. It includes the *Arbacidæ, Diadematidæ, Strongylocentrotidæ*, and other families.

diaderm (dī'a-dėrm), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *διά*, through, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *embryol.*, a collective term for both ectoderm and entoderm.

diadochokinesis (dī-ad'ō-kō-ki-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαδοχή*, succession, + *κίνησις*, motion.] The power of executing, in alternation, antagonistic movements, as those of flexion and extension of a limb.

diadromous (dī-ad'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *διάδρομος*, running through, < *διά*, through, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] In *bot.*, having all the nearly equal nerves proceeding in a fan-like manner from the summit of the petiole to the margin of the leaf, as in the maidenhair-tree.

diadumenos (dī-a-dū'men-os), *n.* [Gr. *διαδούμενος*, middle, ppr. of *διαδεῖν*, bind around: see *diadem*.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a fillet-binder: a name applied to a class of antique marble and bronze statues representing an athlete binding a fillet about his head. They are supposed to be based upon a famous bronze original by the sculptor Polycletus.

diæne (dī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *-αινα*, the termination of *τριαινα*, a trident]. In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a triæne in which one of the cladisks has been atrophied.

diafanous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *diaphanous*.

diaforetic, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *diaphoretic*.

diafragm, *n.* A simplified spelling of *diaphragm*.

diagenesis (dī-a-jėn'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *γένεσις*, birth.] In *geol.*, the action of heated waters upon clastic sediments at the time of their deposition, assumed to explain the origin of crystalline schists: proposed by Gümbel (1888); employed by Walther to embrace those physical and chemical modifications which take place in a sediment from the time of its deposition to the time when it is modified by orogenic or volcanic forces, when it undergoes metamorphism.

diagenetic (dī'a-jē-net'ik), *a.* Caused by or characteristic of diagenesis.

diagenic (dī-a-jėn'ik), *a.* [*diagen(esis)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resulting from the processes of diagenism.

To sum up, metamorphism may be considered as presenting itself under these phases, 1. Static metamorphism or diagenism, the product being *diagenic* rocks.
A. W. Grabau, in Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 236.

diagenism (dī-aj'e-nizm), *n.* [*diagen(esis)* + *-ism*.] A term used by Johannes Walther to include all the physical and chemical changes

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which a rock mass undergoes after deposition, aside from those caused by pressure during orogenic disturbances or by igneous activity. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 236.

diagnosable (dī-ag-nō′sa-bl), *a.* [*diagnose* + *-able.*] Capable of being diagnosed.

diagnosis, *n.*—**Clinical diagnosis**, diagnosis made from the symptoms alone.—**Diagnosis by exclusion**, diagnosis based upon a comparison of all the affections which have various symptoms in common, and the rejection of one after another as certain essential signs are found to be lacking, until only one disease, which answers all the tests, remains.—**Pathological diagnosis**, diagnosis made by an examination of the morbid changes present.—**Physical diagnosis**, diagnosis based upon information obtained by auscultation, percussion, and palpation.—**Serum diagnosis**, diagnosis by means of serums. Among the various antibodies (see ★*immunity*) which have been discovered, the agglutinins and precipitins are of special interest: the first, because their formation facilitates not only the diagnosis of certain bacterial infections, but also the recognition of the corresponding organisms; the second, on account of their special biological and medicolegal significance, the modern blood-test being based upon their formation. (*a*) As regards the *agglutinins*, Gruber and his pupil Durham first showed that cholera bacilli and typhoid bacilli when suspended in an inert fluid lose their motility and collect in little clumps (see ★*agglutination*, 4) upon the addition of homologous blood-serum, that is, of blood-serum derived from an individual infected with the corresponding organism.



Figure showing uniform Distribution of Bacilli, before the Action of the corresponding Agglutinins. (From Cabot's "Guide to the Clinical Examination of the Blood.")

Further research then led to the recognition of the fact that within certain limitations the action of the agglutinins is specific, that is, that the blood-serum from a typhoid patient, for example, does not agglutinate the common colon bacillus, the cholera bacillus, streptococci, staphylococci, etc., and *vice versa*. But it was also

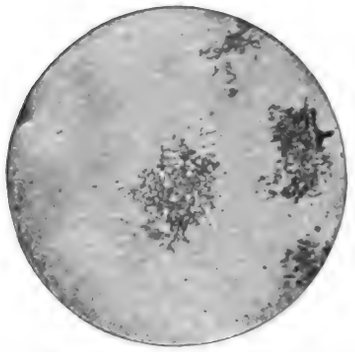


Figure showing typical Agglutination. (From Cabot's "Guide to the Clinical Examination of the Blood.")

shown that the blood-serum from a given case may cause a positive reaction with closely related organisms, as in the case of cholera serum, which will agglutinate *vibrio Ivanoff*, *vibrio Berolinensis*, and *vibrio Seine-Versailles*. Then it was demonstrated that normal blood-serum may have a more or less well-marked agglutinative effect on certain organisms, so that it would appear that the value of this method for the purpose of recognizing bacteria must of necessity be limited. While this is true, in a certain sense, it has been ascertained that marked quantitative differences exist in the behavior of immune blood-serums to micro-organisms in general, and that it is possible to obtain a positive and exclusive reaction between a given organism and its corresponding serum if the latter is strongly diluted. Normal human blood-serum, for example, will not agglutinate the typhoid bacillus in dilutions exceeding 1:10, while with typhoid serum a positive reaction can still be obtained with dilutions of 1:50, 1:200, and more. The clinical significance of the principle of bacterial agglutination was first pointed out by Widal, who showed that the reaction can be obtained with typhoid blood-serum quite early in the course of the disease, namely, at a time when the other clinical symptoms often leave the diagnosis in doubt. For this reason Widal's name has been coupled with the reaction. It should, however, be termed the *Gruber-Widal reaction*, or, still better, the *Gruber-Grünbaum-Widal reaction*, for Grünbaum had fully realized the clinical import of Gruber's discovery before Widal, but did not publish his results, owing to the scarcity of his material, until after Widal's first paper had appeared. At the present time the method is fully recognized as one of the most important in the diagnosis of typhoid fever especially, and is extensively utilized in clinical work. In other diseases, such as dysentery, Malta fever, bubonic plague, cholera, pneumococcus infections, etc., the method is at times also applicable for diagnostic purposes, but the clinical value of the reaction is here diminished to a certain extent, owing to the comparatively late date of its appearance. For the recognition of the corresponding organisms, however, it is invaluable. The clinical examination may be conducted as follows: A large drop of blood is received on a glass slide and allowed to dry. In this form the material is conveniently brought to the laboratory. Here the blood is soaked off with sterile bouillon, or distilled with water, using 15–25 drops for the one drop of blood. This gives a dilution of 1:15:25, as the case may be. One drop of this fluid is placed on a cover-glass and mixed with a drop of a bouillon culture of the typhoid organism not more than 24 hours old. In this manner a final dilution of 1:30:50 is secured. The cover-glass is mounted on a cupped slide and set aside for 30 minutes. If at the expiration of this time the bacilli have lost their motility and have gathered in clumps, as shown in the accompanying illustration, the reaction is positive. Numerous modifications of this method have been described, which are all alike in principle. A new departure, however, has been made of late in the use of dead cultures, which are agglutinated in the same manner. This is an important discovery, since it makes the test more readily applicable for the general practitioner, doing away with the necessity of keeping an actively motile culture on hand. The reaction is obtained in fully 96 per cent. of all cases of typhoid fever at some stage in the course of the disease. (*b*) As regards the *precipitins*, these bodies are formed as the result of immunization of animals with albuminous substances derived from individuals of a different species. When the resultant antiserums are then brought together with solutions of the albumins used in immunization, precipitates result. This phenomenon has been notably investigated by Tchistowitsch, Bordet and Wolf, Wassermann, and Uhlenhuth, and the underlying principle utilized in forensic blood-diagnosis. To this end the material in question (stains on clothes, wood, weapons, etc.) is first examined for the presence of blood by the usual methods (hemin test, spectroscopic behavior, etc.). If the presence of blood has thus been demonstrated, the question whether it is of human origin or not is next investigated by mixing a filtered solution of the material under examination with a small amount of blood-serum obtained from a 'humanized' rabbit, that is, a rabbit in which precipitin formation has been previously provoked by repeated injections of human blood-serum (hydrocele fluid). The mixture is kept in an incubator, at the temperature of the body, for a number of hours and is then examined. If a precipitate results, the blood-stains are presumbly human. The differentiation of animals of closely related species is, however, not possible in this manner, and the blood of a humanized rabbit will thus not only precipitate the serum of the human being, but likewise that of the anthropoid apes. In this manner the close relationship existing between different species can be demonstrated, a fact which renders the precipitins of signal interest also to the biologist. See also ★*agglutination test.*

diagnosticum (dī-ag-nos′ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *diagnostica* (-kä). [NL.] A means of diagnosis.—**Ficker's diagnosticum**, a dead culture of the typhoid bacillus which, in suspected cases of typhoid fever, can be used in the agglutination test, in the place of the living organisms. See ★*agglutination test.*

Diagonal line, the line through the middle points of the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral; specifically, in *naval arch.*, a curved line formed by the intersection of a diagonal plane with the surface of a vessel. The diagonal plane intersects the central longitudinal plane in a horizontal line and is thence inclined downward and outward. A *rabatted diagonal* is a diagonal shown in its true form, by turning the diagonal plane up to the horizontal about its intersection with the central longitudinal plane as a hinge. See *rabattement.* Diagonal lines are much used in obtaining smooth, fair forms for a vessel's lines, and the harpings usually follow the diagonals. See cut under *harping*, 2 (*b*). Also *diagonal.*—**Diagonal symmetry.** See ★*symmetry.*—**Diagonal trigram.** See ★*trigram.*

diagram, *n.*—**Argand diagram**, a plane figure representing imaginary quantities of the form $x + yi$, by points having for orthogonal coördinates x and y. In such a diagram it is necessary to consider the parts of the plane at infinity to be one point.—**Entropy diagram**, the diagram of a thermodynamic cycle involving changes of entropy.—**Euler's diagram**, a graphic representation of logical relations first given by the mathematician Leonard Euler, in his "Letters to a German Princess." Circles, or ovals, are used to represent each by its contained surface the aggregate of possible individuals to which a certain predicate applies.—**Hertz's diagram**, a graphic presentation of the temperature, pressure, and moisture of a unit mass of moist air when undergoing adiabatic changes of volume.—**Metacentric diagram.** See ★*metacentric.*—**Neuhoff's diagram**, a diagram, analogous to that of Hertz, used for the purpose of determining more accurately the condition of the moisture in air ascending to a given altitude or pressure.—**Puiseux diagram**, a diagram of unit points, like the intersections of the horizontal and vertical lines of squared paper, introduced by the French geometer Puiseux, for the treatment of functions.—**Strain-diagram**, a figure or diagram drawn (as a rule automatically) by the mechanism of a testing-machine, in which the abscisse are the pounds of stress applied to the test-piece and the ordinates are the strains or the amount of deformation, in pounds or tons, of the specimen under that load. The paper on which the diagram is drawn is moved in abscissa by the weighing apparatus, while the specimen in changing its form under stress describes the ordinate by means of a multiplying mechanism attached to it for the purpose.—**Variation-diagram**, an indicator-diagram which records the diagrams for enough successive strokes of the engine to determine whether the governor is acting properly, or whether it is unable properly to control the steam admission.—**Volume-entropy diagram**, a thermodynamic diagram expressing the relation between the volume of a substance, such as a gas or vapor, and its entropy.—**Volume-pressure diagram**, a thermodynamic diagram expressing the relations between the volume and pressure of a gas or vapor.

diagram-factor (dī′a-gram-fak′tor), *n.* The ratio of the actual mean effective pressure, measured from an indicator-diagram, to the mean effective pressure of a diagram in which the various operations of admission, expansion, release, and compression are carried on under assumed ideal conditions. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, XXIV. 751.

diagramic (dī′a-gram-ik), *a.* Same as *diagrammatic.*

Diagramma (dī′a-gram-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *diagram.*] The name of a genus of grunt-fishes, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found in the East Indies.

diahydric (dī-a-hī′drik), *a.* [Gr. διά, through, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] Passing through or conveyed by water: as, a *diahydric* sound.

diakathodic, *a.* See ★*diacathodic.*

diakinesis (dī′a-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + κίνησις, movement.] In *cytol.*, the segmented spireme stage in the primary oöcyte or spermatocyte. This stage follows synapsis and is characterized by the persistence of the chromosomes for some time in the form of double rods.

dial[1], *n.*—**Lunar dial.** Same as *night* or *nocturnal dial.*

dial[2] (dī′al), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The commercial name for the best grade of kauri-gum.

dial. An abbreviation (*a*) of *dialect;* (*b*) of *dialectal*, *dialectic*, or *dialectical.*

dialdane (dī-al′dān), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ald(ehyde)* + *-ane.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $OCHCH_2CH(OH)CH{:}CHCH_2CH(OH)CHO$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of aldehyde and water. It melts at 130° C. and may be distilled under reduced pressure.

dialdanic (dī-al-dan′ik), *a.* [*dialdane* + *-ic.*] Derived from dialdane.—**Dialdanic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, prepared by the action of potassium permanganate on dialdane. It forms monoclinic crystals, melting at 80° C. and boiling at 193° C. under 20 millimeters pressure.

dial-feed (dī′al-fēd), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a feed-motion adapted to multiple-die presses which perform one or more operations upon a single blank or shell. It consists essentially of a circular plate, called the *dial*, which revolves horizontally under the upper dies of the press. Two types are in use. In one the dial is a flat plate on which the shells are placed by hand. As it revolves the shells are carried under the single upper die, each being brought to the right position by stationary guides above the dial. The dial can also be used to carry the shells to a second feed-motion which carries each in turn under a gang of dies that perform a series of operations upon each shell. See ★*multiple-press* (with cut). In the other type the dial carries a number of female dies placed in a ring upon the plate. The blanks or shells are fed to these as they pass the front and are carried by the rotation of the dial under one or more upper dies in turn. The press may have three upper dies and perform an equal number of similar operations, or it may have two or three different dies and perform a series of consecutive operations upon each blank in turn. Presses having a dial feed-motion are called *dial-presses.*

diallagic (dī-al′a-jik), *a.* [*diallage* + *-ic.*] Of, or of the nature of, the mineral diallage.

dialog, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *dialogue.*

Dialommus (dī-a-lom′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διαλλεῖν, separate, + ὄμμα, eye.] A genus of blennies from the Galápagos Islands, characterized by having the eyes divided each by a horizontal partition. *D. fuscus* is the only known species.

dial-press (dī′al-press), *n.* A press having a dial-feed motion. See ★*dial-feed.*—**Horizontal dial-press**, a dial-press employing a vertical dial fitted with a number of female dies, placed in a horizontal position, the single opposing die moving in horizontal guides. The shells are fed to the revolving dies by hand.

dial-recorder (dī′al-rē-kôr′dėr), *n.* A clock combined with a dial recording mechanism for registering the time of arrival and departure of employees.

dialurate (dī-a-lū′rāt), *n.* [*dialur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of dialuric acid.

dialuric (dī-a-lū′rik), *a.* [*dial(ysis)* + *uric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CO{<}\begin{matrix}NHCO\\NHCO\end{matrix}{>}CHOH$, prepared by the reduction of alloxan. It crystallizes in short, tetragonal prisms. Also called *tartronyl-urea.*

dial-writer (dī′al-rī′tėr), *n.* A form of writing- or printing-machine of the type-writer class, in which the letters are arranged on a dial like the figures on a clock-face and a pointer or arm is moved to the desired letter, or the

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whole dial is turned on its center to bring the desired letter to the point where the impression is to be made.

dialycarpel (dī′a-li-kär′pel), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel.] A fruit with separate carpels. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dialycarpic (dī′a-li-kär′pik), *a.* Same as *dialycarpous*.

dialydesmy (dī′a-li-des′mi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + *δεσμός*, band, + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the breaking up of the axial cylinder into separate bundles each with its own sheath.

dialyneurous (dī′a-li-nū′rus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ous*.] Characterized by dialyneury: as, the *dialyneurous* nervous system of certain gasteropods. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 466.

dialyneury (dī′a-li-nū′ri), *n.* [*dialyneur-ous* + *-y*³.] The condition of the nervous system among rhipidoglossal *Mollusca*, characterized by the anastomosis of each pleural ganglion with the opposite half of the visceral commissure by means of the pallial nerve.

dialysator (dī′al-i-zā-tor), *n.* [*dialyse* + *-ator*.] In *phys. chem.*, a dialyzer. [Rare.]

dialysis, *n.* 7. In *bot.*, the separation of parts normally united, especially the parts of a whorl.—8. In *petrog.*, transformation of rocks by weathering and processes of disintegration: in contrast to processes of metamorphism.

dialystaminous (dī-al-i-stam′i-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + NL. *stamen*, stamen.] In *bot.*, having the stamens separate. *N. E. D.*

dialystely (dī′a-li-stē′li), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + *στήλη*, a pillar.] In *bot.*, the condition in which the axial cylinder consists of several plerome strands or steles which remain for the most part separate throughout their course.

dialytic, *a.* 4. In *biol.*, noting an evolutionary stage or condition in which the divergent characters of inbred varieties do not combine or average in the hybrids but follow one or the other of the parental lines, as discovered by Mendel. Compare ★*catalytic*, 2, ★*hemilytic*, and ★*prostholytic*. *O. F. Cook.*

dialytically (dī-a-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* By dialysis; specifically, in *math.*, by dialytic elimination (which see, under *dialytic*).

dialyzation (dī-al-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dialysis*.

diam. An abbreviation of *diameter*.

diamagnetic, *a.* 2. Of lower permeability than air. See *magnetic* ★*circuit*.

diamantine, *a.* **II.** *n.* A trade-name for boron in the crystallized state and in fine powder, used as an extremely hard abrasive and polishing material.

diamba (dē-am′bạ), *n.* [Native name.] Same as *deiamba*.

diameter, *n.* 3. The diameter (see def. 2) of the object observed, taken as a convenient measure of linear magnification used in microscopy and in telescopic work.

A magnification of 15 *diameters* or more is easy.
D. P. Todd, Stars and Telescopes, p. 320.

Coccygeopubic diameter. See ★*coccygeopubic*.—**Conjugate diameter of the pelvis**, a diameter of the brim of the pelvis measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the symphysis pubis.—**Diameter limit**, the diameter, usually breast-high, which defines the size to which trees are to be measured or used for any given purpose. Also *cutting limit*.—**Intertuberal diameter**, in *anthrop.*, the inner diameter of the pelvis measured between the sciatic notches.

diameter-tape (dī-am′e-tėr-tāp), *n.* A tape for ascertaining the diameter of trees, so graduated that the diameter corresponding to the girth of a tree is read directly from the tape.

Diametral curve. See ★*curve*.—**Diametral plane.** (*b*) See ★*plane*.

diamide (dī-am′id), *n.* [*di-*² + *amide*.] 1. Same as *hydrazine*.—2. The name of a class of organic compounds containing two univalent amido groups, -CONH; they are derived from dibasic acids.

Diamine azo-blue, black, etc. See ★*azo-blue*, ★*black*, etc.—**Diamine colors**, the direct cotton coal-tar colors: named because many of them are diamines. For specific diamine colors see ★*blue*, ★*red*, ★*green*, etc.

diaminogen (dī-a-min′ō-jen), *n.* [*diamine* + *-gen*.] A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, prepared by combining diazotized acetyl-naphthylamine-diamine with *a*-naphthylamine, diazotizing the product and combining again with *β*-naphthol-sulphonic acid, and finally saponifying with sodium hydroxid. It dyes unmordanted cotton a dark blue in a salt bath. By subsequently diazotizing and combining with *β*-naphthol, indigo-blue shades are obtained; when combined with metadiamines, fast blacks are produced.

diaminuria (dī-am-i-nū′ri-ạ), *n.* [*diamine* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The elimination of diamines in the urine. This is notably observed in association with cystinuria, where putrescine and cadaverine have been repeatedly met with.

diamond. **I.** *n.* 2. The diamond has been artificially reproduced by Moissan, though as yet only in extremely small crystals, by dissolving amorphous carbon in molten iron at the very high temperature of an electric furnace and suddenly cooling the metal by dropping it into water or mercury, which causes crystallization to take place under the pressure due to the contraction of the exterior of the mass upon the interior portion. By dissolving away the iron with an acid the minute diamond crystals are isolated. The recent discovery of minute diamonds in the meteoric iron of Cañon Diablo, Arizona, gives a peculiar interest to these experiments of Moissan. The diamond-mines in South Africa, which were comparatively unproductive during the Boer War, with its close rapidly returned to normal activity. This region has been enormously productive, the mines near Kimberley having yielded, according to one estimate, rough diamonds to a value of approximately $250,000,000, during the period from 1889 to June 30, 1903. It has also produced some very large diamonds: the Jubilee diamond, found at Jagersfontein, in 1893, weighed 972 carats, and the Cullinan diamond, found at the Premier mine January 25, 1905, weighed 3,025 carats, or one and one third pounds. The latter stone measured 4x2½x2 inches, and was bounded in part by natural octahedral faces and in part by cleavage planes. The original stone before fracture had probably nearly double the weight given.—**Brazilian diamond**, a name given to small spherical or rounded crystals of diamonds, in contradistinction to the Indian type—the octahedral form.—**Cape May diamonds**, **Lake George diamonds**, clear, well-formed quartz crystals fancifully supposed to resemble diamonds.—**Indian diamond**, the octahedral form of diamond.—**Irish diamond**, a name originally applied to rock-crystal cut in diamond form, but more recently applied to a paste imitation of a diamond when sold by Irish dealers.—**Rose diamond.** See *rose-cut*.—**Writing diamonds**, minute pointed cleavages of diamonds, secured in steel or copper holders, used for making minute marks, letters, or inscriptions on glass or similar substances.

II. *a.* **Diamond brown, cement, flavin**, etc. See ★*brown*, etc.—**Diamond cotton.** (*b*) A cotton diaper into which a small diamond figure is woven.—**Diamond draw-plates, photograph.** See ★*draw-plate*, ★*photograph*.

diamond-black (dī′a-mọnd-blak′), *n.* 1. The trade-name of a very fine lampblack, almost absolutely pure carbon, made in Ohio by the smothered combustion of natural gas: used in the preparation of printers' ink.—2. A mordant acid coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from salicylic acid. It dyes wool in an acid bath a black which becomes exceedingly fast when after-treated with potassium bichromate. It may also be applied upon chromium-mordanted wool.

diamond-field (dī′a-mọnd-fēld), *n.* An area which yields diamonds from its superficial deposits: as, the *diamond-fields* of South Africa.

diamond-fig (dī′a-mọnd-fig′), *n.* Same as ★*diamond-plant*.

diamond-fish (dī′a-mọnd-fish′), *n.* Any of the garpikes (*Lepidosteidæ*): so named on account of its diamond-shaped scales.

diamond-flounder (dī′a-mọnd-floun′dėr), *n.* A large flounder, *Hysopsetta guttulata*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

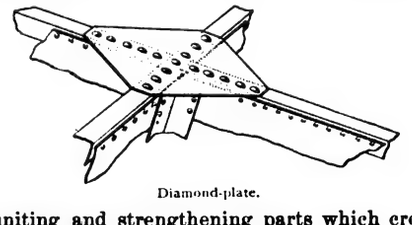
diamond-frame (dī′a-mọnd-frām), *n.* In a bicycle, the truss made of hollow steel tubing, brazed at the joints, by which the weight of the rider is transferred to the axles of the wheels. Its shape is approximately that of the lozenge on a playing-card called the *diamond*. See *bicycle*.

diamond-grain (dī′a-mọnd-grān′), *n.* See *carat*, 4.

diamondiferous (dī′a-mọn-dif′e-rus), *a.* [*diamond* + L. *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Diamond-producing: as, *diamondiferous* earth; a *diamondiferous* country; diamantiferous.

diamond-plant (dī′a-mọnd-plant), *n.* The ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. See *ice-plant*.

diamond-plate, *n.* 2. In *iron ship-building*, a piece of plate of conventional diamond shape



Diamond-plate.

uniting and strengthening parts which cross each other at the same level.

diamond-point, *n.* 2. In *railroading*, a crossing where two tracks cross obliquely instead of at a right angle. [Eng.]—**Diamond-point tool.** (*a*) A pointed tool which takes a light chip, used by pattern-makers for turning internal surfaces. (*b*) A tool which has a V-shaped point, used for turning and grooving metal.

diamond-sparrow (dī′a-mọnd-spar′ō), *n.* One of the honey-suckers, *Dicæidæ*, *Pardalotus affinis*, which is spangled with red, yellow, white, and black. Also called *diamond-bird*. [Australia.]

diamond-spot (dī′a-mọnd-spot), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European pyralid moth, *Botys trigonalis*.

diamond-truer (dī′a-mọnd-trö′ėr), *n.* A hand-tool consisting of a short rod of steel with a wooden handle, and having a black diamond inserted in the point of the bar: used in dressing and truing emery-wheels.

diamond-willow (dī′a-mọnd-wil′ō), *n.* See *willow*¹.

diamorphosis, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, growth into normal shape.

diamylene (dī-am′i-lēn), *n.* [*di-*² + *amyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2C{:}C(CH_3)C(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_3$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on trimethylethylene. It boils at 154–156° C.

Diana fritillary. See ★*fritillary*.—**Tree of Diana.** See ★*tree*.

diancister (dī-an-sis′tėr), *n.* [NL. *diancistron*, < Gr. *δι-*, double, + *ἀγκιστρον*, a fish-hook.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial C- or S-shaped rhabd with the ends sharply bent and with a central excision.

diandrous, *a.* 2. In *ornith.*, having two male mates.

dianil (dī-an′il), *n.* [*di-*² + *anil*.]—**Dianil black, blue.** See ★*black*, ★*blue*.

dianine (dī-an′in), *n.* [*dian(il)* + *-ine*².] The trade-name of a photographic developer consisting of diaminoresorcinol.

dianisidine (dī-a-nis′i-din), *n.* [*di-*² + *anisidine*.] An organic compound formed by the condensation of two molecules of anisidine with the elimination of two atoms of hydrogen.—**Dianisidine blue.** See ★*blue*.

dianium (dī-ā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Diana*, Diana.] A name proposed by Von Kobell for a supposed new element obtained from the mineral columbite as found in Bavaria. It has been shown to be the same as niobium.

Dianol red. See ★*red*¹.

dianthine (dī-an′thin), *n.* [Appar. < NL. *Dianthus*, pink, + *-ine*².] A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from diamidoazoxy-toluene, which dyes unmordanted cotton red in an alkaline salt bath. Also called *rosophenine*, *rock scarlet*, *St. Denis red*, and *Trona red*.—**Dianthine B** and **G**, two coal-tar colors of the xanthene type, similar in properties and composition to erythrosin.

diap. An abbreviation of *diapason*.

diapalma (dī-a-pal′mạ), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through (cf. *diachylon*, *diacodium*, etc.), + L. *palma*, palm.] A drying and cleansing plaster formerly composed of palm-oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, but now generally made of white wax, diachylon plaster, and sulphate of zinc.

diapason, *n.*—**Bell diapason**, in *organ-building*, an open diapason stop of which the pipes are flared or belled at the top, which produces a slight increase in the reedy quality of the tone.—**Diapason clock.** See ★*clock*².

diapause (dī′a-pâz), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *παύσις*, stopping: see *pause*.] In *embryol.*, the stage of quiescence which separates two blastokinetic movements in the insect embryo. *Wheeler*, 1893.

diapensiaceous (dī′a-pen-si-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Diapensiaceæ*.

diaphanie (dē-ă-fa-nē′), *n.* [F., < *diaphane*, diaphanous.] A process for the imitation of painted or stained glass. *N. E. D.*

diaphanoscope, *n.* 2. An illuminating apparatus employed in diaphanoscopy.

diaphanoscopy (dī′a-fa-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [*diaphanoscope* + *-y*³.] Examination of a cavity, such as the antrum of Highmore, or of a hollow organ, such as the stomach, by means of transillumination, an electric light being placed behind or within the part.

diapherin (dī-af′e-rin), *n.* [Gr. *διαφέρειν*, differ, + *-in*².] An amber-colored compound of asepterol, $HOC_6H_4SO_2NHC_9H_6O$, (1:2), used in surgery as a powerful antiseptic. It forms hexagonal crystals which melt at 85° C.

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diaphery (dī-af′ē-ri), *n.* The calycine synthesis of two flowers. *Morren.*

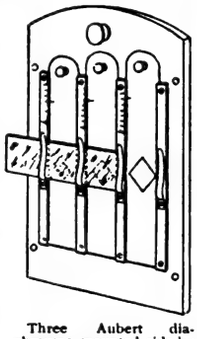
diaphoric (dī-ą-for′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διαφορά*, difference, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to differences. —**Diaphoric function.** See ★*function.*

diaphotoscope (dī-ą-fō′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as ★*diaphanoscope.*

diaphragm, *n.*, 2. (*c*) A thin ring or plate, pierced with a hole which is usually, but not always, circular. A series of these is attached to the inside of the tube of a telescope or other optical instrument for the purpose of preventing reflections of light from the inner walls of the tube. (*d*) A sheet or disk of flexible material, confined at the edges, but free to yield to pressure on one side or the other: used in regulating-devices where pressure is one element, and to operate valves by a pressure from a distance. (*e*) In tunnel-work, a partition separating the working-face from the first chamber.— 6. In *statistical mech.*, a portion of space, separating two ensembles of systems of molecules, such that there is no interchange of particles between the two.

This independence of the systems determined physically by forces which prevent particles from passing from one system to the other, or coming within range of each other's action, is represented mathematically by infinite values of the energy for particles in a space dividing the systems. Such a space may be called a *diaphragm.*
J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 196.

7. In *pathol.*, a membranous structure which partly or completely closes the lumen of a tube or cavity: as, inherited *diaphragm* of the larynx. *Med. Record*, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 111.— **Aubert diaphragm**, in *psychophys.*, an instrument for controlling and varying the amount of light admitted to a dark room. It consists essentially of two strips of blackened metal which slide upon each other in grooves; the inner end of each strip is cut out in the form of a right-angled triangle, so that the opening of the diaphragm is always a square. —**Diaphragm process**, a process for the electrolytic production of caustic soda and chlorin from a solution of common salt, in which the products, separated at the two opposite electrodes, are prevented from mixing by the interposition of a porous diaphragm. *Electrochem. Industry*, Sept., 1903, p. 453.— **Pericardial diaphragm.** Same as *pericardial septum* (which see, under *pericardial*).— **Secondary diaphragm**, the transverse mesocolon.



Three Aubert diaphragms, mounted side by side in a wooden frame, for insertion in the wall of a dark room. The grooves carry scales, and the upper metal strips carry corresponding marks, so that the size of the square openings can be read off. The grooves also carry clips for holding strips of ground or colored glass. A glass strip is shown in position over the two smaller openings.

diaphragm (dī′ą-fram), *v. t.* To interpose in the path of a beam of light, or in the field of an optical instrument, a screen containing an aperture; specifically, in *photog.*, to reduce the aperture of an objective by the use of a diaphragm.

Generally speaking it would be an advantage to *diaphragm* the objective during the day.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 137.

Diaphragmatic hernia, tic. See ★*hernia*, ★*tic.*

diaphragmatically (dī′ą-frag-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the diaphragm: as, to breathe *diaphragmatically.*

diaphragm-furnace (dī′ą-fram-fėr′nās), *n.* A furnace for roasting or oxidizing ores. It has successive levels or shelves on which the ore is placed, the ore becoming gradually hotter as it drops from level to level toward the fire at the bottom.

diaphragm-valve (dī′ą-fram-valv′), *n.* 1. A valve whose opening and closing are controlled by the motion of a diaphragm.—2. A valve to which a plate or diaphragm is attached which will move when the pressure of a liquid in contact with one side of it reaches a certain point.

diaphtherin (dī-af′thę-rin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *διαφθείρειν*, destroy (?) + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*oxyquinaseptol.*

diaphthol (dī-af′thōl), *n.* [*diapth*(*erin*) + *-ol.*] The same as ★*quinaseptol.*

Diaphus (dī′a-fus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for ★*Diaphōs*, < Gr. *διά*, across, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] A genus of lantern-fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*, characterized by having luminous spots each divided by a cross-line (as in the Greek letter theta, *θ*). *D. theta* is found on the coast of California.

diaphyllous (dī-af′i-lus), *a.* Same as *dialyphyllous.*

diaphysitis (dī′ą-fi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *diaphysis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the shaft of a long bone.

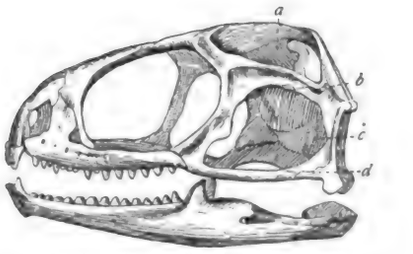
Diaporthe (dī-ą-pôr′thē), *n.* [NL. (Nitschke, 1870), irreg. < Gr. *διαπορθεῖν*, destroy, < *διά*, through, + *πορθεῖν*, destroy.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the membranaceous perithecia buried in a more or less distinct stroma which may be either valsoid or effuse, and consists of the slightly blackened substance of the host. The spores are uniseptate and hyaline and sometimes appendiculate. Over 400 species have been described, occurring on a great variety of plants throughout the temperate regions. *D. parasitica* causes chestnut-blight or canker, a destructive disease in the eastern United States. See *oak* ★*canker.*

diapositive (dī-ą-poz′i-tiv), *n.* [*dia-* + *positive.*] In *photog.*, a transparent positive picture (such as a lantern-slide), made from a negative.

If one of these views be printed as a *diapositive*, and superposed on the other negative, a composite picture will be produced. *Sci. Amer.*, June 25, 1904, p. 494.

diapsid (dī-ap′sid), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀψίς* (*ἀψιδ-*), arch: see *apse.*] Having two temporal arches like the members of the reptilian subclass *Diapsida.*

Diapsida (dī-ap′si-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀψίς*, arch.] A subclass of *Reptilia* which contains those forms with (primarily) two temporal arches, a relatively small squamosal, large quadrate, and coracoid and procoracoid early coalescing, or the procoracoid degenerate: contrasted with ★*Synapsida. Osborn*, 1903.



Skull of Hatteria (*Sphenodon punctatum*), a typical diapsidan reptile.

a, supratemporal fossa; *b*, superior temporal arch or arcade; *c*, infra- or laterotemporal fossa; *d*, inferior temporal arch or arcade. The specimen figured is young, the teeth of an old hatteria being fused in one mass.

diapsidan (di-ap′si-dąn), *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the reptilian subclass *Diapsida:* as, *diapsidan* types of shoulder-girdle.

Diaptosauria (dī-ap-tō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., in allusion to the double temporal arch, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀψίς*, arch (< *ἅπτειν*, fasten), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superorder of primitive reptiles established by Osborn to include those having a skull with two temporal arches and vertebræ typically amphicœlous. Hypocentra may be present throughout the vertebral column or lacking in the dorsal region; abdominal ribs or plastron always present. There are several orders included in the group. The hatteria, *Sphenodon*, is a typical and the only living member of the group.

diarch (dī′ärk), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀρχή*, beginning.] In *bot.*, having two protoxylem groups, as the steles of roots.

The *diarch* roots of a Sphenophyllum have been described by Renault, who has also investigated the leaves. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 412.

diaremia, diarræmia (dī-ą-rē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *diarræmia* and *diarrhæmia* (?), appar. irreg. formed from *διαρρεῖν*, flow through: see *diarrhea.*] A watery condition of the blood, with an excessive transudation of serum through the walls of the blood-vessels, frequently seen in sheep which are severely infested with parasites.

diarrhea, *n.*— **Camp diarrhea**, a bowel disturbance, often dysenteric in character, which affects bodies of troops in camp.— **Cochin China diarrhea**, a form of chronic diarrhea which occurs endemically in Cochin China. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 87.— **Diarrhea alba.** Same as *white diarrhea.*— **Summer diarrhea**, a diarrhea occurring in hot weather, believed to be caused by ptomaines in food which is undergoing the first stages of decomposition.— **Vicarious diarrhea**, watery intestinal discharges occurring as a result of nature's efforts to remove excrementitious matter which is accumulating in consequence of impaired action of the kidneys or the skin.

diaschistic (dī-ą-skis′tik), *a.* [Gr. ★*διάσχιστος*, < *διασχίζειν*, separate.] In *petrog.*, a term used by Brögger (1894) to designate rocks derived by differentiation from a common magma prior to their eruption.

diaspid (dī-as′pid), *n.* [Gr. *δι*, -two, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), shield.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial short rhabd with expanded flattened ends.

diasporometer (dī′ą-spō-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *διασπορά*, dispersion, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for producing and measuring the dispersion of light.

diastase, *n.*— **Taka diastase**, a diastase, derived from the fungus *Aspergillus oryzæ*, discovered by the Japanese chemist Takamine. It does not give the reaction for peroxydases, but shows to a high degree the power of decomposing hydrogen dioxid. It is a medicinal preparation.

diastasic (dī-as-tā′sik), *a.* [*diastase* + *-ic.* Cf. *diastatic.*] Of or pertaining to diastase. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep.* 68, p. 16.

diastasimetry (dī′ą-stā-sim′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *διάστασις*, difference (see *diastase*), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The determination of the diastatic power of a substance, that is, of its capability of converting starch into dextrose.

diastema, *n.* 3. In *cytol.*, the pale region in the cytoplasm or area of sparser protoplasmic fibrillæ which foreshadows the division-plane in karyokinesis, or indirect cell-division.

diastematic (dī-as-tę-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διάστημα*(*τ-*), interval, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diastema.

diastematomyelia (dī-ą-stē′ma-tō-mī-ē′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάστημα*(*τ-*), interval, + *μυελός*, marrow.] A congenital condition in which the spinal cord is in two separate lateral halves.

diastoloscope (dī-ą-stol′ō-skōp), *n.* Gr. *διαστολή*, separation, distinction, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An eyepiece for the microscope which, in place of lenses, has two cones on a common axis.

Diastoma (dī-as′tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through (?), + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of platypodous gastropods of the family *Pyramidellidæ.* They have turreted shells with flat whorls transversely ridged and spirally lined, and the aperture separate from the body whorl. The species occur in Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks.

diastral (dī-as′tral), *a.* [NL. ★*diastrum*, diaster, + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to a diaster: as, the *diastral* stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

diastrome (dī-as′trōm), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *στρῶμα*, layer.] In *geol.*, the splitting of sedimentary rocks along their bedding-planes.

diastrophic (dī-as-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διαστροφή*, distortion, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to upheavals or displacements in the earth's crust; of the nature of diastrophism.

It is desirable that a boring be made, as deep as possible, in a plutonic rock. A mass should be selected which is of great age and which has not for many geologic periods been subjected to *diastrophic* changes.
Rep. Carnegie Inst., 1902, p. 285.

Diastrophic geology, that branch of geology which treats of upheavals and dislocations in the earth's crust.

diastrophism (dī-as′trō-fizm), *n.* [Gr. *διαστροφή*, distortion, + *-ism.*] In *geol.*, a general term suggested by J. W. Powell for all the varieties of deformation of the earth's crust. As elaborated by G. K. Gilbert, it is of two varieties: orogeny, or the upheaval of mountains, and epeirogeny, or the production of continents. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Monograph 1, pp. 3, 340.

diathermanosity (dī′ą-thėr-ma-nos′i-ti), *n.* Same as *diathermance.*

The *diathermanosity* of water and certain solutions.
Nature, LXVII. 425.

diathesis, *n.*— **Uric-acid diathesis**, a theoretical condition in which uric acid is formed in abnormal amount within the body and tends to be deposited in the tissues.

diatomaceous, *a.* 2. Containing or made up of diatoms: as, *diatomaceous* earth. See *infusorial earth*, under *infusorial.*

diatome (dī′a-tōm), *n.* Same as *diatom.*

diatomean (dī′a-tō′mē-an), *n.* Same as *diatom.*

diatom-earth (dī′ą-tom-ėrth′), *n.* A sedimentary deposit composed of the abandoned frustules of diatoms; infusorial earth. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 179.

diatom-ooze (dī′ą-tom-ōz′), *n.* An extremely fine deep-sea deposit consisting of the abandoned frustules of diatoms. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 179.

Diatonic interval. See *interval*, 5.

diatropic (dī-ą-trop′ ik), *a.* [Gr. *διά*, across, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, transverse to the direction of the stimulus or operating force: said of organs so placing themselves.

Diatrypaceæ (dī′ą-tri-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatrype* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Diatrype.*

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Diatrype (dī-a-trī′pē), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), irreg. < Gr. *διατρυπᾶν*, bore through, < *διά*, through, + *τρυπᾶν*, bore.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia sunken in a dark-colored flattened effuse stroma which is at first covered by the outer bark of the host. The ostiola perforate the surface of the stroma at maturity, a fact to which the name refers. The spores are simple, allantoid, and hyaline or yellowish. About 70 species have been described; they occur chiefly on the branches of various trees. *D. Stigma* is a common species on the oak.

diaulic (dī-â′lik), *a.* [Gr. *δίαυλος*, a double pipe or course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe.] 1. Of or pertaining to the diaulos, or double course in ancient Greek racing.—2. In *zoöl.*, divided into two ducts, as the hermaphrodite duct from the ovotestis of gastropodous mollusks. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 378.

diaxial (dī-ak′si-al), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-al*[1].] Same as *biaxial*.

diaxon (dī-ak′son), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A neuron, or nerve-cell, having two axis-cylinder processes.

diazeuxis, *n.* 2. A disjunctive proposition: so called, it would appear, by the immediate successors of Aristotle in his school.

diazin, diazine (dī-az′in), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *azine*.] The name of a class of cyclic organic compounds containing two nitrogen atoms in the ring. See ★*azin*.—**Diazin black, blue,** etc. See ★*black*, ★*blue*, etc.

Diazo black, blue, etc. See ★*black*, ★*blue*, etc.

diazoacetic (dī-az′ō-a-set′ik), *a.* [*diazo-* + *acetic*.] Noting an ether, a lemon-yellow oil, $\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{\underset{N}{\|}}$>CHCOOC$_2H_5$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on ethyl aminoacetate. It crystallizes at low temperatures, melts at −22° C., boils at 84° C. under 61 millimeters pressure, has a characteristic penetrating unpleasant smell, and explodes in contact with concentrated sulphuric acid or after prolonged boiling. It is more correctly termed *ethyl diazoacetate*, and is used in organic syntheses.

diazoamino (dī-az′ō-am′in-ō), *n.* [Detached use of *diazamino-*, < *diazo-* + *amine*.] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the group RN : NNHR′. These substances are often incorrectly termed *diazoamido* derivatives; they are readily converted into aminoazo compounds, many of which are dyes.

diazobenzene (dī-az′ō-ben′zēn), *n.* [*diazo-* + *benzene*.] A univalent organic radical, $C_6H_5\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{N}$: N− or $C_6H_5\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{N}$−. Derivatives of both forms are known, those of the latter being termed *benzenediazonium* compounds.—**Diazobenzene imide,** a pale-yellow oily compound, $C_6H_5\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{N}$<$\overset{\overset{H}{|}}{N}$, prepared by the action of hydrazin on benzene diazonium sulphate. It has an aromatic ammoniacal odor, and boils at 73.5° C. under 22–24 millimeters pressure. The vapor causes a flow of tears. Also called *triazobenzene* and *phenylcyclotriazin*.

diazoic (dī-a-zō′ik), *a.* [*diazo-* + *-ic*.] Noting a class of organic aromatic acids containing the radical $RNHNO_2\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{}$ or the tautomeric form $RN\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{}$: NO . OH.

diazonium (dī-a-zō′ni-um), *n.* [*diazo-* + *-n-* + *-ium*.] A basic organic radical, $RN\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{}$. Some of the diazonium compounds are regarded as tautomeric forms of diazo compounds.

diazotate (dī-az′ō-tāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *azote* (see *diazo-*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of an acid, RN : NOH. It may be regarded as a tautomeric form of a diazonium hydroxid $RNOH\overset{\overset{N}{\|}}{}$, and must not be confused with salts of diazoic acid.

diazotization (dī-az′ō-tī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*diazotize* + *-ation*.] The operation of treating an amido compound with sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid for the production of a diazo compound.

diazotize (dī-az′ō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diazotized*, ppr. *diazotizing*. [*di-*[2] + *azote* + *-ize*.] In *chem.*, to treat an aromatic amido compound with nitrous acid so as to introduce the diazo-group of two united atoms of nitrogen which together behave as a dyad radical. By this reaction various brilliant dyestuffs are obtained. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 488.

diazotype (dī-az′ō-tīp), *n.* In *photog.*, a method of photographic dyeing and printing, in which derivatives of the aromatic hydrocarbons serve for the production of a positive image capable of development in color. Paper, calico, silk, or wool is impregnated with a solution of one of a group of dyestuffs of which primulin, the sodium sulphonate of a complex amido base, is typical, and washed in cold water, and the dyestuff is diazotized by the action of a cold solution of sodium nitrite sharply acidified by hydrochloric, sulphuric, or other acid. After washing in cold water, the tissue is exposed behind a photographic positive, a drawing, or some natural object. The image is then developed by the use of a weak solution of a suitable phenol or amine, as an alkaline solution of β-naphthol for red, of phenol for yellow, or of eikonogen for blue. The picture is then washed. Also known as the *primulin process*.

diazurin, diazurine (dī-az′ū-rin), *n.* [*di(azo-)* + *azure* + *-in*[2].] A direct coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from dianisidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a dull violet in a salt bath, but for the best results subsequent diazotizing and development with β-naphthol are necessary. Upon development it gives a navy blue.

dibasicity (dī-bā-sis′i-ti), *n.* [*diabasic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, the character of being dibasic; the character of an acid as containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a more basic or electropositive element or radical.

dibatag (dib′a-tag), *n.* [E. African.] A peculiar antelope, *Ammodorcas clarkei*, found in Somaliland. It resembles the gazelles, but has a long, slender neck, somewhat like that of the gerenuk. The females are horniess; the horns of the males are recurved and ringed at the base.

The most striking feature of the report of the Field Columbian Museum for 1902-3 is formed by two plates representing groups—the one of the *dibatag*, or Clarke's gazelle, and the other of the spotted hyæna—mounted in the museum. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 458.

dibble[1], *n.* 2. A planting implement which carries the seed in the handle and drops it from the point by means of a slide, when inserted in the earth. [Great Britain.]—3. A pair of wheels drawn by a horse, and furnished with cogs which make holes for seed: used in cotton-planting. [Southern U. S.]

dibbling[2] (dib′ling), *n.* The act of planting with a dibble. See *dibble*[1], *v. t.*

Dibbling is not a method suited for sowing large areas, but is useful in filling up blanks.
R. H. Wallace, Agriculture, p. 181.

dibenzoyl (dī-ben′zō-il), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *benzoyl*.] 1. Same as *benzil*.—2. A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two benzoyl radicals (C_6H_5CO−) in the molecule of a compound.

dibenzyl (dī-ben′zil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *benzyl*.] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2C_6H_5$, prepared by the action of sodium on benzyl chloride. It forms monoclinic crystals melting at 51.5–52.5° C., and boils at 284° C. Also called *symmetrical diphenylethane*.

diblastic (dī-blas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Composed of two germ-layers; having the character of or being in the condition of a diblastula. See *diblastula*.

Dibothridiata (dī-bō-thrid-i-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *bothridium* + *-ata*[2].] A group of *Cestoidea*. The scolex is provided with only two suckers, or bothria, these being situated respectively on the dorsal and the ventral aspect, and the uterus communicates with the exterior. It includes the order *Pseudophyllidea*. The majority of the members of this group are parasitic in fresh-water fishes, though certain ones are found in birds and in man.

Dibothriocephalus (dī-both′ri-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The older name of the genus *Bothriocephalus* (which see).

dibotryoid (dī-bot′ri-oid), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *botryoid*.] Compoundly botryoid; having the secondary branches botryoid, as in a compound umbel, a panicle, etc.

dibranchious (dī-brangk′i-us), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ous*.] Having two branchiæ.

Dibranchus (dī-brang′kus), *n.* [NL., < *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχος*, for *βράγχιον*, gill.] A genus of deep-sea frogfishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*. *D. atlanticus* abounds in the abysses of the Gulf Stream.

dibrom-, dibromo-. [*di-*[2] + *brom(ine)*.] A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two bromine atoms in the molecule of the compound.

dibromide (dī-brō′mid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *brom(ine)* + *-ide*[2].] In *chem.*, a compound containing two atoms of bromine united to a dyad element or radical: as, ethylene *dibromide*.

dibutyl (dī-bū′til), *n.* [*di-* + *butyl*.] Same as ★*octane*.

dicacodyl (dī-kak′ō-dil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *cacodyl*.] A colorless highly poisonous compound, $(CH_3)_2AsAs(CH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of zinc on cacodyl chlorid. It melts at −6° C., boils at 170° C., has an offensive smell, and inflames spontaneously in the presence of air or chlorin. Also called *tetramethyldiarsenide*.

dicalcic (dī-kal′sik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *calc(ium)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, containing, as a salt, two atoms of calcium. Dicalcic phosphate ($Ca_2H_2(PO_4)_2$) forms the chief part of the so-called 'reverted phosphate' in fertilizers which by keeping have lost the soluble character of the original monocalcic phosphate or superphosphate of lime ($CaH_4(PO_4)_2$).

dicarbonic (dī-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *carbonic*.] Containing two carbonic-acid radicals, —O.CO.OH, in the molecule. Sometimes incorrectly used for *dicarboxylic*.

dicarboxylic (dī-kär′bok-sil′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *carboxyl* + *-ic*.] Containing two carboxyl groups, —CO.OH, in the molecule, as an organic compound.

dicastic (dī-kast′ik), *a.* [*dicast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dicast or the dicasts: as, the *dicastic* assembly; the *dicastic* badge.

dicefalous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *dicephalous*.

Dicellocephalus (dī-sel-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [Also *Dikellocephalus*. NL., < Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe, a mattock, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A widely distributed genus of Cambrian trilobites having a large crescentic cephalon with conate, transversely grooved glabellum, 9 thoracic segments, and a fan-like pygidium bearing spiniform extensions at the sides.

dicephalus (dī-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *dicephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A double-headed monster.

Diceratidæ (dis-e-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct teleodesmaceous pelecypods of which *Diceras* is the typical genus.

dice-top (dis′top), *n.* A top with numbers on its sides, one of which will be uppermost when the top comes to rest after being spun; a teetotum.

dicetyl (dī-set′il), *n.* Same as ★*dotricontane*.

dichamphitriæne (dī-kam′fi-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, an amphitriæne in which the cladisks are bifurcated.

Dichapetalaceæ (dik′a-pet-a-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1896), < *Dichapetalum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous or sometimes sympetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Dichapetalum*, and characterized by regular 5-merous flowers borne from a scaly involucre or cup-shaped disk. There are 3 genera and about 80 species, natives of tropical Africa and America and Madagascar. They are trees, shrubs, or woody vines with alternate entire coriaceous leaves and small flowers in compound cymes in the axils or apparently on the petioles of the leaves. See ★*Dichapetalum*.

Dichapetalum (dik-a-pet′a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), in allusion to the two lobes of the petals, < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Dichapetalaceæ*. There are about 70 species, chiefly natives of Africa and Madagascar. One of these is known as *rat-poison*.

dichlorbenzene (dī-klôr-ben′zēn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *chlor(ine)* + *benzene*.] One of three compounds with the formula $C_6H_4Cl_2$, distinguished by the prefixes *ortho-*, *meta-*, *para-*. All are colorless; the first two are liquids, and the last is a crystalline solid melting at 53° C. and boiling at 172° C. The others boil at 179° C. and 172° C. respectively.

dichoblastic (dī-kō-blas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, sympodially dichotomous. *Celakovsky*.

dichocaltrop (dī-kō-kal′trop), *n.* [Gr. *διχῶς* (*δίχα*), in two, + E. *caltrop*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a caltrop with bifurcate arms. See ★*caltrop*, 4.

dichogamism (dī-kog′a-mizm), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Complete hermaphroditism, or the presence of the accessory reproductive organs as well as of the gonads of both sexes. *G. H. Lewes*.

dichogamy, *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*, the maturation in hermaphroditic animals of the ova and sperm at different times so as to preclude self-fertilization.

dichogeny (dī-koj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *-γενής*, -producing.] The normal development of cells and tissues in an organism in

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different ways, in accordance with normal changes in the conditions to which they are exposed.

Dichograptus (dī-kō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γραπτός*, written, engraved (see *graptolite*).] A genus of Silurian graptolites in which the hydrosome consists of 8 simple monoprionidian arms originating from the funicle, the latter enveloped in a circular disk.

dichophyllotrisene (dī-kō-fil-ō-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a phyllotrisene in which the flattened cladisks are forked.

dichopterous (dī-kop'tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*, having cut or emarginate wings. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dichoptic (dī-kop'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + E. *optic*.] Having the eyes distinctly separated, not joined together above, as with many insects. Opposed to ★*holoptic*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 440.

Dichorisandra (dī'kō-ri-san'drą), *n.* [NL. (Mikan, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χωρίζειν*, separate, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (anther).] A genus of plants of the family *Commelinaceæ*. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, some of which are grown in choice glass-houses for their striking habit and foliage. The flowers, usually not very showy individually, are blue, and grow in large panicle-like clusters. The best-known species in cultivation is *D. thyrsiflora* from Brazil. It has large lanceolate green leaves. Another horticultural favorite is *D. mosaica*; it has variegated foliage.

dichost (dī'kost), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ichth.*, a bone anterior to the bones above the myodome; the basisphenoid. It is very improbable that the bone named basisphenoid in fishes is the homologue of the basisphenoid of the higher vertebrates. *T. Gill.*

dichotic (dī-kot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ic*.] Involving the use of both ears for the simultaneous hearing of tones of different pitch: opposed to *diotic*: as, *dichotic* audition; a *dichotic* experiment.

dichotomistic (dī-kot-ō-mis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to dichotomy or dichotomists: as, the *dichotomistic* principle of classification.

dichotomized (dī-kot'ō-mīzd), *p. a.* Divided in half: said of the moon or of one of the inferior planets at the moment when exactly half of the disk is illuminated.

dichotomy, *n.*—**Bostrychoid dichotomy.** Same as *helicoid dichotomy* (which see, under *helicoid*).—**Law of dichotomy**, Mendel's law of ancestral inheritance. See ★*inheritance*. *Davenport*, in Science, Jan. 15, 1905.

dichotrisænic (dī'kō-trī-ē'nik), *a.* Resembling a dichotrisæne, or characterized by a possession of dichotrisænes.

dichotrider (dī-kō-trī'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίδειρος*, three-necked (see ★*trider*).] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a trider having three arms dichotomous. See ★*trider*.

dichotypy (dī'kō-tī-pi), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τύπος*, type, + *-y*[3].] The occurrence of two different forms of the same organ on the same plant or stock.

dichoxytrisæne (dī-kok-si-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a dichotrisæne in which the divided branches are acute.

dichroiscope (dī-krō'i-skōp), *n.* Same as *dichroscope*.

dichroitic (dī-krō-it'ik), *a.* Same as *dichroic*, 1.

dichromat, dichromate (dī-krō'mat), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα* (*τ-*), color.] One who possesses only two of the three normal primary color-sensations; a red-blind or green-blind person. The term presupposes the correctness of the Young-Helmholtz theory of color-vision.

dichromated (dī-krō'mā-ted), *a.* In *photog.*, acted on with a bichromate.

dichromic, *a.* 2. In *optics*, having the property of dichroism; dichroic.—**Dichromic acid.** Same as ★*pyrochromic acid* or ★*anhydrochromic acid* ($H_2Cr_2O_7$).

dichromism (dī'krō-mism), *n.* [Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ism*.] Color-blindness as regards one of the three so-called primary colors of the Young-Helmholtz theory.

dichronous, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having two periods of growth in one year. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dichroöscope (dī-krō'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χρόα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the blending of colors, devised by Heinrich Dove. Beams of colored light are produced by transmission through stained glass and the proportion of their admixture is regulated by a polarizing arrangement.

dick-a-Tuesday (dik-ą-tūz'dą), *n.* The ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern.

dickcissel (dik-sis'ęl), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] The black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana*, a small member of the sparrow family. It is abundant in many parts of the eastern United States, ranging west to Nebraska and south to Arizona. The male has a black patch on the throat and some yellow markings, but the general color above is grayish brown. See *Spiza*, with cut.

Dickensesque (dik'enz-esk'), *a.* Resembling or peculiar to the style of Charles Dickens, the novelist.

Dickensian (di-ken'zi-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Dickens, the novelist (1812–70), or to his writings or style: as, *Dickensian* characters.

Dickensiana (dik'enz-i-ā'nąą), *n. pl.* [*Dickens* + *-i-* + *-ana*.] Collections of sayings, anecdotes, relics, manuscripts, books, editions, works, etc., relating to or connected in any way with Charles Dickens, the novelist.

An important Dickens Exhibition will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on March 25th, 26th, and 27th, under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship. This is the first exhibition of *Dickensiana* ever held in London. *Athenæum*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 248.

dickpfennig (dik'pfen'ig), *n.* [G., 'thick penny.'] A billon coin of Strassburg in Alsace in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, equal to 6 batzen.

Dicksonieæ (dik-sō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-eæ*.] One of the three tribes comprising the family of ferns *Cyatheaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other two by having the indusium extrorse and formed at least in part by the more or less modified opposed leaf-segment, and further by having the ring of the sporangium provided with a stomium of thinner cells. It includes among others the important genera *Cibotium* and *Dicksonia*. See ★*Cyatheaceæ*.

dickthaler (dik'tā'lėr), *n.* [G., 'thick dollar.'] A small and thick Austrian silver coin of the year 1484, bearing a portrait of the Archduke Sigismund.

dicky[1], *n.*—**Dicky Sam**, a nickname for a native of Liverpool, England.

dicky[3] (dik'i), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Dicky*, dim.] Poor in quality or condition; 'sorry'; 'queer': as, a *dicky* lot; a *dicky* concern. [Slang.]

dicky-daisy (dik'i-dā'zi), *n.* See ★*daisy*.

Diclonius (dī-klō'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (it is said) *κλόνις*, the sacrum.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles described by Cope as having elongated skulls with extended and very broad snout, very large nostrils, and subrectangular orbits. The teeth are closely arranged in an alveolar groove opening inward, the successional teeth forming several tectiform series. It occurs in the Cretaceous rocks and is generally regarded as synonymous with *Hadrosaurus* and *Trachodon*.

dicœlious (dī-sē'li-us), *a.* Same as *dicœlous*.

dicondylic (dī-kon-dil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόνδυλος*, a knob, condyle.] Same as *dicondylian*. [Rare.]

diconic (dī-kon'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_9H_{10}O_8$, prepared by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on citric acid at 200° C. It forms small crystals, probably of the monoclinic system, and melts at 199–200° C.

dicot (dī'kot), *n.* A colloquial reduction, among botanists, of *dicotyledon*.

dicotyl (dī-kot'il), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, socket (see *cotyledon*).] Same as *dicotyledon*.

The main development of the early *Dicotyls* and other plants constituting the best horizon markers took place in the late Jurassic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1903, p. 416.

dicotyledonary (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn-ą-ri), *a.* [*dicotyledon* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining or relating to dicotyledons. *N. E. D.*

Dicranaceæ (dī-krą-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicranum* + *-aceæ*.] A large family of acrocarpous mosses of the order *Bryales*. It is typified by the genus *Dicranum* (which see), and characterized by erect stems, awl-shaped or bristle-shaped leaves, a simple peristome of 16 teeth, and 1-celled spores. There are 48 genera, chiefly of the temperate zones (only 2 occurring in the tropics), growing in low, moist ground and forming sod or turf.

dicranobranchiate (dī-krā-nō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Dicranobranchia*, or possessing plumose dorsal gills.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicranobranchia*.

Dicranopteris (dī-krā-nop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1806), < *Dicranum* + Gr. *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of gleicheniaceous ferns. They are scandent trailing or semi-erect and of mostly indeterminate growth, the pinnatifid pinnæ opposite and wholly lateral, borne in pairs far apart upon the wiry, more or less naked, di- or trichotomously branched

rachides. The genus is one of the most abundant of tropical ferns, often forming impassable thickets in open or half-cleared ground. The species are imperfectly known. See *Gleichenia*.

Dicromita (dī-krom'i-tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκροος*,



Dicromita agassizi.
(From Bull. 47 U. S. Nat. Museum.)

forked, + *μίτος*, thread.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Brotulidæ*.

Dict. An abbreviation of *dictionary*.

Dictæan (dik-tē'an), *a.* [L. *Dictæus*, < Gr. *Δικταῖος*, < *Δίκτη*, L. *Dicte*, a mountain in Crete. Cf. *dictamnus* and *dittany*.] Of or pertaining to Mt. Dicte (or Dikte) in eastern Crete, where Zeus is said to have been reared.

dictational (dik-tā'shọn-ąl), *a.* [*dictation* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to dictation: as, *dictational* experiences.

The popular mind . . . has retreated from its uncomfortable *dictational* attitude and thrown the whole matter over to the States of the South.
G. W. Cable, in The Century, Jan., 1885, p. 409.

dictative (dik-tā'tiv), *a.* [*dictate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of dictation; characteristic of one who is in the habit of speaking with authority.

He uttered . . . such other *dictative* mandates as were necessary. *J. F. Cooper*, Pioneers, xxiii.

dictatorialism (dik-tą-tō'ri-ąl-izm), *n.* [*dictatorial* + *-ism*.] The methods or manner of a dictator or dictatorial person.

Dictionary catalogue. See ★*catalogue*.

Dictyoceratina (dik'ti-ō-se-rat'i-nąą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ina*[2].] One of the two orders of ceratose sponges (the other being *Dendroceratina*) having the spongin skeleton in the form of a network of anastomosing fibers. It includes the families *Spongidæ*, *Spongeliidæ*, and *Aplysinidæ*.

dictyodrome (dik'ti-ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] Netted-veined, the nerves soon disappearing in the parenchyma of the leaf. See *nervation*, (*a*) (5).

dictyodromous (dik-ti-od'rō-mus), *a.* Same as ★*dictyodrome*.

dictyoid (dik'ti-oid), *a.* [Gr. *δικτυοειδής*, net-like, < *δίκτυον*, net, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a net; reticulate; specifically, having both longitudinal and transverse septa: applied to the spores of certain fungi. Same as *muriform*[1] and ★*fenestrate*. See ★*Fenestella*.

dictyonale (dik-ti-ō-nā'lē), *n.*; pl. *dictyonalia* (-lią). [NL., neut. of ★*dictyonalis*, adj., irreg. < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net.] In sponges, one of the parenchymal spicules which become fused to form the continuous skeletal framework of the *Dictyonina*.

Dictyonema, *n.* This hydrozoan genus is commonly regarded as closely allied to the *Graptoloidea*, but the fronds are funnel- or fan-shaped and the branches connected by transverse bars or dissepiments, the thecæ or cells being usually quite obscure. It is wholly fossil and ranges from the uppermost beds of the Cambrian into the Devonian.

dictyopteran (dik-ti-op'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Dictyoptera*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dictyoptera*.

Dictyopteris, *n.* 2. A genus of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ, separated from the other members of the family *Dictyotaceæ* by the presence of a midrib.

Dictyosiphon (dik'ti-ō-sī'fon), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1830), from the tubular, reticulately branching thallus; < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *σίφων*, a tube.] A genus of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ, occurring in both the North Atlantic and southern oceans. Seven species and varieties are found on the New England coast. Reproduction, as far as known, is only by unilocular sporangia.

Dictyospongia (dik'ti-ō-spon'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *σπογγιά*, sponge.] A genus of extinct hexactinellid silicious sponges, typical of the family *Dictyospongidæ* and characterized by its obconical form and the smooth exterior of its reticulum. It is of Devonian age.

Dictyospongidæ (dik'ti-ō-spon'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyospongia* + *-idæ*.] A family of silicious hexactinellid sponges, comprising genera of obconical form and growing as simple individuals, in which the reticulum is principally composed of vertical and horizontal strands and the exterior is variously orna-

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mented with nodes, tufts, and fringes. The family is closely allied to the living *Euplectella*, but is regarded as wholly of Paleozoic age.

Dictysporæ (dik-ti-os′pō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have spores both transversely and longitudinally septate.

Dictyotales (dik-ti-ō-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [*Dictyota* + *-ales.*] An order of the *Phæophyceæ* or brown algæ, containing the single family *Dictyotaceæ* (which see).

dictyotic (dik-ti-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δικτυωτός*, made in net fashion, < *δίκτυον*, net.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a network.—**Dictyotic moment**, in certain *Radiolaria*, the period during which the skeleton is formed. Also called *lorication moment*. *Haeckel.*

dicyanide (dī-sī′a-nid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *cyanide.*] The name of a class of compounds containing two cyanogen radicals, –CN, in the molecule.

dicycle (dī′si-kl), *n.* [Gr. *δίκυκλος*, two-wheeled, < *δι-*, two-, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A form of two-wheeled vehicle constructed on the plan of the bicycle, but with the two wheels parallel instead of in line.

dicyclic (dī-sik′lik), *a.* [Gr. *δίκυκλος*, two-wheeled: see ★*dicycle.*] 1. In two cycles: said of the calyx-base of the *Crinoidea* when there are two rings of plates between the topmost joint of the column and the first cycle of plates situated in the projection of the ambulacra or arms: contrasted with *monocyclic.*—2. Noting organic compounds the atoms of which form two closed chains, each having one or more atoms in common. Also *bicyclic.*—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Forming or disposed in two whorls, as a perianth or other series of organs. *Jackson*, Glossary. (*b*) Biennial: said of hapaxanthous herbs which require two seasons to mature. *Pound and Clements.*

dicyclist (dī′si-klist), *n.* [*dicycle* + *-ist.*] One who rides a dicycle. See ★*dicycle.* *N. E. D.*

dicyemid (dis-i-em′id), *n.* One of the *Dicyemidæ.*

dicymose (dī-sī′mōs), *a.* Doubly cymose.

Didache (did′a-kē), *n.* [Gr. *διδαχή*, teaching, < *διδάσκειν*, teach.] The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, an apocryphal writing discovered in a manuscript of the year 1056 at Constantinople in 1873. The date of its composition was about the end of the first century A. D. It consists of two parts, the first of general ethical teaching, the second relating to church polity and liturgy.

The metropolitan Ph. Bryennios, who discovered and edited the *Didache*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 384.

Didachist (did′a-kist), *n.* The unknown author or editor of the Didache. Also called *Didachographer.*

Didachographer (did-a-kog′ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *διδαχή*, teaching, + *-γραφος*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as ★*Didachist.*

didascalics (did-as-kal′iks), *n.* Matters to be taught: subjects of teaching.

Did not the Athenians, the wisest of nations, . . . give to melopœia, choregraphy, and the sundry forms of *didascalics*, the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? *Peacock*, Crotchet Castle, vi.

didascaly (dī-das′ka-li), *n.*; pl. *didascalies* (-liz). [Gr. *διδασκαλία*, earlier *περὶ διδασκαλῶν*, '(treatise) concerning (dramatic) productions,' the word meaning teaching, and hence the rehearsing or production of a play, < *διδάσκειν*, teach.] 1. A catalogue of the ancient Greek dramas: such catalogues were prepared by Aristotle, Callimachus, Aristophanes of Byzantium, etc., but are now lost. They contained the names of the dramas and their writers, with dates and other details.—2. A bill or poster, hung in an ancient theater, containing a short notice of the play and performers.

diddle-dee (did-l-dē′), *n.* In the Falkland Islands, a shrub of the antarctic regions, *Empetrum rubrum*. It is used for fuel. See *Empetrum.*

didelphine (dī-del′fin), *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Didelphia;* didelphian.

Didelphis, *n.* Same as *Didelphys* and the preferred (though erroneous) form, under the rule of priority.

didelphous (dī-del′fus), *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Didelphia* or *Marsupialia.*

didigonal (dī-dig′ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + E. *digonal.*] In *mineral.*, noting a type of symmetry characterized by a dyad axis (that is, one of two-fold symmetry) in which two planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry.*

di-diurnal (dī-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *diurnal.*] Twice a day: as a *di-diurnal* visit. *N. E. D.*

didle (dī′dl), *n.* [Also *didal, didall, dydle, dydel.*] 1. A triangular spade used for ditching.

A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome
for draining of ditches, that noies thee at home.
Tusser, Good Husbandrie, p. 38.

2. A scoop or dredge on the end of a long pole, used for clearing watercourses or channels. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

didodecahedron (dī-dō′dek-a-hē′drọn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *dodecahedron.*] A diploid.

didonia (dī-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dido* (*Didon-*), Dido. The allusion is to her trick with the hide: see *dido.*] Of the isoperimetric curves on a given surface, that one which contains the maximum area.

didromic (dī-drō′mik), *a.* [*didrom-* *y* + *-ic.*] Doubly twisted, as the awns of some grasses.

didromy (did′rọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *-δρομος* < *δραμεῖν*, run, + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, double torsion.

diductor (dī-duk′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *diducere*, draw apart, < *di-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw.] In the articulate orders of the *Brachiopoda*, one of a pair of muscles which by contraction open the valves. These muscles originate in a broad base on the anterior part of the muscular area of the ventral valve and are inserted on the cardinal process of the dorsal valve. There is also a pair of small accessory diductors inserted on the cardinal process and originating on the posterior part of the ventral muscular area.

Didymæa (did-i-mē′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *Διδύμαια*, neut. pl. of *Διδύμαιος*, a name of Zeus, < *Δίδυμα*, Didyma, near Miletus.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Zeus and Apollo held at Didyma, near Miletus, in Asia Minor: known only by late coins and inscriptions.

Didymæum (did-i-mē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Διδυμαῖον*, prop. neut. of *Διδυμαῖος*: see ★*Didymæa.*] A temple or shrine sacred to Zeus and Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus. There was a sacred way leading to it which was built for an earlier temple on the site, and which was bordered by a series of archaic seated figures now in the British Museum. The later building, of which remains still exist, probably dates from about 334 B. C. It was dipteral, with the cella open to the sky.

didymalgia (did-i-mal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμοι*, the testicles, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the testicle.

Didymaspis (did-i-mas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes from the Old Red Sandstone, having a cephalic shield in two pieces and no cornua at the sides.

didymate, didymated (did′i-māt, -mā-ted), *a.* Same as *didymous.* [Rare.]

didymia (dī-dim′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *didymium.*] In *chem.*, didymium oxid.

Didymitidæ (did-i-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didymites* + *-idæ.*] A family of Triassic ammonites with globose conchs having broad bifid sutural saddles.

didymitis (did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμοι*, testicles, + *-itis.*] Same as *orchitis.*

didymoclone (dī-dim′ō-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin, + *κλών*, a twig.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a short straight spicule with thickened ends bearing forked branches.

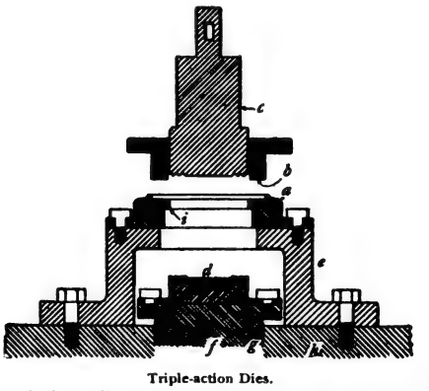
didymoid (did′i-moid), *a.* [Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having two (twin) cells: applied to the spores of certain fungi.

Others [spores] by a cross-partition become twin or 2-celled (*didymoid*); others by further parallel cross-partitions become a row of cells (phragmoid).
Underwood, Moulds, Mildews and Mushrooms, iii.

Didymozoön (did′i-mō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin, + [*ζῷον*, animal.] The typical genus of the family *Didymozoönidæ. Taschenberg*, 1879.

Didymozoönidæ (did′i-mō-zō-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didymozoön* + *-idæ.*] A family of trematoid *Platyhelminthes*, of the order *Malacocotylea* (or *Digenea*). They have an anterior sucker only, mouth within the sucker, and the genital pore terminal, in front of the oral sucker. The worms are hermaphroditic and live in pairs in cysts. They are found on the integument or in the mouth and branchial cavity of marine fishes. The family includes the genera *Didymozoön* and *Nematobothrium.*

die[3], *n.* 9. A hard-metal former or working-face for shaping, cutting, or impressing: usually used in pairs. See defs. 5 and 6. Specifically—(*a*) One of a pair of formers, each with an intaglio design, between which is introduced the blank of a coin or medal, and by which, under pressure, a relief is stamped on both sides of the blank. (*b*) One of a pair of formers on one of which is an intaglio and on the other the complementary cameo. When a sheet of metal is placed between them, the common design is pressed when the dies come together. (*c*) One of a pair of formers in each of which one half the desired design is incised as an intaglio. The stock to be shaped is introduced between them, and when the dies are brought together, the shape and design are impressed upon the stock. This process of die-forging of stock is in very wide use for the parts of guns, sewing-machines, wrenches, bicycles, and manufactured articles generally. The pressure is secured by the drop-press and the fall of a tup or hammer carrying the upper die on its face. (*d*) One of a pair of formers for stamping spoons, tinware, or brass from the sheet, cutting the blank from the stock, and molding it in one or more operations. Such dies are often quite complex, and involve drawing the metal and stripping it from the female die after forming. (*e*) A surface or anvil to support the stock against the blow and shearing action of a punch, and to allow the punch to pass into a hole or recess in it after the shear is completed. Such dies must have the hole slightly larger than the punch. (*f*) A special shape of cutting-edge and the complementary recess for cutting soles, uppers, or cards of irregular shape. (*g*) A hardened steel roller, engraved with a design in intaglio, used to raise the pattern on the blank by rolling it under pressure. (*h*) The acting face of a power-hammer, even if smooth. Die-forging for articles to be made in large quantities has practically replaced hand-forging in the United States.—**Blanking and perforating dies.** Same as *double* ★*dies.*—**Combination and double-action die**, a die that cuts and bends a blank and continues the work by bending it or drawing it into still another form. See *double-action* ★*dies.*—**Combination die**, a die used first to cut the blank and then to turn or bend its edges into some simple form. It is used in making box-covers, bottoms of cans, toys, lamp-burners, pans, and other shallow ware or the parts of other objects. It is sometimes used with a punch to cut a hole in the blank, as in making fruit-can covers with a fruit-can combination die.—**Cutting and drawing dies.** Same as *double-action* ★*dies.*—**Die-sinking machine**, a milling-machine adapted to the work of milling or cutting out the dies used in drop-hammers.—**Disk-cutting die**, a die used in an armature-disk ★cutting-press (which see).—**Double-action dies**, dies of which the upper one is in two parts, one outside of and moving independently of the other. The outer cuts the blank and pushes it downward into the lower die. Then, by a dwell or pause in its movement, it clamps the blank by the rim, holding it firmly between the upper and the lower die. The smaller inside die is timed to touch the blank just as it is clamped, and, pushing downward, draws or stretches the blank into the center of the lower die. The blank, having been drawn into its permanent form, is left behind by the rising of the upper die and is stripped off the dies by striking the stripping edge of the lower die, dropping through it out of the press. In some dies the finished ware is discharged upward by the rising through the lower die of a push-out plate, that ejects it from the press. Double-action dies are sometimes called *cutting and drawing dies.*—**Double dies**, dies which cut two blanks, one small and one large, side by side, or a small hole and a blank next to it. By feeding the sheet-metal to a press fitted with double dies it is thus possible first to cut a small blank or hole and then to cut a blank around it. The first stroke of the press causes the dies to make two distinct cuts. The second stroke completes the preceding operations and performs the first half of the next, and thus every stroke finishes one completed washer, key, bicycle-chain link, door- or key-plate, or other hardware object having a hole or perforation at its center. Sometimes called *blanking and perforating dies.*—**Drawing dies**, dies used in drawing blanks already cut on other machines.—**Perforating dies**, dies or punches for stamping holes in sheet-metal in making strainers, screens, lamp-burners, colanders, and sheets of perforated metal. See ★*perforating-press.*—**Triple-action dies**, dies having the upper die in two parts moving independently and, in addition, a third die moving upward through the fixed lower die.



Triple-action Dies.

a, the lower die; *b*, the upper cutting and holding die; *c*, the inner drawing die; *d*, the embossing die rising on plunger *f* through sleeve *g*, and meeting die *c*; *e*, supporting-bolster; *i*, stripping-edge; *h*, bed of press.

die[3], *v. t.*—**Dieing-out machine**, in *shoe-manuf.*, a power-machine for stamping out, by means of dies, leather to form the soles or other parts of boots and shoes. It is essentially a stamping-press with a cutting or shaping die and a wooden block on which the leather stock is placed to be cut.

die-back (dī′bak), *n.* A disease of the orange-tree and other citrous fruits, limited to Florida.

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The exact cause is unknown, but it is probably due to malnutrition or the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Dieb. alt. An abbreviation of the Latin *diebus alternis*, every other day.

die-block (dī′blok), *n.* A heavy block of cast-iron which supports the die in a press or punch. The heavier such a block is made, the better it takes up the shock when the punch strikes the work.

Dieb. tert. An abbreviation of the Latin *diebus tertiis*, every third day.

die-chuck (dī′chuk), *n.* A chuck for holding work that is to be turned or bored in a lathe. It consists of a disk having two or more radial slots, in which steel jaws slide, the sliding motion being imparted by screws which can either be worked independently or together, so that the work can be chucked centrally or eccentrically.

diectasis (dī-ek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διέκτασις*, a stretching, < *διεκτείνειν*, stretch, < *διά*, through, + *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch: see *ectasis*.] In *pros.*, lengthening by the insertion of a syllable. See *ectasis*.

From the scientific point of view there is, of course, not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as *ἐγε* and *ἐρέασθε*. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic *diectasis*.'
Athenæum, Dec. 29, 1894, p. 884.

die-forging (dī′fōr′jing), *n.* The process of forging metal parts in dies; drop-forging. It is done by means of a die, made usually in two pieces, which is fastened in a hammer or press. In one part of the die a piece of hot metal is placed, which is squeezed into the shape of the die when the latter is closed. Forgings which are to be duplicated many times are usually made by this process. See **die*[3].

die-hole (dī′hōl), *n.* The hole in a punching or drawing die. In punching, the die-hole must be large enough to admit the punch and leave a little clearance; in drawing, it must admit the punch and the material which is being worked.

dieidism (dī-id′izm), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-ism*.] The assumption of two different forms during successive stages in the life-history of an organism. *Sir J. Lubbock*, 1874.

Dielasma (dī-ē-las′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *ἔλασμα*, a metal plate.] A genus of Paleozoic terebratuloid *Brachiopoda* having a short brachial loop and a long free hinge-plate which carries the muscles of the dorsal valve.

Dielectric constant, hysteresis, strength. See **constant*, **hysteresis*, *disruptive *strength*.

dielectrically (dī-ē-lek′tri-kal-i), *adv.* By dielectric action: as, *dielectrically* polarized bodies.

die-nut (dī′nut), *n.* A square nut of hardened steel, in which grooves are cut as in a die, which is used for cleaning the threads of bolts or studs which have been damaged.

die-plate (dī′plāt), *n.* In *steam-* or *gas-fitting*, a screw-plate; a screw-cutting die.

dieresilia (dī′er-ē-sil′i-ȧ), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαίρειν*, to separate, divide, + L. *sili*(*qua*), pod.] Same as *carcerule* (*b*). *Mirbel.*

dieresilian (dī-er-ē-sil′i-an), *a.* [*dieresilia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a dieresilia.

dieresis, *n.* **5.** In crustaceans, the division in the outer branch of the last pleopods.

Dies Iræ (dī′ēz ī′rē). Day of Wrath: the opening words, and hence the name, of a celebrated Latin hymn of the middle ages. It was probably written by Thomas of Celano in the thirteenth century. The Roman Catholic Church still uses it in the funeral service.

Diestian group. See **group*[1].

diet[1], *n.*—**Tufnell diet**, a diet containing very little liquid or succulent food.

diethene (dī-eth′ēn), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *eth*(*yl*) + *-ene*.] Containing two ethylene groups: as, *diethene* diamine, $NH < \begin{matrix} CH_2CH_2 \\ CH_2CH_2 \end{matrix} > NH$.

diethenic (dī-e-then′ik). *a.* Same as **diethene*. —**Diethenic alcohol.** Same as *diethene *glycol*, $CH_2OH.CH_2.O.CH_2CH_2OH$.

dietheroscope (dī-ē-ther′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *αἰθήρ*, ether, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus adapted to the accurate measurement of the refractions that occur in mirage. It consists of a telescope within which mirrors, or total reflecting prisms, or additional lenses, are so arranged as to cause two images of any object to appear in the field of view. When used without the telescope the dietheroscope can be arranged as a dipleidoscope or sun-dial; the two images of the sun overlap each other and coincide when the sun centers on the meridian.

diethyl (dī-eth′il), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ethyl*.] **1.** Same as **butane*.—**2.** A combining form used to indicate the presence of two ethyl radicals in the molecule of an organic compound.

diethylamine (dī-eth-il-am′in), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ethyl* + *amine*.] A colorless inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2NH$, prepared by the action of ammonia on ethyl iodide and formed during the putrefaction of fish. It melts at −40° C., boils at 55.5° C., and forms salts with acids similar to those of ammonia.

dietzeite (dēt′sē-it), *n.* [Named for A. *Dietze*, who first described it.] A mineral consisting of the iodate and chromate of calcium, occurring in yellow prismatic crystals and fibrous masses: found in the soda-nitrate deposits of Atacama.

diff. An abbreviation of *difference*, *different*, or *differs*.

difference, *n.*—**Contact difference of potential.** See **potential*.—**Difference hypothesis**, in *psychophys.*, the hypothesis that equal stimulus ratios correspond to equal sensation differences. As an interpretation of the facts of Weber's law, the difference hypothesis is opposed to the ratio hypothesis, which makes equal stimulus ratios correspond to equal sensation ratios.—**Difference limen**, differential limen; in *psychophys.*, the just noticeable stimulus difference; the increment of stimulus which, if all errors of observation were ruled out, would be sufficient to make the resulting sensation just different, with maximal attention, from the original sensation; or the increment of stimulus which, under ordinary conditions of observation after elimination of constant errors, enables the two sensations to be distinguished in 50 per cent. of a large number of comparisons.

With an area of contact of 1 mm. diameter, the *difference limen* on the index finger of the right hand was $\frac{1}{13}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$. *O. Kuelpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

Difference of potential. (*b*) In a social population, more or less capacity for progress, "manifested chiefly in the crossing of cultures."—**Frequency difference**, in *phys.*, the numerical quantity obtained by subtracting one frequency of vibration, such as that belonging to a given wave-length in a line spectrum, from another.—**Method of just noticeable differences, method of least differences, method of minimal differences**, in *psychophys.*, one of the four classical methods of sensation measurement. In its later and more perfect forms the method is usually known as the *method of minimal changes* or as the *method of limits*. The essential feature of the procedure is that one stimulus is kept constant, while another, taken at first as sensibly like or sensibly different from the standard, is varied by minimal steps until a judgment of difference or of lapse of difference is attained. *O. Kuelpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 57.—**Phase difference**, in *elect.*, the difference in time or in angle, when representing a cycle by 360 degrees, between two electric waves, as an alternating current and electromotive force.—**Resting difference**, an electromotive current which is found to exist on comparing the cross-section of a nerve with its longitudinal section. Also called *nerve current* and *demarcation current*.—**Second differences**, in *math.*, the differences between successive terms of a series of first differences. In the same way the differences between the second differences give *third differences*, and so on.

Thus we may say that unity which appears in the first column is the *first difference* of the numbers in the second column; the *second difference* of those in the third column; the *third difference* of those in the fourth, and so on.
Jevons, Prin. of Science, I. ii. 9.

To split the difference, to come to agreement by compromise, the difference between the two parties being divided equally; give and take equally in coming to an agreement.

difference-tone (dif′e-rens-tōn), *n.* A third tone set up by the sounding of two simple tones, whose pitch-number is the difference between the pitch-numbers of the two primary tones, or between some multiples of these pitch-numbers; one of the two forms of combinational tone.—**First difference-tone**, in *acoustics*, a combinational tone produced by the simultaneous sounding of two musical tones which differ in pitch. It has a frequency, *f*, expressed by the formula: $f = u - l$, where *u* is the frequency of the higher and *l* of the lower of the two tones.—**Second difference-tone**, in *acoustics*, a difference-tone having a frequency $f = 2l - u$, where *l* and *u* are the frequencies of the lower and upper tones producing the combination.

differentiability (dif-e-ren′shi-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property of being differentiable.

differentiable, *a.* **2.** In *math.*, having a determinate finite or determinate infinite derivative.

differential. **I.** *a.* **4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) So constructed that the resulting motion is the algebraic sum of two unequal motions in opposite directions. The resistance moves through a path which is the difference of two velocities impressed by the applied force. Hence a slow motion of the resistance is the consequence of the moving force acting through a considerable space, and a small moving force overcomes great resistance. Used in hoisting-pulleys, double screws, and similar devices.

(*b*) Having differing velocities, as automobile driving-shafts when rounding corners and curves, and rollers for grinding grain.—**5.** Selective; having different effects upon different kinds of material: as, *differential* weathering.

The facts collected pointed to the conclusion that this type of valley was due to *differential* preglacial decay.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 652.

Differential brake, count, counter-shaft, etc. See **brake*[3], **count*[1], **counter-shaft*, etc.—**Differential winding.** (*b*) A winding consisting of two sections, which are excited by two different currents, as a shunt and a series current, in such a manner that their magnetic effects are in directions opposite to each other.—**Exact differential equation.** See **equation*.

II. *n.*—**Differential of a function**, the increment of a function so changed or 'doctored' that its ratio to the increment of the independent variable equals the limit of the ratio of the unchanged increments.—**Exact differential.** If $\delta M/\delta x = \delta N/\delta y$, then $Mdy + Ndx$ is an *exact differential*.—**Second differential.** Since the differential of a function is, from its definition, usually a new function of the independent variable, its differential may be taken, and is called the *second differential*. The second differential of *y* is written d^2y. In the same way we get the *third differential*, d^3y; etc.

differentiant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a discontinuous variation, sport, mutation, or inherited change in the type of a race or species.

Of course Mr. Bateson may say that there is really differentiation there; it is he, however, who identifies "*differentiant*" diversity and "discontinuous variation."
Biometrika, April, 1903, p. 332.

Differentiant variation. See **variation*.

differentiate, *v. t.* **5.** In *hist.* and *cytol.*, to reveal or resolve structures in (a cell, tissue, or organ) by treating with some stain or reagent.

differentiation, *n.* **5.** In *geol.*, the general process by which a parent mass of molten rock of intermediate composition, standing in a reservoir for long periods of time, breaks up or differentiates into several fractional derivatives both more acidic and more basic. While the process is obscure and inadequately understood, it accounts for the contrasted lavas which often come from the same eruptive center at different times. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 710.—**Induced differentiation**, in *biol.*, the opinion that the process of cell-multiplication and divergent specialization which takes place during the development of the organism, and to which its characteristics of form and structure are due, is the effect of the conditions under which the development takes place: as contrasted with the opinion that it is innate or inherent in the constitution, organization, or architecture of the egg. See *inherent *development* and **innate*, 3.—**Inherent differentiation**, in *biol.*, the process of cell-multiplication and divergent specialization which takes place during the development of the organism, and to which its characteristics of form and structure are due, regarded as the effect of the constitution, organization, or architecture of the egg. See *induced *differentiation*, *induced *development*, *inherent *development*.—**Law of differentiation**, the law, formulated by Herbert Spencer, that society in its evolution, like the cosmos and the living organism, passes from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous.—**Logarithmic differentiation**, the method of passing to logarithms before differentiating.—**Magmatic differentiation**, the differentiation of molten masses of rock, which are technically called magmas. See **differentiation*, 5.—**Precocious differentiation**, the presence, in an egg or embryo, of latent or imperceptible organization before it exhibits visible organization.

diffidation (dif-i-dā′shon), *n.* [ML. *diffidatio*(*n-*), < *diffidare*, renounce, defy: see *defy*.] Formal relinquishment or renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity: solemn defiance of an enemy; declaration of hostilities: as, to send a letter of *diffidation*.

The primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal . . . the right of *diffidation*—he might undo his faith.
Sir F. Palgrave, Hist. of Normandy and Eng., II. i.

Diffraction band. See *diffraction*.—**Diffraction corona, glory, halo**, meteorological phenomena caused by diffraction of light, as distinguished from similar phenomena which may be caused by reflection, refraction, or dispersion. The diffraction circles that occur in coronas, glories, and halos have small diameters and are much closer together than those due to reflection and dispersion; moreover, in the former the red circles are within the blue, while in the latter they are outside of the blue.

Diffuse reflection. See **reflection*.

diffuser, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, a reflector placed above an arc-lamp for the purpose of more uniformly distributing its light.—**Concentric diffuser**, a diffuser containing a number of concentric rings or waves, shaped so as to distribute the light uniformly over the lower hemisphere, and enameled with a color tinged slightly yellow, so as to compensate for the bluish light of the arc.



Diffuser.

a, outer globe; *b*, concentric diffuser; *c*, case; *d*, cut-out switch; *e*, suspension-hook.

diffuser - chamber (di-fū′zėr-chām′bėr), *n.* A box or chamber in which a spray of water, oil, or other liquid is spread out into very fine particles.

diffusibility, *n.* **2.** Capability of spreading widely: as, the *diffusibility* of scarlet fever.

diffusion, *n.*—**Anodal diffusion**, dialysis effected by means of galvanism.—**Coefficient of diffusion.** See **coefficient*.—**Diffusion constant.** See **constant*.—**Diffusion process**, an important method of extracting sugar in aqueous solution from beet-roots cut into slices: sometimes applied also to sugar-cane.—**Fractional diffusion.** Same as *atmolysis*.—**Law of diffusion.** (*a*) In *phys.*, the law, formulated by Fick, that in a mixture

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of salt and water, so distributed that the layers of equal density are horizontal, the number of grams of salt which will pass in unit time through unit area of a horizontal plane is $R\frac{dn}{dx}$; where n is the number of grams of salt per cubic centimeter in the layer in which the plane is located, x is the height (above a fixed plane) of the layer, and R is a constant called the *diffusivity*. (*b*) In *psychol.*, the law, formulated by A. Bain, that "according as an impression is accompanied with feeling, the aroused currents diffuse themselves freely over the brain, leading to a general agitation of the moving organs, as well as affecting the viscera." *Emotions and Will*, p. 4.—**Thermal diffusion.** See *diffusion of heat*, under *diffusion*.

diffusionist (di-fū'zhon-ist), *n.* One who believes or adheres to some theory of diffusion, as the *diffusion of taxes* (which see, under *diffusion*).

diffusivity, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *phys.*, a physical constant expressing the rate of diffusion of a dissolved substance in the solvent. The diffusivity (R) is defined by the equation: $a = R\frac{dn}{dx}$, in which a is the number of grams of the dissolved substance which will pass in unit time through unit area of a horizontal plane, n the number of grams of the substance per cubic centimeter of the layer in which the plane lies, and x is the height of the layer above a fixed plane. Horizontal layers in the solution are everywhere of equal density.—**Thermal diffusivity**, the quantity $\frac{k}{cp}$, in which k is the conductivity for heat of the substance, c its specific heat, and p the density. Also called *thermometric conductivity*.

dig-dig (dig'dig), *n.* Same as ★*dik-dik*.

digeny (dij'e-ni), *n.* Digenous reproduction. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

digestant (di-jes'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*digest* + *-ant*[1].] I. *a.* Aiding or improving digestion.

II. *n.* An agent used to promote digestion.

digesting-flask (di-jes'ting-flask), *n.* In *chem.* and *bacteriol.*, a flask used to contain liquids which are to be maintained at a desired temperature for a longer or shorter time.

Digestion products. (*a*) *The products of albuminous digestion.* The first step in the process of proteolytic digestion depends upon the reaction of the digestive medium. If this is acid, acid albumin results; if it is alkaline, alkaline albuminate results. Coincidently the denaturization of the albuminous molecule is effected, whereby the individual physical characteristics of the different members of the group are destroyed. This is followed by the formation of albumoses, of which two classes are recognized, namely, primary and secondary forms. Conjointly the albumoses may be viewed as cleavage-products of the original albumins, and some of their characteristics no doubt are referable to the smaller size of the molecule. As a class they are much more soluble than the albumins, and some members of the group are not altogether indiffusible. Three primary products are recognized, namely, a *heteroalbumose*, a *proto-albumose*, and a *gluco-albumose*. The first mentioned is an antibody (in the sense of Kühne), the second a hemibody; the third is an exclusive carrier of the carbohydrate group. The secondary products, or *deutero-albumoses*, result from the primary forms on further digestion, and are divided into three groups, according to their behavior toward ammonium sulphate. These are termed the *deuterofractions A*, *B*, and *C*. Of these *A* and *B* are composed of at least two albumoses each. One member of the *A* fraction is known as *thio-albumose*, from the large amount of sulphur which it contains. As regards the subsequent fate of the albumoses, it was formerly thought that peptic digestion led to an end-product, a peptone, in which the hemi- and anti-groups of the albuminous molecule were still united (Kühne's amphopeptone), while on tryptic digestion this complex was broken down, with the formation of hemipeptone and antipeptone. The hemipeptone was characterized by the supposed readiness with which it was further decomposed by trypsin into leucin, tyrosin, and other crystalline products; but as a matter of fact the substance itself has thus far had only a hypothetical existence. Kühne's antipeptone, on the other hand, could be isolated apparently as a chemical unity. It can be obtained from a mixture of digestive products, after removal of the soluble albumins and albuminates and after salting out the albumoses with ammonium sulphate in neutral, acid, and ammoniacal solution, by precipitation with absolute alcohol. The investigation of this antipeptone within recent years has shown that the substance is not a unity, however, but a mixture of different products, some of which still give the biuret reaction (peptones), while others are further removed in structure from the original albumins and no longer show the characteristic color-change of the 'peptones' (the peptoids). The various components of the antipeptone fraction have not all been isolated as yet, but it appears from Kutscher's researches in the case of fibrin antipeptone that this contains considerable amounts of arginin, lysin, and histidin. The antipeptone of Kühne, in the original meaning of the term, has thus no existence, and further researches have shown that an essential difference, as far as the end-products are concerned, does not exist between peptic and tryptic digestion, and that in either case proteolysis leads to the production of crystalline bodies, which partly belong to the mono-amido acids and partly to the diamido acids, while still others exist which are as yet but little known. Of the manner in which the cleavage of the albumoses to the end-products of proteolytic digestion occurs, and of the intermediary bodies which are formed during the process, our knowledge is still imperfect. But it appears from the researches of E. Fischer and his pupils that the cleavage may take its course over products in which amido-acid radicals are united with one another in gradually diminishing numbers. Such bodies are designated *dipeptides*, *tripeptides*, and *polypeptides*, according to the number of amido-groups which are present in combination. Bodies of this order have been synthetically produced, and have also been demonstrated among the products of peptic and tryptic digestion, such as **Siegfried's kyrin**, obtained from glutin, which apparently consists of one molecule of arginin, one of lysin, one of glutaminic acid, and two of glycocoll. While formerly only two proteolytic ferments were known to be concerned in the digestion of albumins, Cohnheim has recently shown that a third ferment of this order is found in the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract. This is known as *erepsin*. In its general behavior and the rapidity of its cleavage-action this ferment resembles trypsin, but it differs from this in its inability to attack the native albumins, while acid albumins and albumoses are readily broken down to end-products which no longer give the biuret reaction. All these data suggest that the older concept of the restitution of the albumins from relatively complex bodies in the intestinal mucous membrane must be abandoned and that the reconstruction of the molecule takes place from much simpler bodies. Where this occurs is as yet a matter of speculation, but there are reasons to believe that it may take place beyond the intestinal barrier, and possibly in the tissues of the body at large. (*b*) *The products of carbohydrate digestion.* Carbohydrate digestion is effected by the inverting ferments of the saliva, the pancreatic juice, and the enteric juice. The effect is quite analogous to what occurs in the case of the albumins, that is, there is a cleavage of the more complex bodies to relatively simple substances. The number of these end-products, owing to the smaller size of the molecule of the original material, is, however, much smaller, and all belong to one group, the monosaccharides, of which dextrose (glucose) and levulose are familiar examples. These are derived from corresponding disaccharides, which can be compared to the dipeptides, and in which two monosaccharine molecules still exist in combination. The most notable representatives of this order are maltose, which on further digestion yields two molecules of dextrose; lactose, which breaks up into dextrose and galactose; and cane-sugar, which similarly gives rise to dextrose and levulose. The disaccharides, in turn, result from the complex polysaccharides, with the intermediary formation of bodies which are comparable to the albumoses. Starch, which is the most important food-stuff belonging to this order, is thus first transformed into erythrodextrine, this into achroödextrine, and this in turn into the disaccharides maltose and isomaltose. Absorption of polysaccharides and disaccharides as such does not take place in the gastro-intestinal canal. (*c*) *The products of fat-digestion.* The digestion of fats is effected by the lipase or steapsin of the pancreatic juice and the enteric juice. This is quite analogous to the digestion of albumins and carbohydrates, and also leads to the liberation of the essential radicals of the original food-material. The end-products are glycerin and the fatty acids which enter into the construction of the fat-molecule, which latter, accordingly, vary with the nature of the fat ingested, the most important being palmitic acid, stearic acid, and oleic acid. In this form the fats are absorbed and then reconstructed from the component radicals.—**Primary digestion**, conversion of the food into chyle.—**Secondary digestion**, assimilation of food after its digestion in the stomach and intestine.

Digestive pocket, digestive sac, in *bot.*, an investment of the secondary rootlets which pass through the primary root to the exterior.—**Digestive fever.** See ★*fever*[1].

digger, *n.* 4. One who digs for gold; a gold-miner. [Australia.]

diggerdom (dig'ėr-dum), *n.* Gold-diggers collectively. [Australia.]

digging, *n.*—**Bar diggings**, gold-washing claims on a bar or shallow bank in a river.

digital. I. *a.*—**Digital variation.** See ★*variation*.

II. *n.* 4. One of those primaries, or quill-feathers, most commonly four in number, which are attached to the phalanges of the second and third digits of a bird's wing.

digitalein (dig-i-tā'lē-in), *n.* [*digitalis* + *-ein*[2].] A colorless glucoside, $C_{22}H_{38}O_9$, contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* and *D. lutea*. It forms rounded microscopic granules and is narcotic in its physiological action.

digitalinic (dij'i-ta-lin'ik), *a.* [*digitalin* + *-ic*.] Derived from digitalin.—**Digitalinic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound, said to be formed by boiling digitalin with sodium hydroxid.

digitally (dij'i-tal-i), *adv.* With, or by means of, the fingers; with respect to the fingers.

digitate-pinnate (dij'i-tāt-pin'āt), *a.* Digitate with pinnate leaflets, as the sensitive plant.

digitation, *n.* 3. Finger-action; use of the fingers; fingering; manipulation with the fingers.

digitato-pinnate (dij'i-tā-tō-pin'āt), *a.* Same as *digitately pinnate* (which see, under *digitately*).

digitigrady (dij'i-ti-grā-di), *n.* [As *digitigrade* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of being digitigrade or of walking on the toes, as do cats and dogs; digitigradism: contrasted with ★*plantigrady*.

digitin (dij'i-tin), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + *-in*[2].] An inert crystalline constituent of the leaves of the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

digitinervate (dij'i-ti-nėr'vāt), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervum*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *digitinerved*.

digitinervous (dij'i-ti-nėr'vus), *a.* Same as *digitinerved*.

digitipartite (dij'i-ti-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, + *partitus*, parted.] In *bot.*, digitately parted. See *digitate*, 1, and *parted*, 3.

digitipinnate (dij'i-ti-pin'āt), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, + *pinnatus*, pinnate.] Same as *digitately pinnate* (which see, under *digitately*).

digitogenin (dij-i-toj'e-nin), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O_3$, formed by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on commercial digitalin. It crystallizes in needles which soften at about 250° C.

digitonin (dij-i-tō'nin), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + *-one* + *-in*[2].] A colorless levorotatory glucoside, $C_{27}H_{46}O_{14}5H_2O$, found in commercial digitalin. It crystallizes in slender needles which soften and turn yellow at 235° C.

digitophyllin (dij'i-tō-fil'in), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{22}H_{52}O_{10}$, a powerful heart-poison contained in foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

digitoplantar (dij'i-tō-plan'tär), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *planta*, sole.] Relating to the sole of the foot and to the toes.

digitoxigenin (dij-i-tok'si-je-nin), *n.* [*digitox(in)* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{22}H_{32}O_4$, formed by the action of alcoholic hydrochloric acid on digitoxin. It melts at 230° C.

digitoxose (dij-i-tok'sōs), *n.* [*digitox(in)* + *-ose*.] A colorless dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, formed, together with digitoxigenin, by the action of alcoholic hydrochloric acid on digitoxin. It crystallizes in prisms or plates and melts at 102° C.

diglossia (dī-glos'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίγλωσσος*, two-tongued, < *δι-*, two-, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A condition of having a double tongue.

diglottism (dī-glot'izm), *n.* [*diglot* + *-ism*.] The use of two languages among a people, or of words derived from two languages.

> Words run much in couples, the one being English and the other French. . . . In the following . . . from [Chaucer's] Prologue, there are two of these *diglottisms* in a single line:—
>
> 'Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye.'
>
> . . . 'Trouthe' is 'honour,' and 'fredom' is 'curteisye.'
>
> *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 78.

diglottist (dī-glot'ist), *n.* One who speaks two languages.

diglyoxaline (dī-glī-ok'sa-lin), *n.* Same as ★*glycosine*.

diglyphic (dī-glif'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γλυφή*, a carving, + *-ic*.] Having two siphonoglyphs, as certain polyps: contrasted with ★*monoglyphic*.

dignathus (dig'na-thus), *n.*; pl. *dignathi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a double lower jaw.

dignitarial (dig-ni-tā'ri-al), *a.* [*dignitary* + *-al*[1].] Of, belonging or peculiar to, a dignitary: as, the perversity of the *dignitarial* mind.

digonal (dig'ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle, + *-al*[1].] Noting an axis of binary or twofold symmetry; specifically, one of the six axes of an isometric crystal normal to the dodecahedral faces. See ★*symmetry*.

Digonopora, *n. pl.* 2. A section of hermaphrodite mollusks in which there are separate orifices for the male and female organs: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the *Linnæidæ*, *Vaginulidæ*, *Onchidiidæ*, and many opisthobranchs, including all the *Pteropoda*.

digraphic, *a.* 2. Written in two distinct alphabets or characters, such as longhand and shorthand: as, a *digraphic* copy-book.

> This was a bilingual (or *digraphic*, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogué.
>
> *Scribner's Monthly*, June, 1880, p. 205.

digrediency (dī-grē'di-en-si), *n.* In *math.*, the relation of digredient sets of variables.

digredient (dī-grē'di-ent), *a.* [L. *digrediens*, ppr. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*.] In *math.*, said of two sets of variables if on replacing the variables of the first set by linear functions of themselves, those of the second set become also replaced by *different* linear functions of themselves.

digressionary (di-gresh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [*digression* + *-ary*.] Of the nature of a digression; digressive.

digynious (dī-jin'i-us), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to the *Digynia*, in the Linnæan classification. See *Digynia*.

dihalogen (dī-hal'ō-jen), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *halogen*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a halogen element, replacing two atoms of hydrogen, as in dichlorbenzene, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, or chlorbrombenzene, C_6H_4ClBr.

dihedral, *a.* II. *n.* In *geom.*, a pair of consecutive faces of an angloid.

dihexagonal, *a.* 2. In *crystal.*, noting a type of symmetry characterized by a hexad axis

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(that is, one of six-fold symmetry) in which six planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry*.

dihydrate (dī-hī′drāt), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὑδωρ*, water, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing two molecules of water, commonly of water of crystallization.

dihydrated (dī-hī′drā-ted), *a.* In *chem.*, containing two molecules of water, commonly of water of crystallization. Thus, alabaster is *dihydrated* calcium sulphate, $CaSO.2H_2O$. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 21.

dihydric (dī-hī′drik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of basic or easily replaceable hydrogen: as, sulphuric acid is a *dihydric* acid (H_2SO_4).

dihydriodide (dī-hī′dri-ō-did or -dīd), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *hydr(ogen)* + *iod(ine)* + *-id* [1].] In *chem.*, a compound formed by union with the elements of two molecules of hydriodic acid.

dihydrobromide (dī-hī-drō-brō′mid or-mīd), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *hydro(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *-ide*[2].] In *chem.*, a compound formed by union with the elements of two molecules of hydrobromic acid.

dihydrochlorid (dī-hī-drō-klō′rid), *n.* [*di-* + *hydro(gen)* + *chlor(ine)* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound formed by union with the elements of two molecules of hydrochloric acid.

dihydrolutidin (dī-hī-drō-lū′ti-din), *n.* A ptomaïne ($C_7H_{11}N$) found in cod-liver oil.

dihydroxy-acid (dī-hī-drok′si-as′id), *n.* In *chem.*, an acid containing two combining units of the radical hydroxyl (HO), as tartaric acid. *T. E. Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 666.

dihydroxyl (dī-hī-drok′sil), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *hydroxyl.*] In *chem.*, containing two combining units of the radical hydroxyl (HO): as, tartaric acid is a *dihydroxyl* acid.

dihydroxytartaric (dī-hī-drok′si-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *hydr(ogen)* + *oxy(gen)* + *tartaric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $HOOCC(OH)_2C(OH)_2COOH$, formed by the oxidation of dihydroxymalic acid. It melts at 98° C. Also *dioxytartaric*.

diiodide (dī-ī′o-did), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iodide.*] In *chem.*, a compound containing two atoms of iodine.

diiodocarbazol (dī-ī′ō-dō-kär′ba-zol), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iod(ine)* + *carbazol.*] A yellow odorless crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_6I_2.NH$, obtained by adding iodine to boiling carbazol. It is antiseptic, insoluble in water, but easily soluble in ether, chloroform, and hot alcohol.

diiodoform (dī-ī′ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iodoform.*] A bright-yellow crystalline compound, $C_2H_2I_6$, obtained by the action of iodine on acetylene diiodide. It is an antiseptic.

diiodosalol (dī-ī′ō-dō-sal′ol), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iod(ine)* + *salol.*] An odorless, tasteless crystalline compound, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, obtained by condensation of diiodosalicylic acid with phenol. It is an antiseptic. Also called *phenyl ester of diiodosalicylic acid*.

diionic (dī-ī-on′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *ion* + *-ic.*] In *phys. chem.*, producing two ions by electrolytic dissociation. *Physical Rev.*, Dec., 1904, p. 370.

diisatogen (dī-is′a-tō-jen), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *isat(in)* + *-gen.*] A red compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4N_2$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on dinitro-diphenyl-diacetylene. It crystallizes in needles, and is readily converted into indigo by reducing agents.

Diisoteria (dī′ī-sō-tē′ri-ạ), *n. pl.*. [Gr. *Διωσωτήρια*, neut. pl., ⟨ *Ζεύς* (g. *Διός*), Zeus, + *σωτήρ*, savior.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an Attic festival held at about the fourteenth day of the month Scirophorion (June) in honor of Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira.

Dika almonds, butter. See ★*almond*, ★*butter*[1].

dik-dik (dik′dik), *n.* [Also *dig-dig;* African.] A small African antelope, *Madaqua phillipsi*.

> No game here at this season, except the little *dik dik;* all is silent and desolate. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI, 28.

dike, *n.*—**Blue dike**, a bluish-gray clay soil. [New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.] See the extract.

> Near the edge of the upland, it [the soil] passes into a gray or bluish-gray clay called '*blue dike.*'
> *Dawson*, Acadian Geol., iii. 25.

Composite dike, in *petrog.*, a dike formed by intrusions of two different rocks at different times into one fissure. —**Corky dike**. See ★*corky*.—**Intersecting dikes**, in *geol.*, dikes which cross each other, the later one being always continuous as compared with the older one which is cut by it. See *dike*, 5.—**Multiple dike**, in *geol.*, several parallel dikes which essentially form one whole yet are separated by intervening masses of other rock. See *dike*, 5.—**Sand-dike**, a name given by the miners in the Scottish coal-fields to a former stream-course filled with sand.—**Sandstone dike**, sandstone filling a fissure and resembling an intrusive dike. The fissure is generally believed to have been formed during an earthquake and to have been filled with an uprising emulsion of sand and mud which has afterward hardened.

diketone (dī-kē′tōn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ketone.*] One of a class of organic compounds the molecules of which contain two carbonyl radicals, neither of which is linked to hydrogen or hydroxyl. The diketones are subdivided, according to the degree of proximity of the carbonyl groups, into 1, 2 or α-diketones, having the complex RCOCOR; 1, 3 or β-diketones, $RCOCH_2COR$; 1, 4 or γ-diketones, $RCOCH_2CH_2COR$; etc.

dil. An abbreviation of the Latin *dilutus*, dilute.

dilactic (dī-lak′tik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *lactic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dilactic acid.—2. Noting a compound which contains two univalent lactyl radicals, $CH_3CHOHCO$, in the molecule.—**Dilactic acid**, a hypothetical acid, $HOCOCH(CH_3)OCOCH(OH)CH_3$, known only in the form of its esters and other derivatives, which are obtained from ethyl chlorpropionate and ethyl sodium lactate.

dilapidation, *n.* 3. In *eccles. law*, the amount charged against an incumbent for damages incurred during his incumbency.—4. In *geol.*, the process by which exposed ledges become diminished or destroyed through the falling away of fragments of rock; also, the material broken off.

dilatant, *n.* 3. In *phys.*, the liquid or gas, within a dilatometer, the expansion of which is to be measured.

dilatation, *n.* 5. In *elasticity*, change of volume under stress.

dilatational (dil-ā-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dilatation.

dilatometer (dil-ā-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *dilatare*, expand (see *dilate*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for the determination of the changes of volume of a substance or for the measurement of its linear expansion. The form used for the determination of the relative expansion of liquids is essentially a thermometer with a greatly enlarged bulb. The bulb, including a portion of the neck, is filled with the liquid the expansion of which is to be measured, and the position of the end of the liquid column in the neck is noted at different temperatures. Fig. 1 shows such a dilatometer used in the

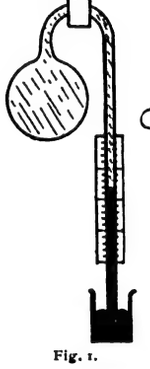


Fig. 1.

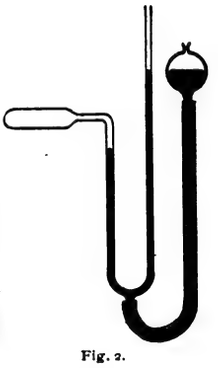


Fig. 2.

determination of the coefficient of expansion of liquids containing gases in solution. The neck is bent vertically downward and the open end is submerged in a vessel of mercury. Upon cooling the liquid within the bulb the mercury column rises in the neck, and its position is noted upon a scale attached to the neck for that purpose. For the measurement of the expansion of gases an instrument similar to the air-thermometer is employed. The dilatometer in this case consists of a glass bulb (fig. 2) the neck of which is connected with a mercury manometer. The gas may thus be maintained at constant pressure and its change of volume observed, or the pressures may be varied in such a way as to keep the gas at constant volume. For the measurement of the cubic expansion of solids a modification of the dilatometer for liquids has been employed by Dulong and Petit, Regnault, Kopp, and others. In such determinations the solid is inclosed in a glass bulb or tube (fig. 3) the opening of which is then drawn out to form a capillary neck. The space within the bulb not occupied by the solid is completely filled with mercury. When the dilatometer is heated a certain amount of mercury is driven out by the combined expansion of the solid and of the liquid. This is weighed, and from its volume the expansion of the material is computed. The linear expansion of solids is measured in some cases by the direct observation, through microscopes, of parallel lines drawn upon the surface of the test-piece. This method, known as that of Roy and Ramsden, can be employed only when expansion to be measured is that of a long bar, and even for such purposes it has been superseded by more delicate methods. In one form of dilatometer for more refined measurements of the linear coefficient of expansion the bar is fixed at one end, while to the other end, which is free to move with the change of length of the bar, is attached a device for tipping a small mirror. By observing the movement of the image of a scale seen in this mirror, very minute changes in the length of the bar may be detected. The most refined form of dilatometer for the measurement of the linear expansion of solids, and that which is usually employed for this purpose (especially in cases where the size of the test-piece is small, as in crystals), depends upon the interference of light. This extremely sensitive method, in which expansion is measured in the terms of wave-length of light, was first employed by Jamin, whose device, further perfected and developed by Michelson, has become one of the most important of optical instruments, the ★*interferometer* (which see). A special form of interferometer adapted for the rapid and accurate measurement of the linear expansion of solids is the *Abbe dilatometer*, the principle of which is indicated in fig. 4. In this instrument a glass plate, *gg*, is mounted above the specimen, S. Both surfaces are plane, but not parallel, so that a thin wedge of air lies between them. A ray of monochromatic light from above is in part reflected from the lower face of *gg*, and in part from the surface of the specimen. These two reflected rays interfere, and a system of straight parallel interference-bands is formed. Expansion of S diminishes the thickness of the layer of air and consequently the difference of path of the interfering light. From the resulting movement of the fringes the expansion is computed in terms of the wave-length of the light employed. Neither the observing telescope nor the devices for illumination are shown in the diagram. Various other forms of interferometer are employed as dilatometers.

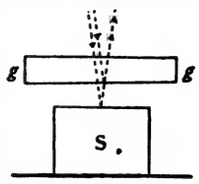


Fig. 4. Abbe Dilatometer. *g, g*, glass plate; *S*, specimen.

dilatometric (dil-ā-tō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of expansion; relating to or determined by means of the dilatometer. *Nature*, July 2, 1903, p. 216.

dilatory, *a.* II. *n.* In *law*, a plea or other proceeding in a suit which is intended to delay the suit without reference to its merits.

Dilemmatic demonstration. See ★*demonstration*.

Dilephila, *n.*—**Dark-veined Dilephila**, a cosmopolitan sphingid moth, *Dilephila galiï*, found in Europe, Asia, and North America. Its larvæ feed on grape and purslane.

dilettante (dil-e-tän′te), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dilettanted*, ppr. *dilettanting*. [*dilettante, n.*] To play the dilettante.

dilettantist (dil-e-tän′tist), *a.* [*dilettante* + *-ist.*] Affected with or characterized by dilettantism: as, *dilettantist* philanthropy.

dilettantize (dil-e-tän′tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dilettantized*, ppr. *dilettantizing*. [*dilettante* + *-ize.*] Same as ★*dilettante*.

Diligence against the heritage, in *Scots law*, an execution in favor of a creditor against the real property of his debtor.—**Diligence against the person**, in *Scots law*, an execution by which a creditor proceeds against the person of his debtor.—**Diligence against witnesses**, in *Scots law*, a process by which the attendance of witnesses is compelled.—**Diligence incident**, in *Scots law*, a process to cite witnesses and examine havers, similar to the English subpœna for witnesses and order for taking testimony and for interrogatories.—**Diligence to examine havers**. Same as ★*diligence incident*.—**Second diligence**, in *Scots law*, a second execution or process issued when the first has been disregarded or disobeyed, similar to the English attachment for contempt.—**Summary diligence**, in *Scots law*, an execution or process issued in a summary manner.

dilituric (dī-li-tū′rik), *a.* Noting an acid, a compound. $CO(N_2H_2)C_3H(NO_2)O_2.3H_2O$, formed by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid. It crystallizes in quadratic plates or prisms which dissolve in water or dilute alkali with an intensely yellow color. Many of the salts explode when heated. Also *nitrobarbituric*.

dilli, *n.* See ★*dilly*[4].

dill-water (dil′wâ′tėr), *n.* An aromatic carminative water prepared from the volatile oil of dill or by distilling dill fruit with water.

dilly[4] (dil′i), *n.* [Also *dilli;* said to be native Australian.] A bag woven of grasses or of fur twisted into cord; a small bag of any material. [Australia.]

dilly-bag (dil′i-bag), *n.* Same as ★*dilly*[4].

diloph (dī′lof), *a.* [Gr. *δίλοφος*, of two crests, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *λόφος*, a crest.] Having two arms dichotomous, as in the spicules of sponges. A diloph tetraclone is a four-armed spicule with two of the arms thus bifurcated.

dilophous (dil′ō-fus), *a.* [Gr. *δίλοφος*, of two crests, + *-ous.*] In sponge-spicules, having two of the rays forked or branched.

dilution, *n.* 3. In *homeopathy*, the diffusion of a given quantity of a drug in ten or one hundred times the same quantity of water. A given quantity of this solution is again diffused in ten or one hundred times the quantity of water. Each of these processes is called a *dilution*, and the resulting preparation is said to be of the tenth, fifteenth, etc., decimal or centesimal dilution according to the number of times the operation was repeated and as the quantity of water in each operation was ten or one hundred

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times that of the dissolved drug.—**Heat of dilution,** the heat developed by adding to a solution, containing a gram-molecule of the dissolved substance, an amount of the solvent sufficient to double the volume.—**Ostwald's dilution law,** in *phys. chem.*, the law that if v is the number of liters of a solution which contains a gram-molecule of the dissolved electrolyte, and m that fraction of the gram-molecule of the electrolyte which is electrolytically dissociated into ions, the equation $\frac{m^2}{(1-v)m}$ = constant is true for certain classes of electrolytes. Good electrolytes do not obey the law, the reason for this being unknown. For good electrolytes empirical relations have been suggested; one is *Rudolphi's dilution law* or *formula*, $\frac{m^2}{(1-v)\sqrt{v}}$ = constant; another is *Van t'Hoff's dilution law*, $\frac{m^3}{(1-v)\sqrt{v}}$ = constant.

Diluvian epoch, a subdivision of geologic time following the culmination of the glacial epoch and embracing the retreat and melting of the great ice-sheet with the attendant floods.

diluvium, *n.*—**Alpine diluvium,** the loose material from an alpine glacier rearranged by water.

dim. An abbreviation (*b*) of *diminutive;* (*c*) of the Latin *dimidius,* one half.

dimagnesic (dī-mag-nē′sik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *magnes(ium)* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of magnesium.

dimanganous (dī-mang′ga-nus), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *mangan(ese)* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of manganese.

Dime museum. See ★*museum.*

Dimension lines, shingle, stone. See ★*line*[2], ★*shingle*[1], ★*stone.*—**Equation of dimensions.** See ★*equation.*—**Four dimensions,** length, breadth, thickness, and a fourth analogous in character. For exhibiting the relations between any three magnitudes, x, y, z, it is convenient to regard them as the coördinates of a point in space; similarly any four magnitudes may be regarded as the coördinates of a point in space of four dimensions. Lagrange said mechanics may be conceived as a geometry of four dimensions, in which time serves as fourth coördinate.—**Fourth dimension,** a dimension of like character added to length, breadth, and thickness; in *math.*, an (assumed) unknown direction extending in two senses, 'ana-' and 'kata-', from every particle of a cube, and such that the slightest infinitesimal motion of the cube in this direction would take it completely out of itself. In four-dimensional space a right hand can become a left hand by simple movement.

Prophetic and well-timed were the parting words to the speaker of the illustrious Tchebicheff: "Take to Kinematics, it will repay you; it is more fecund than geometry; it adds a *fourth dimension* to space." So also said Lagrange.

Sylvester, Discoveries Mech. Conver. of Motion, p. 17.

If it became necessary to assume the existence of five atoms at equal distances from one another in a molecule, there would be evidence of a *fourth dimension.*

C. H. Hinton, in Harper's Mag., July, 1904, p. 282.

Rough dimensions, dimensions which are not exact, but which are larger than the finished measurement will be.

Dimensional equation, formula. See ★*equation,* ★*formula.*

dimere (dī′mēr), *n.* [Gr. *διμερής,* of two parts, < *δι-,* two-, + *μέρος,* a part.] In the skeletons of the reticulate hexactinellid sponges, a mesh of the second order, made by the intersection of the secondary spicular bands of a primary quadrule.

dimeric (dī-mer′ik), *a.* [*dimer(ous)* + *-ic.*] 1. Bilateral, or having a right and a left side, as in most animals: contrasted with ★*polymeric.*

Comparison of bilateral or *dimeric* animals with rotate or polymeric animals.

L. H. Bailey, Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 455.

2. In *bot.*, same as *dimerous.*

Dimerosporium (dī′mer-ō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διμερής,* of two parts, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] A genus of epiphytic fungi of the family *Perisporiaceæ,* having membranous or subcarbonaceous perithecia seated upon a subiculum of brown mycelium. The spores are hyaline or brown, and have two cells, as the name indicates. About 60 species have been described, occurring mostly on living leaves in tropical or subtropical regions. *D. mangiferum* causes the black blight of the mango. See *black* ★*blight* (*a*).

dimery (dim′e-ri), *n.* [NL. ★*dimeria,* < Gr. *διμερής,* of two parts.] In *bot.*, the condition of being dimerous.

In the pentamery and *dimery* of Dicotyledones there is usually a posterior sepal with a pair of lateral prophylla.

Encyc. Brit., XXV. 433.

dimetaphosphate (dī′met-a-fos′fāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *metaphosphate.*] In *chem.*, a salt which contains the radical P_2O_6, resulting from the coalescence of two combining units of the radical PO_3 of a metaphosphate: as, potassium *dimetaphosphate,* $K_2P_2O_6$.

dimethyl (dī-meth′il), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *methyl.*] 1. Same as ★*ethane.*—2. A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two methyl-groups in the molecule of a compound.

dimethylacetal (dī-meth-il-as′e-tal), *n.* A colorless ethereal liquid compound, $CH_3.CH(OCH_3)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of a mixture of ethyl and methyl alcohol. It is anesthetic.

dimethylamine (dī-meth-il-am′in), *n.* A colorless gas, $(CH_3)_2NH$, present in herring-brine, and formed by the putrefaction of fish, gelatin, and proteid material in general. It is prepared by the action of sodium hydroxid on nitroso-dimethylaniline, boils at 7.2–7.3° C., and resembles ammonia in its odor and in the constitution of its salts.

Dimethylaniline orange. See ★*orange*[1].

dimethylarsine (dī-meth-il-är′sin), *n.* A colorless mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2AsH$, prepared by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on cacodyl chlorid. It boils at 36° C., has the odor and poisonous properties characteristic of cacodyl derivatives, and burns spontaneously in air. Also called *cacodyl hydrid.*

dimethylpyrazin (dī-meth′il-pī-raz′in), *n.* See ★*glycoline.*

dimethylpyrone (dī-meth-il-pī′rōn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *methyl* + *pyrone.*] A colorless compound, $CO<\frac{CH:C(CH_3)}{CH:C(CH_3)}>O$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid on dehydracetic acid. It forms crystals which melt at 132° C. and boil at 248–249° C. Also called *a a′-dimethyl-γ-pyrone.*

dimethylxanthin (dī-meth-il-zan′thin), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *methyl* + *xanthin.*] Same as *theobromine:* found in tea.

Dimetian (di-mē′shian), *a.* In *geol.*, noting crystalline rocks in Pembrokeshire which have been regarded by some English geologists as of Precambrian age, but by others, and especially by Geikie, as eruptives intruded into Cambrian strata.

dimetient (di-mē′shi-ent), *a.* [L. *dimetiens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *dimetiri,* measure: see *dimension.*] In *math.*, characterizing the dimensionality. *De Morgan.* [Rare.]

dimetria (dī-mē′tri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *μήτρα,* womb: see *matrix.*] Congenital abnormality consisting in the presence of a double uterus.

diminish, *v. i.* 2. To taper, as a column.—**Law of diminishing returns.** See ★*law*[1].

Diminished column, stile. See ★*column,* ★*stile*[1].

diminishing-rod (di-min′ish-ing-rod), *n.* A device on a cotton-roving machine for giving the bobbin of roving its conical ends. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 207.

diminution, *n.*—**Figure of diminution,** in *musical notation,* a numeral, usually with a curve inclosing the notes affected, signifying that the latter are to be performed as a group with less than their normal time-value. Such groups are the *duole, triplet, quartole, quintole, sextole,* etc., the signs for which are ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥, etc., respectively.

dimity, *n.* 2. A thin cotton fabric, either white or colored, resembling muslin, distinguished by raised threads or cords which run lengthwise of the cloth.—**Dimity ruffling,** dimity cloth plaited longitudinally in weaving.

dimmer (dim′ėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an adjustable reactive coil used for reducing the amount of light of incandescent lamps.

dimolecular (dī-mō-lek′ū-lär), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *molecular.*] Same as ★*bimolecular.*

Since that time Piloty has practically completed the proof of the dependence of the green or blue color upon the monomolecular condition and of the white or colorless form upon the *dimolecular* condition.

Amer. Chem. Jour., Aug., 1903, p. 111.

dimorphism, *n.* 6. In *petrog.*, modifications produced within the magma of an igneous rock by mineralizing or crystallizing agents before its solidification. *Delesse,* 1858.

dimorphobiotic (dī-môr′fō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *μορφή,* form, + *βίωσις* (*βιωτ-*), way of life, + *-ic.*] Exhibiting alternation of generations and having a parasitic and a non-parasitic stage in the course of the complete life-history. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* VI. 79.

Dimorphoceratidæ (dī-môr′fō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dimorphoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of Carboniferous ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites with discoidal shells and digitate lobes.

dimple, *n.*—**Capillary dimple,** a slight depression in a liquid surface; specifically, that made by bringing the ivory or glass zero-point of a barometer or manometer into contact with the mercury in the tube or cistern. The point has its proper position when the capillary dimple is barely visible.

Dimyaria, *n. pl.* 2. A group or branch of *Nemertini* in which the dermal musculature consists of an external coat of circular muscles and an internal coat of longitudinal muscles. It includes the anoplous forms belonging to the orders *Protonemertini, Mesonemertini,* and *Metanemertini.* Contrasted with ★*Trimyaria.*

dimyaric (dim-i-ā′rik), *a.* [*Dimyaria* + *-ic.*] Having the character of the *Dimyaria,* that is, having two muscle-layers: as, *dimyaric* nemertines.

Dimylidæ (dī-mil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dimylus,* the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of small insectivorous mammals comprising extinct species from the Tertiary of Europe. *Schlosser,* 1887.

din[2] (dēn), *n.*; pl. *dinim* (dē′nēm). [Heb.] 1. (*a*) A judgment. (*b*) A law suit; a plea or cause. (*c*) A law or precept. There are four rabbinical codes containing all the dinim (precepts), ecclesiastical and secular, by which every dayan, or judge, is guided.

2. See ★*pahad.*

Dinantian (di-nan′shian), *n.* [*Dinant,* a city and district in Belgium, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, the lower division of the Carboniferous system in Europe. Equivalent to the Culm or Calcaire carbonifère.

dinaphthyl (dī-naf′thil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *naphth(alene)* + *-yl.*] One of three isomeric compounds, $(C_{10}H_7)_2$: they are colorless, and are prepared by passing naphthalene and stannic-chlorid vapor through a red-hot tube. They are distinguished as *α,α-, α,β-,* and *β,β*-dinaphthyl or binaphthyl. The first crystallizes in rhombohedral plates melting at 154° C. and boiling at 360° C.; the second crystallizes in hexagonal plates melting at 79–80° C.; the third forms fluorescent plates melting at 187° C.

dinar, *n.* 2. A money of account in Persia, equal to one ten thousandth of the tuman.—3. A current silver coin of Servia, equal to 100 paras or about 20 United States cents.

Dinarian (di-nā′ri-an), *n.* [*Dinara,* a mountain in Dalmatia, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Triassic rocks in the Mediterranean province, as recognized by Austrian geologists. It lies above the Scythian series, which is the lowest member of this formation, and below the Tirolian.

Dinaric (di-nar′ik), *a.* [*Dinara,* a mountain in Dalmatia, + *-ic.*] Noting a region of the Alps.—**Dinaric race,** a European type, found along the coast of the northern Adriatic sea, characterized by being tall, very short-headed, with long dark, wavy hair, delicate, straight, or aquiline nose, and slightly tawny skin.

Deniker, Races of Man, p. 333.

Dinaritidæ (din-a-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinarites* (< *Dinara:* see ★*Dinarian*) + *-idæ.*] A genus of Triassic ammonoid cephalopods, allied to *Ceratites,* but having fewer and simpler lobes. See *Ceratites,* 1.

dinder (din′dėr), *n.* [A dial form of ★*dinner,* AS. *dinor* (OF. *denier*), < L. *denarius:* see *denier*[2], *dinar, denarius.*] A local name in some parts of England, particularly in Shropshire, for one of the small coins, called *denarii* by the Romans, frequently found on the sites of old Roman settlements. [Prov. Eng.]

Dinematichthys (dī-nem-a-tik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *νῆμα(τ-),* thread, + *ἰχθύς,* fish.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Brotulidæ,* inhabiting the coral reefs.

dinergate (dī-nėr′gāt), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός,* terrible (large) + *ἐργάτης,* a worker.] A general term for a worker major, or 'soldier,' among species of ants with polymorphic workers.

dinerillo (dē-nā-rēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *dinero,* penny.] A small copper coin of Philip III. and Philip IV. of Spain, and of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. of France, struck for Valencia in the seventeenth century.

dinero, *n.* 2. A Spanish coin, the denier.

dingar (ding′gär), *n.* [E. Ind.] The giant East Indian honey-bee, *Apis dorsata. Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 70.

ding-dong (ding′dông), *v.* I. *intrans.* To sound with the regularity of the ding-dong of a bell.

II. *trans.* To assail or pester with a continual succession of complaints, requests, taunts, gibes, or the like. See *ding*[2], *v. t.*

dinge (dinj), *v. t.* [Also *dindge* (obs.): a var. of *ding, v.* Cf. *sing* and *singe.*] To dent, or make a depression or hollow on the surface of, as by a knock or blow; dint; bash: as, a *dinged* silk hat. [Prov. Eng.]

dinge (dinj), *n.* [Also *dindge* (obs.), < *dinge, v.*] A dent or depression made by a blow; a bruise or bash: as, a *dinge* on a copper kettle; a hat full of *dinges.* [Prov. Eng.]

dingle[1], *n.*, 2. (*b*) The roofed-over space between the kitchen and the sleeping-quarters in a logging-camp, commonly used as a store-room.

Dingle beds. See ★*bed*[1].

dingle-bird (ding′gl-bėrd), *n.* Same as *bell-bird,* 2.

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dinic (din'ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *dinical.*

II. *n.* A medicinal remedy for giddiness.

Dinichthys (dī-nik'this), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of gigantic arthrodirous Devonian fishes, regarded as pertaining to the family *Coccosteidæ*, in which the head-shield is comprised of one large median occipital plate, and three pairs of lateral and two pairs of anterior plates, the trunk also being plated. The dental plates are movable, without teeth, but both the mandibles and the maxillæ are sharpened to a cutting edge which may be cuspidate. The species are characteristic of the Devonian black shales in Ohio and New York, and European species are also known. Head-shields have been found in Ohio which measure nearly 4 feet in length.

Diniferida (din-i-fer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirl, + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ida.*] An order of *Dinoflagellidia* having two transverse furrows. It includes the families *Peridinidæ* and *Dinophysidæ.*

dining-car (dī'ning-kär), *n.* A railway-car fitted up as a dining-room or restaurant, and supplied with a kitchen, pantry, refrigerator, etc.

dining-coach (dī'ning-kōch), *n.* Same as **dining-car.*

dining-hall (dī'ning-hâl), *n.* A large dining-room, as in a hotel or college.

dining-table (dī'ning-tā'bl), *n.* The table in a dining-room, dining-hall, or saloon on shipboard, round which people gather to dine; a dinner-table.

dinitrobenzene (dī-nī'trō-ben'zēn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *nitro(gen)* + *benzene.*] A compound, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, derived from benzene by the substitution of two nitro-groups for two hydrogen atoms. *Orthodinitrobenzene* is formed in small quantity when a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids acts on benzene. Its crystals melt at 117.9° C. *Metadinitrobenzene* is the chief product obtained from the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on benzene. Its yellow crystals melt at 91° C. At the same time a little *paradinitrobenzene* is formed. Its crystals melt at 171–172° C.

dinkel (ding'kel), *n.* [G.] The one-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum.* See *wheat.* Also called *einkorn.*

dinky (ding'ki), *a.* and *n.* [Also *dinkey;* a prov. word of imitative nature, in effect a var. of *dicky*, as applied to small things.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small and neat; trim; tidy; nice. [Prov.]—**2.** Small but pretentious; small and insignificant. [Prov.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dinkies* (-kiz). **1.** Something small or insignificant. [Colloq.]—**2.** An apparatus of smaller size than the usual standard, as a pony- or donkey-engine for doing work which requires small horse-power.—**3.** A pair of wheels on an axle used to carry the weight of a beam or pole in erecting structures or wire lines. The axle is usually curved upward in the middle, with a lever affixed, so that the weight can first be raised off the ground, in a sling, and then wheeled to the desired point.

dinner-pad (din'ėr-pad), *n.* A pad placed over the region of the stomach during the application of a plaster-of-Paris or other jacket. After the jacket has hardened the pad is removed, thus allowing room for distention of the stomach when it receives food.

dinner-pail (din'ėr-pāl), *n.* A tin pail, with a cover, in which working-men carry, or are supposed to carry, their 'dinner' or midday meal to their work. "A full dinner-pail" for the working-man figures in party rhetoric. [U. S.]

dinner-pair (din'ėr-pār), *n.* In parliamentary usage, a pair formed by two members of opposite parties during the dinner-hour, the vote of the one balancing the vote of the other in case of a division while both are absent, that is, from 7 to 10 P. M. [Eng.]

dinner-party (din'ėr-pär'ti), *n.* A party of guests invited to dinner and for social intercourse or entertainment.

dinner-ring (din'ėr-ring), *n.* Same as **banquet-ring.*

dinner-set (din'ėr-set), *n.* A set of dishes of the same pattern for use on the dinner-table: as, a *dinner-set* of Limoges ware.

Dinobolus (dī-nob'ō-lus), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ὀβολός*, an obol.] A genus of atrematous *Brachiopoda*, of the family *Trimerellidæ*, having thick-shelled subcircular valves with interior muscular platforms slightly excavated for the viscera. They are of Silurian age.

dinoceratous (dī-nō-ser'a-tus), *a.* Belonging or related to the *Dinocerata*, a group of fossil perissodactyl mammals.

dinomania (din'ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, whirling, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as **dancing-mania.*

Dinoperca (dī-nō-pėr'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible (large) + *πέρκη*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on the coasts of Baluchistan and Sind. Only one species, *D. petersii*, is known.

Dinophilea (dī-nof-i-lē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinophilus* + *-ea.*] A class of *Trochelminthes*, represented by a minute worm-like organism, *Dinophilus*, inhabiting salt or brackish water. The body is composed of from 5 to 8 segments, and bears a head or prostomium and a short ventral tail. The surface of the body bears cilia distributed uniformly or in rings. The genus *Dinophilus* is sometimes regarded as belonging to the *Archiannelida.*

Dinophis (din'ō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A fossil marine serpent, from the North American Eocene, which attained a length of 30 feet: probably synonymous with *Palæophis.*

dinopid (din'ō-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Dinopidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Dinopidæ.*

dinornithid (dī-nôr'ni-thid), *n.* One of the *Dinornithidæ.*

dinornithine (dī-nôr'ni-thin), *a.* [NL. *dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the extinct genus *Dinornis* and its allies.

dinornithoid (dī-nôr'ni-thoid), *a.* Allied to or resembling *Dinornis* or the *Dinornithidæ.*

dinos (dī'nos), *n.*; pl. *deinoi* (*-noi*). [Gr. *δῖνος*, *δεινος*, a name of various round vessels.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large bowl without a foot.

dinosaur, *n.*—**Chambered dinosaur,** the extinct reptile *Camarosaurus:* so named from the cavities in its vertebræ.—**Duck-billed dinosaur,** the dinosaurian reptile *Trachodon* or *Hadrosaurus*, characterized by the broad, beak-like snout on the skull.



Duck-billed Dinosaur (*Hadrosaurus mirabilis*).
After a restoration by Knight.

dinotherioid (din-ō-thē'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or having the characters of the extinct ungulate *Dinotherium.*

II. *n.* An ungulate mammal related to *Dinotherium.*

Dinotherium sand. See **sand*[1].

diobely (dī-ob'e-li), *n.* [Gr. *διωβελία*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὀβολός*, obol.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an allowance of two obols a day to each citizen present during the Athenian festivals, to pay for seats in the theater.

diodangium (dī-ō-dan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *diodangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *διοδος*, a passage, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] A sporangium in the *Archegoniatæ. Van Tieghem.*

diode[1] (dī'ōd), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὁδός*, way.] Of two ways; in *elect. teleg.*, same as *duplex.*

diode[2] (dī'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *διοδος*, a way through, a passage, < *διά*, through, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *bot.*, the rudimentary or transition body in vascular plants which develops into the prothallium. *Van Tieghem.*

diodogone (dī-od'ō-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *διοδος*, a passage, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *bot.*, a sporangium in the *Spermatophyta* which generates diodes; the embryo-sac and pollen-sac. *Van Tieghem.*

diodophyte (dī-od'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *διοδος*, a passage, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant which produces diodes; any vascular plant. *Van Tieghem.*

dioeciodimorphic (dī-ē-shiō-di-môr'fik), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *heterogonous*, which see.

dioeciodimorphous (dī-ē-shiō-di-môr'fus), *a.* Same as **diœciodimorphic.*

dioeciopolygamous (dī-ē'shiō-pō-lig'a-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, dioeciously polygamous, that is, having some individuals unisexual and others hermaphrodite.

dioestrous (dī-ēs'trus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶστρος*, stimulus.] **1.** Relating to the first of two successive periods of sexual desire.—**2.** Relating to the brief interval between two successive periods of sexual desire.—**Dioestrous cycle,** the first of two successive periods of sexual desire, plus a brief interval of rest (*diœstrum*).

dioestrum (dī-ēs'trum), *n.*; pl. *diœstra.* [NL.: see **diœstrous.*] A brief interval (from 6 to 14 days) between two periods of sexual desire in animals.

Diogenodonta (dī-oj'e-nō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διογενής*, sprung from Zeus, + *ὀδούς*, (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] A group of advanced and modern pelecypod mollusks in which the hinge has lateral and cardinal teeth on a true hinge-plate, the former not exceeding two and the latter three in number.

dionine (dī'ō-nin), *n.* A trade-name of ethyl morphine hydrochlorid. It is employed as an ocular anesthetic in place of cocaine.

Dionysian, *a.* **4.** Of or pertaining to (*a*) Dionysius the Areopagite, mentioned in Acts xvii. 34, who is said to have been made bishop of Athens in the year 50 by the Apostle Paul; or (*b*) a pseudo-Dionysius who, about 360–450 A. D., wrote several ecclesiastical works attributed by some to the Areopagite.

Dionysic (dī-ō-nis'ik), *a.* Same as *Dionysiac.*

Diopsidæ (dī-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalyptrate *Diptera* of which *Diopsis* is the type. They are small black flies, rather stout, with stout front thighs and the head much widened. They are found in shady wooded places.

dioptometry (dī-op-tom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ(ικός)*, of seeing, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the power of accommodation and of the refraction of the eye.

dioptral (dī-op'tral), *a.* Same as *dioptric.*

dioptric, I. *a.*—**Dioptric curve.** Same as *Cartesian oval.*—**Dioptric globe.** See **holophane.*—**Dioptric micrometer.** See **micrometer.*

dioptry, *n.*—**Prism dioptry,** a unit of the deflecting power of prisms; a deflecting power equivalent to that of a prism which displaces the transmitted ray through an angle subtended by one centimeter at a distance of one meter: used chiefly by oculists.

dioscorine (dī-os'kō-rin), *n.* [*Dioscorea* + *-ine*[2].] A greenish-yellow, crystalline, very poisonous bitter alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_2N$, contained in Java gadung, *Dioscorea hirsuta.* It melts at 43.5° C., and acts on the central nervous system like picrotoxin, but is less energetic.

diose (dī'ōs), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *-ose.*] Same as **biose.*

The first volume deals with the monosaccharides, the chief subheads being: *dioses*, trioses, tetroses and methyl derivatives. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, Oct., 1904, p. 509.

diosmin (dī-os'min), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-in*[2].] Same as **barosmin.*

diosphenol (dī-ō-sfē'nōl), *n.* [*dios(min)* + *phenol.*] A crystalline phenol-like body, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, found in buchu-oil from *Parapetalifera betulina* (*Barosma betulina* of Bartling and Wendland). It melts at 82° C. Also called *Barosma camphor*, and *Buchu camphor.*

Diospyraceæ (dī-os-pi-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1879), < *Diospyros* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Diospyrales*, the ebony family: long known by the name *Ebenaceæ* (which see). It is typified by the genus *Diospyros*, and includes 7 genera and about 318 species, by far the larger number of which belong to *Diospyros.* See *Diospyros, Maba*, and *Royena.*

Diospyrales (dī-os-pi-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diospyros* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants embracing the families *Sapotaceæ, Diospyraceæ, Styracaceæ*, and *Symplocaceæ.* They are trees or shrubs with simple leaves and often valuable wood.

diota (dī-ō'tä), *n.*; pl. *diotæ* (-tē). [L. *diota*, < Gr. *δίωτος*, two-eared, < *δι-*, two-, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A Greek vase with two ears or handles, similar to the amphora.

diotic (dī-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δίωτος*, two-eared, < *δι-*, two-, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ic.*] Involving the use of both ears in the perception of a single tone or clang: opposed to **dichotic.*

Diotocardia (dī'ō-tō-kär'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίωτος*, two-eared, + *καρδία*, heart.] A division of the gastropod *Mollusca* based on the presence of two auricles in the heart: contrasted with **Monotocardia.*

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dioxine (dī-ok'sin), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ox(ygen)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*gambine B.*

dioxogen (dī-ok'sō-jen), *n.* A trade-name for a 3-per-cent. solution of hydrogen peroxid in water.

dioxybenzol (dī-ok-si-ben'zōl), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)* + *benzol.*] A diatomic phenol which results from benzene on the substitution of two hydroxyl groups for two hydrogen atoms, for example, pyrocatechin, resorcin, and hydroquinone.

dioxytartaric (dī-ok'si-tär-tar'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)* + *tartaric.*] Same as ★*dihydroxytartaric.*—**Dioxytartaric acid.** Same as ★*dihydroxytartaric acid.*

dip, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **8.** To submerge (an animal, as sheep, except the head) in a warm decoction of sulphur, tobacco, or the like, for the destruction of injurious parasites and germs of skin-diseases.

II. *intrans.* **4.** In the manufacture of turpentine, to gather resin from boxes or cups. [U. S.]

dip, *n.*, **5.** (*c*) In *ceram.*, a preparation of colored slip for decorating pottery. See ★*dip-ware.*

7. A small dumpling made of batter dropped into boiling water a spoonful at a time and boiled for about five minutes. Usually in the plural. [Australia.]—**8.** Vertical distance below a given level.—**9.** A depression or sink on the surface of the earth.—**10.** Crude turpentine. [U. S.]—**11.** Among stock-breeders, 'tinge' or 'touch,' that is, a slight strain, of another breed or variety.—**12.** The depth to which anything is submerged, as a floating vessel, the floats or buckets of a paddle-wheel, etc. —**Unconformability of dip,** in *geol.*, the lack of correspondence in the dip of strata produced when a later series of sediments is deposited upon the upturned edges of an older and tilted series.

dipa (dē-pä'), *n.* [Tagalog *dipá* = Bisaya *dopá.*] In the Philippine Islands, a measure of length; a fathom.

dipartite (dī-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *di-*, apart, + *partitus*, parted.] Divided into various parts: as, *dipartite* writings. *Ruskin.*

dipartition (dī-pär-tish'ọn), *n.* [*dipartite* + *-ion.*] Sundering; division: as, the *dipartition* of the sheep from the goats on the judgment-day.

dipentene (dī-pen'tēn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-ene.*] A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in a great variety of volatile oils: it boils at 181° C. and is optically inactive. According to its origin, it has been called by a great variety of names.

dipeptide (dī-pep'tid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *pept(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] A condensation-product of the anhydrids of two amido-acids which are derived from the albuminous molecule. See ★*digestion products.*

dip-fault (dip'fâlt), *n.* A fault in inclined strata which runs in the direction of their dip and across their strike.

Small *dip-faults* were seen in the sea-cliff. Greater *dip-faults* of considerable but unknown throw cut off the entire series along the axis of the "tickle" and again at a point about 370 meters to the southeast of the headland at the sea-chasm. *Amer. Geol.*, Aug., 1903, p. 68.

dip-glaze (dip'glāz), *n.* In *ceram.*, a liquid glaze preparation into which the biscuit ware is dipped. Compare ★*vapor-glaze.*

diphase (dī'fāz), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φάσις*, phase.] In *elect.*, same as ★*quarterphase.*

diphasic (dī-fā'zik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φάσις*, phase, + *-ic.*] Having two phases. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 105.

diphenol (dī-fē'nol), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phenol.*] One of several isomeric compounds. The most important is the diorthoderivative $HOC_6H_4C_6H_4OH$(2:2), prepared by heating fluorin with potassium hydroxid at 400° C. It forms crystals melting at 98° C.

diphenyl (dī-fē'nil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phenyl.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5C_6H_5$, found in coal-tar, and prepared by passing benzene vapor through a red-hot tube. It is volatile with steam, crystallizes in large lustrous monoclinic plates, melts at 70.5° C., and boils at 254° C. Also called *biphenyl.*—**Diphenyl blue, brown,** etc. See ★*blue*, ★*brown*, etc.

Diphenylamine-orange. See *orange*[1].

diphenylethanolone (dī-fē'nil-eth-an'ọ-lōn), *n.* Same as ★*benzoin*, 3.

diphenylimide (dī-fē-nil-ī'mid), *n.* [*diphenyl* + *imide.*] A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2$–NH, formed when diphenylamine vapors are conducted through a tube heated to redness. It also occurs in crude anthracene.

diphenylketone (dī-fē-nil-kē'tōn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phenyl* + *ketone.*] Same as ★*benzophenone.*

diphosphate (dī-fos'fāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phosph(orus)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing two combining units of the radical of phosphoric acid. The name has been incorrectly applied to a phosphate containing two atoms or combining units of a metal united to this radical, as *diphosphate* of soda instead of disodic phosphate.

Diphragmida (dī-frag'mi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, double, + *φράγμα*, a partition.] In Hyatt's classification of the *Cephalopoda*, a group of primitive Lower Silurian nautiloids in which the siphuncle is divided by transverse tabulæ alternating with the septa of the shell.

Diphragmoceras (dī-frag-mos'ẹ-ras), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *φράγμα*, a partition, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical and only genus of the cephalopod group *Diphragmida.*

diphrophoros (dī-frof'ọ-ros), *n.*; pl. *diphrophoroi* (-roi). [Gr. *διφροφόρος*, ⟨ *δίφρος*, a seat, stool, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a stool-carrier: especially applied to two figures in the center of the frieze on the eastern side of the Parthenon at Athens, 31 and 32 Michaelis.

diphtheria, *n.* Diphtheria is caused by a specific bacillus, called *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, or the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, which usually can readily be detected in the exudate by microscopical methods. The search for this organism has become a routine measure in doubtful cases of inflammation of the upper air-passages, and often a positive diagnosis of such conditions can be made only in this way. The disease begins with swelling and redness of the throat, fever, and loss of strength. The false membrane appears early and may be confined to the tonsils or may spread to the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, or larynx. When the larynx is involved, the breathing becomes difficult, and suffocation may ensue. Formerly the only means of saving life in this complication was tracheotomy, but this has been almost entirely superseded by intubation. The disease may be followed by paralysis, by weakness of the heart, or by disease of the kidneys. Treatment, both curative and preventive, consists in the subcutaneous injection of diphtheria antitoxin—one of the earliest instances, and still the most effective instance, of serum therapy. See cut under *Klebs-Loeffler* ★*bacillus.*—**Diphtheria bacillus.** See ★*bacillus*, with cut.

diphtherial (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ạl), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-al*[1].] Same as *diphtheritic. Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 350.

diphtheric (dif- or dip-ther'ik), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-ic*] Same as *diphtheritic.*

Diphtheritic croup, paralysis. See ★*croup*[1], ★*paralysis.*

diphtheroidal (dif- or dip-thē-roi'dạl), *a.* Same as *diphtheroid.*

diphtherotoxin (dif-thē'rō-tok'sin), *n.* Toxin elaborated by the bacillus of diphtheria.

diphthong (dif'- or dip'thông), *v. t.* To sound as a diphthong; diphthongize.

Isolative *diphthonging* or 'vowel-clearing' mainly affects long vowels, evidently because of the difficulty of prolonging the same position without change.
H. Sweet, Eng. Sounds, § 63.

diphthongia (dif-thong'gi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίφθογγος*, having two sounds: see *diphthong.*] A condition in which, owing to partial paralysis of the larynx, two sounds of different pitch are produced simultaneously.

diphthongous (dif'thông-gus), *a.* Same as *diphthongal.*

Diphya limestone. See ★*limestone.*

diphygenic (dif-i-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δισφυής*, of double form, + *-γενης*, -producing.] In *embryol.*, producing two different embryos: said of the *Dicyemidæ:* opposed to ★*monogenic.*

diphyletic (dī-fi-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φῦλον*, tribe.] In *zoöl.*, having two sets of ancestors; derived from two distinct groups of animals.

The *diphyletic* origin of the birds as represented by the Ratitæ and Carinatæ is regarded as an untenable assumption by Fürbringer, who argues for the racial unity of the whole group. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1903, p. 74.

Diphyletic arrangement, a system of classification in which the divisions are arranged in accordance with the view that a given group of animals has been derived from two sources.

diphyletically (dī-fi-let'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a diphyletic manner.

Diphyllidea, *n. pl.* **2.** An order of tetrabothridiate *Cestoidea.* They have a scolex with a long head-stalk armed with several longitudinal rows of hooklets, the head consisting of a retractile armed rostellum and 4 (apparently only 2) phyllidia, with projecting, slightly mobile margins. The order contains but one family, the *Echinobothridæ*, and one genus, *Echinobothrium*, parasitic in selachians.

diphyodontism (dif-i-ọ-don'tizm), *n.* [*diphyodont* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being diphyodont or having two sets of teeth, as is the case with the majority of mammals.

Diphyphyllum (dif-i-fil'um), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. *διφυής*, double, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of Paleozoic tetracorals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ.* They grew in compound stocks, the individual corallites having no columella and not being connected with each other except by the epithecal wall.

dip-joint (dip'joint), *n.* A joint in inclined strata which runs in the direction of the dip. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 660.

dipl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *diplomat;* (*b*) of *diplomatist.*

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan'thid), *n.* One of the *Diplacanthidæ.*

diplacusis (dip-la-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, ⟨ *ἀκούειν*, hear.] In *psychol. acoustics*, double hearing: applied usually to the hearing of the same tone in a different pitch by the two ears (*diplacusis binauralis*), but also to the arousing of two tonal sensations in the same ear by a single stimulus.

The abnormality (*diplacusis*) may be restricted to a single ear, may be transitory or chronic, and may be confined to definite parts of the tonal scale or coextensive with it. *O. Külpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 299.

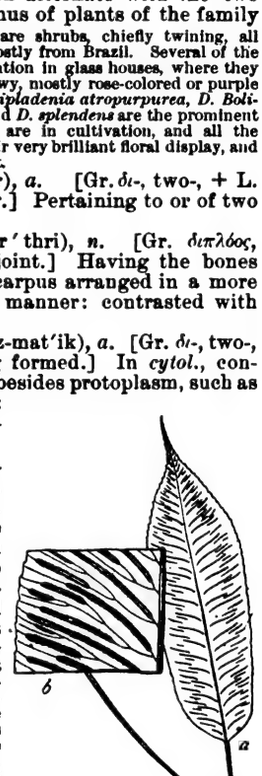
Dipladenia (dip-la-dē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), ⟨ Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀδήν*, gland. The name alludes to the pair of nectar-glands which alternate with the two ovaries.] **1.** A genus of plants of the family *Apocynaceæ.* They are shrubs, chiefly twining, all South American, and mostly from Brazil. Several of the 20 species are in cultivation in glass houses, where they are prized for their showy, mostly rose-colored or purple funnel-form flowers. *Dipladenia atropurpurea, D. Boliviensis, D. urophylla*, and *D. splendens* are the prominent species. Other species are in cultivation, and all the kinds are prized for their very brilliant floral display, and for their attractive habit.

diplanar (dī-plā'när), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *planus*, plane, + *-ar.*] Pertaining to or of two planes.

diplarthry (dip-lär'thri), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Having the bones of the tarsus and carpus arranged in a more or less alternating manner: contrasted with *taxeopody.*

diplasmatic (dī-plaz-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, containing substances besides protoplasm, such as pigment, fat, etc.: said of the cell-cytoplasm.

Diplazium (dī-plā'zi-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1801), ⟨ Gr. *διπλάζειν*, to double or be doubled, in allusion to the double sori.] A genus of free-veined polypodiaceous ferns. They are nearly allied to *Asplenium*, but are distinguished in external characters by having all or part of the linear sori borne in pairs upon the same vein, the indusia being extrorse. There are more than 75 species, natives of moist tropical and subtropical regions. The type of the genus is *D. plantaginifolium*, a simple-leaved tropical American species.



Diplazium plantaginifolium.
a, single frond, one third natural size; *b*, portion of frond showing venation and sori, natural size.

Diplectrum (dī-plek'trum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλῆκτρον*, a spur: see *plectrum.*] A genus of small sea-bass, distinguished by the armature of the preopercle. *D. formosum* is the commonest of the species, all of which are American.


Diplectrum formosum.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Diplesion (dī-plē'si-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *πλησίον*, near.] A genus of small fishes


Diplesion bicuminatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

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of the Mississippi valley, living in clear brooks. *D. blennioides*, the green-sided darter, is the common species.

dipleurogenesis (dī-plū-rō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] 1. Historical progress or evolution through the acquisition and elaboration of bilateral symmetry. [Rare.]—2. The two-sided, bilateral, or dimeric type of form assumed by the higher members of the animal creation: distinguished from *centrogenesis*. *L. H. Bailey.*

dipleurula (dī-plū'rū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *dipleurulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + L. dim. *-ula*.] A hypothetical ciliate, swimming, bilateral ancestor of the echinoderms, which is supposed to be recapitulated in the swimming larvæ of modern echinoderms. See ★*pelmatozoic theory*.

diplobacillus (dip'lō-ba-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *diplobacilli* (*-i*). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacillus*.] Any bacillus in which the cells occur in pairs.

The occurrence of acid-resisting diplococci or *diplobacilli* and of drumstick forms has been already referred to. *D. M. Cowie*, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 25, 1900, p. 213.

Diploblastica (dip-lō-blas'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zoöl.*, those animals which develop from only two germ-layers (ectoderm and entoderm), such as the *Cœlenterata:* distinguished from the *Triploblastica*.

diplocaulescent (dip'lō-kâ-les'ẹnt), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + E. *caulescent*.] In *bot.*, having stems or axes of the second order.

diplocephalous (dip-lō-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* In *teratol.*, double-headed: a term applied to monstrous embryos.

diplocephalus (dip-lō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *diplocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A two-headed monster.

diplocephaly (dip-lō-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [NL. ★*diplocephalia*, < *diplocephalus*.] Monstrosity in which two heads are attached to the same body.

diplochlamydeous (dip'lō-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle.] In *bot.*, having two floral envelops, calyx and corolla, or a double perianth, as many monocotyledons.

diplochoanitic (dip'lō-kō-ạ-nit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *χόανος*, a funnel, + *-it-ic*.] In the siphuncles of the ammonoid *Cephalopoda*, having both funnels and forwardly directed collars where the siphuncle penetrates the septum: contrasted with ★*monochoanitic*.

diplococcal (dip-lō-kok'ạl), *a.* Produced by or pertaining to diplococci. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1047.

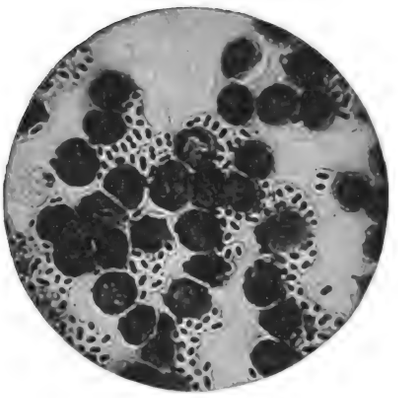
diplococcic (dip-lō-kok'sik), *a.* Same as ★*diplococcal*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 398.

diplococcus, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] A generic name erroneously applied by some writers to certain species of *micrococcus* in which the cells occur in pairs.—**Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis,** the pathogenic micro-organism of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. Also called *Weichselbaum's micrococcus* and *meningococcus*.—**Diplococcus pneumoniæ,** the pathogenic micro-organism of acute croupous pneumonia. Also called *micrococcus lanceolatus, pneumococcus*, and *Fraenkel's pneumococcus*. See cut in middle column.



Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis (Meningococcus).
The large bodies are disintegrating pus cells. Magnified 1,000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

diploconical (dip-lō-kon'i-kạl), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κωνικός*, conic, + *-al*[1].] Doubly conical; in the form of a double cone.



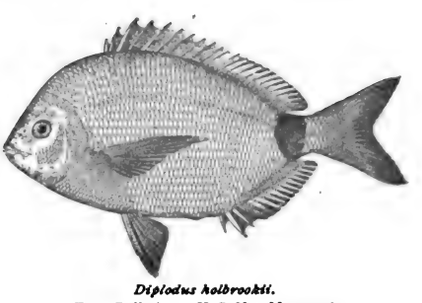
Diplococcus pneumoniæ in blood.
The large bodies are red blood corpuscles. Magnified 1,000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

diplocoria (dip-lō-kō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόρη*, pupil of the eye.] The presence of two more or less complete pupils in one eye.

Diplodia (dī-plō'di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1834), < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *diploid*.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having separate black carbonaceous pycnidia formed beneath the epidermis of the host and breaking through at maturity. The name refers to the spores, which are two-celled and dark-colored. About 450 species have been described, many of which are imperfectly known. They are mostly saprophytic on woody plants.

Diplodontidæ (dip-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleodesmaceous *Pelecypoda* including thin-shelled orbicular and convex genera with small but well-defined hinge-teeth.

Diplodus (dip'lō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of sparoid fishes found in the Atlantic. They are silvery in color, with black spots on the tail. Several species occur in the Mediterranean. *D. holbrookii* occurs on the Atlantic coast of the United States: known in Spanish and Portuguese as *Sargo*.



Diplodus holbrookii.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

diplogenesis, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the process by which a change in the environment which produces a change in an organism produces a similar change in the germ-cells that are contained in its body, so that descendants in later generations are born with an inherited adaptation for meeting and responding to this specific change in the environment. *Cope.*

[To] suppose that a modification of either the male or the female parent affects potential variation in the spermatozoön or the ovum, is merely to re-state, in other words, that a change of environment which affects the parent likewise affects the generative products; and such a statement is nothing more or less than Cope's theory of *Diplogenesis*. *Natural Science*, Nov., 1896, p. 288.

diplogenetic (dip'lō-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to diplogenesis.—2. Same as *diplogenic*.

Diploglossa (dip-lō-glos'ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue. The tongue is not forked, but the anterior portion can be withdrawn into the posterior, like the parts of a telescope.] A superfamily of *Lacertilia*, containing the glass-snakes, *Anguidæ*, and related forms: correlated with *Pachyglossa* and *Leptoglossa*. *Cope*, 1864.

diploglossate (dip-lō-glos'āt), *a.* Having the anterior portion of the tongue retractile within the posterior part, like a two-jointed telescope.

diplographic (dip-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [*diplograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to 'double-writing,' or to the diplograph, the machine by which it is produced.

diplographical, *a.* Same as ★*diplographic*.

diplography (di-plog'rạ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of writing double, or the use of the diplograph.

diplohedral (dip-lō-hē'drạl), *a.* [*diplohedr-on* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a diplohedron.

diplohedron (dip-lō-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] A diploid.

diploid. II. *a.* In *biol.*, having double cells. Said of higher organisms the somatic cells of which represent a condition of prolonged sexual fusion and have two nuclei or two sets of chromosomes, one from each parent, persisting unfused throughout the life of the individual. Contrasted with ★*haploid*.

diploidal (dip'loi-dạl), *a.* [*diploid* + *-al*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a diploid.—2. Noting a class of symmetry, belonging to the isometric system, of which the diploid is the characteristic form. See ★*symmetry*.

Diploma in public health, a certificate or diploma given to one who has passed an examination in public health. London University grants certificates in this department. Abbreviated *D. P. H.*

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *n.* [*diplomate, v.*] One who holds a diploma.

diplomyelia (dip'lō-mī-ē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *μυελός*, marrow (medulla).] A condition in which the spinal cord is double, or is made to appear so by a deep fissure which separates it into two distinct halves.

diplonephridium (dip'lō-nē-frid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *diplonephridia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *nephridium*.] A nephridium in the formation of which both ectoderm and mesoderm have taken part, the peritoneal funnel becoming connected with an ingrowth of the ectoderm, as in *Polychæta* generally.

diploneural (dip-lō-nū'rạl), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve.] Having a double nerve-supply, each from a separate source: as, a *diploneural* muscle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 395.

diploperistomic (dip'lō-per-i-stom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + E. *peristome* + *-ic*.] In mosses, having a double peristome.

diplophonia (dip-lō-fō'ni-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *φωνή*, sound.] Same as ★*diphthongia*.

diplopia, *n.*—**Crossed diplopia.** In this form the image on the left side belongs to the right eye, and conversely: called also *heteronymous diplopia*.—**Diplopia monophthalmica,** double vision affecting one eye.—**Direct diplopia,** the form of double vision in which the image belongs to the eye of the same side. This occurs in convergent squint. Also called *homonymous diplopia*.—**Heteronymous diplopia.** Same as *crossed* ★*diplopia*.

diplopodic (dip-lō-pod'ik), *a.* [*diplopod* + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, like a diplopod.

diplopore (dip'lō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πόρος*, passage.] A term denoting the pairs of more or less vertical canals that pierce the thecal plates in the order *Diploporita* of the *Pelmatozoa*.

diploporite (di-plop'ọ-rīt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of the order *Diploporita*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Diploporita*.

diplopterygous (dip-lop-ter'i-gus), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Diplopteryga*.

Diplosoma, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Same as ★*diplosome*.

diplosome (dip'lō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *diplosoma*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, a double centrosome, or one that has divided into two daughter-centrosomes which have not yet moved apart to form the poles of a karyokinetic spindle.

diplospire (dip'lō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *σπεῖρα*, a spire.] A double spiral, as the spiral brachial supports of some extinct *Brachiopoda*, in which the secondary spirals are formed by the production of the branches of the jugum between the lamellæ of the primary spiral cones. Diplospires occur in the genera *Kayseria, Diplospirella, Thecospira*, and some others.

Diplospondyli (dip-lō-spon'di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] A suborder of sharks including those forms in which the vertebral column is imperfectly segmented so that two vertebral bodies and two neural arches arise from each segment. It includes the group known as *Notidanidæ*, most of the species being now extinct. The best-known of the living species is the common shark *Hexanchus griseus*.



Hexanchus griseus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

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diplospondylous (dip-lō-spon'di-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the suborder *Diplospondyli*.

diplospondyly (dip-lō-spon'di-li), *n.* Same as *diplospondylism*.

diplostichous (di-plos'ti-kus), *a.* [Gr. διπλόος, double, + στίχος, row.] Having a double layer of cells, separated by a membrane, beneath the lens of the central eyes, as in the king crab, *Limulus*. Contrasted with *monostichous*.

diplostreptococcus (dip'lō-strep-tō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplostreptococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + NL. *streptococcus*.] A form of streptococcus in which the chains of cells occur in pairs.

The Portuguese describe a *diplo-streptococcus*, which they state they have found constantly in the cerebro-spinal fluid at the post-mortem examination of their cases.
Jour. Trop. Med., June 1, 1903, p. 167.

Diplostylus (dip-lō-stī'lus), *n.* [Gr. διπλόος, double, + στῦλος, a pillar.] A genus of amphipods of the Carboniferous period.

diplotegis (dip-lot'ē-jis), *n.* Same as *diplotegia*.

diplotegium (dip-lō-tē'ji-um), *n.* Same as *diplotegia*.

diplumbic (dī-plum'bik), *a.* [Gr. δι-, two-, + L. *plumbum*, lead.] Having two atoms of lead in the molecule.—**Diplumbic arseniate**, lead arseniate containing two atoms of lead in the molecule. It has been used as an insecticide.

Diporidium (dī-pō-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1825), < Gr. δι-, two-, + πόρος, pore, + dim. -ιδιον. The name alludes to the two apical pores by which the anthers of some species dehisce.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Ochnaceæ*. See *Ochna*, 2.

dipped (dipt), *p. a.* In *ceram.*, immersed in a color-preparation so as to tint only the surface: applied to the superficially colored white jasper body of pottery manufactured by Josiah Wedgwood, in distinction from the solid jasper which was uniformly colored throughout its substance.

Dippel's animal oil. See ★*oil*.

dipper, *n.* **11.** In *ceram.*, a workman who dips ware in the glazing or coloring preparation: See ★*dipped*. —**12.** Any of the gastropod mollusks of the genus *Bulla*.

dipping-machine (dip'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine for coating with chocolate the prepared candies cast from the depositing-machine by dipping wire-work trays filled with them in hot chocolate, removing the surplus, and hardening and drying. It makes finished chocolates that exactly resemble those dipped by hand. See ★*depositing-machine* and ★*starch-buck*.

dip-pump (dip'pump), *n.* A device for elevating water or other liquid by dipping it in any manner. Some dip-pumps consist of a pair of barrels for raising the water, one barrel being lowered as the other is hoisted.

Diprion (di-prī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πρίων, a saw.] A name given by Barrande to graptolites with two rows of thecæ on the rhabdosome.

Diprionidæ (dip'ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diprion* + *-idæ*.] A suborder of the graptolites comprising forms which have two to four vertical rows of thecæ placed back to back, as in the genera *Diplograptus* and *Phyllograptus*.

dipropargyl (dī-prō-pär'gil), *n.* A colorless, volatile, pungent liquid, $CH{\equiv}CCH_2CH_2C{\equiv}CH$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid on diallyltetrabromide. It readily polymerizes and is a homologue of acetylene, which it resembles in general properties. It melts at −6° C., boils at 86–87° C., and is also called 1, 5-*hexadiene*.

dipropylketone (dī'prō-pil-kē'tōn), *n.* See ★*heptanone*.

dips, *n. pl.* See ★*dip*, *n.*, 7.

dip-section (dip'sek-shon), *n.* In *geol.*, a section across inclined strata in the direction of the dip.

dipsesis (dip'sē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίψησις, thirsting, < δίψᾶν, feel thirst, < δίψα, thirst.] Pathological thirst.

dipsetic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A substance that produces thirst. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dip-side (dip'sīd), *n.* The side in the direction of dip, the low side: used with reference to the attitude of rock formations in underground workings.

dip-slope (dip'slōp), *n.* A natural slope of the surface of the ground which is parallel to the dip of the underlying strata.

Its [the Arun's] course was determined by the original *dip-slope* of the Wealden dome.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 220.

dipteraceous (dip-tē-rā'shius), *a.* Same as ★*dipterocarpaceous*.

dipterid (dip'tē-rid), *n.* One of the *Dipteridæ*.

dipterocarp (dip'tē-rō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*. *Nature*, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 198.

dipterocarpaceous (dip'tē-rō-kär-pā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Dipterocarpaceæ*.

dipterocarpous (dip'tē-rō-kär'pus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to the genus *Dipterocarpus* or to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*.

dipterygian (dip-tē-rij'i-an), *a.* Two-finned, as certain fishes.

dip-turner (dip'tėr'nėr), *n.* A workman in a pottery who decorates ware with a dip-compound, or colored slip. See ★*dip-ware*.

dip-ware (dip'wār), *n.* Earthenware decorated with a dip-compound, or colored slip. See the extract.

In the manufacture of this ware [*dip-ware*], the body or paste having been prepared as usual, is handed over to the "dip-turner." . . . Having coloured clays of the consistency of cream in a vessel with a spout that can be varied in form, he blows into this vessel through another tube, and thus forces the creamy clay out of the first-mentioned spout upon the piece of clay turning slowly on the lathe. In this manner rings of coloured clay can be deposited on the revolving piece of ware. . . . The arborescent or dendritic forms may also be produced by the "dip-turner," who, after covering the turned piece of the original paste or body with an evenly-spread coating of his "dip" compound in its creamy condition, drops upon it, before it becomes dry, another kind of "dip" compound, having a greater density than the first, and thus, by holding the piece so that the heavier compound or colour can descend amid the moist first-spread "dip" he permits it to disseminate its particles in an arborescent form.
Handbook Brit. Pottery and Porcelain, Mus. Prac. Geol., [p. 32.

dip-well (dip'wel), *n.* A well or spring from which water is obtained by dipping.

Dipylon vases. See ★*vase*.

dipyridine (dī-pir'i-din), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *pyridine*.] Same as ★*nicotyrine*.

Dir. An abbreviation of *director*.

diradiation, *n.* **2.** Same as *hypnotism*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dircæan (dėr-sē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fountain of Dirce, in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses: applied by Horace in one of his Odes to Pindar, the lyric poet, whom he styled the *Dircæan Swan*.

direct, *a.* **8.** In *math.*, according to the natural order or correlation: in contradistinction to *inverse*.

In every other mathematical operation the inverse process is far more difficult than the *direct* process, subtraction than addition, division than multiplication, evolution than involution; but the difficulty increases vastly as the process becomes more complex.
Jevons, Prin. of Science, I. vii.

directable (di-rek'ta-bl), *a.* [*direct* + *-able*.] Capable of being directed or steered; dirigible: as, a *directable* balloon.

direct-connected (di-rekt'kō-nek'ted), *a.* Said of a machine, as an electric generator, in which the revolving generator or armature is borne on the shaft of the engine without any belt or other transmission device being required. Also called *direct-coupled*.

direct-coupled (di-rekt'kup'ld), *p. a.* In *mech.*, mounted upon a common shaft or upon shafts having the same axis and coupled so as to turn as one: said of the driving and driven portions of any mechanical system that are thus connected so that they revolve as a unit, without the intervention of belts or other devices for the transmission of motion.

direct-driven (di-rekt'driv'n), *p. a.* In *mech.*, driven without the use of belts or other devices for the transmission of power, the driving and driven parts being on a common shaft or direct-coupled: as, a *direct-driven* dynamo.

direct-geared (di-rekt'gērd'), *a.* Having no intermediate transmission-train of wheels or transforming mechanism intervening between the power-shaft and that which it drives: used of motor-cycles when a toothed wheel on the motor crank-shaft meshes into the gear fastened to the rear or driving-wheel. See also ★*direct-connected*.

direction, *n.*—**Converse directions**, in *astrol.*, directions made in the reverse order of the signs, as when a planet in Pisces is directed to another in Capricorn.—**Direct directions**, in *astrol.*, directions made according to the succession of the signs, as when a plane in Capricorn is directed to one in Pisces.—**Equation of arcs of direction**, in *astrol.*, the method of turning directions into time, to ascertain at what period they will operate. The measure most commonly adopted is Ptolemy's, which allows a year for every degree.—**Line of direction.** (*c*) In *psychol. optics*, the straight line connecting a luminous point in space with the nodal point of the reduced eye, and continued thence to the retina. **Primary directions**, in *astrol.*, calculations of the motions of the heavenly bodies in forming aspects with one another, as in the ascendant and mid-heaven.—**Ray of direction**, in *psychol. optics*, the parts of the line of direction that lie before the cornea and behind the lens.—**Secondary directions**, in *astrol.*, calculations of the times of events derived from the aspects formed by the sun and moon after birth, allowing each day to represent a year of the native's life.

Directional calculus. Same as ★*calculus of extension*.

direction-word (di-rek'shon-wėrd'), *n.* Same as *catchword*, 1.

directive. **I.** *a.*—**Directive action, force**, etc. See ★*action*, ★*force*, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a syntactic case expressing direction toward an object: also called *transitional*.—**2.** In a sea-anemone or coral polyp, a mesentery which forms one of the boundaries of the intermesenteric space at one of the poles of the principal axis.

directivity (di-rek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The character of being directive. *Science*, July 31, 1903, p. 140.—**Theory of Directivity**, an attempt to explain the creation and growth of living things, by means of a vital power which gives origin to them and determines their manner of growth. It is opposed to any mechanical explanation of organic nature.

director, *n.*, **2.** (*c*) In *geom.*, a fixed guiding line. (*d*) The small printed or written letter inserted as a guide in the space to be afterward filled by the designer or illuminator of the large initial.—**Director of an original line**, in *persp.*, the straight line which passes through the directing point of the original line and the eye or projection-vertex.—**Director of the eye**, in *persp.*, the intersection of the directing-plane with a plane through the eye perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

director-plane (di-rek'tor-plān'), *n.* In *math.*, a plane director, or given plane used in the description of a surface.

director-tube (di-rek'tor-tūb'), *n.* A tube with sights, or a telescope, by which a torpedo is aimed at the object attacked.

directrix, *n.* **4.** The first line traced on the ground in laying out a fortification.

directum (di-rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *directa* (-tă). [L., neut. of *directus*, straight: see *direct*.] A straight line.—**In directum**, costraight, that is, in one straight line.

diremption, *n.* **3.** In *veg. teratol.*, the abnormal displacement of leaves. See ★*displacement*, 6. *Masters*, Vegetable Teratol., p. 87.

dirhombohedron (dī-rom-bō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *dirhombohedra* (-drä). [NL., < *di-* + *rhombohedron*.] A solid having the geometric form of a double hexagonal pyramid, but consisting in fact of two complementary rhombohedrons; a quartzoid.

dirigible. **II.** *n.* A dirigible balloon; an airship.

Dirina (di-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. δειρή, a ridge of a hill, lit. neck, + *ina*[1].] A genus of lichens, the type of the family *Dirinaceæ*, having simple crustaceous thalli, disciform or elongate apothecia, and hyaline, spindle-shaped, 4- to 8-celled spores. The species occur on tree-trunks and rocks and are widely distributed.

Dirinaceæ (di-ri-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dirina* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Dirina*.

dirinoid (dir'i-noid), *a.* [*Dirina* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Dirina*.

dirt, *n.*—**To cut dirt**, to make off; take one's departure. *Haliburton.* [Slang, U. S.]

dirt-bar (dėrt'bär), *n.* A grid-bar, in a cotton-opening machine, so arranged in relation to the beater as to free the cotton from dirt. Also called *dirt-grid*.

dirt-grid (dėrt'grid), *n.* Same as ★*dirt-bar*.

dirt-line (dėrt'līn), *n.* A thin stratum of dirt and debris which has collected on the surface of a glacier and been preserved under the seasonal fall of snow. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 30.

dirt-roller (dėrt'rō'lėr), *n.* A small cylinder, covered with card-clothing, on a roller-and-clearer cotton-carding machine, situated above the feed-rolls, designed to remove from the main cylinder heavy impurities, such as motes, etc.

dirt-stop (dėrt'stop), *n.* A strainer; a form of foot-valve placed at the end of a feed-pipe to prevent solid matter from getting into the feed-pump or injector.

dis[2] (dēs), *n.*; pl. *disir* (-ir). [ON. *dis*, a sister, a female guardian spirit, etc.] In *Norse mythol.*, a guardian spirit.

dis. (*b*) In *printing*, an abbreviation of *distribution*, that is, dead type which is to be distributed into the various boxes of the type-case. See *distribution*, 3, and *distribute*, *v. i.*, 2.

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Disa (dī'sä), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1767), of unknown derivation.] A large genus of terrestrial orchids, mostly native to tropical and south Africa, characterized by free sepals, the upper sepal galeate and spurred, the petals small and joined to the column. Only one species, *Disa uniflora* (*D. grandiflora* of Linnæus), is cultivated to any extent; but this is very handsome and is sometimes called *flower-of-the-gods*. The flowers are several, large, rose-colored, crimson, and carmine-red in their various parts.



Disa uniflora, one fourth natural size.

disabusal (dis-ạ-bū'zạl), *n.* [*disabuse* + *-al*[1].] The act of disabusing. *Mrs. Whitney.*

disaccharid, disaccharide (dī-sak'ạ-rid or rīd), *n.* Same as ★*biose*.

disaccord (dis-ạ-kôrd'), *n.* [*disaccord*, *v.*] Want of accord; disagreement; lack or absence of harmony. *Southey.*

disacrone (dis-ak'rōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *acr*(*olein*) + *-one*.] An old name for ★*disacryl*.

disacryl (dis-ak'ril), *n.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *acr*(*olein*) + *-yl*.] An amorphous, resinous product formed by the spontaneous polymerization of acrolein.

disappearing (dis-ạ-pēr'ing), *p. a.* That disappears; vanishing.—**Disappearing gun.** See ★*gun*[1], *gun-carriage*.

disapprobative (dis-ap'rō-bā-tiv), *a.* That expresses disapprobation: as, a *disapprobative* frown.

disarm, *v. t.* 5. To press (the lips of a horse) outward so that they may not be bruised on the toothless portions, or bars, of the lower jaw.

Give your horse a bit with a cannon coupe, or cut, which will *disarm* his lips. *T. Wallis*, Farrier's Dict.

disartete (dis-är'tēt), *a.* [Appar. < L. *dis-*, apart, + Gr. **ἀρτητός*, < *ἀρτᾶν*, hang, suspend.] Said of fishes in which the palatine cartilage or its derivates are attached to both the preethmoid and the par-ethmoid cornua rather than confined to the former, as is the case in the acrartete type of fishes.

The other Percesoces examined by him, as well as the Cyprinodonts, are *disartete* (the attachment being at the par-ethmoid and pre-ethmoid cornua); but the character is so indistinctly defined in some adult Cyprinodonts, that I feel some diffidence in making use of this character for systematic purposes in the present state of our knowledge. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, March, 1904, p. 174.

disarticulator (dis-är-tik'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [*disarticulate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which disarticulates or disjoints.

disassemble (dis-ạ-sem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassembled*, ppr. *disassembling*. [*dis-* + *assemble*.] To take apart.

disassimilate (dis-ạ-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassimilated*, ppr. *disassimilating*. [*dis-* + *assimilate*.] To cause retrograde metamorphosis or disassimilation in.

disassimilation (dis-ạ-sim-i-lā'shọn), *n.* The opposite of assimilation; specifically, the same as *retrograde metamorphosis* (which see, under *metamorphosis*) or *catabolism*.

disassimilative (dis-ạ-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* In *physiol.*, of the nature of catabolism (which see); resulting from disassimilation or catabolism: as, *disassimilative* products.

disattaint (dis-ạ-tānt'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *attaint*.] To free from attainder. See *attaint*, *v.*, 4.

disazo- (dis-az'ō). A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two azo radicals, RN_2R, in the molecule of a compound. Compare *diazo-*.

disburdenment (dis-bėr'dn-mẹnt), *n.* The act of disburdening; relief from the burden of something oppressive. *Bentham.*

disbursable (dis-bėrs'ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being disbursed or expended; retailable.

Anecdotes also are portable, unlike the lightning-flash, which will not go into the pocket; they can be carried home, they are *disbursable* at other tables. *G. Meredith*, Diana, xiv.

disbury (dis-ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disburied*, ppr. *disburying*. [*dis-* + *bury*[3].] To disinter; resurrect: as, *disburied* secrets. *Bulwer.*

discal, *a.* 3. In *bot.*, located on the surface of a frond; superficial: applied to ferns. *J. Smith.*

discalenohedron (dī-skā-lē'nō-hē'drọn), *n.*; pl. *discalenohedra* (-drạ). [*di-*[2] + *scalenohedron*.] A double twelve-sided (dihexagonal) pyramid, whose faces belong to two complementary scalenohedrons.

Discalia (dis-kā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk.] The typical genus of the family *Discalidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1888.

Discalidæ (dis-kal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discalia* + *-idæ*.] A family of disconectous *Siphonophora* inhabiting the deep sea. They have an exumbrella without crest, gonostyles without mouth, pneumatocyst divided into a central chamber surrounded by 8 radial chambers, a circumferential arrangement of 5 to 10 concentric ring-chambers, and tentacles with cnidospheres. It includes the genera *Discalia* and *Disconalia*.

discard, *n.*, 1. (*c*) In *poker*, the pile of cards made up by the hands which are abandoned without being bet upon, and the cards which have been laid off so as to get others in exchange for them.

discarnate, *a.* 2. Disembodied; disincarnate.

We ought to expect a priori that a *discarnate* memory should be defective in its communications from a transcendental world. *J. H. Hyslop*, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, XVI. 216.

discept (di-sept'), *v. i.* [L. *disceptare*, decide, judge, dispute, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, take.] To dispute; take exception; differ: as, allow me to *discept*. *Peacock.*

discerptor (di-sėrp'tọr), *n.* One who discerps, dismembers, or disjoins.

The first *discerptor* [of the genus Cimex] was Fabricius, who, in a perfectly straightforward manner, removed our species [lectularius] from Cimex to form a part of his new genus Acanthia. *Nature*, March 17, 1904, p. 464.

dis. ch. In *chess*, an abbreviation of *discovered* ★*check*.

discharge, *v. t.* 9. In *law*, to make an end of; annul; cancel: as, to *discharge* a rule to show cause.

discharge, *n.*—**Brush discharge**, in *elect.*, the brush-like electric discharge issuing from a high potential conductor, especially from its points or edges. It is accompanied by a bluish or pink glow, is either silent or produces a hissing noise, and frequently precedes disruptive sparks. See *electric spark*, under *spark*[1].—**Coefficient of discharge.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Electrodeless discharge**, the glow excited in the vapor within an exhausted glass tube or bulb having no electrodes, when the tube is placed within the oscillatory field of a Tesla coil or other device for the production of oscillatory electrical discharges of high frequency.

The *electrodeless discharge* is more simple in appearance and in constitution than the better known discharge in vacuum tubes between electrodes. *B. Davis*, in Physical Rev., xx. 129.

Law of nervous discharge, in Spencer's *psychol.*, the principle that "every feeling, peripheral or central, sensational or emotional, is the concomitant of a nervous disturbance and resulting nervous discharge, that has on the body both a special effect and a general effect." (H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., ii., § 495).—**Tesla discharge**, in *elect.*, the disruptive electric discharge of high frequency obtained from a Tesla coil. See *Tesla* ★*coil*.—**White discharge** an electric discharge through vacuum tubes, obtained when the tubes contain dry air or certain other gases, as carbon dioxid, under certain pressures. It is characterized by a bright glow of white light which fills the tube.

The *white discharge* may be produced in all the gases with which I have experimented. *B. Davis*, in Physical Rev., XX. 149.

discharge-pipe (dis-chärj'pīp'), *n.* Same as ★*delivery-pipe*.

discharger, *n.* (*c*) In *transportation*, a machine or appliance used in discharging freight, coal, grain, or other material in bulk, from a carrier, conveyer, or elevator. The most simple form is an opening at the end or bottom, at any point of the trough of a conveyer through which the load is pushed by the screw or the flights of the conveyer machine (see ★*conveyer*). In open carriers, belt-conveyers, and elevators the discharger may be the end wheel over which the belt or series of buckets passes, the change in direction (assisted by the momentum) serving to discharge the load upon a table or into a bin, hopper, spout, or another conveyer. Dischargers are divided into stationary machines that trip, upset, or invert the buckets of a horizontal conveyer and cause them to discharge their loads at a fixed point, and machines that travel along the line of the conveyer and automatically discharge the loads at any desired point. Also called *automatic dumper*. (*d*) In *mining* and *industrial railroading*, a device for unloading skips, ore-cars, etc., upon inclined roads or slopes. One device consists of an open abrupt change in the grade of the track, whereby the forward end of the car, to which the hauling-cable is attached, is tilted up and the load discharged through a gate at the rear. Another device employs two tracks at the dumping-point, and a skip with four wheels of which the rear pair have a wider tread than the forward pair. The skip is hauled by a cable attached to a link pivoted at the rear end of the skip; and when the discharger is reached the forward wheels follow the inside or narrow tracks, which here run in a horizontal direction, while the rear wheels continue on the inclined rails. This causes the skip to be tilted up, discharging the load at the front and open end. When empty, the skip runs back down the incline in its normal or loaded position.

discharge-water (dis-chärj'wâ'ter), *n.* The water discharged by a pump: specifically water which is discharged after passing through a condenser.

discharm (dis-chärm'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *charm*[1].] To deprive of charm or the power of charming; deprive of the protecting influences of charms; disenchant.

Brave Luther answered YES: that thunder's swell
Rocked Europe, and *discharmed* the triple crown.
Lowell, To W. L. Garrison, st. 5.

dischromatopsy (dis-krō'mạ-top-si), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *ὄψις*, view.] Color-blindness.

disciferous, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, provided with a disk.

discigerous (di-sij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [L. *discus*, disk, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Disk-bearing: as, *discigerous* woody tissue.

discin (dis'in), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *-in*[2].] The albuminous component of the jelly of *Medusæ*: possibly an albuminoid.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of neotrematous *Brachiopoda* having chitinous, subcircular plano-convex shells with an open pedicle-notch in early life which becomes inclosed as a long narrow slit partially covered behind or near the apex by a listrium.

Discinisca (dis-i-nis'kạ), *n.* [NL., < *Discina* + dim. *-isca*, < Gr. *-ισκος*.] A genus of *Brachiopoda* resembling *Discina*, but having an internal septum behind which is an elevated area about the pedicle-opening. See *Discina*.

disciplinability (dis'i-plin-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being disciplinable.

Marro lays chief stress upon *disciplinability* and sociability. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 299.

disciplinatory (dis'i-plin-ạ-tō'ri), *a.* Promotive of discipline: as, *disciplinatory* educational methods.

discipline, *n.*—**Jamaica discipline**, a former buccaneer or pirate law, to the effect that all prizes should be divided among the captors and not shared by those who take no part or risk in the capture.—**Prefect of discipline**, in the Jesuit schools, one who has charge of the disciplinary regulations for the students.

discipular (di-sip'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *discipulus*, disciple, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a disciple: as, *discipular* patience. *N. E. D.*

discission, *n.*—**Space of discission**, in *geol.*, a crevice or space of dynamic origin; a separation of walls that had been in contact: used in contrast with *space of* ★*dissolution*.

Formerly I called such spaces (with reference mainly to the accompanying fault-phenomena) "Spaces of Dislocation" but I believe the term "*Spaces of Discission*" . . . would be more suitable. *F. Pošepný*, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin., XXIII. 208.

disclaimant (dis-klā'mạnt), *n.* [*disclaim* + *-ant*.] A disclaimer; specifically, one who enters a disclaimer in a patent case. See *disclaimer*, *n.*, 3 (*d*).

disclassed (dis-klâst'), *p. a.* Same as *declassed*, *a.*

disclassify (dis-klâs'i-fī), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *classify*.] To abolish classificatory distinctions in regard to; do away with the classification of.

The process of levelling, *disclassifying*, making everybody like everybody else. *Grote*, Utilit. Philos., xix. *N. E. D.*

disclosure, *n.* 3. The hatching of the young from the egg, as in birds and reptiles, or the escape of insects from the pupa-case.

discloze, disclozure. Simplified spellings of *disclose*, *disclosure*.

discobolic (dis-kob'ō-lik), *a.* [*discobolus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a discobolus; quoit-throwing.

He gave loose to the full torrent of his indignation, by seizing . . . a vast dish of beef, more than fifty ancient yeomen could eat, and whirled it like a coit, in terrorem, over the head of the friar, to the extremity of the apartment,

Where it on oaken floor did settle,
With mighty din of ponderous metal. . . .

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But . . . his *discobolic* exploit proved the climax of his rage, and was succeeded by an immediate sense that he had passed the bounds of legitimate passion.
T. L. Peacock, Maid Marian, v.

Discocampyli (dis-kō-kam'pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *καμπύλος*, crooked.] In Hyatt's classification of the ammonites, a suborder characterized by the rounded outline of the saddles of the septal sutures while the lobes become greatly divided, as exemplified in the genus *Ceratites* (which see, with cut). In highly advanced forms even the discocampylic saddle becomes much divided.

discocampylic (dis-kō-kam'pi-lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Discocampyli*; having rounded saddles, as the *Discocampyli*.

discocellular (dis-kō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *discus*, disk, + NL. *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the discal cell in the wings of lepidopterous insects.

discoctaster (dis-kok-tas'tèr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ὀκτώ*, eight, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A sponge-spicule with eight rays, each terminating in a disk, the position of each of which corresponds to one of the eight corners of a cube.

Discocytis (dis-kos'i-tis), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *κυτίς*, a box.] A genus of Cretaceous *Bryozoa* forming obconic and cup-shaped zoaria the upper side of which has a decidedly radial structure.

discodactylous (dis-kō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having the toes ending in disks, as some tree-frogs. This enables these animals to cling to smooth surfaces.

discoclepula (dis-kō-dep'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk, + NL. *depula*.] The depula that develops from a discogastrula. *Haeckel*.

discoglossoid (dis-kō-glos'oid), *a.* Resembling the *Discoglossidæ*, a family of toads.

Discohelix (dis-kō-hē'liks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *ἕλιξ*, a spiral.] A genus of rhipidoglossal gastropods of the family *Euomphalidæ*, having flat discoidal shells and rectangular whorls. The species occur in rocks from the Triassic to the Tertiary.

discohexact (dis-kō-heks'akt), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς*, ray.] Same as *discohexaster*.

discohexactine (dis'kō-hek-sak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of the sponges, a hexactine which bears at the end of each arm or ray a rosette or serrated umbel.

Discoidal stone. See ★*stone*.

Discoidea, *n. pl.* **3.** A family of peripylarian *Radiolaria* having the shell and central capsule discoid or lenticular. It includes *Cenodiscus*, *Phacodiscus*, *Coccodiscus*, and other genera.

discolichen (dis-kō-lī'ken), *n.* [NL. *discolichen*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] Any one of the lichens which belong to the division *Discolichenes*.

Discolichenes (dis'kō-lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discolichen*: see *discolichen*.] A division of the *Ascolichenes* in which the fructification is in the form of open disk-like apothecia. Compare *Pyrenolichenes*.

discolith, *n.* **2.** A disk-shaped coccolith convex on one side and concave on the other.

Discomedusæ, *n. pl.* **2.** Same as *Octomeralia*.

discomfort, *n.*—**Curve of discomfort.** See ★*curve*.

discomposedly (dis-kom-pōz'ed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who is discomposed, perturbed, or disturbed in mind.

Disconanthæ (dis-kō-nan'thē), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. erroneously for **Discoanthæ* or **Discanthæ*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A suborder of *Siphonophora*; equivalent to *Disconectæ*. Contrasted with *Siphonanthæ*.

disconanthous (dis-kō-nan'thus), *a.* Having the characteristics of, or relating to, the *Disconanthæ*.

Disconectæ (dis-kō-nek'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A suborder or section of *Siphonophora*. The body, or cœnosome, is formed by the umbrella of the original octoradial medusa and includes an apical chambered pneumatophore, without nectophores or bracts, on the lower surface of which occur the individuals consisting of a central gastrozoöid surrounded by concentric rings of blastostyles and dactylozoöids. The larva is called a *disconula*. The group includes the families *Discalidæ*, *Porpitidæ* and *Velellidæ*. Equivalent to *Disconanthæ*.

disconectous (dis-kō-nek'tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Disconectæ*.

disconfidence (dis-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Lack of confidence.

He [an Indian chief] always treated me with a certain *disconfidence*, as is customary among the Indians, even in contact with their friends.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 64.

disconform (dis-kon-fôrm'), *a.* Not conformable (to) or in conformity (with): as, the work is *disconform* to the specifications. [Scotch.]

disconnective (dis-kō-nek'tiv), *a.* Disjunctive; that disconnects or serves to disconnect.

disconsider (dis-kon-sid'èr), *v. t.* To leave out of consideration; set aside as not worth consideration or respect.

As the man was now *disconsidered* and as good as deposed, we might reduce his proportion of the plunder.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, iii.

disconsideration (dis-kon-sid-e-rā'shon), *n.* The state of being disconsidered; disrepute.

I have now arrived at such a pitch of *disconsideration* that . . . I do not know a soul that I can face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 190. *N. E. D.*

discontiguity (dis-kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* Lack of contiguity or continuity. *Dr. H. More*.

discontinuity, *n.*—**Polar discontinuity,** a discontinuity of a function consisting of its assuming, in the environs of the point $x=a$, values differing little from $\frac{Fx}{(x-a)^m}$ where Fx varies regularly in that part. The exponent m is the order of the polar discontinuity.

discontinuous, *a.*—**Improperly discontinuous group.** See ★*group*.

disconula (dis-kon'ū-lä) *n.*; pl. *disconulæ* (-lē). [NL., irreg. dim. of Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk.] The octoradial larva of disconanthous *Siphonophora*.

discoperipheral (dis'kō-pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-al*1.] Arranged in a disk-like manner around the mouth, as the teeth and sucking-disk of the lampreys.

discoplacental, *a.* **2.** Relating to, or having the characters of the group of mammals known as *Discoplacentalia* from the character of the placenta.

discoplacentalian (dis-kō-plā-sen-tā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or resembling the *Discoplacentalia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Discoplacentalia*.

discoplanula (dis-kō-plan'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *discoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + NL. *planula*.] The discoidal blastoderm of an egg with a large unsegmented food-yolk, at the stage of development which is comparable with the blastula-stage of an egg that undergoes total segmentation.

discoplasm (dis'kō-plazm), *n.* [NL. *discoplasma* (Ehrlich), < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The structural portion of the red blood-corpuscles in contradistinction to the hemoglobin. *Ehrlich*.

discopodous (dis-kop'ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Having a disk-shaped foot, as certain gastropods.

Discopyge (dis-kō-pī'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of numb-fishes or torpedoes of the family *Narcobatidæ* found in the Panama region. *D. tschudii* is the common species.

discord, *n.* **2.** A discord is said to be *prepared* when the dissonant tone is first introduced in its voice-part as a consonance and then is held over into a dissonant relation by that part, or even when it is reached by its voice-part through a diatonic step: but it is *unprepared* when introduced by a skip or abruptly. See *preparation*, 9.

discordance, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, a lack of parallelism or complete conformity in associated strata.

Discordant feeling, in Wundt's *psychol.*, a contrast feeling, exemplified among the sense-feelings by tickling, among the intellectual feelings by doubt, and among the elementary esthetic feelings by dissonance.

The oscillatory and the *discordant feelings* are, perhaps, the most instructive examples of these complex affective states
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 219.

Discordant valley. See ★*valley*.

discorhabd (dis'kō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ῥάβδος*, rod.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of the sponges, a monaxial straight rhabd with one sharp and one blunt end and girdled with concentric rings.

discouple (dis-kup'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discoupled*, ppr. *discoupling*. To separate (couples) into units; uncouple.

We entered through the cleft, one before the other, ascending the steps whose narrowness *discouples* those who mount.
W. S. Dugdale, Dante's Purgatorio, xxv.

discourse, *n.* **6.** That sort of mental operation, performed by one person or by several, in which a line of thought is followed out. In either case, it is conducted by signs which are in part general, or typical, in their own mode of being, usually ordinary language; in part diagrams or other iconic signs; and in part indices, such as individual signs representing the typical signs. A sign in functioning as such must be interpreted, or be translated into thought signs, and must be addressed to some interpreter. In the case of inward discourse, the person alternately places himself in different attitudes of mind, and addresses the self of a moment later. Discourse, in this sense, is not, like that of 2, restricted to ratiocination.
G. F. Stout, Analyt. Psychol., I. 87.

discover, *v. t.*—**To discover check.** See ★*check*1.

discovery, *n.*—**Bill of discovery.** See ★*bill*3.

discreate (dis-krē-āt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discreated*, ppr. *discreating*. To cause (that which has been created) to return to its original nothingness or to chaos.

discreation (dis-krē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of discreating.

discrepate (dis-krep'āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *discrepated*, ppr. *discrepating*. [L. *discrepare*, differ, discriminate: see *discrepant*.] To discriminate; distinguish.

discriminability (dis-krim'i-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* The property of being discriminable; the character of that which may be discriminated.

Clearness implies a maximal *discriminability* or separability from other processes.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 189.

discriminant. **I.** *n.*—**Discriminant of f (x) = 0,** the product of the squares of all the differences between any two roots of the equation.

II. *a.* **2.** Discriminating.

discriminate, *v. i.*—**Discriminating circle, cubic.** See *circle*, ★*cubic*, *n.*

Discrimination reaction, discriminative reaction, in *psychophysics*, a reaction in which the movement of response is delayed until an act of discrimination has been performed, that is, until the reactor has identified the given stimulus as some one of two or more stimuli previously known and agreed upon.

In the *discrimination reaction*, he [the subject] moves when he has apperceived some one of two or more familiar stimuli.
E. B. Titchener, Primer of Psychol., p. 260.

Law of discrimination. Same as *Weber's law* (which see, under *law*1).—**Sensible discrimination,** in *psychophysics*, a term introduced by Fechner to cover the experiencing of mental processes, alike or different, and the report of their likeness or difference. It is used more especially of the methodical comparison of sensations, with a view to the determination of the difference-limen. The German term, *unterschiedsempfindlichkeit*, has been variously translated *difference sensibility*, *differential sensitivity*, *discriminative sensibility*, and *sense discrimination*. J. M. Baldwin's Dict. of Philos. and Psychol. (ii. 517) recommends *sense discrimination*; E. B. Titchener (Exper. Psychol., II.) uses *differential sensitivity* (abbreviated *D. S.*).

The instrument of this analysis [of sensations] was denominated by Fechner *sensible discrimination*.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 31.

discrimination-time (dis-krim-i-nā'shon-tim), *n.* In *psychophysics*, the total duration of the discrimination reaction, or, more commonly, this time minus the duration of the simple reaction.

By subtracting the previously determined simple time from this longer time we get a *discrimination time*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 279.

Discriminative limen, threshold. See ★*limen*.

disct. A contraction of *discount*.

disculor, *v. t.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *discolor*.

disculus (dis'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *disculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *discus*, a disk: see *disk*.] In *Hepaticæ*, the occasional adventitious inflated lower lobe. See *auricle*, 3, (*c*). *Spruce*.

discumfort, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *discomfort*.

discurage, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *discourage*.

discurteous, discurtesy. Simplified spellings of *discourteous*, *discourtesy*.

discuver, discuvery. Simplified spellings of *discover*, *discovery*.

disdiaclasis (dis-dī-ak'la sis), *n.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *διάκλασις*, taken as 'refraction': see *diaclasis*.] In *optics*, double refraction.

disease, *n.*—**Acarine diseases.** See ★*acarine*, *n.*—**Adams-Stokes disease.** Same as *Stokes-Adams* ★*disease*.—**Adenoid disease.** See ★*adenoid*.—**Almond-disease.** See ★*leaf-blight*.—**American coffee-disease,** circular whitish blotches occurring on the leaves, shoots, and berries of the coffee plant in America: said to be due to the fungus *Stilbum flavidum*.—**Association disease.** See ★*association*.—**Basir's disease of the lip.** See ★*lip*.—**Banana-disease,** a disease of banana-stems in the West Indies, attributed to the fungus *Marasmius semiustus*.—**Banti's disease,** an affection marked by enlargement of the spleen with cirrhosis of the liver, anæmia, abdominal dropsy, and sometimes jaundice.—**Barcoo disease,** an affection, occurring in the elevated regions of South Australia, characterized by gastric disturbances, bulimia, and an eruption followed by extensive desquamation and sometimes sloughing of the subcutaneous tissues. Also called *Barcoo vomit* and *Barcoo rot*.—**Barlow's disease,** infantile scurvy.—**Baxin's disease,** tuberculous ulceration of the leg; psoriasis of the mouth; molluscum contagiosum.—**Bechterew's disease,** gen-

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eral muscular atrophy with extreme stiffness of the spine. —**Bermuda lily disease**, a disease of the cultivated lily characterized by spotting and distortion of the leaves and flowers and usually a stunting of the whole plant. It is believed to be caused by digging and using the bulbs before they have ripened.—**Bottom disease**. See ★*crotalism*.—**Brindle disease**. Same as *mosaic* ★*disease*.—**Brown disease**, a disease which affects potatoes, causing the fibrovascular bundles to turn brown. It is attributed to the fungus *Stysanus stemonites*.—**Brown-Séquard's disease**, paralysis of one side of the body with anæsthesia of the other side.—**Buhl's disease**, a disease of newborn infants, marked by fatty degeneration of the liver, edema, purpura, and other morbid conditions.—**Cabbage seedling disease**, a disease of seedlings of cabbage, caused by the fungus *Olpidium Brassicæ*, which attacks the stem near the surface of the soil and kills the plant.—**Cacao-disease**, dark dead patches on the cortex of *cacao*, which are doubtfully attributed to species of *Nectria*.—**Cacao-pod disease**, a disease of cacao-pods, due to the fungus *Phytophthora omnivora*.—**Calico disease**. Same as *mosaic* ★*disease*.—**California vine-disease**, a serious disease of the grape in California, characterized by the imperfect development of the flowers and fruit and finally the death of the plant. Its cause is unknown.—**Canna-disease**, a disease of canna-leaves, due to *Uredo Cannæ*, which causes orange spots at first and finally the death of the leaf.—**Carnation disease**, a disease of carnations following the attacks of aphides.

More recent researches by Woods go to show the correctness of his conclusion that aphides alone are responsible for the *carnation-disease*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 60.

Carrot-disease, a disease characterized by brownish, sunken spots on the root of the carrot, caused by *Phoma sanguinolenta*. It also attacks the stem and prevents the formation of seed.—**Cattle-and-game disease**, a fatal infectious disease of cattle, deer, and other animals, due to a minute polar-stained micro-organism of the swine plague group, which gains access to and multiplies in the blood. Also called *hemorrhagic septicemia*.—**Chestnut disease**, an obscure disease of plants in which they die backwards from the top.—**Climacteric disease**. See ★*climacteric*.—**Climatic disease**, any disease supposed to be caused by a change of climate, as the so-called fever of acclimatization of the tropics.—**Coffee-disease**, a serious disease of the coffee-plant in India and other portions of the Old World. It is caused by one of the rust-fungi, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which attacks the leaves causing yellow discoloration and death.—**Coffee-leaf disease**. Same as *coffee-*★*disease*.—**Colocasia-disease**, a disease caused by *Peronospora trichotoma*, which attacks the roots of *Caladium Colocasia* in the West Indies.—**Conifer seedling disease**, a disease of conifers, especially of spruce and silver fir, caused by the fungus *Pestalozzia Hartigii*, which attacks the young plant at the surface of the soil and kills it.—**Coral-spot disease**, canker-like cracks or excrescences on the branches of various trees, associated with the bright red fungus, *Nectria cinnabarina*.—**Cretinoid disease**. Same as *myxedema*.—**Darier's disease**. Same as ★*keratosis follicularum*.—**Dercum's disease**. Same as ★*adiposis dolorosa*.—**Divers' disease**. Same as *caisson-disease*.—**Drooping disease**, a disease of the peony caused by a fungus, *Sclerotinia Pæoniæ*, which attacks the plant at the surface of the soil causing it to wilt and die.—**Dubois's disease**. Same as *Dubois's* ★*abscesses*.—**Duhring's disease**, dermatitis herpetiformis.—**Echinococcus disease**, a morbid condition which results from the presence in the body of the encysted *Tænia echinococcus*. See *hydatid*.—**Elevator disease**, a form of pneumonoconiosis, or dust-disease, which affects those who run elevators in coal-mines.—**Family disease**, an hereditary disease, especially of the nervous system.—**Fan disease**. Same as ★*nereh*.—**Fig-tree disease**, canker-like cracks in the bark of the fig, attributed to the fungus *Libertella ulcerata*.—**File-cutters' disease**, lead-poisoning from inhalation of particles of lead arising from the leaden bed upon which the file rests while being cut.—**Flint-disease**. Same as *chalicosis*.—**Focal disease**, a localized affection of the central nervous system.—**Fourth disease**, a mild eruptive fever which presents some of the characteristics of measles, German measles, and scarlet fever, but is believed to be distinct from all these diseases.—**Frenching disease**. Same as *mosaic* ★*disease*.—**Friedreich's disease**. Same as *Friedreich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Glénard's disease**. Same as ★*enteroptosis*.—**Gum disease**. Same as ★*foot-rot*, 2.—**Hair-combers' disease**, anthrax or malignant pustule.—**Hodgson's disease**, aneurism of the sorta.—**Hollyhock-disease**, a disease of hollyhocks, due to the fungi *Puccinia malvacearum* and *Colletotrichum Althææ*.—**Hoof-and-mouth disease**. Same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).—**Hop-disease**, a mildew occurring on the leaves of the hop-plant, due to *Podosphæra Castagnei*; also the black fungus, *Capnodium salicinum*, which covers the leaves and stems.—**Innate disease**, congenital disease, not necessarily hereditary.—**Lily-disease**, a disease of *Lilium candidum* characterized by brown spots on the stem, leaves, and buds, which are said to be produced by a species of *Botrytis*.—**Little's disease**, muscular rigidity of congenital nervous origin.—**Marie's disease**, acromegaly; also hereditary cerebellar ataxia and pulmonary osteo-arthropathy.—**Mastoid disease**. Same as *mastoiditis*.—**Match-makers' disease**, necrosis of the jaw, due to phosphorus poisoning.—**Ménière's disease**. Same as *auditory vertigo* (which see, under *vertigo*).—**Mignonette-disease**. See *leaf-blight of mignonette* under ★*leaf-blight*.—**Miners' disease**. Same as ★*ankylostomiasis*.—**Mongrel-disease**. Same as *mosaic* ★*disease*.—**Mosaic disease**, a disease which affects the leaves of certain plants, especially the tobacco-plant. It is characterized by the formation of numerous light-colored spots scattered over the surface of the leaf, giving it a mosaic appearance. It is attributed to an abnormal activity of the oxydizing enzymes of the cells.—**Mottled-top disease**. Same as *mosaic* ★*disease*.—**Mulberry-root disease**, a disease which attacks and kills the roots of the mulberry in Japan: attributed to the fungus *Helicobasidium mompa*.—**Mummy disease**, a fungous disease of the guava produced by *Glæosporium Psidii*, which causes the fruit to shrivel and decay.—**Mushroom-disease**, a disease of the cultivated mushroom occasioned by species of *Verticillium* and other fungi.—**Navicular disease**, in *vet. surg.*, an inflammation and caries of the navicular bone, starting usually as an inflammation of the lower portion of the great sesamoid sheath and causing severe intermittent lameness: seen exclusively in the horse.—**Oak-seedling disease**, a disease of the roots of seedling oaks due to the pyrenomycetous fungus *Rosellinia quercina*.—**Paget's disease**. Same as *malignant papillary* ★*dermatitis*.—**Pandanus-disease**, a disease which attacks the trunk and branches of the screw-pine, *Pandanus*, attributed to the fungus *Melanconium Pandani*.—**Parchment disease**. Same as *parchment-skin*.—**Parrot's disease**, a syphilitic inflammation of the articular ends of the long bones, giving rise to pseudoparalysis.—**Pearly disease**, a form of tuberculosis in cattle.—**Potato-disease**. (*b*) Same as *potato late* ★*blight*.—**Recklinghausen's disease**, an affection marked by the occurrence of fibrous growths on the nerves, of skin tumors resembling molluscum fibrosum, of pigmentation of the skin, and of pains in the joints.—**Red disease**, a former name in some parts of England of hog-cholera and swine-plague, on account of the red patches which appear on the skin of affected animals. See *hog-cholera* under *cholera*.—**Reichmann's disease**, hypersecretion of the gastric juice.—**Riga's disease**, a form of ulcerative inflammation of the mucous membrane of the under surface of the tongue and floor of the mouth.—**Sacred disease**, a name formerly applied to epilepsy.—**Sacro-iliac disease**, chronic tuberculous inflammation of the sacro-iliac joint.—**Savill's disease**, an epidemic inflammation of the skin accompanied by exfoliation of the epidermis.—**Screw-pine disease**. Same as *Pandanus* ★*disease*.—**Scythian disease**, a form of insanity occurring in adult males, preceded by atrophy of the sexual organs and impotence.—**Silver-fir leaf-disease**, a disease of *Abies Picea*, caused by the pyrenomycetous fungus, *Acanthostigma parasiticum*, which covers the under surface of the leaves and stems with a yellow-brown mycelium.—**Sleeping disease**. Same as *sleepy* ★*disease*.—**Sleepy disease**, a disease of tomatoes which attacks the roots and causes the plant to wither and die. It is caused by *Fusarium Lycopersici*, according to Massee.—**Soil-disease**, any disease the contagium of which is derived from the soil.—**Sore shin disease**, a disease which attacks cotton seedlings near the surface of the soil and causes their death. It is attributed to an undetermined fungus.—**Spot-disease**, any disease of plants which produces spots on the leaves, particularly the disease of the leaves of the violet caused by *Alternaria Violæ*. See ★*leaf-spot*.—**Steppe disease**, the Russian cattle-plague.—**Still's disease**, an affection in children in which there is enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands associated with an inflammatory state of many of the joints.—**Stokes-Adams disease**, a slowly progressive form of degeneration of the heart muscle, marked by attacks of fainting, dizziness, or convulsions, dropsy, slow pulse, and shortness of breath.—**Sutton and Gull's disease**. Same as *arteriosclerosis*.—**Talma's disease**, an affection marked by tonic muscular spasms, similar to those of Thomsen's disease, but coming on in later life and not congenital as is this affection.—**Thomsen's disease**. See *Thomsen*.—**Tsetse-fly disease**, a disease of animals in South Africa, caused by the presence in the blood of *Trypanosoma*, inoculation with which is effected by means of the tsetse-fly.—**Vagabond's disease** or **pigmentation**, a brownish discoloration of the skin of tramps caused by dirt, the irritation from scratching, and the action of the weather.—**Violet-disease**. Same as ★*leaf-spot of violet*.—**Water-borne disease**, a disease the pathogenic germ of which is transmitted mainly through the medium of the water-supply; among such diseases are typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery.—**Weir Mitchell's disease**. Same as *erythromelalgia*.—**White face and foot disease**, redness and inflammation of the white face or white limbs of an animal on account of the decreased resistance of the non-pigmented areas of the skin to irritant influences.—**Wilt-disease**, a serious disease which attacks the roots of the cotton, the watermelon, and the cow-pea, causing the plants to wilt and die. It is caused by a pyrenomycetous fungus *Neocosmospora vasinfecta*. See ★*wilt* for other wilt diseases.—**Yellow disease of the hyacinth**. Same as ★*bacteriosis of the hyacinth*.

disease-fungus (di-zēz′ fung-gus), *n.*; pl. *disease-fungi* (-ī). A fungus capable of producing disease in either animals or plants.

disease-proof (di-zēz′ prōf), *a.* In *bot.*, proof against disease. See ★*resistant*, I. 2.

diseme (dī′sēm), *n.* [L. *disēmus*, < Gr. *δίσημος*, of doubtful quantity (having two possible quantities), < *δι-*, two-, + *σῆμα*, a mark, taken in sense of *σημεῖον*, a mark, sign, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, a syllable containing two moræ or units of time. See *disemic*.

disenactment (dis-e-nakt′mẹnt), *n.* [*disenact* + *-ment*.] The repeal of an enactment. *S. Smiles*.

disengagement-gear (dis-en-gāj′mẹnt-gēr), *n.* A releasing-gear; a device for disengaging a catch from the notch or pin with which it is engaged. Such a gear is used in Corliss engines to let the admission-valve close at the right time.

disengagement-governor (dis-en-gāj′mẹnt-guv′ėr-nọr), *n.* A governor which works by disengaging the valve-gear when the speed is too high, thus closing the regulating-valve, and by engaging the valve-gear when the speed is too low and so opening the regulating-valve. When the engine runs normally the governor runs free.

disenmesh (dis-en-mesh′), *v. t.* To free from entanglements or entangling meshes.

> As ye behold this web of circumstance
> Deepen the more for every thrill and throe,
> Convulsive effort to disperse the films
> And *disenmesh* the fame o' the martyr.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, xii. 565.

disentailment (dis-en-tāl′mẹnt), *n.* The act of destroying an entail, or an estate in fee tail.

disentombment (dis-en-tōm′mẹnt), *n.* The act of disentombing. *S. Smiles*.

disequilibrate (dis-ē-kwi-lī′brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disequilibrated*, ppr. *disequilibrating*. To disturb or destroy the balance or equilibrium of; throw out of balance either physically or mentally.

disequilibration (dis-ē′kwi-lī-brā′shọn), *n.* An unbalanced condition: as, a *disequilibration* of the organism.

disequilibrium (dis-ē-kwi-lib′ri-um), *n.* [*dis-* + *equilibrium*.] An imperfect equilibrium, as of intellectual and moral faculties. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 648.

disfaith (dis-fāth′), *n.* Lack of faith; distrust. *Kingsley*.

disfever (dis-fē′vėr), *v. t.* To free from or allay fever. *G. Meredith*.

disforestation (dis-for-es-tā′shọn), *n.* 1. Same as *disafforestation*.—2. The act of deforesting, or of clearing of woods and forests; the destruction of forests.

disfrock (dis-frok′), *v. t.* To unfrock or deprive of the clerical office or character. *Carlyle*.

disgorger, *n.* 2. In the manufacture of effervescing wine, the workman who temporarily removes the cork from a bottle of wine which has undergone secondary fermentation, thus allowing the yeasty sediment to be blown out of the neck of the bottle by the accumulated gas as it escapes. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 207.

disgregation, *n.* 2. In *thermodynamics*, the transformation-value of configuration of a body or system. The disgregation added to the transformation-value of the heat contained in a system equals the entropy of the system. *J. W. Gibbs*, Statistical Mech., p. 69.

disguize, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *disguise*.

dish, *n.* 3. In *mining:* (*c*) A small rough vessel used in diamond and gold washing: sometimes used attributively: as, he obtained good *dish* prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz.—**Petri dish**, a shallow glass dish with a cover, used for making separation-cultures of bacteria and other micro-organisms by means of the poured-plate method: named for the inventor R. J. *Petri*, a German bacteriologist. See *poured* ★*plate* and *poured-plate* ★*culture*.

dish, *v.* I. *trans.* 5. To form with a concave center, as a disk, a wheel, a running track, or a racing-track.

II. *intrans.* 2. In *trotting*, to throw the feet outward, moving them forward with a circular motion instead of in a straight line. Also *paddle*.

dishallucination (dis-ha-lū-si-nā′shọn), *n.* The act of disillusionizing or the fact of being disillusionized; a freeing from hallucination. *R. Buchanan*.

disharmonism (dis-här′mọ-nizm), *n.* Same as *disharmony*. *Ripley*, Races of Europe, p. 39.

disharten, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *dishearten*.

dished (disht), *p. a.* Concave, as a dish; hollowed out.—**Dished face**. The face of an animal that is decidedly concave in profile.

> There was a time when swine-breeders had a delusion for "*dished faces*" and heavy jowls.
> *Rep. Kan. State Board Agr.*, 1901–02, p. 52.

Dished hoof. See ★*hoof*.

dish-faced, *a.* 1. (*b*) Said of a horse in which the profile of the face is concave.

dish-feed (dish′fēd), *n.* A device for feeding cotton into a carding-machine. It consists of a roller and a flat-plate, the latter curved upward at the delivery end. Also called *shell-feed*.

dish-keel (dish′kēl), *n.* A keel composed of a broad horizontal plate bent up slightly at the edges to give a connection with the side plating.

dish-machine (dish′ma-shēn′), *n.* In *woodworking*, a power-machine for cutting thin shallow dishes or platters from wood. The block of wood, previously steamed to soften it, is placed in the machine, firmly clamped to the feeding mechanism, and presented to the cutting-tools which cut off thin veneers of the required shape. It will cut 7,000 veneers $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, in an hour. The dishes when cold retain their dish-like form.

dishome (dis-hōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishomed*, ppr. *dishoming*. To deprive of a home; render homeless.

dishouse (dis-hous′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishoused*, ppr. *dishousing*. 1. To expel from a house; evict.—2. To clear of houses, as in widening a street or in making other public improvements.

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dishumanize (dis-hū′man-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishumanized*, ppr. *dishumanizing*. To dehumanize; deprive of human powers or attributes.

dish-washer, *n.* 4. A machine for cleaning and washing plates, dishes, etc. It consists essentially of a large vessel kept full of boiling water charged with soap-powder. The crockery is placed in a large galvanized wire basket suspended by a chain from a crane and lowered into the water. Power is applied to large revolving paddles or agitators that keep the hot soapy water in violent motion through the basket, completely washing the contents. The soiled water is removed and clean water added as fast as required. The machine has a capacity of many hundreds of dishes an hour. When the dishes are washed the basket is raised out of the water, swung round on the crane and lowered for a moment into clean, hot water. On taking the basket out of the rinsing water the dishes dry quickly from the heat to which they have been subjected.

disilluminate (dis-i-lū′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluminated*, ppr. *disilluminating*. To deprive of light; obscure; darken.

> The gods are heavy on me, and all the fates
> Shed fire across my eyelids mixed with night,
> And burn me blind, and *disilluminate*
> My sense of seeing.
>
> *Swinburne*, Atalanta.

disillusive (dis-i-lū′siv), *a.* Tending to disillusion or to disillusionize.

> A long line of *disillusive* centuries has permanently displaced that [Hellenic idea of life].
>
> *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, iii. 1.

disimagine (dis-i-maj′in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disimagined*, ppr. *disimagining*. To imagine not to be; cease to imagine; banish from the imagination.

> Truth, whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere, whose existence we cannot *disimagine*.
>
> *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, Progress of Culture.

disimitate (dis-im′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disimitated*, ppr. *disimitating*. To cease to imitate and to undo the results of imitation. *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 20.

disimmure (dis-i-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disimmured*, ppr. *disimmuring*. To free from immurement or confinement within prison walls; release; liberate.

disimprisonment (dis-im-priz′on-ment), *n.* Release from imprisonment; liberation. *Browning*.

disincarnate (dis-in-kär′nāt), *a.* Disembodied; freed from the trammels of the flesh, as the souls of the dead. *F. T. Palgrave*, Death in the Forest.

> On the hypothesis already explained, these appearances would be caused by the action of the *disincarnate* upon the living mind.
>
> *A. Lang*, in N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1901.

disinfector, *n.* 2. A machine or apparatus for disinfecting and cleaning garments, bedding, etc., by means of hot water, steam, chemicals, or the fumes of burning materials. One type employs a steam-tight drum in which the articles are either boiled or washed by the aid of chemicals, steam, or hot water. Another form is a gas-tight closet in which the things are submitted to disinfecting fumes.

disinfeudation (dis-in-fū-dā′shon), *n.* In *law*, the act of freeing from the obligations of a feudal tenure.

disinheritation (dis-in-her-i-tā′shon), *n.* Disinheritance.

disintegrant (dis-in′tē-grant), *n.* Whatever disintegrates or tends to disintegrate. *H. Spencer*.

disintegration, *n.* — **Boulders of disintegration**, rounded masses of rock which are produced by weathering from fragments originally angular. Granites and other massive varieties which are much cut up by joints are often covered by these boulders, which closely simulate water-worn specimens. — **Disintegration-product**, a substance formed by the breaking down or chemical disintegration of another. In radioactivity the idea of disintegration is extended to the elements, helium being regarded as a disintegration-product of radium. — **Disintegration theory**, in *radioactivity*, the theory that certain elements, as radium, thorium, actinium, and uranium, undergo successive spontaneous changes with the production of a series of new substances called disintegration-products.

disintegrationist (dis-in-tē-grā′shon-ist), *n.* An advocate of disintegration or of some theory of disintegration.

disintegrator, *n.* 2. See ★*sand-mixer*. — **Carr disintegrator**, an impact crushing-machine consisting of a series of concentric cages revolving in opposite directions at high speed.

disintensify (dis-in-ten′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintensified*, ppr. *disintensifying*. To render less intense; tone down.

> And all-subduing black,—black's soul of black
> Beyond whites' power to *disintensify*.
>
> *Browning*, Ferishtah's Fancies, Bean-Stripe.

disjected (dis-jek′ted), *p. a.* Torn or wrenched apart; dismembered; sundered; disconnected; scattered: as, a *disjected* series of lectures; *disjected* members.

disjunction, *n.* 2. In *logic*: (*b*) a term consisting of two or more terms united by the conjunction *or* or its equivalent. — 3. In *biol.*, the separation or alternative inheritance of the parental characters in crosses between inbred varieties or strains of domesticated plants and animals. Called also the *law of disjunction*, or *Mendel's law*. See ★*inheritance*.

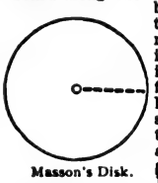
Disjunctive absorption, term. See ★*absorption*, ★*term*.

disjunctor, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, the minute spindle-shaped cellulose body formed in the middle lamella between each pair of conidia of certain fungi.

> These *disjunctors* serve as points of application for the elastic push of the swelling spore-ends, and as the connecting outer lamella of the cell wall suddenly gives way, the spores are jerked asunder.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 557.

disk, *n.*, 5. (*d*) In *Echinodermata*, the central part of the body from which the arms radiate. (*e*) In crinoids, that part of the theca which lies above the origins of the free arms. Also called *tegmen* and *vault*. See *dorsal* ★*cup*. (*f*) In *Rotifera*, that portion of the head which bears the ciliary wreath. (*g*) In molluska, the lower surface of the foot or part used in locomotion, as in gastropods. (*h*) In some cœlenterates, the oral aspect of the body.

8. A small medicated gelatin tablet about $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch thick, which contains a small amount of glycerin to prevent it from becoming hard and brittle: a simple means of applying accurately adjusted quantities of mydriatic, myotic, and anesthetic alkaloids such as atropin, physostigmine, and cocaïne to the eye. — **Acoustic disk**. See ★*acoustic*. — **Anangioid disk**. See ★*anangioid*. — **Central disk**, a secondary chitinous extension between the bases of the branches of the rhabdosomes in some graptolites, notably the *Dichograptidæ*. It consists of two layers and serves partly as a basal support for the branches and partly as an organ of fixation. — **Hensen's disk**, a light band in the center of a Bowman's disk. — **Interfusion disk**, the disk formed by the interfusion and mingling of the rays which pass through the objective of an optical instrument. In a telescope it is the image of the object-glass formed by the eyepiece. — **Lagrange disk**. Same as *interfusion* ★*disk*. — **Masson's disk**, in *exper. psychol.*, a disk of white cardboard along one of whose radii is drawn an interrupted black line of even thickness. On rotation, the disk shows a series of gray rings, dark near the center and lightening to imperceptibility toward the periphery. The disk has been much used for the determination of the difference limen of brightness, and also for the study of fluctuation of the visual attention. *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, XIV. 150. — **Middle disk of Engelmann**. Same as *Hensen's* ★*disk*. — **Primary disk**, the disk of adhesion or fixation by which the sicula and young rhabdosomes of certain graptolites were attached. It was of tenuous structure and was frequently replaced by a secondary (central) disk. See *central* ★*disk*. — **Ramsden disk**. Same as *interfusion*-★*disk*. — **Retractile disk**, a flattened disk-shaped organ at the aboral pole of certain polyzoan larvæ, such as those of *Bugula*. — **Strobic disk**, a disk upon which concentric circles or wheels are drawn: so called because the circles appear to spin when the disk is moved rapidly through a circular path before the eye. See *strobic circles*, under *strobic*. — **Stroboscopic disk**, a disk, with equidistant openings or alternate open and closed sectors, used for stroboscopic observations of periodic phenomena. See *stroboscope*. — **Sun disk**. Same as *winged* ★*disk*. — **Winged disk**, in *Egyptian art*, the symbol of the sun, a complete circle, is represented with outspread vulture's wings and the uræus on either side. The symbol was borrowed by the Assyrians to represent Assur.



Masson's Disk.



Winged Disk.

disk (disk), *v. t.* [*disk*, *n.*] In *agri.*, to cultivate with a disk-cultivator.

disk-carrier (disk′kar′i-ėr), *n.* In *photom.*, the support of a disk or screen which is movable along or fixed to the photometer-bench, according to the style of the photometer.

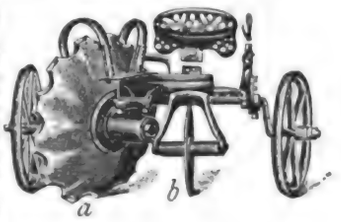
disk-cultivator (disk′kul′ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator in which the part applied to the soil consists of sharp-edged disks placed vertically and rolling with the progress of the cultivator. Its use is to cut the weeds and pulverize the soil. See ★*cultivator*.

disk-cutter (disk′kut′ėr), *n.* A tool used by potters for cutting out disks of clay for making pie-plates. It consists of a wooden arm supported on one end by a small foot or block of wood, of circular or rectangular form, in which the arm revolves; at the other end is a metal point, usually a common horse-shoe nail, passing through the arm at a right angle, with the point down. The foot or block is placed on the rolled sheet of clay and held in place while the arm is revolved by the hand of the workman, the metal point cutting out a perfect disk. This is afterward shaped over a convex mold to form the concave pie-plate.

disk-flower (disk′flou′ėr), *n.* A flower of the disk of a composite plant. See *disk*, 4 (*c*).

disk-jelly (disk′jel-i), *n.* A sea-blubber; a discomedusan.

disk-plow (disk′plou), *n.* A plow having revolving disks, resembling those in a disk-harrow, in place of plow-shares. The action of this tool is not precisely that of the plow, since the disks break up and tear apart as well as turn over the soil.



Rear View of Sulky Disk-plow. *a*, Cut-away plow disk in position for turning at end of furrow; *b*, straight disk.

disk-saw (disk′sâ), *n.* A saw in the form of a disk, used for cutting rails or beams in the rolling-mill. Its cutting rim is either toothed or toothless. It is set in rapid rotation and the friction of the contact produces a heat sufficient to fuse the metal in contact with the disk as it revolves, even if the disk is softer in quality than the metal to be sawed. Also called *fusion-disk*.

disk-shell (disk′shel), *n.* The shell of certain brachiopods, as *Discina*.

disk-valve, *n.* 2. Any valve in which the opening is closed by a disk, as in the ordinary stop-valve.

disk-wheel, *n.* 2. A type of wheel for cars or motor-vehicles in which the hub is connected to the rim by a continuous web or plate, instead of by spokes with open intervals between. Such wheels appear to be solid disks. In car-wheels of this pattern the plates are of steel, bumped or dished to give lateral stiffness; or the plate is double with compressed card-board between. In motor-vehicles the disk is of thin steel, concaved to give elasticity by slight flexure of the plate under shock. Such wheels at high speed raise less dust than spoked wheels, and do not hum in moving through the air.

dislevelment (dis-lev′el-ment), *n.* Deviation from the level: as, a correction for *dislevelment* was made.

dislocation, *n.* 4. The territorial distribution of an army. — **Dislocation of the lens**, displacement of the crystalline lens of the eye.

dislocatory (dis-lok′a-tō-ri), *a.* Involving dislocation or dislocations: as, *dislocatory* movements of the earth's crust.

disloyalist (dis-loi′al-ist), *n.* A disloyal or disaffected person.

dismal, *n.* 6. *pl.* The blues; the dumps; a state of gloominess or despondency: as, to be in the *dismals*.

dismantlement (dis-man′tl-ment), *n.* The act of dismantling or the state of being dismantled.

dismarket (dis-mär′ket), *v. t.* To deprive (a market) of its status and privileges.

dismissible (dis-mis′i-bl), *a.* Liable to be dismissed or discharged from office; removable.

dismountable (dis-moun′ta-bl), *a.* That may be dismounted. — **Dismountable gun**. See ★*gun*1.

disobeyal (dis-ō-bā′al), *n.* [*disobey* + *-al*.] An act of disobedience: as, *disobeyal* of an order of the court.

disobliger, *n.* 2. An English vehicle which was developed into the American track-sulky of the high-wheeled, springless type.

disodic (dī-sō′dik), *a.* [*di-*2 + *sod*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of sodium, as the common phosphate of soda of commerce, $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$.

disomus (dī-sō′mus), *n.*; pl. *disomi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, having two bodies, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body.] A monster with two bodies.

disorder, *n.* 7. In *logic*, disagreement with every conceivable general rule whatever. It is impossible for a finite collection of objects to be in disorder in this sense, nor is it possible for a continuum to be in disorder. Whether or not it is possible for an infinite discrete collection to be in disorder is a question that has not been solved.

disorderly, *a.* II. *n.* A person accused or guilty of disorderly conduct.

disorientation (dis-ō′ri-en-tā′shon), *n.* [*dis-* + *orientation*.] Loss of the ability to determine direction or to estimate correctly time and space. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1808.

disoxidize (dis-ok′si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidized*, ppr. *disoxidizing*. [*dis-* + *oxidize*.] Same as *deoxidize*.

disp. An abbreviation of *dispensatory*.

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dispansive (dis-pan'siv), *a.* [L. *dispansus*, pp. of *dispandere*, spread out: see *dispand.*] In *optics.*, serving to dispand or spread out: applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Opposed to *collective.*

disparate, *a.* **2.** In the psychology of sensation, belonging to or derived from different senses (said of sensations); appealing to different senses (said of stimuli).

Diversion of the attention by *disparate* stimuli, when it occurs, is probably the more effective.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 410.

Disparate points. See ★*point*[1].

dispendious (dis-pen'di-us), *a.* [L. *dispendiosus*, expensive, < *dispendium*, expense, loss, < *dispendere*, expend: see *dispend.*] Costly; expensive; extravagant; lavish: as, 'a *dispendious* use of material may in the end be true economy.' *A. J. Beresford-Hope*, Eng. Cathedrals, ii.

dispense, *v. t.* **5.** To put up (a medical prescription).

dispermic (dī-spėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ic.*] Affected with or pertaining to dispermy: said of eggs containing two spermatozoa.

dispermin (dī-spėr'min), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*piperazin.*

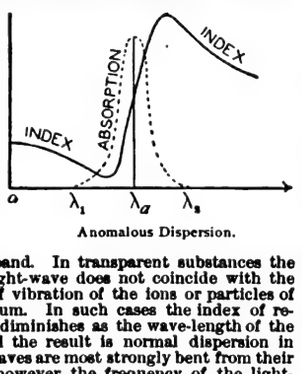
dispermy (dī-spėr'mi), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-y*[3].] The entrance of two spermatozoa into a single egg.

disperse, *v. t.* **6.** In *optics*, to refract by amounts which vary with the wave-length of the refracted ray; separate a composite beam of light, into its components, forming a spectrum. See *dispersion*, 3.

dispersion, *n.* **3.** (*b*) In *physiol. optics*, the blurring of the retinal image due to faulty accommodation.

The *dispersion* images indicate the position of the object as before or behind the object of distinct vision.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 353.

6. In *bot.*, the distribution of seeds and of plants by various means, as by the wind, by birds and animals, etc.—**Anomalous dispersion,** dispersion of light in which the direction is reversed, the refraction increasing with the wave-length instead of diminishing, as in ordinary cases. Anomalous dispersion is an accompaniment of selective absorption (see *selective*). It manifests itself only in the case of media having a large absorption coefficient, and in that region of the spectrum which is occupied by the absorption-band. In transparent substances the frequency of the light-wave does not coincide with the natural frequency of vibration of the ions or particles of the refracting medium. In such cases the index of refraction in general diminishes as the wave-length of the light increases, and the result is normal dispersion in which the shorter waves are most strongly bent from their path. Whenever, however, the frequency of the light-wave coincides with the vibration-frequency of the particles of the medium, there is a disturbance of this relation. In the case of bodies having strong selective absorption, such as fuchsin, there is a marked diminution of the index of refraction with an increase of wave-length as the frequency of the light wave approaches the natural frequency of the particles of the substance (that is to say, as the absorption-curve is approached on the side toward the violet), followed by a sudden and very great rise in the value of the index for wave-lengths corresponding to the absorption-band. On the side toward the red the values of the index of refraction are very great, but they diminish again rapidly as the wave-length increases. The variations in the index of refraction which occur in anomalous dispersion are shown graphically in the figure, in which the dotted curve shows the values of the coefficient of absorption of the substance. The region inclosed by this curve is that of the absorption-band of the substance which has its maximum at the wave-length λ_a represented by the vertical line in the diagram. For those portions of the spectrum lying between o and λ_1 and also beyond λ_2, where the values of the absorption coefficient are small, dispersion follows its normal course, the index of refraction diminishing with increasing wave-length. Within the absorption-band, between λ_1 and λ_2, occurs the sudden change in the value of the index shown in the curve, and it is in this region that anomalous dispersion is observed. Anomalous dispersion occurs not only in certain solids having strong and well-marked absorption-bands, but likewise in certain vapors. Sodium vapor, for example, which is opaque to light of the wave-length of the yellow sodium lines .589 μ, exhibits the phenomenon in this region.—**Atmospheric dispersion,** the formation of a spectrum when a ray of white light is refracted by the atmosphere or by any part of it. A bright star seen near the horizon appears as a vertical spectrum band by reason of atmospheric dispersion.—**Dispersion-apparatus,** in *optics*, any optical system for producing a spectrum, as a spectroscope.—**Dispersion circle, lens, photometer.** See ★*circle*, ★*lens*, ★*photometer.*—**Law of dispersion.** (*a*) In the theory of errors, the law of the distribution of errors of observation as regards size, but without reference to size or direction. (*b*) The tendency of material particles or bodies, including conscious individuals, to go apart, as from a center; hence, in the phenomena of population, the continual breaking down and dispersing of aggregations, counteracting a tendency toward concentration. See *law of* ★*aggregation.* *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 249.—**Sellmeier's theory of dispersion,** a theory of dispersion based upon the assumption that the particles of the refracting substance partake of the vibratory motion of the ether. This theory, proposed by Sellmeier in 1870 was subsequently further developed by Helmholtz, Lommel, Ketteler, and others.



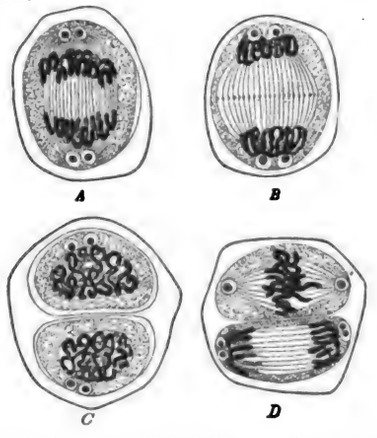
Anomalous Dispersion.

dispetal (dis-pet'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispetaled, dispetalled*, ppr. *dispetaling, dispetalling.* [*dis-* priv. + *petal.*] To strip (a flower) of its petals.

Here all is sunny, and when the truant gull
Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing
Dispetals roses.
R. L. Stevenson, Underwoods, I., Son. xxxv.

disphenoid (dī-sfē'noid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *sphenoid.*] A crystalline form of the sphenoid group of the tetragonal system, bound by eight similar isosceles triangles in symmetrical pairs; a tetragonal scalenohedron. See *sphenoid*, 1.

dispireme (dī-spī'rēm), *n.* [Also *dispirem*; < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπείρημα, σπείραμα*, a thing wound or coiled, a spire.] In *cytol.*, the stage of karyokinesis during which the chromosomes unite to form two skeins, one for each of the daughter-nuclei.



Division of pollen-mother-cells in the lily as described by Guignard.
A, anaphase of the first division, showing the twelve daughter-chromosomes on each side, the interzonal fibers stretching between them, and the centrosomes, already double, at the spindle-poles; *B*, later stage, showing the cell-plate at the equator of the spindle and the daughter-spiremes (dispireme-stage of Flemming); *C*, division completed, double centrosomes in the resting-cell; *D*, ensuing division in progress, the upper cell at the close of the prophases, the chromosomes and centrosomes still undivided, lower cell in the late anaphase, cell-plate not yet formed. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

dispirous (dī-spī'rus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπεῖρα*, coil, spiral.] Having double spirals: applied to the elaters of the *Hepaticæ*. *Spruce.*

displacement, *n.* **3.** In *naval arch.*, displacement is the total weight of a vessel and of everything on board, which, in accordance with the laws of hydrostatics, is equal to the weight of the volume of water displaced by the vessel when afloat. It is usually given in long tons, and is ascertained by calculation, from the plans, of lines of the vessel for a series of mean drafts, in accordance with certain rules. The results of the calculations are then plotted in curves of displacement. See ★*curve.* *Light displacement* is that of the vessel without water, stores, provisions, ammunition, coal, or cargo. *Load displacement* is that of the ship fully loaded. *Normal load displacement*, or *normal displacement*, in a warship, is that fixed by the designer as the average condition and includes the weight of coal, stores, ammunition, etc., considered to be the average amount to be carried. *Deep load displacement* is that which corresponds to the full amount of coal, stores, ammunition, etc., which can be placed in the bunkers, storerooms, holds, and ammunition-rooms.

6. In *veg. teratol.*, a malformation, in leaves, due to abnormal cohesion or fusion of parts which results in dislocation and other apparent changes in the form. Thus two fused leaves may appear like a single lobed leaf, a whorl may be reduced to two opposite leaves, etc. *Masters.*—**Angles of displacement,** in *physiol. optics*, angles employed to determine the position of the foremost line of regard. The angle of *vertical displacement* measures the divergence of the plane of regard, up or down, from the primary position; the angle of *lateral displacement* is included between the foremost line of regard and the median line of the plane of regard.—**Curve of displacement.** See ★*curves of ship calculations.*—**Displacement lubricator, pump.** See ★*lubricator*, ★*pump*[1].—**Law of displacement,** in *phys.*, the law of the shifting, with temperature, of the wave-length of the maximum of the energy-curve for the emission-spectrum of a black body. Also called *Paschen's law.*—**Wave of displacement.** See ★*wave*[1].

displacement-tonnage (dis-plās'ment-tun'āj), *n.* In *ship-building*, the displacement of a vessel measured in tons weight: distinguished from *register-tonnage* which is measured in conventional tons of 100 cubic feet.

Displacer piston. See ★*piston.*

display, *n.* **2.** In *printing*, the art of selecting and arranging types of unequal size, as in a title-page or advertisement, so as to make certain parts emphatic and the whole likely to attract attention.

display-man (dis-plā'man), *n.* An employee of the United States Weather Bureau whose duty is to display the weather flag-signals, storm-signals, or other warnings.

display-pipe (dis-plā'pīp), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe set in the front of the case and usually ornamented. Such pipes are sometimes those which sound, and sometimes mere dummies. Also *show-pipe.*

displezure, *n.* A simplified spelling of *displeasure.*

displuviate (dis-plū'vi-āt), *a.* [L. *displuviatus*, < *dis-*, apart, + *pluvia*, rain.] Protected from rain; provided with channels to carry off rain.—**Displuviate atrium.** See ★*atrium.*

dispope (dis-pōp'), *v. t.* To deprive of the popedom; depose as pope; unpope. *Tennyson.*

Disporea (dī-spō'rē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A group of *Myxosporidia* in which only 2 spores are produced in each trophozoite. They are parasitic forms, living freely as amœboid organisms in the bile or urine of fishes and frogs. Also called *Disporocystidæ.*

disporous (dī-spō'rus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] Having 2 spores: said of certain *Coccidia*; producing only 2 spores, as some *Myxosporidia.*

disposability (dis-pō-zạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being disposable: as, the *disposability* of one's time, one's property, or the like.

disposition, *n.* **10.** Specifically, in *organ-building*: (*a*) the plan or specification in accordance with which the whole instrument is built; (*b*) the arrangement of the visible parts of the instrument, as of the display-pipes, the case, the desk or console, the stops, etc.—**Bond and disposition in security.** See ★*bond*[1].—**Physiological disposition,** a tendency of certain organs or tissues to respond in definite ways to certain actions upon them.—**Psychical disposition,** a natural tendency of the mind to present certain definite kinds of phenomena under definite kinds of circumstances.—**Psychophysical disposition,** a tendency to the production of a certain kind of consciousness in response to certain kinds of physical stimulation; also a tendency to the production of certain physical effects in response to certain mental activities.

dispossessory (dis-pọ-zes'sọ-ri), *a.* [*dispossess* + *-ory.*] Relating to or involving dispossession or eviction: as, a *dispossessory* warrant.

dispriest (dis-prēst'), *v. t.* To deprive of the status of priest. Same as *unfrock.* *N. E. D.*

disputably (dis-pū'tạ-bli), *adv.* With some possibility of dispute; with less certainty; questionably.

Linus and Thamyris, and, more *disputably*, Orpheus, are . . . precursors of Homer. *Bulwer*, Athens, I. 279.

disquiparant (dis-kwip'ạ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*dis-* + (*e*)*quiparant.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a disquiparance.

II. *n.* An object so related to a second that the latter is in a different relation to it. Thus, a husband is a disquiparant, a spouse an equiparant.

disquisitionist (dis-kwi-zish'ọn-ist), *n.* The author of a disquisition. *Bagehot.*

disquisitor (dis-kwiz'i-tọr), *n.* The author of a disquisition: a disquisitionist.

disregardant (dis-rē-gärd'ant), *a.* That pays no heed or attention; disregardful. *Ruskin.*

disruptionist (dis-rup'shọn-ist), *n.* [*disruption* + *-ist.*] One who disrupts or favors disruption; specifically, one of those who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1843 and founded the Free Church of Scotland. See *disruption of the Scottish Church*, under *disruption.*

Disruptive strength. See ★*strength.*

disruptment (dis-rupt'ment), *n.* [*disrupt* + *-ment.*] The process of breaking off; disruption.

disruptor (dis-rup'tọr), *n.* A high explosive: so named because the effect of such explosives is to separate forcibly surrounding matter into small particles rather than to propel it to a distance.

diss. An abbreviation of *dissertation.*

dissect, *v. t.* **4.** In *geol.*, to cut up or erode (a plateau, mountain, etc.) into numerous irregu-

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A Dissected Mountain-range, Utah.

lar valleys or ravines: as, a *dissected* plateau; a *dissected* mountain-range.

An excellent illustration of a well *dissected* upland is found in the Ozark plateau of southern Missouri.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 278.

To dissect out, in *surg.*, to remove entire by a process of dissection without injuring or removing any of the surrounding tissues.

dissecting-knife (di-sek'ting-nīf), *n.* A scalpel.

dissecting-wound (di-sek'ting-wönd), *n.* Same as *dissection-wound* (which see, under *wound.*)

dissection, *n.* **5.** In *bot.*, the condition of being dissected. See *dissected.*—**6.** In *geol.*, the erosion of a land-surface into numerous irregular valleys. See ★*dissect*, 4.—**Dissection tubercle.** Same as *anatomical tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).

disseizin, *n.*—**Fresh disseizin,** in *law*, a disseizin accomplished within the time in which the disseizee might of his own accord and by his own power, without the assistance of the king, or legal process, reënter and defeat the disseizin.

disseminule (di-sem'i-nūl), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dissemin-are*, disseminate, + *-ule.*] In *phytogeog.*, the body by which a plant is propagated, whether seed, spore, offshoot, etc., or the whole plant.

Disseminules designed to pass through a resting period are often brought into conditions where they germinate at once. *F. E. Clements*, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 51.

dissentientism (di-sen'shent-izm), *n.* The principles or conduct of a dissentient.

Dissentis type. See ★*type.*

dissight (dis'sīt), *n.* [*dis-* + *sight.*] An unsightly thing; an eyesore. *Southey.* [Rare.]

dissimilar, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, having different forms in the same individual, as the anthers in the genus *Cassia.*

dissimilate, *v. t.*—**Dissimilated gemination.** See ★*gemination.*

dissimilatory (di-sim'i-la-tō-ri), *a.* Produced by dissimilation. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 203.

dissimulative (di-sim'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Relating to or characterized by pretense or dissimulation: as, a *dissimulative* life; *dissimulative* arts.

Dissipation of energy. See ★*energy.*

dissipator (dis'i-pā-tor), *n.* One who or that which dissipates.—**Electric dissipator,** an instrument devised by Elster and Geitel for showing the relative number of electrified particles or electrons in the atmosphere at any place. It consists of a metallic body connected with the gold-leaf electroscope or equivalent electrometer. The metal body is first charged with a definite charge of electricity from some independent source. The rate at which this charge is neutralized by atmospheric electricity or free electrons is shown by the index of the electroscope.

dissociality (di-sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being dissocial or unsocial. *Carlyle.*

dissociant (di-sō'shi-ant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dissocian(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissociare*, dissociate.] **I.** *a.* In *chem.*, producing dissociation: as, the *dissociant* temperature. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Jan.–July, 1902, p. 284.

II. *n.* That which dissociates; a dissociating agent.

Dissociants in order of power: water, formic acid, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol. There are other *dissociants*, but the above are among the most common and generally employed. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 31, 1904, p. 24,242.

dissociate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To undergo dissociation; of an electrolyte in solution, to separate into ions some possessing positive and some negative electric charges, and capable of conveying an electric current by their motion through the solution with these charges.

With the exception of some bare statements to the effect that the yellow oxide, on heating, changes to the red, and that it *dissociates* at a lower temperature, the foregoing is all that has come to my notice which in any way bears on the subject.
Amer. Chem. Jour., April, 1903, p. 321.

dissociation, *n.* **3.** In *psychol.*: (*a*) The disjunction of an associative connection, as by lapse of memory or by intercurrent associations, by the selective process of active attention, etc.

What is associated now with one thing and now with another tends to become dissociated from either. . . . One might call this the law of *dissociation* by varying concomitants. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 506.

The part played by *dissociation* is evident. If there were no such breaking up of representations, imagination would be simply memory.
J. M. Baldwin, Handbook of Psychol., I. 218.

(*b*) A minor degree of the disintegration or disaggregation of consciousness, as it is termed, which culminates in the phenomena of dual or multiple personality.

If we . . . seek for some quality common to all the various states in which hallucinations occur, we shall find that their most striking characteristic is the *dissociation* of consciousness.
E. Parish, Hallucinations and Illusions, p. 71.

Arrhenius's theory of electrolytic or ionic dissociation. During the earlier half of the nineteenth century it was supposed that the electropositive and electronegative atoms in a dissolved compound were definitely combined, and that in electrolysis they did not part company until they were forcibly torn apart by the electric current. About the middle of the century it was found that if we eliminate the complication of polarization at the electrodes, a current through an electrolyte can be obtained by using even the smallest electromotive force; it was therefore obvious that the current is not concerned with tearing apart firmly combined ions. Clausius accordingly made the assumption that in a solution of an electrolyte an exchange of atoms between neighboring molecules is constantly going on, in such a way that some free ions constantly exist in solution; that is, that dissociation into ions exists, the amount of which was considered to be very small. The hypothesis of Arrhenius is, that a considerable number of the molecules of an electrolyte in aqueous solution are at all times dissociated into ions, and he supported this hypothesis with considerations derived from facts of two different kinds. One is the fact that, if we make a solution containing a certain number of molecules of a non-electrolyte (say one hundred molecules of sugar) and another solution of the same volume from the same number of molecules of an electrolyte (say one hundred molecules of common salt), the solution of the common salt gives an osmotic pressure which indicates that the hundred molecules of the solid have become nearly or quite two hundred molecules when dissolved. Similar statements can be made of the lowering of the freezing-point, the lowering of vapor pressure, and the raising of the boiling-point, of the solutions. The other fact is, that in the body of the solution electrolysis does no reversible work such as would be required to separate ions from each other, but is entirely expended in forcing ions against frictional resistance. Whatever freedom of the ions must be assumed in order to explain this phenomenon of electrolytic conduction exists whether the electric current is passing or not; that is, the molecules of the salt have been more or less dissociated into ions by going into solution. It is believed that at infinite dilution all the molecules of an electrolyte are dissociated into ions; at less dilution, according to Arrhenius's hypothesis, the degree of dissociation can be determined by comparing the osmotic pressure, or the conductivity, calculated from that at infinite dilution, with the observed osmotic pressure or conductivity.—**Dissociation coefficient.** Same as *dissociation* ★*constant.*—**Dissociation constant, isotherm.** See ★*constant*, ★*isotherm.*—**Electrolytic dissociation,** in *phys. chem.*, the separation of the molecules of a dissolved (or fused) electrolyte into ions bearing opposite electrical charges and capable of carrying an electric current through the electrolyte.—**Ionic dissociation.** See *electrolytic* ★*dissociation.*

dissociation-point (di-sō-shi-ā'shon-point'), *n.* In *phys. chem.*, the lowest temperature at which a heated gas or vapor perceptibly dissociates into simpler molecules.

dissoconch (dis'ō-konk), *n.* [Gr. *δισσός*, twofold, + *κόγχη*, a shell.] The shell of a veliger or larval mollusk.

dissogeny (di-soj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δισσός*, twofold, + *-γενης*, producing.] In *zoöl.*, a form of reproduction among the *Ctenophora*, characterized by the presence of two periods of sexual maturity, one in the larval, the other in the adult form of the same individual.

dissogonous (di-sog'ō-nus), *a.* [NL. **dissogonus*, < Gr. *δισσός*, twofold, + *γόνος*, offspring.] Same as *pedogenetic.*

dissogony (dis-sog'ō-ni), *n.* [NL. **dissogonia*, < **dissogenus*: see *dissogonous.*] Same as *pedogenesis.*

dissolution, *n.*—**Space of dissolution,** in rocks, a cavity or space formed by the solvent action of circulating water or other corroding agent: contrasted with *space of* ★*discission.*

dissolutionism (dis-ō-lū'shon-izm), *n.* Anarchism or nihilism.

Coarseness is contrary, vulgarity is contradictory to elegance just as in politics the monarchical principle is contrary, but the principle—if any such principle there be—of disunionism, *dissolutionism*, or communalism, . . . is contrary to the republican principle.
Swinburne, in The Forum, Oct., 1891, p. 180.

dissolutionist (dis-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* One who advocates or aims at dissolution or dissolutionism.

dissolutive, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by dissolution or disintegration.

Much of the content is certainly rubbish, matter that Myers calls *dissolutive*, stuff that dreams are made of, fragments of lapsed memory, mechanical effects of habit and ordinary suggestion.
W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, XVII. 20.

dissolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *dissolve.*

dissolver, *n.* **2.** In *paper-making* and other industries, a machine for dissolving, purifying, freeing from acids, and otherwise treating salts, chemicals, clays, colors, and paper pulp in water or other liquids. It consists of a large metal vessel having a bowl-shaped bottom and fitted with a horizontal turbine supported by an upright spindle passing through the bottom of the vessel. The clay, colors, chemicals, or other materials to be treated are placed in the vessel with the required amount of water to give the desired mixture or solution. By means of a belt to a pulley on the spindle the turbine is revolved at a high speed. This sets up a rapid motion in the liquid, drawing it downward in the center into the turbine and throwing it violently outward from the turbine against the sides of the vessel. The concave sides cause the liquid to move upward in a spiral path till again swept downward through the wheel. The rapid motion and attrition against the sides of the vessel disintegrate and dissolve the material, insoluble matter falling to the bottom and the solution being then drawn off.

dissonance, *n.*—**Pure dissonance,** in *acoustics*, dissonance in which the relation of the frequencies of the dissonant tones is such that the harshness due to rapid tonal beats is absent.

dissonate (dis'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [L., *dissonare*: see *dissonant.*] To be dissonant or harsh: said of sounds.

dissonating (dis'ō-nāt-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dissonant.*

dissophyte (dis'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *δισσός*, double, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant of which the subterranean parts are adapted to mesophytic or even hydrophytic conditions, and the aërial parts to xerophytic conditions.

Such plants grow on alpine gravel-slides, sand-bars, strands, etc. *F. E. Clements*, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 24.

dissophytic (dis-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [*dissophyte* + *-ic.*] Having the character of or in some way related to dissophytes. *F. E. Clements.*

dissymmetrically (dis-si-met'ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a dissymmetric way.

dissymmetry, *n.* **2.** Symmetry between two objects, with respect to a plane of symmetry, as between the right and left hands, or between right and left crystals of tartaric acid.

distaf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *distaff.*

distaff, *n.*—**Descent by distaff,** maternal descent. See *distaff side*, under *distaff.*—**Frigg's distaff** [Sw. Friggerocken], a former Swedish name for the constellation of Orion.

Distal ligation. See ★*ligation.*

distalia (dis-tā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **distalis*, distal.] A collective term for the bones of the third or distal, row of the carpus and tarsus.

distance, *n.* **9.** In *psychol.*, extension in the third dimension; spatial depth.

An object is before us, and our perception of it as an object is at once associatively supplemented by the idea of its *distance.*
E. B. Titchener, Outline of Psychol., p. 204.

10. In *painting*, remoteness of objects as indicated by increased delicacy and harmony of color.

If Philip de Koninck is his [Jacob van Rüysdael's] equal in the presentment of immensity of *distance*, he is left far behind by Rüysdael's atmospheric achievements.
Burlington Mag., II. 59.

Distance circle, scale, sense. See ★*circle*, ★*scale*3, ★*sense*1.—**Interobjective distance,** the distance between the centers of the pupils of the two eyes in the primary position: to this distance opera-glasses and other binocular instruments are set.—**Interocular distance,** the distance between the eyepieces of a binocular instrument, as a field-glass.—**Out of distance,** beyond reach; too far away.—**Principal distance.** See *perspective*, *n.*, 3.—**Striking distance,** the distance through which a disruptive discharge will pass. See *electric spark*, under *spark.*—**To know one's distance,** to know what distance should be kept in one's relations or intercourse with others.

distance-flag (dis'tans-flag), *n.* In *horse-racing*, the flag held by the man stationed at the distance-post. See *distance*, 3.

distance-language (dis'tans-lang'gwāj), *n.* A mode of communicating with distant persons or places.

Man [in the evolution of language] . . . from signs went on to sounds—he invented the telephone. By all the traditions of Evolution this marvellous instrument ought to be, and is even now on the verge of becoming, the vehicle of the *distance-language* of the future.
H. Drummond, Ascent of Man, p. 183.

distance-measurer (dis'tans-mezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for determining distances; an angulometer or a telemeter.

distance-rod (dis'tans-rod), *n.* A rod which holds two parts of a machine a fixed distance apart.

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distance-stand (dis'tans-stand), *n.* The stand at the distance-post of a race-course.

distannic (dī-stan'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of tin: as, *distannic* tetraethides ($Sn_2(C_2H_5)_4$).

distater (dī'stā-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στατήρ*, stater.] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 2 staters.

distearoglycerophosphate (dī-stē″ą-rō-glis″ė-rō-fos'fāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *stear(ic)* + *glycer(ine)* + *phosphate.*] Glycerin-phosphoric acid in which two of the glycerin-hydroxyl groups are replaced by two stearic-acid radicals. In combination with choline, namely, as distearyl lecithin, distearoglycerine phosphoric acid is found as the predominating glycerophosphate of the animal lecithins.

distearyl (dī-stē'ą-ril), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *stearyl.*] Noting a substance that contains two stearyl groups.

distegous (dis'tē-gus), *a.* [Gr. *δίστεγος*, of two stories, < *δι-*, two-, + *στέγος*, cover, roof.] Said of fishes in which a myodome is present, and the cranial cavity is thus double-floored.

distemper[1], *n.* — **Choking distemper**, a disease of horses thought to be produced by eating musty hay. See *forage* ★*poisoning.*

distensile (dis-ten'sil), *a.* [L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend, + *-ile.*] Same as *distensible.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 560.

distichal (dis'ti-kąl), *n.* [As *distich* + *-al.*] One of the first duplicating plates of the radial series in the calyx of a crinoid, preceded below by the costals and followed by the palmars.

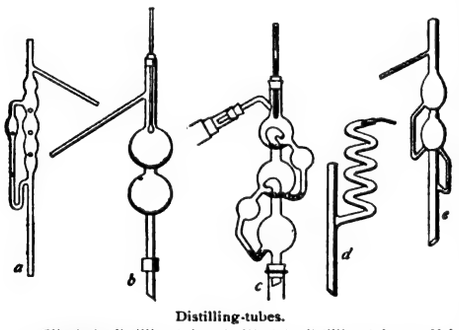
distigmatic (dī-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στίγμα*, mark: see *stigma.*] In *bot.*, having two stigmas.

distillation, *n.* — **Vacuum distillation**, in *phys. chem.*, the distillation of a substance under diminished pressure, so as to lower the temperature required for ebullition: often used to prevent decomposition of the substance by the higher temperature required for ebullition at atmospheric pressure.

Perhaps the two greatest aids to manufacturing pharmacy are *vacuum distillation* and centrifugal extraction. The former has long been in use, but the latter has only come into general use in this country during the past fifteen years. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22,631.

distiller, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for distilling water. On shipboard such apparatus is used to supply fresh water for drinking and washing, and for use in the boilers. A coil of boiler steam is placed in a tank of seawater and the distillate caught and cooled. The deposited salt is removed at intervals as the solution of seawater grows concentrated. For drinking, the distilled water is subsequently aërated.

distilling-tube (dis-til'ing-tūb′), *n.* An apparatus adapted to the fractional distillation



Distilling-tubes.

a, Glinsky's distilling-tube; *b*, Wurtz's distilling-tube; *c*, Volney's distilling-tube; *d*, Hart's distilling-tube; *e*, Lebel and Henninger's distilling-tube.

of liquids, permitting only the vapor of that one to pass over whose boiling-point is shown by the thermometer. Such tubes are also frequently used to prevent spray from passing over.

distinctive, *a.* **II.** *n.* A distinctive mark; specifically, in *Heb. gram.*, a distinctive accent. There are 26 of these — 18 disjunctive and 8 conjunctive.

distingué (dis-taṅ-gā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *distinguer*, distinguish.] Distinguished, especially in appearance or bearing; characterized by an air of distinction.

distinguished, *p.a.* — **Distinguished Service Order.** See ★*order.*

Distoma lanceolatum, a fluke occasionally found in the bile-ducts of herbivorous animals and of man. — **Distoma pulmonale** or **Ringeri**, a fluke which infests the bronchial tubes, causing a severe pulmonary disease, in the natives of Northern China, Korea, and Japan. — **Distoma westermanni**, a fluke which occasionally infests the lungs of domestic animals, and, very rarely, of man.

Distomatidæ (dis'tō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distomum* (*Distoma* (*distomat-*)), + *-idæ.*] A family of trematoid *Platyhelminthes*, of the order *Malacocotylea.* They are digenetic forms with 2 suckers, the posterior being on the ventral surface, and the genital opening usually median, ventral, and in the anterior third of the body. The forms included are parasitic in the alimentary canal and its appendages and in the blood-vessels of vertebrates. The family consists of the genera *Distoma*, *Rhopalophorus*, *Kœllikeria*, and *Bilharzia.*

distomatosis (dis″tō-mą-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Distoma(t-)* + *-osis.*] In *med.*, infection with trematoid worms. In man this occurs in four chief forms: *hepatic distomatosis*, with secondary pancreatic and intestinal infections in some cases, caused by *Fasciola*, *Dicrocœlium*, and *Opisthorchis*; *intestinal distomatosis*, caused by *Fasciolopsis*, *Heterophyes*, *Gastrodiscus*, and *Balanorchis*; *pulmonary distomatosis*, with secondary cerebral symptoms in some cases, caused by *Paragonimus westermani*; *venal distomatosis*, caused by *Schistosoma.*

distomatous (dī-stom'ą-tus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two- + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *-ous.*] Provided with two mouth-like structures, like *Distoma* among the trematode worms.

distome (dis'tōm), *n.* An individual of the genus *Distoma* or of the family *Distomidæ.* — **Eye distome**, *Agamodistomum ophthalmobium* (Diesing, 1850), an immature, probably erratic distome, reported as parasitic in the human eye.

Distomea, *n. pl.* **2.** A group or tribe of mastigophorous *Protozoa*, of the order *Polymastigida*, having the flagella separated into two symmetrical groups, with a mouth-area at the base of each group (whence the name). It includes the genera *Trigonomonas*, *Hexamitus*, *Trepomonas*, *Spironema*, and *Urophagus.* — **3.** Same as ★*Malacocotylea.*

distomian (dis-tō'mi-ąn), *n.* One of the ★*Distomidæ.*

distomiasis (dis″tō-mi-ā'sis), *n.* [NL. *distoma* + *-iasis.*] A morbid state which results from the presence in the body of one of the species of *Distoma* or flukes. See ★*distomatosis.*

distomid (dis'tō-mid), *n.* A ★*distome.*

distomoid (dis'tō-moid), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as ★*distomatous.*

distortional (dis-tôr'shọn-ąl), *a.* [*distortion* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to distortion or change of form under stress. — **Distortional wave**, a wave in an elastic solid due to the sudden application of a shearing or torsional stress.

distortionist (dis-tôr'shọn-ist), *n.* A contortionist.

distortionless (dis-tôr'shọn-les), *a.* [*distortion* + *-less.*] Free from the phenomena of distortion.

distraction, *n.* **11.** In *surg.*, the act of pulling upon the segments of a limb so as to cause a separation of the opposing joint-surfaces.

distrainee (dis-trā-nē'), *n.* In *law*, one whose property has been taken *by distress.*

distrib. An abbreviation (*a*) of *distributed*; (*b*) of *distributive.*

distribuend (dis-trib-ū-end'), *n.* [L. *distribuendus*, gerundive of *distribuere*, distribute.] That which is to be distributed. *H. Sidgwick.*

distributary, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *phys. geog.*, an outflowing branch of a river, such as occurs characteristically on a delta.

distribute, *v. t.* — **Distributed vector.** See ★*vector.* — **Distributing post-office.** See ★*post-office.*

distributee (dis-trib-ū-tē'), *n.* [*distribute* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, one legally entitled to a share of the personal estate of an intestate.

distributer, *n.* **2.** In *printing*, the appliance in a linotype machine which returns to the magazine for re-use the matrices which have just been used in composition and casting. — **3.** In *elect.*, a panel, pillar or small switchboard by means of which the various circuits for a building or suite of rooms are connected to the mains.

distributer-bar (dis-trib'ū-tėr-bär), *n.* In *printing*, a bar in a linotype machine which has a series of tracks and combinations upon which the used matrices are carried to their proper position for distribution in the magazine. Also called *distributing-bar.*

distributing-bar (dis-trib'ū-ting-bär), *n.* Same as ★*distributer-bar.*

distributing-table (dis-trib'ū-ting-tā'bl), *n.* In *printing*, a surface of metal upon which inking-rollers distribute printing-ink. It is usually a part of the printing-machine. For the hand-press it is a separate attachment.

distribution, *n.* — **Bipolar distribution**, the occurrence in both polar regions of organisms, mostly marine, which are not known to occur in the tropics. — **Bipolar theory of distribution of species.** See ★*bipolar.* — **Canonical distribution.** See ★*canonical.* — **Combinational distribution**, the distribution obtained in the combinations presented by games of chance. — **Curve of distribution.** Same as *Quételet's* ★*curve.* — **Discontinuous distribution**, the occurrence in widely separated regions or geological formations of organisms or of the

remains of organisms which are not known to inhabit the intervening area, nor the intervening formations. See ★*bipolarity.* — **Geological distribution**, the vertical range, through successive rock strata, of extinct faunas and floras, or of the species constituting such assemblages: contrasted with *geographical distribution* or the contemporaneous distribution of such organisms, living or extinct. — **Horizontal distribution**, the distribution of organisms considered as ranging over the earth or through the sea horizontally, as distinguished from their distribution in altitude. — **Microcanonical distribution**, in *statistical mech.*, the limiting distribution in phase of part of a canonical ensemble when the difference of the limiting energies is indefinitely diminished.

From a certain point of view the *microcanonical distribution* may seem more simple than the canonical.

J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 116.

Normal distribution, the conformity of statistical events to the mathematical law of error.

The regression curve between pairs of blood relations... is within the limits of random sampling *linear.* This had already been suggested by Galton on the basis of the theory of *normal distribution.*

Biometrika, Nov., 1903, p. 395.

Vertical distribution, the distribution of organisms in altitude on the one hand from sea-level to the tops of mountains and on the other from the sea-level to the bottom of the sea; bathymetrical as distinguished from horizontal distribution.

Distributional area, the entire territory over which a given animal, or group of animals, is distributed. It need not be a continuous distribution: thus southern Europe is the distributional area of the chamois, although the animal is confined to a few mountain ranges which form its *station.*

distribution-valve (dis-tri-bū'shọn-valv′), *n.* The main slide-valve in an engine which has a double valve or Meyer valve. It is so named to distinguish it from the expansion-valve which rides on the back of the main or distribution-valve.

Distributive fault, justice. See ★*fault*, ★*justice.*

district, *n.* **3.** A subdivision of an English county with its own elective council charged chiefly with jurisdiction in sanitary matters. These districts are classed as 'urban' and 'rural' according as they lie within or without a borough or city. — **District formation.** Same as *climatic* ★*formation.* — **Forecast district**, in *meteor.*, a district for which a weather forecast is made. The United States is divided into forecast districts, with rather arbitrary boundaries, for the convenience of the official forecasters. These are New England, the West Gulf district, the North Central district, the Rocky Mountain district, the South Pacific district, and the North Pacific district. Regions not included in these belong to the Washington forecast district. The forecasts emanating from the forecast division at Washington are sent to the district forecasters at Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, and distributed by telegraph, telephone, and mail, daily, through these respective forecast districts.

disturbance, *n.* **6.** In *astron.*, same as *perturbation*; the deviation of a body from the elliptical orbit it would otherwise pursue, caused by the attraction of bodies other than the primary. — **Disturbance of patronage**, in *old Eng. law*, the act of a patron by which he sought to prevent the presentation of his clerk to a benefice.

disturbant, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *law*, same as *disturber.*

disturnpike (dis-tėrn'pīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disturnpiked*, ppr. *disturnpiking.* [*dis-* + *turnpike*, *n.*] To convert (a turnpike) into an ordinary highway by the legal removal of toll-gates; free (a road) from tolls.

distylous (dī-stī'lus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having two styles.

disubstituted (dī-sub'sti-tū-ted), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *substituted.*] Noting compounds in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by other atoms or radicals. See *substitution*, 6.

disulphid, *n.* — **Carbon disulphid.** See *bisulphid of carbon.* — **Hydrogen disulphid.** See ★*hydrogen.*

disulphonic (dī-sul-fon'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *sulph(ur)* + *-n-* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing the sulpho group of atoms, HSO_3 or $HO.SO_2$, twice in union with carbon: as, anthraquinone *disulphonic* acid, $C_{14}H_6O_2(HSO_3)_2$, used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin.

disulphuret (dī-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *sulphuret.*] Same as *bisulphuret.*

disulphuryl (dī-sul'fū-ril), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *sulphur* + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, containing the group of atoms known as sulphuryl, SO_2, twice: as, *disulphuryl* chlorid or oxychlorid, $(SO_2)OCl_2$.

disunite, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* Of a horse, in galloping, to move the left hind leg immediately after the right fore leg, or vice versa.

disvulnerability (dis-vul″nė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*disvulnerable* + *-ity.*] The quality possessed by some persons of a rude physical type of being comparatively difficult to wound seriously, that is, of recovering easily from wounds or injuries.

This insensibility shows itself also in *disvulnerability*, or rapid recovery from wounds, first pointed out by Benedikt, which appears to be a frequently observed phenomenon among criminals. *H. H. Ellis*, The Criminal, p. 113.

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disvulnerable (dis-vul'nę-rą-bl), *a.* [*dis-* + *vulnerable.*] Possessing the faculty of being difficult to wound severely, that is, of being able to recover easily from wounds; not easily vulnerable (as to consequences of wounds).

Defectives are lacking in sympathy partly, at least, because they are insensitive, analgesic, and more or less *disvulnerable.*
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Educ., May, 1904, p. 34.

dita (dē'tä), *n.* [Tagalog *dita.*] In the Philippines, a tree, *Pala scholaris*, belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, which yields a valuable medicinal bark. See *devil-tree* and *dita-bark.*

ditaine (dē'tą-in), *n.* [*dita* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, bitter alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}O_4N_2.4H_2O$, contained in dita-bark, *Echites scholaris* L. (*Alstonia scholaris* Brown), from the Philippines, which crystallizes in thick, glassy, lustrous prisms. It is used as a febrifuge. Also called *echitamine.*

ditamine (dit'ą-min), *n.* [*dita* + *amine.*] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}NO_2$, contained in dita-bark from the Philippines. It melts at 75° C.

ditch, *n.*—**Behind-the-Ditch, The Devil's Ditch** or **Dike.** See *The* ★*Ditch.*—**The Ditch,** a large prehistoric embankment near the race-course of Newmarket, England. It is 4 to 5 miles long, 18 to 20 feet high, and 100 feet broad on top, and has a slope of 50 feet on the south-west side. It separates the race-course proper from another, known as "Behind-the-Ditch," where certain races are also run. Also known as the *Devil's Ditch* or *Dike.*—**To put under the ditch,** to intersect with ditches or trenches for irrigation purposes. [U. S.] **2.** A ditch-machine.—**3.** In *lawn-bowls*, a ball which runs off the field of play into the surrounding gutter or ditch.

ditching-plow (dich'ing-plou), *n.* A strong, heavy plow used in loosening the earth at the bottom of ditches.

ditch-machine (dich'mą-shēn′), *n.* A machine for digging ditches or excavating trenches.

ditch-moss (dich'môs), *n.* The water-weed or water-thyme, *Philotria Canadensis.*

ditch-rider (dich'rī′dėr), *n.* A man, who is employed to ride along and inspect all parts of an irrigation-canal or ditch and to give especial attention to the distribution of water and the prevention of waste. *F. H. Newell*, Irrigation in U. S., p. 107.

diterebene (dī-ter'ę-bēn), *n.* Same as ★*diterpene.*

diterpene (dī-tėr'pēn), *n.* A terpene having the formula $C_{20}H_{32}$.

ditesseral (dī-tes'ę-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *tessera*, a small square or cube: see *tessera.*] Having two small squares or cubes: noting certain symmetry classes belonging to the isometric system. See *symmetry.*

ditetragonal (dī-te-trag'ǫ-nal), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *tetragonal.*] In *crystal.*: (*a*) Twice four-angled or twice four-sided: said of the eight-faced prism and eight-faced pyramid (or double pyramid) of the tetragonal system. (*b*) Noting a type of symmetry characterized by a tetrad axis (that is, one of tetragonal or fourfold symmetry) in which four planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry.*

dithallious (dī-thal'i-us), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *thalli-um* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of the metal thallium.

dithionate (dī-thī'ǫ-nāt), *n.* [*dithion(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of dithionic acid: as, sodium *dithionate*, $Na_2S_2O_6$ (formerly called *hyposulphate*).

Dithyrocaris (dith′i-rǫ-kā'ris), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *θύρα*, a door, + *καρίς*, (prob.) a shrimp.] A genus of crustaceans of the order *Phyllocarida*, having a bivalved carapace ridged medially and at the sides, and several free segments, the last bearing two cercopods articulated to the telson. It occurs in the Devonian and Carboniferous formations.

ditokous, *a.* **2.** Producing two kinds of young, as some worms.

di-tri-. An elliptic combination of *di-* + *tri-*, meaning either '*di-* or *tri-*' or '*di-* and *tri-*': as, *di-trichotomous* (= 'dichotomous or trichotomous'), *di-trimerous*, etc.

ditrichotomously (dī-trī-kot'ǫ-mus-li), *adv.* In a ditrichotomous manner.

ditrichotriæne (dī′trik-ǫ-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *τρίχα*, threefold, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a trichotriæne in which the subsidiary branches are also forked.

ditriglyphal (dī-trī'gli-fal), *a.* Same as ★*ditriglyphic.*

ditriglyphic (dī-trī-glif'ik), *a.* [*ditriglyph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of ditriglyphs: said of an arrangement of the Doric order which, by widening the intercolumniation, necessitates the use of two triglyphs between the columns instead of one. See *ditriglyph.*

ditrigonal, *a.* **2.** Noting a type of symmetry characterized by a trigonal axis (that is, one of threefold symmetry), in which axis three planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry.*

ditrigonally (dī-trig'ǫ-nal-i), *adv.* In a ditrigonal manner.

ditties (dit'ez), *n. pl.* [Detached from *ditty-bag.*] Any fabrics suitable for making ditty-bags for sailors' use: used only in the plural.

dittogram (dit'ǫ-gram), *n.* [Gr. *διττός*, double, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] Same as ★*dittograph.*

dittograph (dit'ǫ-graf), *n.* [Gr. *διττός*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instance of dittography; a letter, syllable, word, or series of words, mechanically and unconsciously repeated by a copyist. Also *dittogram.*

dittographic (dit-ǫ-graf'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a dittograph.

Dittrich's plugs. See ★*plug.*

diureide (dī-ū'rę-id), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ureide.*] One of a class of organic compounds, such as uric acid, which contain two ureide radicals in the molecule. These substances are of interest in connection with the metabolism of birds and reptiles, which excrete their nitrogenous material largely in the form of diureides.

diuretic, *n.*—**Cardiac diuretic,** a remedy which produces diuresis indirectly by increasing the force and efficiency of the heart-beats.—**Saline diuretic,** a salt of sodium or potassium which increases the urinary secretion.

diuretin (dī-ū-rē'tin), *n.* [*diuret-ic* + *-in*[2].] The proprietary name of a compound of sodium salicylate and sodium theobromine which possesses marked diuretic properties.

Diurnal revolution, sleep, variation. See ★*revolution*, ★*sleep*, ★*variation.*

diurnule (dī-èrn'ūl), *n.* [L. *diurnus*, daily, + *-ule*, as in *granule.*] A granule containing a fractional part of the daily dose of a drug, the size of the fraction denoting the number of granules that must be taken at even intervals in the course of twenty-four hours.

Diuturnal revolution of the earth, a phrase used by William Andrews (1899) to describe an imagined spiral revolution of the earth in the course of which "the north terrestrial polar point is taken within 30° of the south sidereal polar point, and returned to within 60° of the point under the North Star from whence it started."

div[2] (dēv), *n.* [Pers. *dīv, dīw*, formerly *dēv*, < Zend *daēva*, an evil spirit, = Skt. *dēva*, god: see *dera.* For the descent of meaning compare the history of *demon.*] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit or demon; a devil; an evil genius.

div. An abbreviation (*a*) of *dividend*, much used in exchange quotations with *cum* or *ex:* as, *cum div.*, with the dividend; *ex div.*, without the dividend; (*b*) of *division.*

divagate (dī-vā'gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *divagated*, ppr. *divagating.* To wander about, as from place to place or from subject to subject; stray; digress.

divalence (dī'va- or div'ą-lęns), *n.* The state of being divalent.

divalency (dī'vā- or div'ą-lęn-si), *n.* Same as ★*divalence.*

Divers' disease, divers' palsy. Same as *caisson-disease.*—**Florentine diver,** one of the globes or human figures used in the experiment with Ferdinand's globes. See ★*globe.*

divergence, *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, gradual separation during the process of lengthening, as in the pods of *Asclepias.*

divergent, *a.* **4.** In *bot.*, gradually separating with growth. See ★*divergence*, 4.

diverginervate (di-vėr-ji-nėr'vāt), *a.* [Irreg. < *diver(gent)* + *nervate.*] In *bot.*, having divergent nerves.

diverginervous (di-vėr-ji-nėr'vus), *a.* Same as ★*diverginervate.*

diversicolored (di-vėr-si-kul'ord), *a.* Of various or varied colors.

diversiflorate (di-vėr-si-flō'rāt), *a.* [L. *diversus*, diverse, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Same as *diversiflorous.*

diversifoliate (di-vėr-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *diversus*, diverse, + *folium*, leaf.] Same as *diversifolious.*

diversional (di-vėr'shon-al), *a.* [*diversion* + *-al*[1].] Relating, pertaining to, or used in diversion: as, *diversional* contrivances.

The uses to which the earthenware of the aborigines was applied were numerous and important; they may be classed roughly as domestic, industrial, sacerdotal, ornamental, and trivial or *diversional.*
Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898-99, p. 24.

Diversion weir. See ★*weir.*

diversisporous (di-vėr-si-spō'rus), *a.* [L. *diversus*, different, + Gr. *σπορά*, seed (spore).] Having different kinds of spores.

diverter, *n.*—**Electrical diverter,** a form of combined lightning guard and fuse for telephonic and other electrical apparatus. It consists essentially of a coil of fine copper wire the inductance of which serves to divert sudden surges of current to a neighboring ground-plate. The terminals of the coil, which are of fusible metal, afford protection from heavy currents.

divertibility (di-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being diverted into other channels: as, the *divertibility* of trade.

Diverticular hernia. See ★*hernia.*

diverticularization (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* In *embryol.*, the act of forming diverticula, evaginations or pockets during development.

diverticulate (dī-vėr-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *diverticulated.*

diverticulum, *n.* **2.** Any short side passage of the nature of a cul-de-sac or blind alley.

Four or five feet below the entrance was a *diverticulum*, or short side passage . . . probably used as a place in which to turn around when the animals come back to take a look at the intruder before finally disappearing in the bottoms of their burrows.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 261.

3. In *algol.*, a protrusion of protoplasm communicating with the fused procarp cells and the placenta.—**False diverticulum,** a diverticulum of the intestine caused by a protrusion of the mucous membrane through a rent in the muscular wall.—**Meckel's diverticulum,** a diverticulum from the ileum resulting from non-obliteration of the ductus vitellinus in the embryo.—**Pulsion diverticulum,** a diverticulum caused by a protruding force acting from within. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1901, p. 328.—**Traction diverticulum,** a diverticulum caused by a pulling force from without, as by the contraction of fibrous adhesions.—**True diverticulum,** a diverticulum of the intestine formed by a protrusion of the entire thickness of the wall: opposed to *false* ★*diverticulum* (which see).

divertimento (di-ver-ti-mān'tō), *n.* [It., < *divertire*, divert.] In *music:* (*a*) A dance interpolated in an opera; an entr'acte. (*b*) A piece of chamber music, made up of several movements rather loosely combined; a suite or sonata (in the older sense). (*c*) A potpourri or fantasia. (*d*) A free episode in a fugue.

divertisement, *n.* **3.** Same as ★*divertimento* (*a*): in this sense usually in the French form *divertissement.*

dives (dī'vēz), *n.* [L. *dives*, rich.] A rich man: [*cap.*] usually regarded as the proper name of the rich man of the parable in Luke xvi.—**Dives costs,** in *law.* See *cost*[2].

Divesian (dī-vē'si-an), *a.* [*Dives* in France.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic system in the vicinity of Dives and elsewhere in France, in part equivalent to the Kellaways rocks or Middle Oolites of Britain.

divestitive (di-ves'ti-tiv), *a.* Having the power or property of divesting.

divide, *v. t.* **12.** In *billiards*, to divide balls (mentally) into sixteenths, eighths, quarters, halves, and three quarters of their diameters, in order to insure certain deviations. Strokes are divided into quarter-follows, half-draws, half-spread, and so on.

divide, *n.*—**Continental divide,** a water-parting between river systems that flow into different oceans.—**Great Divide,** specifically, the Rocky Mountain water-parting.

divided, *p. a.* (*d*) In *phonol.*, applied to a consonant, as *l*, formed with the mouth-passage divided in the middle by the tongue pressed against the gum or palate.—**Divided harmonically,** divided internally and externally into segments having the same ratio.—**Divided internally,** divided, as a sect AB, by a point P upon it.—**Divided self, divided will.** See ★*self.*

dividend, *n.*—**Cumulative dividend,** a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference shall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—**Preferential dividend,** a dividend on preferred stock.

A cumulative *preferential dividend* is sometimes said to be "guaranteed," and *preferential dividends* payable by all companies registered under the [British] Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, are cumulative unless stipulated to be otherwise. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 471.

dividing-motion (di-vī'ding-mō'shon), *n.* An apparatus for dividing a straight line or circle into a given number of equal parts. It is commonly used on gear-cutters for spacing the teeth.

dividing-plate (di-vī'ding-plāt), *n.* A plate having series of holes spaced at proper inter-

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vals to be used in dividing circles or distances into a given number of equal parts; an index-plate.

dividual, *a.* 2. Divided; separate; distinct.

Me-and-Thee: some *dividual* Existence or Personality distinct from the Whole.
Fitzgerald, Notes to Rubaiyat, st. 32.

3. Divisible; capable of being divided into parts: as, "a *dividual* essence in Truth," *Lowell*.

dividualism (di-vid'ū-al-izm), *n.* The opposite of individualism or subsistence as a distinct entity. See *individualism* and *individuality*.

We see in a general way that a condition of the presentation of visions lies in the over-sensitiveness of certain tracks or domains of brain action and the under-sensitiveness of others, certain stages in a mental process being represented very vividly in consciousness while the other stages are unfelt; also that individualism is changed to *dividualism*. *Francis Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 169.

dividuality (di-vid-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*dividual* + *-ity*.] The opposite of *individuality*. See the extract.

Dividuality [in dreams] replaces individuality, and one portion of the mind communicates with another portion as with a different person.
Francis Galton, Human Faculty, p. 207.

divinatorial (di-vin-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*divinatory* + *-al*[1].] Based on conjecture; conjectural: as, *divinatorial* criticism.

diving-lamp (dī'ving-lamp), *n.* An electric lamp specially arranged for use by submarine divers.

divinify (di-vin'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinified*, ppr. *divinifying*. [*divine* + *-i-fy*.] To render divine; ascribe divine attributes or powers to; regard as divine.

Divisible offense. See ★*offense*.

division, *n.*, 5. (*e*) In *railroads*, the longest undivided part of a line: distinguished from the smaller subdivisions called ★*sections*.

10. In *biol.*, the breaking up of an organism, either naturally or artificially, into two or more parts which restore what is lacking and become new organisms of the typical form, as contrasted with reproduction by buds, which begin as small parts of the parent organism and gradually increase in size until they attain the typical form.

For instance, the delevopment of a new individual at the side of the body of hydra is a typical example of budding, while the breaking up of lumbriculus or of a planarian into pieces that form new individuals is a typical example of *division*.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 149.

Cassini division, in *astron.*, the principal division in Saturn's ring, discovered by Cassini in 1675.—**Chesapeake division**, in *geol.*, a division of the Miocene Tertiary developed along the Atlantic coast.—**Heterotype division**. See ★*heterotype*.—**Homographic division**, in *math.*, projective division; the partition of a straight line or of two straight lines by two projective ranges or point-rows.—**Postreduction division**, a reduction division of the chromosomes in the secondary oöcyte or secondary spermatocyte, following an equation division in the primary oöcyte or primary spermatocyte.—**Prereduction division**, a reduction division of the chromosomes in the primary oöcyte or primary spermatocyte, preceding an equation division in the secondary oöcyte or secondary spermatocyte.

divisional, *a.* 3. Fractional.

II. *n.* An aliquot part; a sub-multiple.—**Divisional plane**. See ★*plane*[1].

division-center (di-vizh'on-sen'tėr), *n.* Same as ★*centrosome*.

division-engineer (di-vizh'on-en-ji-nēr'), *n.* The chief engineer having charge of the maintenance of way for a division of a railroad.

division-peg (di-vizh'on-peg), *n.* A hardened steel peg which is used with a division-plate. The peg is attached to an arm, the turning of which feeds the work in the machine into position for the next cut. When the arm has been turned the correct distance, the peg is pushed into a hole in the division-plate and holds the work steadily while the cut is being taken.

division-plane (di-vizh'on-plān), *n.* A joint in a rock which facilitates the separation of blocks of stone.

division-superintendent (di-vizh'on-sū-pėr-in-ten'dent), *n.* The chief officer in charge of the traffic of a division of a railroad.

divisor, *n.*—**Essential divisor of the discriminant**, a divisor unaffected by birational transformations.—**Unessential divisor of a discriminant**, a perfect square which, multiplied by an essential divisor, gives the discriminant.

divisory (di-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [NL. **divisorius*, < L. *divisor*, divisor.] Relating to or concerned with the division of something and the distribution of the parts among a number: as, *divisory* actions in law; *divisory* contracts.

divorcé (dē-vôr-sā'), *n.* [F.] A divorced man.

divorced (di-vôrst'), *p. a.* Separated by legal decree from the bonds of matrimony; repudiated by a formal act of divorce.

divorcee (di-vôr-sē'), *n.* [*divorce* + *-ee*[1], after the F. forms (which are also often used in Eng.), *divorcé*, m., *divorcée*, f.] A person who has been divorced. The term is more commonly applied to a woman.

divorcée (dē-vôr-sā'), *n.* [F.] A divorced woman.

divot, *n.* 2. In *golf*, a piece of turf cut out with a club in playing a stroke.

divvy (div'i), *n.* [*divi*(*dend*).] A dividend; an amount to be divided or shared by the members of a party or ring. [Slang.]

divvy (div'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *divvied*, ppr. *divvying*. To go shares.—**To divvy up**, to pay up the share that ought to come to one. [Slang.]

dix (dēs), *n.* [F., ten; OF. *dis*, < L. *decem*, ten: see *ten*.] The lowest trump in games such as penuchle, bezique, sixty-six, etc. It can be exchanged for the turned-up trump at any time, the holder of it scoring ten points.

Dixa (dik'sä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. *διξός*, Ionic for *διχοός*, double.] A genus of midges typical of the family *Dixidæ*. They are minute and inhabit damp places in forests. The larvæ are aquatic and resemble those of mosquitos. Less than ten species are known to inhabit the United States, and four are found in Great Britain.

dixeny (dik'se-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ξένος*, host.] The inhabiting by fungi of hosts of two different species. *De Bary*. See ★*polyxeny*, ★*monoxeny*.

dixid (dik'sid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Dixidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Dixidæ*.

Dixidæ (dik'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dixa* + *idæ*.] A family of midges intermediate between the *Culicidæ* and the *Tipulidæ* and consisting of the single genus *Dixa*.

dizoic (di-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two- + *ζῷον*, animal.] Producing two young: as, a *dizoic* spore; specifically, producing two falciform bodies or sporozoites, as the spores of certain *Coccidiidea*. *Labbé*.

dizziness, *n.*—**Purkinje's dizziness**, in *psychol.*, an illusion of rotation, due to involuntary movements of the eyes. If one twirls upon one's heels until the surrounding objects seem to be moving in the opposite direction, and then stops, the surrounding objects will appear to continue their movement: this is Purkinje's dizziness. If the eyes are watched during the illusion, it will be seen that they execute slow movements in the direction of the original rotation, alternating with rapid movements in the opposed direction. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 42.

dl. An abbreviation of *deciliter*.

D. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Deputy Lieutenant*; (*b*) of *Doctor of Law*, a degree equivalent to D. C. L.; (*c*) of *Doctor of Literature*, a degree equivalent to D. Lit.

D. L. D. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Letters and Didactics*, a degree conferred by some institutions.

D. Lit. or **D. Litt.** An abbreviation of *Doctor of Literature* or *Letters*.

D. L. O. An abbreviation of *Dead Letter Office*.

D. L. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Library Science*, a degree conferred by the University of the State of New York.

dm., dm.[2], **dm.**[3] Abbreviations of *decimeter*, *square decimeter*, *cubic decimeter*.

D. M. 2. In *astron.*, an abbreviation for ★*Durchmusterung* (which see). It usually refers to Argelander's Bonn Durchmusterung of the northern heavens, more properly referred to as B. D. M. or simply B. D.

3. Same as *M. D.* (which see).—4. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Mathematics*.

D. M. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Doctor of Dental Medicine*; (*b*) of *Doctor of Mathematics and Didactics*: degrees conferred by certain institutions.

D. N. P. P. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dominus noster Papa Pontifex*, 'our lord the Pope and Pontiff.'

do- or **dom-** (dō-, dom-). [*dom*(*inantly*).] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used in forming words, denoting that one constituent or group of constituents dominates another within the ratios < ⅓ > 3.

do[1], *v. t.*—**To do the block**. See ★*block*[1].

D. O. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Doctor of Oratory*; (*b*) of *Doctor of Osteopathy*.

Doassansia (dō-a-san'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cornu, 1883), named for Emile *Doassans*, a French botanical chemist.] A genus of smut-fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*, having the spore-masses inclosed in a layer of sterile cells and embedded in the tissue of the host, producing leaf-spots. About 16 species have been described, mostly occurring on aquatic or marsh plants. *D. Alismatis* is frequently found on the leaves of the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago-aquatica*.

dob[2] (dob), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dab*[1].] A small piece of anything; a lump. [Prov. Eng.]

dobash, *n.* See *dobhash*.

dobber (dob'ėr), *n.* [*dob*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A piece; a lump: a big lump.—2. A large heavy taw or marble.—3. The cork or float of a fishing-line. [U. S.]

He floated on the waves like a merman, or like an angler's *dobber*, until he landed safely on a rock.
Irving, Knickerbocker, ii. 5.

dobbin-cart (dob'in-kärt), *n.* An Irish four-wheeled carriage used for traveling, and generally drawn by two horses. *N. E. D.*

dobby, *n.*—**Center-shed dobby**, a form of dobby-loom chiefly used in weaving cotton fabrics the structure of which (as that of gauze) precludes high speed, or for which closed shedding is essential.

dobby-loom (dob'i-löm), *n.* Same as *dobby-machine*.

dobby-shedding (dob'i-shed'ing), *n.* A method of operating the harnesses of a loom for patterns beyond the range of tappets and too limited to be economically produced by a Jacquard loom.

doblon (dō-blōn'), *n.* [Sp.] A gold coin of Spain, the double escudo: same as *doubloon*.

doc (dok), *n.* A colloquial form of *doctor*, as a title of address.

doc.; pl. **docs.** Abbreviations of *document*, pl. *documents*.

docalcic (dō-kal'sik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *calcic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly calcic: used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]) to describe divisions of igneous rock-magmas characterized by a dominance of calcium oxid over contrasted constituents. In Classes I, II, III, docalcic rangs are those in which lime preponderates over potash and soda, in the salic constituents within the ratio $\frac{K_2O' + Na_2O'}{CaO'} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$.

In Classes IV, V, docalcic sections of rangs are those in which lime preponderates over magnesia and ferrous iron in the femic constituents within the limits $\frac{MgO + FeO}{CaO''} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$.

docetically (dō-sē'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of the Docetæ (which see).

docetize (dō-sē'tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *docetized*, ppr. *docetizing*. [*Docetæ* + *-ize*.] To represent according to the doctrines of the Docetæ.

dochmiasis (dok-mi-ā'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Dochmius* + *-iasis*.] Same as ★*ancylostomiasis*.

docil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *docile*.

docimasy, *n.*—**Pulmonary docimasy**, a method of determining whether or not air has entered the lungs of a dead infant, by which an indication is furnished whether the child was born alive or dead.

dock[1], *n.*—**Bloody dock**, *Rumex sanguineus*. Also called *red-veined dock* and *bloodwort*. See *bloodwort* (*a*).—**Blunt-leaved** or **broad-leaved dock**, the bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.—**Butterfly-dock**. Same as ★*butter-dock*, 1.—**Can-dock**. See *canadock*, 2, and *water-can*.—**Clustered dock**, *Rumex conglomeratus*, an Old World species naturalized in the United States from Virginia to South Carolina and in California: peculiar in having the small green flowers in whorls along the stems and branches.—**Cuckold-dock**, the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—**Dropseed dock**, *Rumex hastulatus*, a native American species ranging from New York to Florida and west to Kansas and Texas: it has winged fruit which early drops away. Also called *Engelmann's sorrel*.—**Golden dock**. (*a*) See *dock*[1], 1. (*b*) *Rumex persicarioides*, an American species long confounded with the golden dock of the Old World, found on sandy shores from New Brunswick to Virginia and westward to Kansas and New Mexico, and also on the Pacific coast.—**Pale dock**, the white dock, *Rumex salicifolius*; also the peach-leaved dock, *R. altissimus*, and sometimes the great water-dock, *R. Britannica*.—**Peach-leaved dock**, *Rumex altissimus*, a tall American species, sometimes 4 feet high, found along streams and in swamps from Massachusetts to Maryland and westward to Nebraska and Texas. The pale-green lanceolate leaves suggest the name, and it is also quite as appropriately called *tall dock*.—**Prairie dock**. See ★*prairie-dock*.—**Red-veined dock**. Same as *bloody* ★*dock*.—**Sharp dock, sorrel-dock, sour-dock**, any one of several docks with more or less acid juice, as *Rumex Acetosa*, *R. Acetosella*, *R. crispus*, and *Oxyria digyna*.—**Tall dock**. Same as *peach-leaved* ★*dock*.—**Water-dock**. See ★*water-dock*.

dock[2], *v. t.* 5. In *biscuit-* (*cracker-*) *making*, to prick holes in (each biscuit) before it is put in the oven, to provide for the escape of moisture.

dock[3], *n.* Docks are distinguished broadly as *wet docks*, or those consisting of an inclosed water-space or basin in which ships lie to take in or discharge cargo, and which cannot be pumped dry; and *dry-docks*, in which vessels can be taken entirely clear of water. The latter are divided into *excavated* or *graving-docks*, *slip-docks*, *lifting-docks*, and *floating docks*. A *basin dock* is a wet dock whose entrance is continually open to the tide; a *closed dock*, one whose entrance is closed by a lock, caisson, or gate so as to maintain the interior water-level approximately constant. A *slip-dock* is one in which a vessel is partially hauled out on a marine railway in a slip provided with gates which are closed at low tide, excluding the water from the vessel. A *lifting-dock* is one in which a submerged platform on which the ship is landed on blocks and

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is then raised vertically clear of the water with the ship by hydraulic power. An *off-shore dock* is a floating dock with a bottom and one side wall, maintained in an upright position by means of upper and lower parallel booms attached to the side wall and to strong vertical columns built on the foreshore. A *box-dock* is a floating dock whose ends can be closed by caissons or gates after the entrance of the vessel, the interior space being then pumped out as in a graving-dock. A *balance-dock* is the ordinary type of floating dock with open ends, in which the side walls are utilized as ballast compartments to maintain the dock in level balance. A *self-docking floating dock* is one so arranged in detachable sections that all its underwater parts can be successively docked by the remaining parts for examination and repairs.

2. In *railroading*, a track at a siding or in a freight yard, having a raised platform on each side for convenience in loading at the level of the car door. [U. S.]—**Bureau of yards and docks.** See ★*bureau*.—**Portable dock**, a dock, built on the principle of the caisson, which can be towed to a vessel needing repairs.—**Ship-building dock**, any dry-dock or caisson within which the hull of a vessel may be built, and the use of cradle-construction and ways be avoided.

dock-cress (dok'kres), *n.* See *cress* and *Lapsana*.

docker[2] (dok'ėr), *n.* [*dock*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. An inhabitant of Devonport, England (formerly Plymouth Dock).—2. A laborer in the docks: as, a trades-union for *dockers* was formed.—3. A case secured by a lawyer from a prisoner after his arrest or upon arraignment. [Eng. law-slang.]

docking[2] (dok'ing), *n.* [*dock*[3], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] The operation of placing a vessel in a dry-dock for cleansing, inspection, painting, and repairs.

docking-keel (dok'ing-kēl), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a pair of exterior side keels secured under the bottom of a large armored warship, usually about half-way between the main keel and the turn of the bilge, to support the ship when in dry-dock. The lower surface of each of the docking-keels is parallel to that of the main keel and of about the same width, to give good bearing surface on the blocks in the bottom of the dock on which the ship is landed.

docmac (dok-mäk'), *n.* [Ar. *doqmāq*, *duqmāq*, a mallet, ‹ *daqq*, knock, smash.] A catfish, *Bogrus docmac*, of considerable size, found in fresh waters in Egypt.

docoglossan (dok-ō-glos'an), *a.* [*Docoglossa* + *-an*.] Relating to the *Docoglossa*.

docosane (dok'ō-sān), *n.* A colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_{20}CH_3$, found in paraffin from brown coal and prepared by the reduction of the chlorid $C_{22}H_{44}Cl_2$. It melts at 44.4° C. and boils at 224.5° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

doctor, *n.* 10. In *angling*, a name applied to several artificial flies: as, the blue *doctor*, the silver *doctor*, etc.—11. A boiler feed-pump such as has been preferred on the western rivers of the United States. It is a vertical steam-pump, with a fly-wheel between the steam-cylinder and water-cylinder, and is said to be especially reliable. In case of need it can be operated by turning the fly-wheel by hand.

12. The cook of a merchant vessel; also, the cook of a lumber-camp. [Slang.]—**Doctors of the church**, the designation of certain fathers of the early church, eminent for their knowledge and teaching of theology. The title is applied to four of the Greek fathers: Athanasius, Basil, Gregory, and Chrysostom; and to a number in the Latin church including Ambrose, Augustine, and Jerome. Some of the great schoolmen of the middle ages are also so designated. The title is still used in the Greek Church.

doctor-bird (dok'tor-bėrd), *n.* A local West Indian name for various humming-birds of the genera *Eulampis* and *Lampornis*: probably given on account of their dark plumage.

doctor-knife (dok'tor-nīf), *n.* The stationary blade in a roller cotton-gin. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 32.

doctor-shears (dok'tor-shērz), *n.* In *calico-printing*, two pieces of metal that clamp, by means of pinching screws, the doctor-blade on a cylinder printing-machine.

doctrin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *doctrine*.

doctrinairism (dok-tri-nār'izm), *n.* Same as *doctrinarianism*.

doctrinism (dok'tri-nizm), *n.* [*doctrine* + *-ism*.] Adherence to doctrine or doctrinal preaching.

document, *n.*—**Document of title**, in *commercial law*, a bill of lading, or other paper which confers upon the holder possession or right of possession of the goods therein described.—**Judicial documents**, in *law*, the papers required to be filed which make up the record of an action or special proceeding. They include the writs, pleadings, intermediate orders, and papers upon which they are founded, affecting the proceedings, documentary evidence, inquisitions, verdicts, judgment, and decrees.

documentarily (dok-ū-men'tą-ri-li), *adv.* As a document.

documentary, *a.* 2. Educational; instructional.

We now approach the time when for a century and a half French held a recognized position [in England] as the language of education, of society, of business, and of administration. Long before 1250 we get traces of the *documentary* use of French, and long after 1350 it was continued. Trevisa says it was a new thing in 1349 for children to construe into English in the grammar schools, where they had been used to do their construing into French.

Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 52.

Documentary theory, same as *documentary hypothesis*.

documentation, *n.* 2. The preparation of records or documents for use or for filing.—3. Formal or authoritative instruction.

Remonstrances arose against their perverse and narrow-minded devotion to "truth," or rather to minute exactitude, their pedantry and affectation of *documentation*; sometimes derived from some old colourists who had not renounced their former ideal, sometimes from younger men impelled unconsciously by literature, which had as usual preceded art in the revolt.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 443.

dodder[1], *n.* The various dodders are named, for the most part, from their principal host or from some leading character, and the specific names are usually translations of vernacular ones or vice versa. See the following phrases.—**American dodder.** See *glomerate* ★*dodder*.—**Beaked dodder,** *Cuscuta rostrata*, a species of the Alleghany region from Maryland southward, growing on various herbs and shrubs.—**Button-bush dodder,** *C. Cephalanthi*, which grows on the button-bush, but also on other plants, and has a very wide range in North America.—**Clover-dodder,** the thyme-dodder, *C. Epithymum*, injurious to clover. See *dodder*[1].—**Dodder-cake plant,** the false flax or gold-of-pleasure, yielding dodder-seed, from which the oil is expressed and made into cakes.—**Field-dodder,** *C. arvensis*, one of the most common species, found in both North and South America.—**Flax-dodder,** *C. Epilinum*, an Old World species introduced in the United States, injurious to flax.—**Glomerate dodder,** *C. paradoxa*, chiefly confined to the Mississippi valley, peculiar from its dense clusters of flowers. It grows mainly on composite plants. Sometimes called *American dodder*.—**Gronovius's dodder,** *C. Gronovii*, a large, showy American species, very common in the Atlantic States, and ranging from Nova Scotia to Florida and Texas. It grows on many herbs and shrubs.—**Hazel-dodder,** *C. Coryli*, growing on the hazel and other shrubs, and ranging from Connecticut to Virginia and west to Nebraska and Arkansas.—**Lesser dodder,** the thyme-dodder, *C. Epithymum*.—**Lucerne-dodder,** the thyme- or clover-dodder, which is also injurious to lucerne.—**Smartweed-dodder,** *C. Polygonorum*, which grows chiefly on species of *Polygonum*, a large-fruited American species of the Mississippi valley, ranging eastward to Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is very common in the Potomac valley where it forms large yellow mats on the water-willow and other plants.—**Thyme-dodder,** *C. Epithymum*, growing on thyme in Europe, but most injurious to clover. See *clover-*★*dodder* and *dodder*[1] (cut).

dodder-laurel (dod'ėr-lâ'rel), *n.* A dodder-like plant, *Cassytha filiformis*, of the laurel family, found in the warm maritime regions of the world. Compare *scrub vine*, under *vine*.

doddy[1], *n.* 2. Specifically, a local name for the Aberdeen-Angus polled cattle.

dodecafid (dō-dek'a-fid), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + L. *-fidus*, ‹ *findere*, divide.] Divided into twelve parts.

dodecahedron, *n.*—**Deltoid dodecahedron,** a crystalline form of the tetrahedral group of the isometric system embraced by twelve similar quadrilateral faces; the analogous form of the holosymmetric group is the trigonal trisoctahedron. Also called a *tetragonal tristetrahedron*.

dodecameral (dō-de-kam'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *μέρος*, division, + *-al*[1].] Divided into twelve parts or series of twelves, as in the septal divisions of the *Hexacoralla*.

dodecanaphthene (dō'dek-a-naf'thēn), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + E. *naphthene*.] A colorless liquid, $C_{12}H_{24}$, found in Baku petroleum. It boils at 197° C.

dodecane (dō-dek'ān), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ane*.] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CH_3$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on lauric acid. It melts at −12° C. and boils at 214.5° C.

dodecant (dō'de-kant), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ant*[1].] One of the twelve divisions of a hexagonal crystal formed by the lateral axial plane with the three planes which pass through the vertical and each of the lateral axes.

dodecapartite (dō'dek-a-pärt'īt), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + L. *partitus*, parted.] Made up of twelve segments; dodecafid.

dodecapharmacum (dō'dek-a-fär'ma-kum), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *φάρμακον*, drug.] Same as *apostles' ointment* (which see, under *apostle*).

dodecarch (dō'de-kärk), *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκάρχης*, ‹ *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] One of a ruling body of twelve.

Psammetichus I., one of the *dodekarchs*, and the legitimate heir of the crown. *Schaff*, Relig. Encyc., I. 707.

dodecatoic (dō'dek-a-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δωδέκατος*, twelfth, + *-ic*.] Noting the isomeric fatty acids, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. The most important ones are the lauric and hordeic acids.

dodecylene (dō-des'i-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A general name for isomeric, olefinic hydrocarbons. The normal compound is a colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_9CH{:}CH_2$, prepared by the distillation of palmitic acid under 600 millimeters pressure. It melts at −31.5° C. and boils at 96° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

dodge, *v. t.* 3. In *change-ringing*, to change the place or order of (a bell) in the series used.

dodge, *n.* 2. Of a bell in *change-ringing*, a change in its place or order in the series used.

Doegling oil or **train-oil.** See ★*oil*.

doeskin, *n.* 3. An enameled cloth finished on one side to resemble leather in color.

dof, *v.* A simplified spelling of *doff*.

dofelic (dō-fel'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *felic* (‹ *fel*(*dspar*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly felic: used to describe divisions of igneous rock magmas characterized by a dominance of normative feldspar over normative quartz or lenads (= nephelite, leucite, sodalite) within the limits $\frac{Q \text{ or } L}{F} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{4}$. See ★*rock*.

dofemane (dō-fem'ān), *n.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *fe*(*rro*)*m*(*agnesian*) + *-ane*.] In *petrog.*, the name of the fourth class of igneous rocks in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]); a rock in which the femic (ferromagnesian) normative minerals preponderate over the salic minerals, that is, normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids (lenads), and corundum, within the limits $\frac{Sal}{Fem} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{4}$. The salic and femic minerals used in determining the class are calculated from a chemical analysis of a rock. The dofemanes include rocks poor in feldspar or free from it, such as many peridotites, pyroxenites, some gabbros, and chemically similar lavas.

dofemic (dō-fem'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *femic* (‹ *fe*(*rro*)*m*(*agnesian*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly femic. Used to describe divisions of igneous rocks, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), characterized by a dominance of ferromagnesian normative minerals over salic minerals, that is, normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids (lenads), and corundum, within the limits $\frac{Sal}{Fem} < \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{4}$.

doferrous (dō-fer'us), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *ferrous*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), noting divisions of igneous rocks characterized by a dominance of ferrous oxid over magnesia, within the limits $\frac{MgO}{FeO} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{4}$.

These divisions are subrangs in classes IV, V.

doffer-brush (dof'ėr-brush), *n.* An auxiliary device, on a cotton-combing machine, for keeping the comb-needles free from dirt.

doffer-comb (dof'ėr-kōm), *n.* A thin plate of steel, serrated on one of its edges, for combing, by an oscillating movement, the fibrous fleece, as cotton or wool, from the doffer-cylinder of a carding-machine.

doffer-cylinder (dof'ėr-sil'in-dėr), *n.* Same as *doffing-cylinder*.

doffer-roll (dof'ėr-rōl), *n.* The small roll in advance of the principal one in a calendering- or ironing-machine, or in a mangle, by which the fabric is stripped off and delivered to the receiving-table, instead of being allowed to follow around the pressing-roll.

doffing-motion (dof'ing-mō'shon), *n.* Any mechanical arrangement for removing a product from a machine, as a hank from a reel in a textile-mill.

dog, *n.*, 9. (*m*) A short, heavy piece of steel, bent and pointed at one end and with an eye or ring at the other. It is used for many purposes in logging, and is sometimes so shaped that a blow directly against the line of draft will loosen it. Also called *tail-hook*. (*n*) In *agri.*, an implement for dragging brush, roots, and poles out of the ground; a brush-puller. [Eng.]—**Big dog,** in *poker*, a hand which is ace high and nine low, with some one card of the sequence missing, as A K Q 10 9. When played, it beats a straight or little dog and loses to a flush.—**Borzoi dog,** the Russian wolfhound, practically a large, long-haired greyhound, somewhat like the staghound, but with a soft, silky coat.—**Cape hunting-dog.** See cut and description under *Lycaon*.—**Coon-dog.** See ★*coon-dog*.—**Dog's letter.** See *dog-letter* and *R*, 1.—**Heel dog,** a dog that follows at heel.—**Hunting dog.** (*c*) *pl.* In *astron.*, a northern constellation closely following *Ursa Major*; *Canes Venatici*.—**Limit dog,** one that may be exhibited, or may compete for prizes, in a class limited to dogs that have certain required qualifications.—**Little dog,** in *poker*, a hand which is deuce low and seven high, with some one card of the sequence missing, as 2 4 5 6 7. When played, it beats a straight, but loses to a big dog or a flush.—**St. Bernard dog,** a variety of the dog, of large size and powerful build, named from the hospice of St. Bernard in the Alps. The breed was formerly used for searching out and aiding travelers. The original race died of distemper about 1814. There



Dog, 9 (*m*).

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are two varieties, the long- and the short-haired, but both have heavy, square heads. The color is tawny, orange and white, or grizzled.—**Straight-tailed dog**, a form of dog or driver for cylindrical stock to be turned in the metal-working lathe, in which the projection to engage the face-plate is straight, and intended to be acted on by a pin or bolt projecting from the face-plate. The other and more usual form, in small sizes, has the projecting arm L-shaped, the end of the L engaging in a slot or against a shorter stud on the driving face-plate.

dogberry, *n.* 3. *Ribes Cynosbati.* See *wild *gooseberry*, 1.

dog-boat (dog′bōt), *n.* See **rigging-sled.*

dog-bolt[2] (dog′bōlt), *n.* [*dog*, *n.*, 9 + *bolt*[1].] The bolt which is used in connection with a dog, for holding a bonnet or a manhole or hand-hole cover in place.

dog-bur (dog′bėr), *n.* The wild comfrey, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*; less properly, the hound's-tongue or dog's-tongue, *C. officinale.*

dog-buttons (dog′but-nz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the *nux vomica.* Also called *quaker buttons.*

Dog-cart phaëton. See **phaëton.*

dog-chuck (dog′chuk), *n.* A device which is clamped to a piece of work for the purpose of driving it while it is being machined. A tail, which is sometimes straight and sometimes bent at right angles, is provided on this device for catching in a face-plate or against a stop.

dog-crab (dog′krab), *n.* A swift-running crab, *Cancer caninus*, said by Rumphius to burrow under houses and to enter them.

dog-daisy, *n.* 2. The mayweed or dog's-fennel, *Anthemis Cotula.*—3. The oxeye daisy.

dog-dance (dog′dans), *n.* A ceremony of some North American Indian tribes; the ritual of one of the age-fraternities, embracing warriors of approximately the same age, who form a semi-religious society.

dog-dandelion (dog′dan′dē-lī-ọn), *n.* The fall dandelion or hawk-bit, *Leontodon autumnale.*

Dog-day locust. See **locust*[1].

dog-fall (dog′fâl), *n.* In *wrestling*, a fall in which both wrestlers strike the ground together.

dogfish, *n.*, **1.** (c) In Australasia, the name of various fishes of distinct families, chiefly sharks. In Australia it is used for *Scylliorhinus lima*, of the family *Scylliidæ.* In New South Wales it is *Scylliorhinus maculatus* Blainv. The *spine dogfish* of New Zealand is *Squalus maculatus*, of the family *Squalidæ*; the *spotted dogfish* of New South Wales, *Scylliorhinus anale*; the *dusky dogfish* of New South Wales, *Chiloscyllium modestum* Günther; and there are others in Tasmania and Australia. *Austral English.*—**California dogfish**, a species of dogfish found on the coast of California and Alaska, *Squalus suckii.*—**Dogfish shark**, any shark of the family *Squalidæ.*—**Electric dogfish**, any fish of the genus *Astroscopus*, inhabiting both shores of tropical America. These fishes have the power of giving an electric shock from an electric organ situated on top of the head.

dog-flea (dog′flē), *n.* See *Pulex.*

dogger[3] (dog′ėr), *n.* [*dog* + *-er*[1].] In *lumbering*, one who attaches the dogs or hooks to a log before it is steam-skidded.

dog-grease (dog′grēs), *n.* The fat of the dog, once considerably used as a household remedy, but now replaced by petrolatum and related products: also used in glove-manufacturing to some extent.

dog-hobble (dog′hob′l), *n.* [*dog* + *hobble*, *n.*, 3.] One of the calfkills, *Leucothoë Catesbæi*: so called because its dense growth arrests dogs in the hunt. Also called *dog-laurel.*

dog-hook, *n.* 3. In *lumbering*, a hook on the end of a haul-up chain of a size to permit it to be hooked into a link of the chain when the latter is looped around an object.



Dog-hook, 3.

dog-iron (dog′ī′ėrn), *n.* A short bar of iron or steel, bent near its ends at right angles into the shape of a square Z or a capital E, and pointed at the ends so that it may be driven into timber or logs: used as a cramp.

dog-laurel (dog′lâ′rel), *n.* Same as **dog-hobble.*

dog-leg (dog′leg), *n.* A name given to a number of things which have a bent form resembling that of a dog's hind leg. See *dog-legged.*—**Dog-leg fence**, a fence composed of rough timber piled up and stayed by crossed stakes called *dog-legs.* [Australia.]

dog-lily (dog′lil′i), *n.* The common pond-lily or spatter-dock, *Nymphæa advena.*

dog-line (dog′līn), *n.* The trace by which the harness of a sledge-dog is connected with the sledge.

dogmaticism (dog-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [*dogmatic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being dogmatic.

dog-mint (dog′mint), *n.* The basil-weed or horse-thyme, *Clinopodium vulgare.*

dog-nail (dog′nāl), *n.* A railroad-spike, having a spreading or wide head. [Eng.]

dog-nap (dog′nap), *n.* A short nap while in a sitting posture. *W. Phillips.*

dog-nettle (dog′net′l), *n.* The dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; also, the hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

dog-pole (dog′pōl), *n.* One of the poles of a dog-travail. See *travail*[2].

dogs-and-cats (dogz′and-katz′), *n.* The field-clover, *Trifolium arvense.*

dog's-bane, *n.*—**Bitter dog's-bane.** Same as *dog's-bane*, 1. Also called *bitter-root.*—**Clasping-leaved dog's-bane**, *Apocynum hypericifolium*, the upper leaves of which are clasping. Its range is well northward from Ontario to British Columbia, but it is found in Ohio, Illinois, and New Mexico.—**Climbing dog's-bane.** Same as *Virginia silk* (which see, under *silk*).—**Dog's-bane family**, the plant family *Apocynaceæ.*—**Spreading dog's-bane.** Same as *dog's-bane*, 1.

dog's-dinner (dogz′din′ėr), *n.* Same as *poverty-plant.*

dog's-fennel, *n.* 2. *Eupatorium capillifolium*, an anomalous species having the leaves pinnatifid with filiform segments: found in fields from Virginia to Florida and in the West Indies.—**False dog's-fennel**, the fetid marigold (which see, under *marigold*).—**Yellow dog's-fennel**, *Helenium tenuifolium* of the southern United States. See *Helenium* and *sneezeweed.*

dog's-finger (dogz′fing′gėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dogsfoot-weed (dogz′fůt-wēd), *n.* A burweed, *Urena sinuata*, widely distributed in the tropics, having a tough fibrous bark. The leaves are more or less like a dog's foot in shape. See *Urena.*

dog's-head (dogz′hed), *n.* An American pierid butterfly, *Zerene cæsonia*, occurring abundantly in the southern United States. The wings are lemon-yellow bordered with black. The outlines of the yellow of the fore wings suggests the head of a dog. The larval food-plant is clover.

dog-slodge (dog′slej), *n.* A sledge designed to be drawn by dogs. Such sledges are used by the Eskimos and in northern Asia.

dog's-mouth (dogz′mouth), *n.* The great snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.*

dog-snapper (dog′snap′ėr), *n.* A fish, *Lutjanus jocu*, known from the Florida Keys to Brazil. See *snapper.*

dog's-rib (dogz′rib), *n.* The rib-grass or English plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

dog's-thistle (dogz′this′l), *n.* The Canada thistle. See *thistle.*

dog's-tongue, *n.* 2. Same as *deer's-tongue.* See *Trilisa.*

dog-stopper (dog′stop′ėr), *n. Naut.*, a stopper or heavy rope put on to relieve the regular stopper when at anchor in a heavy sea, or to bitt the cable or fleet the messenger.

dog-strop (dog′ strop), *n.* A strop of rope passed around a yard for the purpose of hooking a block into it for lifting a weight.

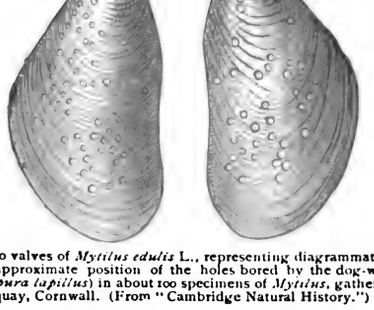
dog-throw (dog′thrō), *n.* The worst possible throw in a dice-game, such as hazard or craps.

dog-tie (dog′tī), *n.* A metal cramp or short anchor, used in stonework.

dog-toes (dog′tōz), *n.* The plantain-leaved or mouse-ear everlasting, *Antennaria plantaginifolia.* Also called *pussy-toes.*

dog-tooth (dog′tōth), *v. t.* To ornament (an arch or other part of a building) by applying dog-tooth molding. See *dog-tooth*, *a.* and *n.*

dog-warp (dog′wârp), *n.* In *lumbering*, a rope with a strong hook at the end, which is used in breaking dangerous jams on falls and rapids, and in moving logs from other difficult positions.



Two valves of *Mytilus edulis* L., representing diagrammatically the approximate position of the holes bored by the dog-winkle (*Purpura lapillus*) in about 100 specimens of *Mytilus*, gathered at Newquay, Cornwall. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

dog-wedge (dog′wej), *n.* In *lumbering*, an iron wedge with a ring in the butt. It is driven into the end of a log, and a chain is hitched in the ring for skidding the log by horse-power. It is also used in gathering up logs on a drive. A rope is run through the rings of several logs, and they are dragged through marshes or partly submerged meadows to the channel.

dog-winkle (dog′wing′kl), *n.* A marine gastropod, *Purpura lapillus*, noted for its destruction of mussels by boring through the shell and devouring the mollusk, and for yielding the dye known as *Tyrian purple.*

dogwood, *n.*, 3.—Also, in Australia, the sugar-tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*, a tall shrub or small tree yielding a beautifully mottled and grained wood, suitable for veneering and cabinet-work, and possessing a pleasant perfume when freshly worked. It also yields a very sweet exudation or manna, of a whitish or pinkish color, eagerly sought after and eaten by the aborigines, and a resin used by them as a substitute for pitch and wax.—**Alder-dogwood**, the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula.*—**Alternate-leaved dogwood.** Same as *blue *dogwood.*—**American dogwood**, the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida.*—**Bastard dogwood.** (*a*) *Ateleia Cubensis*, a small leguminous tree of Cuba. (*b*) *Ponaderris apetala*, a small rhamnaceous tree of Tasmania, yielding a beautiful satiny wood suitable for carving and turning. See *Ponaderris.*—**Black dogwood.** See *dogwood*, 3.—**Blue dogwood**, *Cornus alternifolia*, a small tree of eastern North America, sometimes 30 feet high and 8 inches in diameter, with cymes of cream-colored flowers and dark blue-black subglobose fruit: found from Nova Scotia to Georgia and Alabama, and westward in the northern range to Minnesota. The wood is similar to that of the flowering dogwood. Also called *alternate-leaved* and *purple dogwood.*—**California** or **Californian dogwood**, *Cornus Nuttallii*, a tree of the Pacific slope, 40–60 (or exceptionally 100) feet high and



California or Californian Dogwood (*Cornus Nuttallii*). (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

1 to 2 feet in diameter. It is of the type of the flowering dogwood and is often so called. The involucral bracts are sometimes 3 inches long, narrowed at the base, and white or tinged with pink. The wood is very hard, strong, and fine-grained. It ranges from California to Vancouver Island, and east to the Sierra Nevada.—**Dwarf dogwood**, the bunch-berry or dwarf cornel. See *bunch-berry*, 1, *cornel*, and *Cornus.*—**False dogwood.** Same as striped maple (which see, under *maple*[1]).—**Florida dogwood**, the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida.*—**Flowering dogwood.** See *Cornus* and *California *dogwood.*—**Green-osier dogwood.** Same as *round-leaved *dogwood.*—**Jamaica dogwood**, *Ichthyomethia Piscipula.* See *Piscidia* and *fish-poison.*—**Male dogwood**, the cornelian cherry, *Cornus mas.* See *cornel* and under *cherry.*—**Pacific dogwood.** Same as *California *dogwood.*—**Poison-dogwood**, the poison-sumac, *Rhus Vernix.*—**Pond-dogwood**, the button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, the leaves of which resemble those of the dogwood, and which grows around ponds and swamps.—**Purple dogwood.** Same as *blue *dogwood.*—**Red-osier dogwood.** See *red osier*, under *osier.*—**Rough-leaved dogwood**, *Cornus asperifolia*, of eastern North America, the twigs and leaves of which are rough-pubescent.—**Round-leaved dogwood**, *Cornus circinata*, the leaves of which are orbicular. Its range is well north from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, not extending farther south than Virginia and Missouri.—**Striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple* (which see, under *maple*[1]).—**Swamp-dogwood.** (*a*) The silky cornel, *Cornus Amomum.* (*b*) The poison sumac, *Rhus Vernix.* (*c*) The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata.*—**Virginia dogwood**, the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida.*—**Western dogwood.** Same as *California *dogwood.*—**White dogwood.** (*a*) The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.* (*b*) Same as *Jamaica *dogwood.*

dog-wrench (dog′rench), *n.* A spanner having a handle so that it can be turned like a crank.

dohemic (dō-hem′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *hemic* (< *he*(*matite*) + *m*(*agnetite*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly hemic. Used in the quantitative classification (see **rock*[1]) to describe divisions of igneous rocks characterized by having hemic minerals (normative magnetite, hematite) dominant over tilic minerals (normative titanite, ilmenite, perofskite), within the limits $\frac{H}{T}\langle\frac{1}{1}\rangle\frac{1}{3}$.

dolang (dō′läng), *n.* [Tagalog *dolang*, a table, = Bisaya *dolang*, a tray, pan, trough.] In the Philippine Islands, a low table, used to eat from.

dolcan, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, a very soft stop of the flute class, having pipes wider at the top than at the bottom. Also *dulcan.*

dolcian (dol′si-an), *n.* [See *dolciano.*] In *organ-building*, a reed-stop. Also *dulcian.*

Dolcinist (dol-sē′nist), *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, an adherent of the party of Dolcino, a leader of the sect called the *Apostolic Brethren.*

dolcissimo (dōl-chēs′si-mō), *n.* [It., superl. of *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] In *organ-building*, a very soft stop of the flute or string class.

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dole[6] (dōl), *v. t.* [F. *doler*, pare, OF. *doler*, hew, plane, < L. *dolare*, hew, plane.] To pare and thin (leather or skins). *N. E. D.*

dolenic (dō-len'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *lenic* (< *le*(*ucite*) + *n*(*ephelite*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly lenic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks having the lenads (normative leucite, nephelite, and the sodalites) dominant over normative feldspar, within the limits $\frac{L}{F} < \frac{4}{3} > \frac{3}{4}$.

dolente (dō-len'te), *a.* [It., < L. *dolens* (*dolent-*): see *dolent*.] In *music*, sad, plaintive.

dolerine, dolerin (dō'le-rin), *n.* [Gr. δολερός, deceptive (< δόλος, deceit), + *-ine*[2].] A name given by Jurine to a talc-schist, found in the Alps, containing feldspar and chlorite as essential constituents.

dolerite, *n.*—**Concretionary dolerite.** Same as *pillow* ★*basalt*.

dolfin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dolphin*.

dolichellipsoid (dol'ik-e-lip'soid), *n.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + E. *ellipsoid*.] In *anthrop.*, an elongated cranium of ellipsoid form. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 49.

dolichocephal (dol'i-kō-sef'al), *n.* A dolichocephalous person.

dolichocercic (dol'i-kō-sėr'sik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + κερκίς, radius of the arm.] Having the forearm disproportionately long in relation to the arm. Also written *dolichokerkic*.

dolichocerous (dol-i-kos'e-rus), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + κέρας, horn.] 1. Having long 'horns' or antennæ.—2. Of or belonging to the *Dolichocera*, a subtribe of *Muscides* in Latreille's classification. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dolichocnemic (dol'i-kok-nē'mik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + κνήμη, the leg, tibia.] Having long legs. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 173.

dolichofacial (dol'i-kō-fā'shial), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + L. *facies*, face, + *-al*[1].] Having a long face: same as *leptoprosopic*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 23.

dolichohieric (dol'i-kō-hī-er'ik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + ἱερόν, sacrum.] Characterized by a disproportionately long sacrum.

dolichokerkic, *a.* Same as ★*dolichocercic*.

dolicholekanic (dol'i-kō-le-kan'ik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + λεκάνη, dish (pelvis), + *-ic*.] Same as ★*dolichopelvic*. *Turner*.

dolichopellic (dol'i-kō-pel'ik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + πέλλα, a basin (taken, like L. *pelvis*, a basin, in a modern sense 'pelvis').] Same as ★*dolichopelvic*.

dolichopelvic (dol'i-kō-pel'vik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + L. *pelvis*, basin (pelvis), + *-ic*.] Characterized by a pelvis which has a disproportionately long anteroposterior diameter.

dolichopodous (dol-i-kop'ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. δολιχόπους, < δολιχός, long, + πούς (ποδ-), foot.] Having disproportionately long feet.

dolichoprosopous (dol'i-kō-prō-sō'pus), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long + πρόσωπον, face.] Same as ★*dolichofacial*.

Dolichosauria, *n. pl.* 2. A group of *Pythonomorpha*, or mosasauroid reptiles, containing those with the rami of the jaw united by sutural symphysis. Variously considered as a superfamily, suborder, or order. Also *Dolichosauri*.

dolichosaurian (dol'i-kō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Related to or having the characters of the *Dolichosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dolichosauria*.

Dolichosoma (dol'i-kō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δολιχός, long, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of stegocephalous *Amphibia* from the Carboniferous and Permian formations, having a relatively small triangular skull with tapering snout and over 150 vertebræ.

dolichotmema (dol'i-kot-mē'mä), *n.*; pl. *dolichotmemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. δολιχός, long, + τμῆμα, section.] In *bryol.*, a filiform cell which ruptures and sets free the gemma of a moss. *Correns*.

dolicho-uranic (dol'i-kō-ū-ran'ik), *a.* Same as ★*dolichuranic*. *F. Russell*, in Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 42.

dolichuranic (dol'i-kū-ran'ik), *a.* [Gr. δολιχός, long, + οὐρανός, palate.] Having a long palate; that is, in *craniom.*, having a palatomaxillary index less than 110. *Turner*.

dolina (dō-lē'nä), *n.* [Russ. *dolina*, dim. of *dolŭ*, a dale, valley.] A vertical cavity, usually leading into a cave, dissolved out of some soluble rock, such as limestone, by descending waters. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 477.

doll[2], *n.* 2. A simple contrivance on a Jacquard loom which indicates to the weaver that something is wrong with the action of the pattern-card cylinder. Also called *detector* and *blockhead-board*.

dollar, *n.*—**Bell dollar.** See ★*bell*[1].—**British dollar,** a silver dollar struck at the branch of the British Mint



Obverse. Reverse.

British Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

established at Hongkong in 1866. It was current for a few years at the same value as the Mexican dollar which it was intended to supersede.—**Cannon dollar,** a Mexican or other pillar dollar.—**Carolus dollar,** the old pillar dollar of Spain. This dollar remains the standard



Obverse. Reverse.

Carolus Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

coin of the Malay states.—**Conant dollar,** the new silver dollar struck for the Philippine Islands in 1904: so called from Charles A. Conant, financial adviser of the Philippine Commission.—**Dog dollar,** an English name for the lion dollar of Holland (see *dollar*), the chief metallic currency of Maryland in 1701.—**Dollar of Scotland,** a silver coin of Charles II., struck in 1676.—**Globe dollar,** the Spanish-American silver piece of eight, with the device of two globes resting on the waves



Obverse. Reverse.

Globe Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

between the pillars; it first appeared in 1728.—**Holey dollar,** a Spanish silver dollar from which a small circular piece, called a *dump*, had been struck. It was circulated by order of the government of New South Wales in 1813, the object being to keep the silver coins in the colony. It was also current in Tasmania. [Australia.]—**Independent dollar,** a silver dollar or peso of Chile, coined in 1817.—**Maximilian dollar,** the Mexican dollar or peso



Obverse. Reverse.

Maximilian Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

of the emperor Maximilian (1864–67).—**Mexican dollar,** the silver dollar or peso coined in Mexico, extensively



Obverse. Reverse.

Mexican Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

used as a circulating medium in the Far East, and having a present weight of about 417.5 grains, or 377.25 grains of fine silver.—**Morelos dollar,** a silver dollar or peso coined in Mexico in 1812–13 by the republican general Morelos.—**Pillar dollar.** See *pillar*.—**Republican dollar,** the dollar struck in Mexico without the king's head, after 1810.—**Rigsbank dollar,** a silver coin issued by the National Bank of Denmark in 1813, with a nominal value of about 48 cents; also, a silver coin issued by the same bank in 1841, weighing 222.936 grains, 875 fine.—**Ring dollar,** a silver dollar from which a planchet was cut in order to keep the piece in local circulation, as in St. Vincent and the Leeward Islands. See *holey* ★*dollar*.—**Sand dollar,** a Mexican dollar molded in sand from a Spanish dollar, 1808–11.—**Scale dollar,** the Mexican silver dollar with the device of a pair of scales, first struck in 1868–69.—**Sicilian dollar,** a Sicilian silver coin, the *oncia d'argento*, which came into Malta subsequent to the time of the British protectorate in 1797, and had a real value of about 4 shillings sterling.—**Sun dollar,** the Mexican silver dollar or peso coined at Guanajuato, which is preferred by the Chinese of the northern ports of China. Also known as the *Shanghai dollar*.

dollar-fish, *n.* 3. A flat, disk-shaped echinoderm, *Echinarachnius parma*, found along the Atlantic coast. Also known as *cake-urchin* and *sand-dollar*.—4. The John-dory, *Zeus australis*: so called from the mark on its side. The fishermen of Roman Catholic countries hold this fish in special respect, as they recognize in a black round spot on its side the mark left by the thumb of St. Peter, when he took the piece of money from its mouth. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 451.

dollar-leaf (dol'är-lēf), *n.* The round-leaved wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*: so called from the shape and size of the leaf.

dollfish (dol'fish), *n.* A species of butterfly-fishes, *Chætodon humeralis*. [Panama region.]

dolly[2], *n.*—**Dolly catch.** See ★*catch*[1].

dolly[3], *n.* 5. A machine for washing pieces of cloth. The pieces are sewn together into an endless band, which is then passed through a detergent liquor and afterward wrung between two heavy rollers.

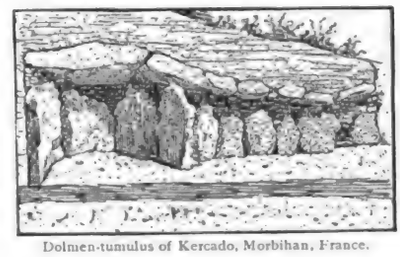
dolly-car (dol'i-kär), *n.* A small car attached to a cable, which is used for drawing cars up an incline. The dolly-car is placed behind the cars to be drawn up, and, being attached to the cable, pushes the cars up the incline.

dolly-pedal (dol'i-ped'al), *n.* A foot-treadle to hold down the upper or forming die of the forming-tool used in welding up links of hand-made wrought-iron chain.

dolly-tub (dol'i-tub), *n.* 2. A tub in which a dolly is used. See *dolly*[3], 4.

Dolly Varden. 3. A large hat with a brim overloaded with flowers, worn at one time by women.

dolmen-tumulus (dol'men-tū'mū-lus), *n.* A dolmen, or cell composed of large stones, covered by a mound of earth. Probably many dolmens



Dolmen-tumulus of Kercado, Morbihan, France.

were originally so covered, but gradually were denuded by tillage of the surface soil and by erosion.

dolomedine (dol-ō-mē'din), *a.* Of or belonging to the araneid genus *Dolomedes*.

dolomite, *n.*—**Bertie dolomite** [*Bertie* township in Ontario], a stage of the New York series of formations represented by magnesian limestones, constituting a final phase in the Silurian of the Appalachian region. The formation is characterized by its remarkable profusion of merostome crustaceans of the genera *Eurypterus*, *Pterygotus*, *Eusarcus*, etc., and has commonly been known as the *Eurypterus beds*, corresponding in position to similar fossiliferous beds of Great Britain and the Baltic provinces.—**Gashed dolomite,** one in which there are narrow cavities resembling gashes. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1906, p. 291.—**Guelph dolomite,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian rocks highly developed in the Province of Ontario and notable for its profusion of fossils. The fauna extends eastward into New York where it is found in dolomites intercalated among the layers of the Lockport limestone. It is also represented in the Silurian dolomites of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.—**Knox dolomite,** a mass of dolomite in Tennessee, the lower 2,000 feet of which are referred to the Upper Cambrian, while the upper part contains typical Beekmantown fossils.—**Little Falls dolomite.** See *Beekmantown* ★*limestone*.—**Mendola dolomite,** a division of the Triassic rocks of the Alps and the Tyrol.—**Namur dolomite,** a division of the Carboniferous limestone in Belgium, lying below the Visé limestone and above the Dinant limestone.—**Plate dolomite,** any dolomite rock which breaks into thin plates; specifically, the middle member of the upper Zechstein Permian formation of Hesse, Germany, consisting of massive or honeycombed plate dolomites, included between the lower and upper gypsum-bearing clay members.—**Portlandian dolomite,** a division of the Jurassic rocks in the Jura Mountains, and equivalent, as a part to a whole, to the Portland sands of the Portland Islands.—**Schlern dolomite,** a division of the Triassic rocks in the southern Alps.

dolomitize (dol'ō-mī-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomitized*, ppr. *dolomitizing*. [*dolomite* +

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-ize.] To convert (limestone) into dolomite. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 400.

Doloneia (dō-lō-nē'yạ̈), *n.* [Gr. Δολώνεια, < Δόλων, Dolon, < δόλος, deceit: see *dole*[3].] The story of the spy Dolon, which is the main subject of the tenth book of Homer's Iliad. It is supposed by many critics not to be part of the original poem, but a later interpolation.

dolose (dō'lōs), *a.* [L. *dolosus*, < *dolus*, deceit: see *dole*[3].] Deceitful; crafty: involving criminal intent.

dolphin, *n.* **10.** In *lumbering*, a cluster of piles to which a boom is secured. [U. S.]—**11.** Same as *dolphin-fly.*—**Black dolphin.** Same as *collier* ★*plant-louse.*—**Green dolphin,** *Nectarophora pisi.*—**Small dolphin,** the smaller of the two species of dolphin, *Coryphæna equisetis.* See *Coryphena.*

dolus (dō'lus), *n.* [L.: see *dole*[3].] In *civil law*, malicious or criminal intent; fraud; deceit: same as *dole*[3].

Dom. An abbreviation of *Dominion.*

D. O. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Datur omnibus mori*, 'it is given unto all to die'; (*b*) of the Latin *Deo Optimo Maximo*, 'to the best and highest God.'

domagnesic (dō-mag-nē'sik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *magnesia* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly magnesic; used in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which magnesia is dominant over ferrous iron within the limits $\frac{MgO}{FeO} < \frac{4}{5} > \frac{5}{4}$.

domain, *n.* **8.** In *math.*: (*a*) A set of numbers when the sums, differences, products, and quotients of any numbers in the set (excluding only the quotients of division by 0) always yield as results numbers belonging to the set. (*b*) The space within which a given function is developable in a series in powers of $z-a$: termed the *domain of the point*, $z=a$.—**9.** In *function-theory*, the region of the z-plane within a circle about a as center with any radius less than the distance from a to the nearest critical point: called the *domain of its center* a. For a power series (that is, a series of ascending positive integral powers, $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \ldots$) if there is a frontier value R such that when $|x| < R$ there is absolute convergence but when $|x| > R$ there is divergence, the open region (R) (points within a circle whose center is at O and radius R) is called the *domain of the series.*—**Domain of rationality.** Same as ★*domain*, 8 (*a*).—**Galois domain.** If $f(x)=0$ is an equation in the domain Ω and of the nth degree with distinct roots $a, a_1, \ldots a_{n-1}$, then the domain $\Omega(a, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, obtained by the adjunction of all its roots to Ω, is called the *Galois domain* of the equation $f(x)=0$. Thus the roots of the cubic $x^3+3x^2-2x-6=0$ are $-3, \pm\sqrt{2}$; hence its Galois domain is $\Omega(1, \sqrt{2})$.

domalkalic (dō-mal-kal'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *alkalic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly alkalic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks having alkalis dominant over lime in the salic minerals (normative feldspars and feldspathoids), and other divisions having alkalis dominant over magnesia, ferrous iron, and lime in the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals, within the limits $\frac{K_2O'+Na_2O'}{CaO'} < \frac{4}{3} > \frac{5}{2}$ and $\frac{MgO+FeO+CaO''}{K_2O''+Na_2O''} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{1}$, respectively. The first are rangs of classes I, II, III; the second rangs of classes IV and V.

domatic (dō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δωματικός, < δῶμα(τ-), house: see *dome*, *n.*] Of or pertaining to a dome: as, *domatic* cleavage: the *domatic* class of crystals: see ★*clinohedral* and ★*symmetry.*

domatium (dō-mā'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *domatia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. δωμάτιον, dim. of δῶμα, a house.] A shelter formed on certain tropical plants for the protection of beneficial insects, especially mites and ants. See ★*acarodomatium.*

The acarodomatia are found at the angles of the veins on the back of the leaves and are hollowed out in the tissue of the nerves. The ant-shelters occur in the internodes which are hollow at a part only of their length; the internodes are fusiform, and the *domatia* in the part at the greatest diameter where there are one or two openings which at first are circular, but in the older and woody shoots become elongated and may reach a length of 3 cm.

Jour. Roy. Microa. Soc., Aug., 1904, p. 427.

domatophobia (dō'ma-tō-fō'bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῶμα(τ-), house, + -φοβία, fear.] A morbid repugnance to, or actual fear of, remaining within the four walls of a room.

dome[1], *n.* **6.** In *geol.*, an anticlinal fold whose axis equals or approximates a point; an anticlinal fold with quaquaversal dip. Domes are most commonly produced by laccoliths, but they may be due to intersecting folds.

It will be too great a digression to discuss here whether the Weald *dome* was breached by a branch of the Rhine running from the area of the channel toward the North Sea, or by the lower Rhine emptying into the Atlantic through the English Channel.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 537.

Dome volcano. See ★*volcano.*—**Whispering-dome,** a cupola whose surface is such as to produce a very perfect echo, a person at one point hearing what is said even in a low tone at the opposite point. Compare *whispering-gallery*, under *gallery.*

dom. econ. An abbreviation of *domestic economy.*

dome-kiln (dōm'kil), *n.* A form of lime-burning or coke-making retort in which the roof is formed by a spherical arch or dome, as distinguished from the simple shaft-kiln and the ring-kiln.

Domestic piracy, science. See ★*piracy*, ★*science.*

domesticable (dō-mes'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [NL. **domesticabilis*, < ML. *domesticare*, domesticate.] Capable of being domesticated: as, *domesticable* animals.

domesticator (dō-mes'ti-kā-tọr), *n.* One who domesticates plants and animals.

Taking the gifts of nature: Man is then a quarryman or miner, a gleaner, a fisherman, a hunter, and later a *domesticator.* *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 643.

dome-top (dōm'top), *n.* The topsheet of the steam-dome on a boiler.

domicil, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *domicile.*

domicile, *n.* **3.** The place at which a bill of exchange is payable.

domicile, *v. t.* **2.** To make payable, as a bill of exchange, at a specified place.

domiciliaris (dom'i-sil-i-ā'ris), *n.*; pl. *domiciliares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *domicilium*, domicile.] An animal which uses another merely as a domicile, and does not prey upon it or share its food. The most common examples are sponges which attach themselves to, and bore into, shell-fish. [Rare.]

They are, more definitely, *domiciliares*, and excavate their burrows . . . solely for the purpose of a residence or domicile. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1886, i. 320.

dominance, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, the visible manifestation by a cross-bred organism and by some of its descendants of one or two mutually antagonistic parental characters to the exclusion of the other.

In each of these cases more or less definite *dominance* of one character has been found.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., I. 139.

dominant. I. *a.* **3.** Having the crown free to light on all sides because of greater height. See *crown* ★*class.*—**4.** Characterized by or exhibiting dominance. See ★*dominance*, 2.—**Dominant character,** one of the antagonistic or mutually incompatible characters of the parents of a cross-bred organism, that is exhibited or visibly manifested by the cross-bred organism and transmitted to descendants. See ★*inheritance.*—**Dominant estate.** Same as *dominant tenement* (which see, under *dominant*).—**Dominant group.** See *subdominant* ★*group.*—**Dominant harmony, idea.** See ★*harmony*, ★*idea.*

II. *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, when the cross-bred offspring of parents with antagonistic or mutually exclusive characters visibly exhibits a character of one parent, while it does not visibly exhibit but is able to transmit to descendants the antagonistic character of the other parent, then the character (*a*) which is manifested, and the cross-bred organism (*b*) which exhibits it, and (*c*) those of its descendants which exhibit it, and (*d*) the parental character, and (*e*) the parent that exhibits it, are all called *dominants.* On the other hand, the parental character which is not visibly manifested by the cross-bred organism, but is transmitted to and visibly manifested by some of its descendants and their descendants, is called a *recessive*, as are also the organisms that exhibit it. See ★*inheritance.*

3. The greatest of a set of numbers without regard to sign.—**4.** In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), a factor which dominates over another between the ratios $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{1}$.—**Extracted dominant,** in *biol.*, a dominant of pure blood; one that does not exhibit nor transmit the corresponding recessive character.—**Under dominant,** in *music*, the fifth below the key-note, that is, the same as *subdominant.* See ★*undertone*, 4, and *under* ★*scale.*—**Upper dominant,** in *music*, same as *dominant*, when it is to be distinguished from the *under dominant*; also, *over dominant.*

domine (dō'mi-nā), *n.* [Sp., a teacher of Latin, = E. *domine, dominie.*] A name applied to a fish, the black escolar, *Epinnula magistralis*, in the West Indies.

doming (dōm'ing), *n.* [*dome*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] Producing an anticlinal fold whose axis is a point and whose sides dip in all directions: the reverse of ★*basining* (which see).

They sometimes disturb the prevailing dip of the sediments and cause local *doming*, as on the divides to the southeast and southwest of Bald Mountain.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 38.

Dominique (dom-i-nēk'), *n.* Name of a West Indian island: applied to an old American breed of fowls having barred plumage resembling that of the Plymouth Rock.

Domino loo. See ★*loo*[2].

domiric (dō-mir'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *mir* (< *m*(*agnesium*) + *ir*(*on*)) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly miric. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks having magnesia and ferrous iron dominant over lime in the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals, within the limits $\frac{MgO+FeO}{CaO''} < \frac{4}{3} > \frac{5}{2}$. Sections of rang in classes IV and V.

domirlic (dō-mėr'lik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *mirl* (< *m*(*agnesium*) + *ir*(*on*) + *l*(*ime*)) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly mirlic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which magnesia, ferrous oxid, and lime are dominant over potash and soda in the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals, within the limits $\frac{MgO+FeO+CaO''}{K_2O''+Na_2O''} < \frac{4}{3} > \frac{5}{2}$. Rangs in classes IV and V.

domitic[2] (dō-mit'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *mit* (< *m*(*agnetite*) + *i*(*lmenite*) + *t*(*itanite*)) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly mitic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which mitic minerals (normative magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, etc.) are dominant over polic minerals (normative pyroxene, olivin, akermanite), within the limits $\frac{PO}{M} < \frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{2}$. Order 4 in classes IV and V.

domoid (dōm'oid), *a.* [*dome* + *-oid.*] Somewhat dome-shaped.

domolic (dō-mol'ik), *a.* [*dom*(*inantly*) + *ol*(*ivin*) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly olic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which normative olivin and akermanite are dominant over normative pyroxene, within the limits $\frac{P}{O} < \frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{2}$. Sections of orders in classes IV and V.

Dom. Proc. An abbreviation of the Latin *Domus procerum*, 'house of peers,' or 'house of lords,' the upper branch of the British parliament.

don[3] (don), *n.* [A dial. variant of *dan*[2].] In *sea-fishing*, a buoy used to mark a fishing-ground.

When productive ground is discovered a "*don*," or buoy, is placed in the sea, with a red or black flag by day and a white globe light close to the surface at night.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 26, 1903, p. 23182.

donaciform (dō-nas'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL., *Donax* (*Donac-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the pelecypod genus, *Donax.*

donarium (dō-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to L. *donarium*, a votive gift: see *donary.*] A supposed new chemical element, announced by Bergmann in 1851, shown afterward to be thorium.

doncella[2] (don-sel'ạ̈), *n.* [Porto Rican Sp.: see *damsel.*] Either of two trees of the genus *Byrsonima* of the family *Malpighiaceæ*, *B. spicata* and *B. lucida*, especially the former. They yield hard, useful woods. See *surette.*

Donders' law. See ★*law*[1].

Dondia (don'di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named in honor of Giacomo di *Dondi* (1298–1359), a physician and botanist of Venice.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ.* See *Suæda.*

donga (dong'gạ̈), *n.* [S. African.] In South Africa, a channel formed by the action of water; a ravine; a gully.

dongola (don'gō-lạ̈), *n.* [Appar. named from *Dongola* in Nubia, N. E. Africa.] A general term for leather made from goatskins or sheepskins with either a bright or a dull finish.—**Dongola process, race.** See ★*process*, ★*race.*

dongon (dông-ōn'), *n.* [Also *dungon*; < Bisayan *dongon.*] In the Philippine Islands, a tall tree, *Tarrietia sylvatica*, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, with keeled fruit. It yields logs 50 feet long and 20 inches square, which are used in the construction of buildings and bridges and as keels for vessels.

doni[2] (dō'ni), *n.* In Guam, a name of several species of *Capsicum*, especially of varieties of *Capsicum annuum* and *C. frutescens.*

donium (dō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < L. *donum*, a gift: see *donate.*] A supposed new chemical element, announced by Richardson in 1836, but afterward shown to be beryllium.

donkey, *n.* **3.** In *mech.*, a subsidiary apparatus for carrying a weight or load, or coming into action to steady and support a primary element.—**4.** A driving-frame or truck acting as a tractor on rails, to pull or haul a weight or load.

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The turntable is 70 ft. long and is operated by a 10-hp, direct-current motor of the street railway type geared to an independent traction wheel, the driving combination being supported in a pivoted frame, or "*donkey*," which rests with all its weight upon the turntable track, even when the table is tipped by a locomotive.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 21, 1903, p. 333.

Bull donkey, in *lumbering*, a large donkey-engine which, by drum and cable, drags logs from the place where they are yarded.—**Road donkey**, a donkey-engine, mounted on a heavy sled, which drags logs along a skid-road by winding a cable on a drum. It has a second drum for the haul-back.—**Spool donkey**, a donkey-engine equipped with a spool or capstan, instead of a drum, for winding cable.—**Yarding donkey**, a donkey-engine, mounted upon a heavy sled, used in yarding logs by drum and cable.

donkey-boiler (dung′ki-boi′lėr), *n.* 1. A small boiler, usually upright, employed when only a small power is required.—2. *Naut.*, a small boiler which furnishes steam when there are no fires in the main boilers.

donkey-drop (dung′ki-drop), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball bowled very slowly, which seems easy to hit. [Slang.]

donkey-party (dung′ki-pär-ti), *n.* An entertainment in which the chief amusement is a game in which the players attempt to pin, blindfolded, a paper tail, in the right place, upon the picture of a tailless donkey.

donkey's-eye (dung′kiz-ī), *n.* Same as *horse-eye*, a sea-bean, *Muscuna urens*.

donnée (don-nā′), *n.* [F., a thing given, a condition, datum; pp. fem. of *donner*, give.] The motif or fundamental idea of a literary or dramatic composition.

Another story, a very good story, . . . arrests attention for a reason irrelevant to its goodness, and that is the resemblance of its "*donnée*" to Mr. Kipling's "His Private Honor." *N. Y. Times, Sup.*, July 30, 1904.

Donop's attack. See ★*attack*.

donzella (don-zel′ä), *n.* [It.] A damsel; a young lady: as, a 'beautiful *donzella*.' *Carlyle*.

doodle-bug (dö′dl-bug), *n.* 1. The larva of any cicindelid beetle. [Southern U. S.]—2. The larva of certain species of the neuropterous genus *Myrmeleon*, which build pits in the sand for the capture of ants and other insects. Called also *ant-lion*.

doog (dög), *n.* [E. African (Somali).] The native name of a tabanid fly, *Pangonia tricolor*, common in Somaliland where it swarms on camels and other domestic animals, constantly drawing blood. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, I. 9.

doom, *n.*—**To false a doom**, in *Scots law*: (*b*) To bring an action to set aside a decree.

doom-ring (döm′ring), *n.* A ring of stones, within which the primitive Norse courts of justice were held. *N. E. D.*

door, *n.*—**Charging door**, the door through which the charge is introduced into a furnace or cupola. In a reverberatory furnace the charging door is at one side; in a blast-furnace or cupola, it is near the top, on a level with the charging platform, and the fuel, as well as the ore or metal to be melted, is introduced through it.—**Dutch door**, a door divided in two horizontally, so that one half may be open while the other is closed.—**The open door**, commercial intercourse and opportunities for all nations on the same terms: a very modern phrase applied particularly to foreign trade with China when there was danger that the Chinese government was about to grant to some of the powers exclusive control of certain ports and sections of the empire; hence, the '*open door* policy' advocated by Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.—**Underwriters' door**, a door so made as to conform to certain requirements of the fire-insurance companies: as, a wooden door covered on both sides and all edges with tin-plate carefully soldered. *Underwriters' floor* and other similar terms are in use.—**Venetian door**, a door-space fitted with a door much smaller than itself, the place reserved on either side (and usually above) being filled with glass.

door-cam (dōr′kam), *n.* A device for retaining the window in a carriage-door at any height, or for preventing it from rattling.

door-chain (dōr′chān), *n.* A short chain used in fastening a door, usually so that it can be opened only a few inches.

door-check (dōr′chek), *n.* A combined spring and pneumatic device for controlling the closing of a door, especially a car-door. The door when left open is automatically closed by the spring, the movement being controlled by a piston which moves in a cylinder filled with compressed air: the air, first compressed by the movement of the door when opened, slowly escaping through a small opening, allows the piston to move, and, through suitable connections, permits the spring to close the door gently and without jar or noise. The movement of the piston is controlled by valves that may be set at any pressure required.

door-fastener (dōr′fas′nėr), *n.* Any appliance for fastening a door; specifically, a fixture attached to a door to prevent it from being opened beyond the length of a short chain. When the end of the chain is placed in a slot in the fixture it cannot be drawn out until the door is closed. Often called *door-chain*.

door-grass (dōr′gras), *n.* Same as *doorweed*.

door-handle (dōr′han′dl), *n.* Same as *door-knob*.

door-holder (dōr′hōl′dėr), *n.* A spring-catch placed on the floor or wall behind a car-door and designed to catch the door when it is opened and hold it open.

door-key (dōr′kē), *n.* A key for locking and unlocking a door.

door-man (dōr′man), *n.*; pl. *door-men* (-men). An officer or attendant stationed at a door to guard it, maintain order, etc.; a doorkeeper.

door-money (dōr′mun′i), *n.* The money taken at the door or entrance to any place of entertainment where an entrance-fee is charged. Compare *gate-money*.

doornboom (dōrn′bōm), *n.* [D. *doornboom*, 'thorntree.'] In South Africa, a thorny mimosa, *Acacia horrida*, growing as a shrub or small tree, very common along the course of the Karoo rivers, and very often used for hedges. The leaves and pods are eaten by goats and sheep in times of scarcity. Like many other mimosas this species is rich in tannin and yields a gum somewhat like that of gum arabic, but of an amber color. The bark is much used for tanning in South Africa. See *karoo thorn*, under *thorn*1.

door-roller (dōr′rō′lėr), *n.* A contrivance for making a sliding door run easily; generally a wheel which runs on a rail at the top or the bottom of the door. There are also patented antifriction rollers.

door-stop, *n.* 3. A strip of carriage-lace, or metal, used to prevent a carriage-door from opening beyond a fixed point.

door-track (dōr′trak), *n.* A rail secured to a plank or joist to receive the rollers of a sliding door.

door-valve (dōr′valv), *n.* A flat valve hinged at one edge and opening to allow passage of fluid by pressure from below, as a trap-door is lifted. Called also a *flap-* or *clack-valve*. Two door-valves, back to back, form a *butterfly-valve*.

doorwa (dör′wä), *n.* [Skt. *dūrvā*, whence Pali *dubbā*, Hind. *dūb*, E. *doob*.] Same as *doob*.

dop3 (dop), *n.* [Cape D. *dop*, a tin cup in which vineyard workers receive, several times a day, their rations of wine; lit., a shell: see *dop*2.] Cape brandy of a peculiarly fiery type. Also called *cape smoke*.

The Naval Brigade . . . went for the bottles like a cartload of bricks. Blessed if they weren't *Dop!* "Never mind," says the Naval Brigade, "if the quality ain't up to Admiralty pattern, we'll have to issue a double ration"—and he did—so help me!
J. Ralph, in War's Brighter Side, p. 170.

dope, *n.* 3. In the manufacture of dynamite, to be used as an explosive agent, the liquid nitroglycerin, which is the most important ingredient, is absorbed by a solid material in fine powder; such absorbent is called the *dope*, and it may be inert as regards explosion, or active—in the latter case simply combustible, or itself explosive. 4. Opium, especially the thick treacle-like preparation used in opium-smoking. [Slang.]—5. Any drug, such as opium, laudanum, morphine, cocaïne, hydrate of chloral, hashish, etc., which has the property of inducing sleep or of stupefying; a narcotic. [Slang.]—6. A person under the influence of, or addicted to the use of, some dope. [Slang.]

dope (dōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doped*, ppr. *doping*. I. *trans.* To drug; stupefy with drugs, such as 'knock-out drops' (hydrate of chloral), or the like: as, to *dope* a race-horse. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To indulge habitually in the use of opium or other drugs either for the pleasurable sensations produced or as anesthetics. [Slang.]

dope-book (dōp′bůk), *n.* A miscellaneous collection of racing information. [Racing slang.]

dope-fiend (dōp′fēnd), *n.* A habitual user of drugs, such as opium or cocaïne. [Slang.]

dope-sheet (dōp′shēt), *n.* A list of race-horses, giving the record of their performances in previous races. [Racing slang.]

dopey (dō′pi), *a.* See ★*dopy*.

dopolic (dō-pol′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *pol* (< *p*(*yroxene*) + *ol*(*ivine*)) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly polic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which polic minerals (normative pyroxene, olivin, akermanite) are dominant over mitic minerals (magnetite, ilmenite, titanite) within the limits $\frac{PO}{M} < \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$.

dopotassic (dō-po-tas′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *potassic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly potassic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which potash is dominant over soda in the salic minerals (normative feldspars and feldspathoids) within the limits $\frac{K_2O}{Na_2O} < \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$.

doppel-flöte (dop′l-flē′te), *n.* [G., 'double flute.'] In *organ-building*, a stop of the flute class, the pipes of which have two mouths, giving a peculiarly sonorous tone.

doppio (dop′piō), **doppia** (dop′piä), *a.* [It., masc. and fem., < L. *duplus*, *dupla*, double: see *double*.] In *music*, double: as *doppio movimento*, *doppio tempo*, double movement, double time (twice as fast); *doppio valore*, double value (twice as slow), *pedale doppio*, with two parts for the pedals; *lira doppia*, a double or bass lyre: and so for other instruments.

doppione (dop-piō′ne), *n.* [It.: see *doubloon*.] 1. A gold coin of Louis XII. of France, during his occupation of the Milanese (1500–12).—2. A gold coin of 10 scudi, struck by the Duke of Savoy in 1641, during the siege of Coni.

Dopplerization (dop′lėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* The application of Doppler's principle that from a source of waves, approaching or approached, the waves reach the receiver in greater number than when the source and receiver are relatively at rest, and vice versa. See *Doppler's* ★*principle*.

If the point-source is in motion, the pan-potential requires *Dopplerisation* as well as the ordinary potential.
Nature, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 203.

Doppler's effect, principle. See ★*effect*, ★*principle*.

dopy (dō′pi), *a.* [Also *dopey*; < *dope* + *y*1.] Stupid, as if under the influence of some drug; dull; heavy. Also *dopey*. [Slang.]

The patients are said to be "*dopey*"; they are markedly prostrated, indifferent to their surroundings, and want only to be left undisturbed.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 686.

dopyric (dō-pī′rik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *pyr* (< *pyr*(*oxene*)) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly pyric. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which normative pyroxene is dominant over normative olivin and akermanite, within the limits $\frac{P}{O} < \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$.

doquaric (dō-quâ′rik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *quaric* (< *quar*(*iz*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly quaric. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which normative quartz is dominant over normative feldspar, within the limits $\frac{Q}{F} < \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$. Orders of classes I, II, III.

dor3 (dôr), *n.* [Gr. *δόρυ*, a shaft, a spear: see *tree*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial lance-shaped or curved rod, one end of which is sharply pointed while the other has a two- or three-edged blade.

Dor. An abbreviation of *Doric*.

dorab (dō′rab), *n.* A fish, *Chirocentrus dorab*, of the family *Chirocentridæ*, which ranges from the Red Sea to the Malay Archipelago.

doradilla (dō-rä-dēl′yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *dorado*, gilded.] 1. In Spain, the rusty-back, or stone-fern, *Ceterach Ceterach*, formerly considered a valuable remedy for diseases of the spleen. See ★*Ceterach*, 2.—2. In Mexico, a name of several species of *Selaginella*, also called *flor de piedra*, or stone-flower, which grow on the bare, stony sides of cañons. The fronds of these plants roll up when dry so as to form a ball, and remain dormant until rain falls. The dried plants are offered for sale in the markets of San Luis Potosí and other Mexican cities, and are used as remedies for diseases of the liver and for other maladies. See *resurrection-plant* (*b*).

Doratonotus (dor′a-tō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρατος*, gen. of *δόρυ*, spear, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of small bright green labroid fishes found in the West Indies. *D. megalepis* is the common species.

Dorcas society (dôr′kas sō-sī′e-ti). A society of women of a church whose work it is to provide clothing for the poor: so called in allusion to Dorcas, a disciple at Joppa who was "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did" (Acts ix. 36), including the making of "coats and garments" (ix. 39).

dorcastry (dôr′kas-tri), *n.*; pl. *dorcastries* (-triz). [Irreg. < *Dorcas* + *-t-ry*.] Same as ★*Dorcas society*.

Dordonian (dôr-dō′ni-an), *n.* [F. *Dordogne*, a river (a conflux of the rivers Dor and Dogne) and a department of southwest France.] In *geol.*, a division or substage of the uppermost Cretaceous in France.

Doridiidæ (dō-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, having the shell completely internal, the mantle with 2 posterior lobes and a caudal filament, and the epipodia reflected. It contains the single genus *Doridium*.

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doridioid (dō-rid'i-oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Doridioidea*.

Doridioidea (dō-rid-i-oid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridium* + *-oidea*.] A group of nudibranchiate gastropods. The liver is unbranched; the anus median and posterior, generally dorsal, and surrounded by branched appendages which are cerata or gills; and the mantle contains spicules. The group includes the families *Polyceridæ*, *Dididæ*, *Phyllidiidæ*, *Doridopsidæ*, and *Corambidæ*.

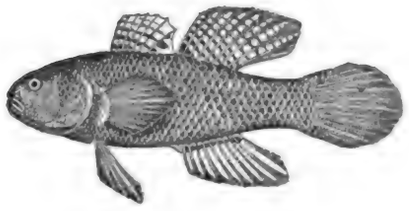
Doridium (dō-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL.; formation uncertain; appar. dim. of Gr. *δόρυ*, tree, shaft, spear.] The typical genus of the family *Doridiidæ*. *Meckel*, 1809.

Dorm pennies. See ★*penny*.

dormant, *a.* 5. In *bot.*, not active or growing. —**Dormant buds, dormant eyes,** potential buds; buds which do not shoot unless specially stimulated.—**Dormant mine, scale.** See ★*mine*², ★*scale*².—**Dormant state,** the inactive state of a plant or organ, as in winter or a protracted dry season.

dormeuse (dôr-mėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *dormeur*, sleeper, < *dormir*, sleep.] A coach designed to convey invalids. It had a curtained coach-top and was fitted with a cot so arranged that the passenger could either sit up or recline.

Dormitator (dôr-mi-tā'tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *dormitator*, sleeper.] A genus of gobies found



Dormitator maculatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

in the streams of the West Indies and Mexico, characterized by the robust body and small scales. *D. maculatus*, the common species, has been found as far north as the Carolinas.

dormy (dôr'mi), *a.* [*dorm* + *-y*¹.] In *golf*, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played.

dorsal, *a.* 3. In *phonol.*, pronounced with the back or middle upper surface of the tongue raised to the palate.—4. In *bot.*, relating to the back of an organ. See *back*¹, 3 (*h*).—**Dorsal canal, cup, eye,** etc. See ★*canal*, etc.

dorsalis (dôr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *dorsales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dorsal*.] A blood-vessel or nerve which supplies the dorsum of any part: as, *dorsalis linguæ*, an artery in the dorsum of the tongue.

d'Orsay (dor-sā'), *n.* [Named after Count *d'Orsay* (?).] A coupé or brougham, suspended



Modern d'Orsay.

upon four elliptic and four C-springs, and formerly without a driver's seat, the horses being guided by postilions.

D'Orsay bit. See ★*bit*¹.

dorse¹, *n.* 3. The back of a book or of a folded document.

dorsibranch (dôr'si-brangk), *n.* An animal having gills upon the back, as certain annelids.

dorsicolous (dôr-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting the back of another organism. [Rare.]

dorsiferous, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, borne on the back, as the sori of most ferns.

dorsiflex (dôr'si-fleks), *v. i.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend.] To bend toward the dorsum: noting movement of the foot. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 223.

dorsiflexion (dôr-si-flek'shọn), *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *flexio*(*n*-), bending.] Movement toward the dorsum, as in approximation of the toes to the anterior surface of the leg. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B., 1893, p. 48.

dorso-anterior (dôr'sō-an-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* Having the back directed anteriorly: noting the position of a child during birth, in relation to the mother.

dorsocaudad (dôr-sō-kâ'dad), *adv.* On the dorsal surface and the anal half of the body.

There is a pair of well-developed, brownish-colored setæ arising from caudal margin, and extending *dorsocaudad*, as in pupa-case.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Entom., Techn. Ser. 8, 1900, p. 39.

dorsocentral (dôr-sō-sen'tral), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*¹.] I. *a.* Being toward the back and central.

II. *n.* The undermost plate in the calyx of the *Crinoidea*, usually obscured in the adult condition of stalked forms, but exposed in the stalkless genus *Uintacrinus*, and seen also in the larval stages of the recent *Antedon:* by some authors regarded as the topmost segment of the stalk. Also termed *centrodorsal*.

dorsocephalic (dôr'sō-se-fal'ik), *a.* Relating to the back and head collectively; situated on the back, or dorsal region, near the head.

dorsonasal (dôr-sō-nā'zạl), *a.* Relating to the bridge of the nose.

dorsonuchal (dôr-sō-nū'kạl), *a.* Relating to the back and the neck.

dorso-occipital (dôr'sō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Relating to the back of the head and the body.

dorsoposteriad (dôr'sō-pos-tē'ri-ad), *adv.* On the back and behind.

dorsoposterior (dôr'sō-pos-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *posterior*, posterior.] In *obstet.*, descriptive of the position of the child during birth, when its back is directed toward the back of the mother.

dorsoradial (dôr-sō-rā'di-ạl), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + E. *radial*.] Relating to the radial (outer) side of the back of the forearm, wrist, hand, or fingers.

dorsoscapular (dôr-sō-skap'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *scapula*, scapula.] Relating to the posterior surface of the scapula.

dorso-ulnar (dôr-sō-ul'năr), *a.* Relating to the ulnar (inner) side of the back of the forearm, wrist, hand, or fingers.

dorsoventrad (dôr-sō-ven'trad), *adv.* From the back toward the ventral side.

dorsoventrality (dôr'sō-ven-tral'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being dorsoventral.

dorsum, *n.*, 2. (*b*) In the ammonite cephalopods, the inner or umbilical margin of the conch.—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *back*¹, 3 (*h*). (*b*) The convex side of the girdle of a diatom.

dory¹, *n.*—**Bastard dory.** (*a*) A fish, *Antigonia capros*, widely distributed in both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. (*b*) An Australian fish, *Zeus australis*, of the family *Zeidæ*, the Australasian representative of *Zeus faber*, the European 'John-dory.' [New Zealand.] (*c*) A broad-bodied, rough-scaled, bass-like fish, *Histiopterus recurvirostris*.

Dorycrinus (do-ri-krī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *δόρυ*, a tree, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of camerate *Crinoidea* from the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks having a corrugated calyx, thick calyx plates, and strongly elevated tegmen.

Doryichthys (dō-ri-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < *δόρυ*, spear, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of pipe-fishes, of the family *Syngnathidæ*, found mainly in the Pacific. They sometimes ascend rivers.

dorylid (dor'i-lid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Dorylidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Dorylidæ*.

dorylophilous (dō-ri-lof'i-lus), *a.* [NL. *Dorylus* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of the *Dorylidæ:* said of the guest-insects which inhabit the nests of ants of that family.

There are guests of the "indifferent type," e.g. Myrmedonia, which retain more or less of the form of their non-*dorylophilous* relatives, and are connected by incipient and half-way transformations with one or other of the three preceding types.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 173.

doryphory (dō-rif'ọ-ri), *n.* [Gr. *δορυφορία*, a guard, < *δορυφόρος*, one of a guard, lit. a spearman, spear-bearer, < *δόρυ*, spear, + *φέρειν*, bear.] In *astrol.*, a guard of planets attending the sun and moon.

Dorypterus (dō-rip'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a shaft, a tree, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] A scaleless ganoid fish from the Permian rocks of Germany, having an unossified skeleton and a very high dorsal fin.

dos (dōs), *n.* [L. *dōs* (*dōt-*), dower: see *dower*, *dotal*.] In *civil law:* (*a*) Property brought to a husband by his wife, upon marriage. See *dotal* ★*property*. (*b*) A common-law dower. See *dower*², 2.

dosalane (dō-sa-lān'), *n.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *sal* (< *s*(*ilica*) + *al*(*umina*)) + *-ane*, the termination of the names of classes.] In *petrog.*, the name of the second class of igneous rocks in the quantitative classification. (See ★*rock*.) Rocks of this class have a preponderance of salic minerals (normative quartz, feldspars, or feldspathoids) over femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals within the limits $\frac{sal}{fem} < \frac{7}{9}$. They include many granites, diorites, gabbros, syenites, and nephelite-syenites, with their aphanitic equivalents.

dosalic (dō-sal'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *sal* (< *s*(*ilica*) + *al*(*umina*)) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly salic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*), to describe that division of igneous rocks in which the salic minerals (normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids) are dominant over the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals within the limits $\frac{sal}{fem} < \frac{7}{9}$. This is class II, dosalane.

dose, *n.*—**Fractional doses,** doses of medicine which are below the normal amount but are given at shorter intervals than are customary.

dose, *v. t.* 4. To divide into proper quantities for a dose; calculate the amount of (a drug) that should be prescribed for a dose.

In other words, we cannot exactly *dose* the application. Great as is the difficulty in *dosing* an X-ray exposure, it is vastly greater when we undertake to utilize the radioactive substances that at present are furnished commercially. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 365.

dosimetric (dō-si-met'rik), *a.* [*dosimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to dosimetry.

dosimetrician (dō'si-mẹ-trish'ạn), *n.* [*dosimetric* + *-ian*.] One who practises dosimetry.

For, as we have seen, the vulgar, called upon to choose between the mattoid and the man of genius, never hesitate to sacrifice the latter. Even at the present day, many practitioners who take the *dosimetricians* seriously, laugh at homœopathy.
C. Lombroso (trans.), The Man of Genius, p. 221.

dosimetrist (dō-sim'ẹ-trist), *n.* [*dosimetr-y* + *-ist*.] Same as ★*dosimetrician*.

dosimetry (dō-sim'ẹ-tri), *n.* [Gr. *δόσις*, dose, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. The accurate measurement of the doses of medicines. —2. A system of therapeutics in which treatment is directed chiefly toward the symptoms and consists in the administration of alkaloids in the form of granules at definite intervals, each granule containing a single dose of the remedy of proper amount for administration at the prescribed interval.

dosodic (dō-sō'dik), *a.* [*do* (*minantly*) + *sodic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*¹), dominantly sodic: said of divisions of rock magmas in which the ratio of the soda to the potash is greater than 5 to 3 and less than 7 to 1.

dosootee (dō-sō'tē), *n.* [Also *dosooty;* < Hind. *dosūtī*, *dusūtī* (also *dosūtā*), < *do*, *du*, two, + *sūt*, a thread (see *sutra*, *sew*¹).] In India, a kind of cheap cotton cloth woven with threads doubled. *Yule*.

dossier (dos-iā'), *n.* [F., < *dos*, back.] A bundle of writings or documents relating to some one matter or subject, inclosed in a wrapper and briefed on the back; the 'papers in the case.'—**The secret dossier,** certain documents which in the trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, for treason, in France in 1894, were illegally and secretly presented as evidence against him. These documents were said to have been shown to the jury at a time when the court was not in session, and largely upon the strength of this evidence Dreyfus was convicted.

dot¹, *n.* 1. (*f*). In *bot.*: (1) One of the small, usually circular and pellucid oil receptacles in certain leaves, as of *Hypericum*. (2) A pit in a cell-wall.

2. In *projective geom.*, one of the system of *n* coplanar points which determine a polystigm.

In each *dot* intersect (n–1) connectors, going through the remaining (n–1) *dots*.
Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 75.

Double dot, in *musical notation*, see *dot*¹, 1 (*c*) (1).—**On the dot,** at the precise moment; with punctuality and regularity: as, to begin work *on the dot*.

dotted (dot'ed), *p. a.* 1. Marked with a dot or dots; spotted: as, a *dotted* pattern, the *dotted* i.—2. Consisting of dots, as, a *dotted* line.—**Dotted bar.** See ★*bar*¹.

Dotal property. See ★*property*.

dotational (dō-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [*dotation* + *-al*¹.] Having the nature of a gift for the good of others; altruistic. [Rare.]

Natural selection thus becomes altruistic or *dotational*. *J. A. Ryder*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 36.

dote³ (dōt), *n.* Decay or rot in timber. [Lumbermen's term.]

dothideaceous (dō-thid-ẹ-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, a family of fungi.

Dothideales (dō-thid-ẹ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-ales*.] An order of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the single family *Dothideaceæ*, and having the same general characters. See *Dothideaceæ*.

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dotilic (dō-til′ik), *a.* [*do(minantly)* + *til* (< *t(itanite)* + *il(menite)*) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly tilic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which tilic minerals (normative titanite, ilmenite) are dominant over hemic minerals (normative magnetite, hematite), within the limits $\frac{H}{T} < \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4}$.

dotriacontane (dot-ri-a-kon′tān), *n.* Same as ★*dotricontane*.

dotricontane (dot-ri-kon′tān), *n.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{32}H_{66}$, of the methane series, prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on cetyliodide and contained in petroleum. It melts at 70.5° C., and boils at 310° C. under 15 millimeters pressure: also called *dotriacontane* and *dicetyl*.

dotter, *n.* 2. In naval use, an apparatus used to train gun-pointers to aim accurately at a target. The apparatus carries a miniature target close to the muzzle of the gun. The target is given a vertical oscillating motion to imitate the effect of the rolling of a vessel at sea; the pointer follows the motion of the target with his gun by means of the gun-sight, and when he judges he is aiming at the center of the target he presses a firing-key as he would in actually firing the gun. The electric apparatus worked by the firing-key makes a dot at the point on the target at which he was actually aiming when he pressed the firing-key.

dotting-wheel (dot′ing-hwēl), *n.* A dotting-pen or tracing-wheel (which see).

dotty1 (dot′i), *a.* [*dot*1 + *-y*1.] Having dots; covered or characterized by dots: as, a low, *dotty* underwood. *R. L. Stevenson.*

dotty2 (dot′i), *a.* [Dial. var. of *doty.*] 1. Of unsteady gait; feeble and tottering, as from stiffness or lameness: as, to be a little *dotty* on one's feet.—2. Feeble-minded; silly. [Colloq.]

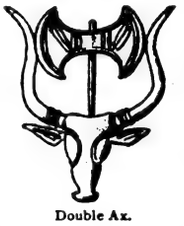
dot-work (dot′wėrk), *n.* Dot-painting. See ★*pointillism*.

douanier (dwän-yā′), *n.* [F., < *douane*, custom-house: see *douane.*] A custom-house officer.

double. I. *a.*—**Double algebra.** (*c*) An algebra of coplanar vectors. See the extract.

All the symbols which in single algebra denote numbers or magnitudes, in *double algebra* denote lines, and not merely the lengths of lines, but their directions.
A. De Morgan, Trig. and Double Algebra, p. 117.

Double ax, a pictographic and decorative type common in the prehistoric remains of the Levant. It is found in Hittite hieroglyphics, on Cypriote cylinders, and on Mycenæan objects, on which it has some connection with Zeus Labrandeus. It is the most important of the Cretan pictographic symbols. Also called *labrys*.


Double Ax.

The most constantly recurring of these, indeed, is the labrys or *double ax* already referred to—the special symbol of the Cretan Zeus.
A. J. Evans, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 436.

Double chant, concerto, consciousness, counterpoint, court. See *chant* (*c*), *concerto* (*c*), ★*consciousness*, *counterpoint*2, 3 (*c*), ★*court*.—**Double flute,** etc. See ★*flute*, etc.—**Double fugue.** See *fugue*.—**Double green.** Same as *methyl green* (which see, under *green*1).—**Double pedal-point.** See *pedal-point*.—**Double pedro.** See ★*cinch*, 4.—**Double points of a homographic transformation.** See ★*point*1.—**Double quartet.** See *quartet*.—**Double shake** or **trill.** See *shake*, 5.—**Double sharp, slit, suspension.** See *sharp*, ★*slit*1, *suspension*, 5.

II. *n.* 14. In *printing:* (*b*) Same as *mackle*.—16. In *lawn-tennis*, two successive faults in serving.—17. In *base-ball*, a play in which a fielder, either alone or with assistance, puts out two runners before the ball is returned to the pitcher for delivery.—18. In *astron.*, two stars which seem one to the unaided eye, but which are seen separated through the telescope. *Optical doubles*, probably very rare, are composed of two stars nearly in line with the observer, one of them far beyond the other, each having its own proper motion. *Physical doubles* are actually near together, and revolve around their common center of gravity; also, and more usually, called *binaries*. A *spectroscopic double* or *binary* is one in which the stars are too close to be separated by the telescope, but of which the duplicity is shown by the periodic doubling or shifting of lines in the spectrum. *Visual doubles* are pairs of stars near each other, but not so near as to require a telescope to separate them; α Capricorni and θ Tauri are typical examples.

19. *pl.* Sheet-iron plates, from 0.020 to 0.035 of an inch thick, which are ready for tinning. The term is also applied to plates which have already received an extra thick coating of tin and which have, besides, been hammered to make the tin adhere more firmly to the iron.—**Double and twist,** two strands of yarn twisted together; a two-ply thread.

double, *v.* I. *trans.* 8. In the manufacture of spirituous liquors, to distil a second time (the low wines or weak spirit obtained in the first distillation), thus producing a liquid of increased alcoholic strength. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 225.—9. In *shipbuilding*, to cover (a surface, particularly part of a deck or of the exterior of a vessel), with two thicknesses of plating or planking.—**To double pawns,** in *chess*, to play so that two pawns of the same color are placed on the same file or row.—**To double rooks,** in *chess*, to place both rooks on the same file or row.

II. *intrans.* 6. *Milit.*, to move with the double-quick step.

The Garrison Artillery lined the parapet . . . and cheered themselves hoarse as the British Infantry *doubled* along the road to the main Gate of the City.
R. Kipling, Soldiers Three, p. 399.

7. In *printing:* (*a*) In *type-setting*, to repeat words or lines through negligence. (*b*) In *presswork*, to make a second impression over the first.—8. In *billiards*, to cause an object-ball, almost invariably the first, to go to and return from a cushion, either for pocketing or for caroming.—9. In *base-ball*, to put out two men on one play. See ★*double*, *n.*, 17.

double-bowed (dub′l-boud), *a.* *Naut.*, said of a vessel in which both ends are alike, so that it is able to move in one direction or its opposite with equal facility without turning, as a ferryboat. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 699.

double-claw (dub′l-klâ), *n.* The unicorn-plant. See *Martynia*.

double-cropping (dub′l-krop′ing), *n.* The raising of two or more crops on the same land in one season. This is accomplished by means of companion crops and succession crops (see ★*crop*).

doubled (dub′ld), *p. a.* 1. Made double; duplicated.—2. In *music*, reinforced by its octave: said of a tone in a melody or a chord.—**Doubled pawn, rook.** See *to double pawns, to double rooks*, under ★*double*.

double-double (dub′l-dub′l), *n.* A multiple star composed of two pairs. Epsilon Lyræ is perhaps the best example. Each pair is itself binary, and the two pairs (probably) revolve around their common center of gravity in a much longer period.

double-ender, *n.* 3. A locomotive having either a truck or a pilot at each end: intended to haul trains in either direction without being turned.—4. A double-pointed file.

double entente (dö′bl oṅ-toṅt′). [F., 'double meaning.'] See *double entendre*.

double-ganger (dub′l-gang′ėr), *n.* [G. *doppelgänger.*] The apparition of a living person; a double; a wraith.

Either you are Hereward, or you are his *double-ganger*.
Kingsley, Hereward, xix.

double-geared (dub′l-gērd), *p. a.* Having two changes of the speed by means of gears, as in the back-gears of a lathe. This term is applicable only to the number of gear reductions, and not to the amount of change in the acting force which depends on the ratios of the diameters of the gears.

double-header, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, a place from which it is possible to haul a full load to the landing, and where partial loads are topped out or finished to the full hauling capacity of teams.

double-jacketed (dub′l-jak′et-ed), *p. a.* Fitted with two walls. The cavity between the walls may be filled with steam while the outer layer is covered with a non-conducting covering, or the double jacket may be of two layers of poor conductors of heat.

They are fitted with a strong bottom hoop and bands round the sides, and can be *double-jacketed* for steam-heating if required. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 358.

double-leaf (dub′l-lēf), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Ophrys*. Also called *twayblade* (which see).

double-lop (dub′l-lop), *a.* Having the ears bent directly downward: said of a rabbit.

The ears . . . hang down by the side of the head like a *double-lop* rabbit. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 709.

double-opposed (dub′l-ọ-pōzd′), *a.* In *mach.*, composed of two parts which are opposed to each other either in position or in action. A double-opposed engine is one having two cylinders which are placed on opposite sides of the shaft and hence tend to balance each other when running.

double-ply (dub′l-plī), *a.* Made up of two layers or thicknesses: said of manufactured articles, such as hose or rubber belting, in which layers of canvas alternate with layers of rubber fabric. In double-ply hose there are two layers of canvas and three layers of rubber.

double-ported (dub′l-pōr′ted), *a.* Having two ports which open simultaneously so as to give a large opening with small motion: said of engine-valves.

double-riveted (dub′l-riv′et-ed), *a.* Having two rows of rivets in each joint. In lap-riveting this necessitates only two rows of rivets, while for butt-joints two rows are needed on each side of the butt, making four rows in all.

double-spar (dub′l-spär), *n.* Same as *doubly refracting spar*. See *calcite*.

double-standard (dub′l-stan′därd), *a.* That may be registered in two classes: applied to cattle. Thus the double-standard polled Durhams may be registered as shorthorns or as polled Durhams.

double-suspension (dub′l-sus-pen′shọn), *a.* Having a perch gear and the body suspended upon four elliptic and four C-springs, leather braces connecting the body to the C-springs: said of a coach.

doublet, *n.* 1. (*e*) In *billiards*, the doubling of a ball. See ★*double*, *v.* II. 8.

5. In *organ-building*, a two-feet stop, or fifteenth. See *stop*1, 6.—**Doublet game.** See ★*game*1.—**Photographic doublet,** a combination of four simple lenses arranged in pairs separated from each other by a distance equal to about three times the diameter of the lenses. This combination is used in astronomical photography, and possesses the advantage over other types of lenses used in this work, and also over reflecting mirrors, that it covers a comparatively large field.

double-thong (dub′l-thông), *v. t.* To strike or lash with the doubled thong of a whip: as, to *double-thong* the off-wheeler, in driving.

double-threaded (dub′l-thred′ed), *a.* 1. Having or sewing with two threads, as a sewing-machine having both needle and shuttle.—2. Having two screw-threads which start at points 180 degrees apart and have each twice the pitch which appears from measuring from the tip of one thread to the tip of the next parallel to the axis. Double-threaded screws give very rapid motion to the nut.

doubleton (dub′l-ton), *n.* [*double* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton.*] In *whist* and *bridge*, a two-card suit.

double-tongue, *n.* 2. A kind of dwarf butcher's-broom, *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, of southern Europe: so called from the appearance of the cladodes. See *Ruscus*.

double-tooth (dub′l-tōth), *n.* The nodding bur-marigold or water-agrimony, *Bidens cernua*, translating the genus name.

double-touch, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, an adjustment of the keyboard action by which different effects are produced when the keys are depressed partially or wholly, so as to permit of a decided differentiation between simultaneous tones.

doubling, *n.*, 2. (*d*) In *ship-building*, a second thickness of plating or planking covering a surface, particularly part of a deck or of the exterior of a vessel.

7. (*a*) In *textile-manuf.*, any process of combining two (or more) slivers and drawing them into a single sliver of smaller size than any of the separate ones, for the purpose of making more uniform roving. (*b*) In *weaving*, the process of winding two threads or rovings upon a spool or bobbin.—8. In *biol.*, same as *reduplication:* said of the chromosomes and centrosomes of the cell when they undergo fission.—9. In *bridge*, the act of doubling the value of the trick points after the dealer's side has declared. See ★*bridge*2.—10. In the production of metallic antimony from its ore, the remelting of the singles, or lumps of crude metal first obtained, and the mixing, in due proportion, of those containing surplus iron and those containing unseparated sulphur. The product of this second fusion is called *bowl-metal* because poured out into and solidified in a bowl of cast-iron.—11. In *bookbinding*, the thickening of the covers of a book by the addition of thick paper or thin boards.—**Doubling in balk,** in *billiards* and some kinds of *pool*, a mode of pocketing by first driving the object-ball to a cushion, this ball and the cue-ball being within the string-line.

doubling-frame, *n.*—**Flier doubling-frame,** a modified form of a throstle spinning-machine for the twisting together of two or more threads.

doublure (dub-lūr′), *n.* [F. *doublure*, a lining, < *doubler*, double, *v.*] 1. The ornamental lining on the inner covers of a sumptuous book. The simpler styles are of silk, velvet, or brocade. Highly decorated books have linings of thin leather, with borders or centerpieces hand-tooled in gold. See cut on page 392.

One of Edward's books, however, has actually the first instance in an English book of a decorated "*doublure*," the name by which we understand the inner side of the boards of a book.
C. Davenport, in Portfolio, N. S., XXX. 28.

2. In *paleon.*, the reflexed inferior margin of the carapace in the *Trilobita*, specially noticeable on the cephalon and pygidium.

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Doublure of Prayer-book of Edward VI.

douche (dösh), *v. t.* [*douche, n.*] To apply a douche to.

doucin (dö-saṅ'), *n.* [F.] A variety of dwarf apple-tree on which other kinds are grafted or budded when it is desired to secure a tree of small stature. Dwarf apple-trees are usually regarded as of two general types or tribes, the paradise and the doucin. The paradise is the smaller of the two; the doucin is used when a tree of intermediate stature is desired. Dwarf apple stocks are propagated by layers; any variety of apple can be grafted on them.

dough, *n.* 4. Money; 'boodle.' [Slang, U. S.] —**Sour dough,** in Germany, the leaven used in making black rye bread. It consists of old dough which has been exposed to the air in a moist condition and has entered upon both alcoholic and lactic-acid fermentation.

dough-bag (dō'bag), *n.* A money-bag, especially one full of money for corrupt purposes; a corruption fund. [Slang, U. S.]

dough-belly (dō'bel'i), *n.* The steel-back chub, *Campostoma anomalum.* (Indiana). See cut, under *Campostoma.* [Local, U. S.]

dough-boy, *n.* 2. An infantry soldier. [Colloq., U. S.]

dough-day (dō'dā), *n.* A day shortly before an election, on which the 'dough,' or money, for use (chiefly in purchasing votes) in the election is distributed to the 'workers' of a party. [Slang, U. S.]

dough-divider (dō'di-vī'dėr), *n.* A machine for cutting dough; a doughing-machine (which see). There are two sizes made: one for cutting the dough into thirty pieces, used for making rolls, biscuits, etc.; the other for cutting it into fifteen pieces, used for bread-loaves.

dough-head (dō'hed), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid fellow; a fool. [Slang, U. S.]

dough-mixer (dō'mik'sėr), *n.* A machine for mixing dough.—**Screw dough-mixer,** a dough-mixer which is operated by means of an iron or steel screw on a horizontal shaft. The dough is mixed and pressed through a circular iron box on to a platform.

dough-molder (dō'mōl'dėr), *n.* A machine for rolling and molding dough to prepare it to be placed in pans.

dough-trough (dō'trôf), *n.* A long box made of wood or iron, about 2 feet wide, 1½ deep, and from 8 to 12 long, in which dough is mixed by hand and left to prove or rise. It is also used to receive dough from the doughing-machine.

douglasite (dug'las-it), *n.* [*Douglashall,* near Stassfurt, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated chlorid of potassium and ferrous iron found at Stassfurt, Germany.

Douglas's fold, ligament, or line. See ★*fold*1.

Douglas's fossa. Same as *rectovaginal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).

Doukhobor (dö'kō-bôr), *n.* See *Dukhobortsi.*

douma, *n.* See ★*duma.*

douping (dou'ping), *n.* [★*doup, v.* (< *doup, n.*) *-ing*1.] In weaving gauze or leno fabrics, the arrangement of the doup-threads in the heddles and reed for crossing or twisting about others.

douping-warp (dou'ping-wârp), *n.* Same as ★*whip-thread.*

doup-thread (doup'thred), *n.* In *weaving,* a thread having a doup or loop at the end.

dourine (dö-rēn'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A disease of horses, affecting chiefly the genitals and hind legs, thought to be due to the presence of a protozoan parasite, *Trypanosoma equiperdum.*

dourra (dö'rä), *n.* See *durra.*

dout, doutful. Simplified spellings of *doubt, doubtful.*

douzain (dö-zaṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *dozen.*] 1. A stanza of twelve lines.—2. A French plated or billon coin, the twelfth of the franc d'argent under the Valois kings and the twelfth of the silver écu d'argent under Louis XIII. and his successors.

douzaine (dö-zān'), *n.* [F.: see *dozen.*] An administrative council of twelve elected men. [Channel Islands.]

douzainier, douzenier (dö-zān-yēr'), *n.* [F., < *douzaine.*] A member of a body of an administrative council of twelve. [Channel Islands.]

Dove of Noah, *Columba Noachi,* a small modern constellation south of Lepus and close to the feet of Canis Major.—**Scaled dove, scaly dove.** See *scale-dove.*

dove-petrel (duv'pet'rel), *n.* Any of the small petrels of the genus *Prion,* especially the type species *P. turtur,* common in southern seas. The name was suggested by the size and color of the bird.

dove-pox (duv'poks), *n.* An infectious disease of doves identical with pigeon-pox. See ★*pigeon-pox.*

dover2 (dō'vėr), *n.* A clasp-knife of a kind originally made by a cutler named Dover. [Australia.]

Dove's law of the rotation of the winds. See ★*wind*1.

dovetail, *n.* 2. *pl.* Two irons, one with a flange, the other with a recess, cut to a taper: used to hold carriage-doors in position.

dovetail-fish (duv'tāl-fish), *n.* A fish, *Abudefdul taurus,* of the family *Pomacentridæ:* found on the coast of Barbados.

dovetailing-machine (duv'tāl-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making the recesses which are to receive a dovetail-shaped tenon. The stock is cut away by a rapidly revolving cutter-head of the desired section, fed in against the end of the piece to be jointed and regulated for depth and for distance apart by cams and feed-devices. The tenons can be similarly cut, and will be standard and duplicates of each other.

dove-tick (duv'tik), *n.* A cosmopolitan tick, *Argas reflexus,* which inhabits dove-cotes and sucks blood for nourishment, but which is capable of living for at least two years without food. Also called *pigeon-tick.*

dove-weed (duv'wēd), *n.* The spotted spurge or milk-purslane, *Euphorbia maculata:* so named because its seed-capsules are a favorite food of the ground-dove. Also called *spotted eyebright.* [West Indies.]

dove-whistle (duv'hwis'l), *n.* A light whistle, single or compound, attached to pigeons and sounded by their flight against the wind. It is used in China and other countries of eastern Asia. Also *pigeon-whistle.*

dow6 (dou), *n.* [Hind. *dāo,* Burmese *dāh.*] A hewing-knife which serves on occasion as a sword. [Anglo-Indian.]

dow. An abbreviation of *dowager.*

dowdyism (dou'di-izm), *n.* The quality of being dowdy in dress or appearance; lack of smartness or 'style' in dress.

dowel-mill (dou'el-mil), *n.* A hollow cutter, which cuts on the inner face, used for making dowels.

dowel-plate (dou'el-plāt), *n.* An iron plate punctured with round holes, used for making dowels by driving the wood through the holes.

dowel-strip (dou'el-strip), *n.* 1. A piece of stock from which round dowels are made.—2. A strip intended to receive dowel-pins and form a joint.

Dower by custom, in *common law,* the dower to which a widow became entitled by reason of some local or particular custom.—**Dower de la plus belle,** in *common law,* the process by which a widow was required to re-endow herself out of the lands held by her as guardian in socage, in order to release from dower the lands of her husband held in chivalry. This could be required by the guardian in chivalry when sued by the widow for dower. It was abolished with military tenures, of which it was an incident.—**Dower ex assensu patris,** in *common law,* the same as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ* (which see, under *dower*2, 2), except that the property endowed belonged to the husband's father and was given by his consent.

dowlas, *n.* 2. In modern use, a coarse cotton fabric made to imitate the linen cloth of the same name.

down2, *adv.*—**One down,** in *golf,* one hole down, or one hole by which the player is behind his opponent.

down2. I. *a.* 4. In *stud poker,* said of the first card, which is dealt face down.

II. *n.* 2. In *dominoes,* the first stone laid on the table.—3. A scrimmage in foot-ball. When a player is held so that he can no longer advance the ball, he cries 'down,' and the ball is then placed on that spot for a scrimmage.—4. A grudge or prejudice (against); a hostile attitude: usually with *on* or *upon:* as, to have a private *down* on one; the diggers had a *down* on made dishes. [Australia.]

down3, *n.*—**Vegetable down.** Same as ★*bombax cotton.*

down-bow (doun'bō), *n.* In *violin-playing,* a stroke of the bow downward, beginning with the nut: opposed to ★*up-bow.*—**Down-bow mark,** in violin music, a sign to use a down-bow, usually ⊓ or —.

downcast, *n.* 3. In *ship-building,* a duct or trunk with a cowl or hood at its upper end, arranged to drive air down into the interior of a vessel.

downcomer (doun'kum'ėr), *n.* 1. Any tube or passage for leading solids or fluids downward.—2. A downtake.—3. The descending element of a sectional boiler, through which the cooler or heavier water descends in the process of circulation.—4. In a blast-furnace for smelting iron from the ore, a large pipe which takes combustible gas from the top of the furnace-shaft and brings it down to boilers, stoves, engines, etc., in which it is burned as a source of heat.

down-draft, *n.* II. *a.* Pertaining to a current of air or gas which flows downward: used in connection with furnaces. In down-draft furnaces the current of air is admitted on top of the grate and passes down through it.

down-faulted (doun'fâl'ted), *a.* Depressed by faulting to a relatively lower level.

It was shown that the coals occur in a *down-faulted* block of coal measure beds surrounded by Pocous strata. *Science,* March 15, 1901, p. 426.

down-grade (doun'grād), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A downward sloping portion of a road or railway; hence, figuratively, a downward moral course.

II. *a.* Sloping downward; hence, relating to a downward moral course.

downmost (doun'mōst), *adv.* and *a.* Farthest down: opposed to *upmost* or *uppermost.*

They affected to champion the cause of the "*downmost* man." *New York Independent,* June 14, 1900, p. 1440.

downright, *a.* II. *n.* One of the lower qualities or sorts of a fleece of wool. *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 191.

downtake, *n.* 2. A passage or tube leading downward through which a material, as coal, ore, etc., is poured into hoppers or carts.

down-thrust (doun'thrust), *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from a downward movement, as in faults.—**Down-thrust fault,** a normal or gravity fault; one in which the chief movement is a downthrow of one side of the fault in the direction of the hade.

dowress (dou'res), *n.* A woman possessed of or entitled to the possession of a dowry.

dozen (duz'n), *v. t.* To make up into bundles of twelve, as certain kinds of dressed hides.

The next day wipe off grain with flannel, and stock is finished, and may be sorted and *dozened* to ship away. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 376.

D. P. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Pharmacy.*

d. p. In *elect.,* an abbreviation for *double pole.*

D. P. H. An abbreviation of *Diploma in Public Health.*

D. P. O. An abbreviation of *distributing post-office.*

D. P. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Physical Science.*

dpt. An abbreviation (*b*) of *department.*

drab2, *n.* 3. An English collectors' name for a number of noctuid moths of a drab color: as, the clouded *drab, Tæniocampa instabilis;* the northern *drab, T. opima;* the lead-colored *drab, T. populeti.*

drac (drak), *n.* [Pr.; cf. *drake*2, *dragon.*] In southern France, formerly, an elf of popular fancy.

drach. A contraction of *drachma,* a drachm.

Draconism (drā'kō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. Δράκων, L. *Draco*(*n*-), Draco, + *-ism.*] Draconic severity; harshness: as, the *Draconism* of the slave laws.

dracuncular (drā-kun'kū-lär), *a.* Relating to or caused by the guinea-worm, *Dracunculus medinensis.*

draf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *draff.*

draft1, *n.* 12. *Draft aft* is that measured at the stern; *draft forward,* that measured at the bow; *mean draft,* the average between that at the bow and the stern, or that measured at the middle of the length; *draft extreme,* that measured to the lowest projecting portion of the vessel, as the rudder or the propellers when they are below the lowest point of the keel; *light draft,* that at light displacement; *load draft,* that at load displacement. See ★*displacement.*

34. In *textile-manuf.,* the amount of attenuation of a lap, sliver, or roving effected by

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drawing it between rollers running at different speeds.—**35.** A body or bunch of cattle which have been separated from the rest of the herd. See *draft*[1], 10. [Australia.]—**Direct draft,** an arrangement of the flues for the products of combustion such that these products move always in the same direction toward the chimney.—**Fan draft,** a system of supplying the air for the combustion of coal in boiler-furnaces by means of mechanically driven fans or blowers.

Fan draught is also of great value under unfavourable conditions, such as hot weather, calms, or following winds, giving a command of steam not possible with funnel draught and ordinary ventilators.

White, Manual of Naval Architecture, p. 563.

Forced draft, an accelerated draft produced by supplying air to the furnace at a greater pressure than that of the atmosphere.—**Induced draft,** an accelerated draft caused by drawing the gases away from the furnace by a centrifugal fan or other device, so that the pressure within the furnace and flues is less than that of the atmosphere.—**Mechanical draft,** draft for a furnace which is produced by some mechanical contrivance such as a blower, steam-jet, etc., as distinguished from a *natural draft* produced by a chimney.—**Skip-shaft draft,** a plan for a plain weave (as for calicoes), with four or more shafts or harnesses in a loom, by skipping from the first shaft to the third in drawing in the warp-threads through the heddles, then from the second to the fourth, and so on.—**Straight-over draft,** the process of drawing in warp-threads for a loom through the harnesses in their regular order.

draft[1], *v. t.* **6.** In *cotton manuf.*, to attenuate (a lap, sliver, or roving) by drawing it between rollers which run at different speeds.—**7.** To separate (and sort) from the herd: as, to *draft* cattle. See def. 3. [Australia.]

draft-cord (dråft'kôrd), *n.* A cord or small rope attached to the draft-scroll on a spinning-mule.

draft-engine (dråft'en'jin), *n.* **1.** An engine used to cause a current or draft of air or other gas through flues.—**2.** An engine for hauling. This is an improper use: such an engine is a traction-engine if mobile and a windlass or derrick if stationary.

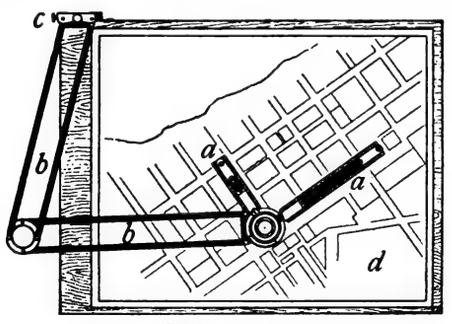
drafter (dråf'tèr), *n.* **1.** One who drafts; one who drafts a document: as, the *drafters* of the Constitution of the United States.—**2.** One employed in a drafting-yard to sort out sheep. [Australia.]—**3.** A draft-horse.

draft-furnace (dråft'fèr'nās), *n.* A furnace used in a primitive method of ventilating mines or shafts. It was placed at the base of the shaft, so that a column of air heated by it should rise and carry out with it the air or gases to be removed. In modern plants this ventilating is effected by fans.

draft-gage (dråft'gāj), *n.* A gage for measuring the force of a draft by ascertaining the difference in pressure between a point in the course of the draft and the pressure of the atmosphere.

draft-gear (dråft'gēr), *n.* In *car-building,* the entire system of couplers, draw-bars, springs, etc., used to connect one car with another or to the locomotive.—**Continuous draft-gear,** a draft-gear extending by means of rods, called *draft-rods,* from one draw-bar of a car to the other, and designed to distribute the pulling strains when the car is being hauled.—**Friction draft-gear,** a form of draw-head for railway-cars in which the action of the usual spring attachment is retarded by introducing friction surfaces which must move upon each other when shocks of traction or retardation occur.

drafting-machine (dråf'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* An appliance for the rapid and accurate drawing



Drafting-machine.

a, a, square; *b, b,* pivoted arms; *c,* fixed point of support on board; *d,* map.

of plans, diagrams, and mechanical drawings. It consists of a graduated square having extension arms which in a normal position are at a right angle and can be adjusted to other angles when desired. It is provided with two parallel arms hinged at the outer end to two more arms, which are, in turn, hinged to a fixed point on the edge of the drawing-board. The combined arms permit of a free movement of the square over the board, and yet keep it at all times at the same relative angle.

drafting-room (dråf'ting-röm), *n.* Same as *drawing-room*[1].

drafting-yard (dråf'ting-yärd), *n.* A stock-yard which has many small yards or pens arranged for sorting sheep. [Australia.]

draft-scroll (dråft'skrōl), *n.* A scroll on a spinning-mule for regulating the draft of the roving. *C. Vickerman,* Woollen Spinning, p. 233.

draft-tube (dråft'tūb), *n.* An air-tight tube which descends from the bottom of a turbine-casing into the tail-race, with its lower end below the surface of the water in the latter. The atmospheric pressure is balanced in part by the height of the water column, so that the motor can be placed above the level of the tail-race and yet suffer no loss of effective working head. This lessens the weight of the transmission shaft, and the turbine need not be placed so low as to be inaccessible. Applicable principally to downward-flow wheels.

draft-wheel (dråft'hwēl), *n.* On a machine for textile-fibers, a gear for regulating the speed of the draft-rollers for attenuating the sliver, roving, lap, etc.

drag, *n.*—**Collapsible drag** (*naut.*), a drag which folds up into a comparatively small compass, such as the cornucopia and umbrella drags.—**Cornucopia drag** (*naut.*), a heavy iron ring, varying in size according to the tonnage of a vessel, to which is laced a funnel-shaped canvas bound on the seams with rope. At the pointed end of the canvas a small iron eye is secured into which the tripping-line is bent; and a four-part bridle is formed at the mouth end of the bag by continuing the rope a couple of fathoms and ending it in an iron ring to which the hawser is secured with two half-hitches and a stopped end. The weight of the iron ring is generally sufficient to keep the mouth of the bag down in the water. After the hawser has been led through the hawse-pipe or over the bow-chock, it is bent on to the bridle-eye and the drag is tossed over the bow. A long scope of hawser is given to the drag, and the tripping-line, which is employed for reversing the drag and getting it on board, is kept well slack.—**Folding drag** (*naut.*), a hinged or swiveled set of wooden or iron frames to which is laced a shape of canvas.—**Kite drag** (*naut.*), a form of drag popular among English seamen, consisting of several spars lashed together at or pinned through the center. When spread out they resemble the sticks of a kite. Around the outer ends of the spars, and encircling them, a chain is passed, and to this chain is laced a baggy canvas shaped to the frame. A bridle leads from the four spars to which the towing hawser is made fast, and a tripping-line is bent to the end of one of the spars to capsize the kite and haul it on board horizontally.—**Portable drag** (*naut.*), a drag, easy of transportation, such as the cornucopia drag.—**Propeller drag** (*naut.*), the drag which the propeller exercises in a heavy sea if the engines are stopped and the vessel is allowed to take up its own position.—**Spar drag** (*naut.*), a single spar with a bridle leading from its extremities, into the slings of which a hawser is made fast. To the center of this spar a kedge-anchor is secured to hold the spar down in the water and to give it additional resisting power, and to one of its ends a tripping-line is made fast.—**Umbrella drag** (*naut.*), a patented folding drag, built like an umbrella, to a ring in the handle of which the hawser is bent, while the tripping-line is secured to a ring in the ferrule.

drag-bench (drag'bench), *n.* Same as *draw-bench.*

drag-buck (drag'buk), *n.* See ★*buck*[6], (*c*).

drag-cart (drag'kärt), *n.* Same as ★*bummer,* 3.

drag-lines (drag'līnz), *n. pl.* In *geol.,* a set of cross-striæ which are produced on the lee sides of older striæ. *T. C. Chamberlin,* in U. S. Geol. Surv., 1885-86.

dragma (drag'mă), *n.*; pl. *dragmata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *δράγμα,* a handful, a sheaf.] In sponge-spicules, one of the microscleres, of which there are several in a cell or sclero-blast, lying in sheaves.

drag-mill (drag'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding ore by dragging massive rollers over the mass to be pulverized; an arrastre.

drag-nut (drag'nut), *n.* A nut on a bar, bolt, or rod for drawing two parts of a mechanism toward each other, or the reverse.

dragomanate (drag'ō-man-āt), *n.* [*dragoman* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a dragoman; the interpreter's department: as, the consular *dragomanate.*

dragomanic (drag'ō-man-ik), *a.* [*dragoman* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a dragoman: as, *dragomanic* expenses.

dragon, *n.* **10.** The larva of a European notodontid moth, *Hybocampa millhauseri,* having remarkably angular outlines and conspicuous corners and humps, so that it resembles an oak-leaf curled and eaten by a tortricid larva. —**11.** The hellgrammite fly, *Corydalus cornutus.* [Local, eastern U. S.]—**Blue dragon.** Same as *Broseley* ★*dragon.*—**Broseley dragon,** a



Broseley Dragon.

design used extensively by Thomas Turner of Caughley, near Broseley, England, in the decoration of tableware, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This pattern was almost as celebrated as his willow pattern. Also called *blue dragon.*—**Dragon green.** Same as *malachite-green.*—**Flying dragon,** a meteor with a luminous train.—**Order of the Double Dragon.** See ★*order.*—**Water-dragon.** See *water-dragon.*

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-ō-nād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dragonaded* or *dragonnaded,* ppr. *dragonading* or *dragonnading.* [*dragonade, n.*] To persecute by methods similar to those of the dragonades.

dragonet, *n.*—**Sword-dragonet,** a common name of the fish *Callionymus lyra.*

dragon's-blood, *n.* **2.** In *ceram.,* a red color resembling arterial blood, with iridescence, in places, due to the presence of copper; a variety of sang-de-bœuf.

dragon's-claw (drag'ǫnz-klâ), *n.* The coral-root, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* or *C. multiflora:* so called from the claw-like form of the root.

dragon's-mouth (drag'ǫnz-mouth), *n.* **1.** The snapdragon.—**2.** A terrestrial orchid, *Arethusa bulbosa,* of eastern North America, with gaping flowers.

dragon's-skin (drag'ǫnz-skin), *n.* A name given by coal-miners to decorticated trunks and slabs of *Sigillaria* and *Lepidodendron,* from the resemblance of the scars to the scales of reptiles.

dragon's-tongue (drag'ǫnz-tung), *n.* An occasional name of the spotted wintergreen, *Chimaphila maculata.*

drag-road (drag'rōd), *n.* Same as ★*dray-road.*

drag-sled (drag'sled), *n.* Same as ★*dray*[1], 3.

dragsman, *n.* **3.** One engaged in dragging a river, lake, pond, harbor, or the like, in search of something.

drain, *n.* **2.** (*d*) In *ship-building,* a large pipe which runs through or above the double bottom of a war-ship and is connected with the principal pumps to remove water from the various compartments. The *main drain* is from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, has openings into the large compartments controlled by valves, and is intended to pump out the water in case of damage by grounding, collision, etc. The *secondary* or *auxiliary drain* is also connected with all the large compartments and is used for all ordinary pumping.—**Block drain.** Same as *plug* ★*drain.*—**Bush, brush-wood,** or **wood drain,** an old style of drain consisting of poles or fagots placed at the bottom of a trench and covered with soil. The water passes among the material while it lasts, then through the cavity left by its decay. Of the same type are *spray drains* and *straw drains,* in which branches and straw are used.—**Cobble** or **cobble-stone drain.** Same as *rubble drain* (which see, under *drain*). *W. I. Chamberlain,* Tile Drainage, p. 29.—**Mole** or **mole-plow drain,** a drain made by a mole-plow, consisting of a cylindrical channel communicating with the surface by a slit which is closed by a furrow-slice.—**Plug drain,** a drain formed by placing in the bottom of a trench a row of connected poles or fagots and puddling clay over these, then drawing the poles along and repeating the process. Also called *block drain.* [Great Britain.]—**Sheep-drain,** one of the small ditches often made in upland pastures in Great Britain.—**Shoulder drain.** See *wedge-and-shoulder* ★*drain.*—**Stone drain,** either a rubble drain (which see, under *drain*) or one made with flat stones at the bottom of a trench so placed as to secure a passage, the trench above being filled with soil.—**Turf** or **wedge drain,** a drain formed by cutting a trench with or without ledges at the bottom and inserting turf, grass side down, to be supported either by the ledges or merely by its wedging, the space above being filled with soil. [Great Britain.]—**Wedge-and-shoulder drain** or **shoulder drain,** a turf drain which has ledges or shoulders.

drainage, *n.*—**Adjusted drainage,** a drainage-system in which the streams and valleys have come, by spontaneous changes, to follow chiefly the belts of weak rock, while the ridges and divides follow the belts of resistant rock. Rivers and divides also are similarly adjusted.—**Antecedent drainage.** See ★*antecedent.*—**Arterial drainage,** that part of drainage which is effected through large open channels which are either artificial watercourses or natural ones improved: opposed to *minor* ★*drainage.*—**Autogenetic drainage.** See ★*autogenetic.*—**Deep drainage.** Same as *thorough* ★*drainage* (*a*).—**Drainage cycle,** the initiation, development, and maturity of drainage of any given region to the time of interruption introduced by new conditions.

"The old drainage of this basin presents some interesting peculiarities, and the interpretation of these will enable us to determine some of the deformations of the basin during the development of this old *drainage cycle.*"

W. G. Tight, U. S. Geol. Surv., Professional Paper 13, [p. 76.

Dumb-well drainage. Same as *sink-hole* ★*drainage.*—**Epigenetic drainage.** Same as *inherited* ★*drainage.*—**Essex system of drainage,** an earlier British method of drainage in which drains of the bush and straw type (which see, under ★*drain*) were placed under each, or each second or third, water-furrow: hence, also called *furrow drainage.*—**Inherited drainage,** streams the courses of which have been determined by the slope of a once overlying series of strata now removed by erosion so as to disclose rock structures of another arrangement with respect to which the streams manifest no sympathy. Also called *superposed* or *epigenetic drainage.*—**Minor drainage,** deep or thorough drainage as opposed to arterial ★drainage (which see).—**Mole drainage,** drainage with mole ★drains (which see).—**Parallel drainage.** Same as

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thorough ★*drainage* (*a*).—**Sink-hole drainage**, the draining of land which is underlain by an impervious clay, by sinking a shaft through the latter into a bed of gravel beneath. This is Elkington's system of drainage. Also called *dumb-well* and *swallow-hole drainage*. [Great Britain.] —**Superposed drainage**. Same as *inherited* ★*drainage*.—**Surface drainage**, draining by open furrows and ditches and natural watercourses.—**Swallow-hole drainage**. Same as *sink-hole* ★*drainage*.—**Thorough drainage**. (*a*) In *agri.*, drainage by means of thoroughs (see *thorough*, *n.*, 1 (*b*)); specifically, underground drainage by any of the modern systems, including the Essex (see above). The latter was followed by a system of parallel drains, somewhat shallow and rather closely placed, devised by Smith of Deanstone; this was displaced (but only temporarily) by Parkes's system of deeper and more distant drains. Also called *deep* and *parallel drainage*. [Mainly Great Britain.] (*b*) In *surg.*, drainage of a cavity by a tube which opens at the surface at two opposite points, allowing irrigation and drainage of the cavity without disturbance of the dressings.—**Tile drainage**. See *drain-tiles*, under *tile*[1].—**Underground drainage**, drainage by any system of closed drains; underdrainage. Underground drainage secures the benefits of drainage in the highest degree and escapes the disadvantages of surface drainage.

drainage-area (drā′nāj-ā′rē-ă), *n.* The entire basin drained by a river and all its tributaries.

drainage-level (drā′nāj-lev′el), *n.* A nearly horizontal tunnel in a mine or other underground working to receive and gather the water from upper levels, so that it can be pumped out.

drainage-way (drā′nāj-wā), *n.* A drain or drain-way; a drainage-channel.

drainer, *n.* **3.** A vessel or bag in which moist substances are put to drain.

draining (drān-ing), *n.* The drawing or running off of water, especially the artificial removal of water from land by surface or underground channels; drainage. Different methods are known, as *bush draining*, *furrow draining*, *mole draining*, *plug draining*, *thorough draining*, *tile draining*, etc. See ★*drain* and ★*drainage*.

drain-tube (drān′tūb), *n.* A drip-pipe; a pipe for draining the water from the cylinder of an engine or a pump.

drake[2], *n.* **4.** (*b*) Any one of several pseudoneuropterous insects used as bait by fishermen, especially certain May-flies. *Ephemera danica* and *E. vulgata* are known to English fishermen as the *green drake* and the *gray drake*.—**5.** A man-of-war of the Vikings. *Marryat. N. E. D.*

dram[2] (dram), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *dramming*. [*dram*, *n.*] To ascertain the fineness or size of by dram weight, as of a silk thread or yarn.

dram. An abbreviation of *dramatic* and *dramatist*.

dramaticism (dra-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [*dramatic* + *-ism.*] Dramatic character or quality.

dramaturgic, *a.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, bringing about effects by means of a dramatic performance, as in cases where a myth is dramatized with a view of bringing about the events the origin of which is accounted for in the myth. *F. H. Cushing*, in 13th Rep. Bur. Ethnol., p. 375.

drammage (dram′āj), *n.* [*dram* + *-age.*] The weight in drams of 1,000 yards of a raw-silk thread.

dranu (drä′nö), *n.* [Fijian name.] In the Fiji Islands, the giant taro, *Alocasia Indica*, the starchy root-stock of which is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity, though it is very acrid and often causes sickness. See ★*piga*.

drap d'été (drä′dā-tā′). [F., 'summer cloth.'] A fine woolen fabric for summer dresses.

Draper's actinometer, law. See ★*actinometer*, ★*law*[1].

drapery (drā′pėr-i), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *draperied*, ppr. *draperying*. [*drapery*, *n.*] To drape; cover with draperies.

> And then her dress—what beautiful simplicity
> *Draperied* her form with curious felicity.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, xvi. 102.

dratchel (drach′el), *n.* [Also *dratchell*, *drotchel*, *drotchell*; < *dratch*, *dretch*, linger, dawdle: see *dretch*[2].] A slovenly, untidy woman; a slattern. [Prov. Eng.] *Johnson*, Dict. of the Eng. Lang., 1755.

> She 'll be a poor *dratchell* by then she's thirty, a-marr'in' a' that'n, a fore her teeth's all come.
> *George Eliot*, Adam Bede I. ii. 20.

drave (drāv), *n.* [Northern Eng. form of *drove*.] **1.** A fishing trip in which the members of the crew go as sharesmen, each supplying a net and receiving a share of the profits.—**2.** A haul. *N. E. D.*

Dravidian architecture. See *Indian architecture*, under *Indian*.

dravite (drav′īt), *n.* [F., *Drave*, G. *Drau*, a river of Tyrol, Carinthia, etc., one of the tributaries of the Danube, + *-ite*[2].] A brown to black magnesian variety of tourmalin, found in the Drave district in Carinthia.

draw, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **31.** In *golf*, to 'pull' (a ball); to cause (it) to curve to the left.—**32.** To pull by means of a hook or similar device (threads of warp) through the heddle eyes of a loom.—**33.** In *organ-playing*, to pull out (a stop-knob) so as to cause a certain set of pipes to sound.—**34.** In *cotton-spinning*, to lengthen and attenuate (the sliver or roving) by drawing it between sets of rollers running at different speeds.—**35.** To make (wire, piping, or tubing) by drawing a piece of metal through successively diminishing holes in perforated plates.—**To draw stumps**, in *cricket*, to close a match finally, or for the day, by pulling the wickets from the ground. *R. H. Lyttelton*, Cricket and Golf, p. 114.—**To draw to the ear**, in *archery*, to draw a bow so fully that the drawing hand is as far back as the archer's ear: a fault which makes against accurate shooting.

II. *intrans.* **13.** In *poker*, to discard part of the original hand and draw an equal number of cards so as to improve the value of the combination held.—**14.** In *agri.*, to effect drainage; to draw off water.

> A drain, in the language of farmers, is said to *draw*, which means that it renders the land dry on either side to a certain distance. *Low*, Pract. Agr., p. 268.

15. In *salt-boiling*, to take out from the pans the salt as it crystallizes and set it aside to drain.—**16.** In *cricket*, to turn the ball past the leg-wicket, by allowing it to glance off the bat and pass between the wicket and the body. —**To draw away**, in *cricket*, to shrink away from a ball bowled at the legs: said of the batsman.—**To draw level**, in *cricket*, to equalize a score.—**To draw up.** (*e*) To assume an erect or stiff attitude: used reflexively: as, she *drew* (herself) *up* disdainfully. (*f*) To come up with; gain on an opponent, as in racing.

draw, *n.* **11.** In *poker*, the second part of the deal; the filling of the hands after discarding. —**12.** A depression in the land through which surface-water flows after rains; a basin-like valley convertible into an irrigation-reservoir by damming its outlet.

> One of the characteristic inhabitants of *draws* and low meadows . . . is *Vernonia gigantea*.
> *F. E. Clements*, Phytogeog. Neb., p. 307.

13. In *hort.*, the sprouts or shoots that spring from the tuber of the sweet-potato when it is placed in a seed-bed and by means of which the plant is propagated.—**14.** In *organ-building*, same as *draw-stop*. [Colloq.]—**Continuous draw**, in *archery*, a style of shooting in which the string is loosed and the arrow discharged immediately upon the completion of the draw, without the usual pause.—**Sand draw**, a channel filled with sand overlying a subterranean stream; also, the stream itself.

> A *sand draw* is a subterranean stream. On the surface is seen only a broader or narrower band of pure sand, marking the channel.
> *F. A. Rydberg*, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb., III. 470.

Spread draw, in *billiards*, a stroke by which the cue-ball rebounds from the object-ball at an angle more obtuse than that of the direct draw. It is not always possible to say where the spread ends and the draw begins.

draw-bowl (drâ′bōl), *n.* One of two wooden rollers, of cylindrical form, running in contact with each other for the purpose of drawing cloth from a bleaching-keir.

draw-box (drâ′boks), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a set of three or more pairs of rollers attached to combing- and certain other machines for attenuating, or drawing out, the sliver.

draw-cock (drâ′kok), *n.* A drain-cock; a petcock; a valve for draining water out of an engine- or pump-cylinder.

drawer, *n.* **6.** One who draws warp-threads through heddles, preparatory to putting them into the loom.

draw-game (drâ′gām), *n.* A game of dominoes in which the player may draw from the boneyard when he cannot play.

draw-hole (drâ′hōl), *n.* A hole through which the spent ore is removed from a furnace.

draw-hook (drâ′hůk), *n.* **1.** The hook-end of a draw-bar in the construction used in automatic car-couplers. The hook is so made that when two cars are run together the hooks of the two draw-bars pass each other and are locked together by powerful springs. The hooking, in the best systems, takes place in a horizontal plane, although many efforts have been made to have the hooks operate in a vertical plane. **2.** Same as ★*gooseneck*, 4 (*b*).

drawing-hand (drâ′ing-hand), *n.* In *archery*, the hand used to pull the string and hold the arrow against it in drawing a bow; ordinarily, the right hand: opposed to *bow-hand*, 1.

drawing-pliers (drâ′ing-plī′ėrs), *n. pl.* A pair of gripping-pincers used, in the process of drawing wire, to seize the stock and pull it through the hole in the draw-plate.

drawing-ring (drâ′ing-ring), *n.* In *archery*, a ring worn on the thumb of the drawing-hand by tribes which use a thumb-loose to catch and pull back the bowstring.

draw-iron (drâ′ī′ėrn), *n.* A swaged iron rod, fitted with a forged shackle near the branched end, used for attaching shafts to sleighs.

draw-kiln (drâ′kil), *n.* A lime-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is drawn at the bottom. *N. E. D.*

drawn, *p. a.* **7.** Abnormally tall and slender because of too much crowding and too little sunlight and air: said of a plant, particularly a seedling. Badly drawn plants are of little value.—**Drawn game**, in *chess*, a position in which the game is even or the advantage on one side too slight to secure victory. A draw may also be arrived at by perpetual check, by stalemate, or by failure to mate after having received notice to mate within fifty moves. Of late a draw counts half a point in a tournament.—**Drawn glass**, glass which has been pulled and stretched when heated.

draw-pit (drâ′pit), *n.* A pit in a furnace for the reception of the exhausted ore.

draw-plate, *n.* **3.** A transverse plate connecting the side-frames in a locomotive and forming part of the framing to which the draw-bar is attached.—**Diamond draw-plates**, tiny flat plates made of diamonds which are drilled with minute holes, sometimes as small as the thousandth of an inch, for the purpose of drawing platinum, gold, iron, or copper wire.

draw-rod, *n.* **2.** A straight rod with a thread and nut at one end and an eye and thread and nut at the other, used to secure the draw-bar of a sleigh.

draw-shave (drâ′shāv), *n.* A surgical instrument resembling a drawing-knife, with a single long handle, used to remove thin slices of tissue or pathological growths from the interior of a cavity.

draw-sheet (drâ′shēt), *n.* In hospitals, a wide sheet so disposed on the bed that it can easily be drawn from under a patient who is lying upon it.

draw-shot (drâ′shot), *n.* In *billiards*, a shot in which the cue-ball is struck underneath its center, so that after hitting the object-ball it comes back toward the player; a draw. Draw-shots are *live* or *dead* according as the cue-ball, for the sake of position for the next shot, is returned fast or slow.

draw-skid (drâ′skid), *n.* Same as ★*brow-skid*.

draw-stroke (drâ′strōk), *n.* In *cricket*, the stroke of the bat by which a draw is performed. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 318.

draw-table (drâ′tā′bl), *n.* A draw-bench; a machine for drawing metal rods or tubes through a die to reduce them to a particular form and size.

draw-tube (drâ′tūb), *n.* One of the overlapping movable tubes of a field-glass or telescope.

drax (draks), *n.*; pl. *draces* (drā′sēz). [Gr. δράξ, a handful: akin to δραχμή, a drachm: see *drachm*, *dram*, *drachma*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a tuft of monaxial filaments.

dray[1], *n.* **3.** In *forestry*, a single sled used in dragging logs. One end of the log rests upon the sled.

dray[1], *v. t.*—**To dray in**, to drag logs from the place where they are cut directly to the skidway or landing.

Dr. Bot. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Botany*.

Dr. Chem. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Chemistry*, a European degree. Also *Ch. D.*

dreadnought, *n.* **4.** The name of a British battle-ship used as a general name for the all-large-gun type. See *Dreadnought*, in the Cyc. of Names (Supplement).

dream[1], *n.*—**Waking dream**, in *psychol.*, a dreamlike or visionary state, occurring in the waking life. It may be of all degrees, from the vivid visual imagery of normal reverie ('day-dreaming') to the hallucinatory state of the ecstatic.

dreamer, *n.* **5.** *pl.* See the quotation.

> A member of the band of chief Joseph, the leader of the non-treaty Nez Percés, was killed by whites, and the Indians are said to have made depredations on the crops of the latter; while a native religious sect, known as *Dreamers*, under the leadership of Smohalla, tended to widen the breach. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 463.

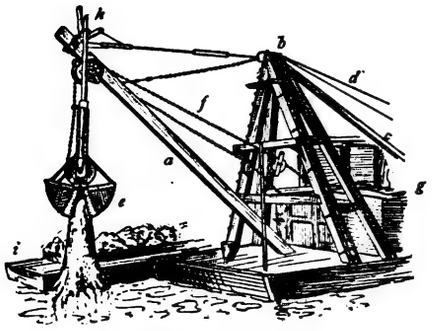
dred[2], **dredful.** Simplified spellings of *dread*, *dreadful*.

dredge-boat (drej′bōt), *n.* A large, flat-bottomed vessel equipped with a dredging-machine for removing mud, sand, etc., from the bottom of a harbor or in a channel.

dredge-machine (drej′ma-shēn′), *n.* The digging and hoisting mechanism on a dredge-boat.

dredging-machine, *n.*—**Clam-shell dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine which employs a bucket

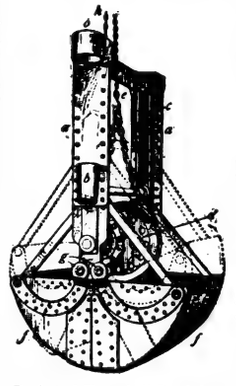
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Clam-shell Dredging-machine.

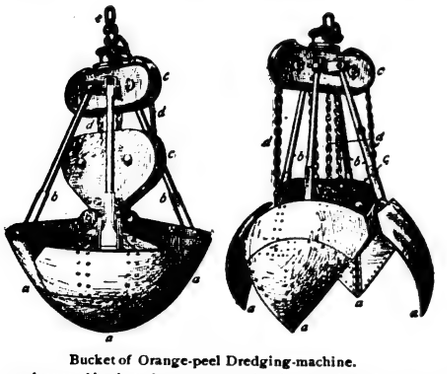
a, pivoted boom; *b*, "A" shape frame; *c*, stiff leg supporting frame; *d*, guy-rod; *e*, clam-shell bucket, lifting tree-stump; *f*, chains lifting bucket and controlling its operation; *g*, power-house; *h*, guide-poles; *i*, spoil-boat.

resembling the bivalve shell of a clam. The open bucket is lowered into the water till it sinks into the silt. The leaves are then drawn together, inclosing a mass of silt, and it is raised to the surface and discharged by opening the two leaves.—**Dipper dredging-machine**, a machine consisting essentially of a strong flat-bottomed boat upon which are boilers and engines for handling a derrick erected at the bow of the boat. The derrick has a massive boom which supports a shovel or dipper resembling the scoop of a steam-shovel. The dipper is lowered to the bottom of the water, and, by means of chains, is dragged through the mud or silt until it is filled; it is then raised from the water, and the boom is swung to the right or left, over the bank or over a scow, and its contents are discharged. Since the boom swings in a half-circle in front of the boat, the machine can dredge out a channel equal in width to the diameter.—**Hydraulic dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine which employs a rotary pump and hinged suction-pipe. The end of the suction-pipe is let down into the water until it rests upon the sand. A jet of water through a hose, or some other mechanical device is employed to loosen the sand, and the mingled sand and water are drawn up through the suction-pipe and forced into a discharge-pipe. The latter may be a long flexible pipe supported on boats or floats and extending over the water for a mile or more to the shore. The mingled sand and water are discharged on the shore, the water running back and the sand remaining on the shore. The sand forms about 20 per cent. of the discharge, but so large is the pipe and so rapid the flow that the machine has great capacity, excavating and delivering great quantities of sand in an hour. In the larger machines of this type the discharge is turned directly into hoppers in the hold of the sea-going vessel in which the machine is carried. The water escapes through gates, and when the vessel is loaded with sand, it proceeds to sea and discharges it in deep water.—**Orange-peel dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine having a bucket which is divided into four parts which resemble the skin of an orange divided into quarters.—**Vacuum dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine which employs a vacuum, made by condensing steam in a suitable reservoir, in place of a pump to raise the mingled sand and water. Not in general use.



Bucket of Clam-shell Dredging-machine.

a, frame supporting shells; *b*, socket for guide-poles; *c*, guide-way for arms supporting shells; *d*, mechanism for operating shells; *e*, chain controlling *d*; *f*, bivalve shells, in closed (loaded) position; open position shown by dotted lines; *g*, pivots supporting shells; *h*, lifting-chain.



Bucket of Orange-peel Dredging-machine.

a, leaves of bucket; *b*, arms supporting leaves, pivoted at top and bottom; *c*, mechanism controlling operation of leaves; *d*, chains controlling leaves; *e*, lifting-chains. Compare movements of parts as shown in open and closed position in two cuts.

dredging-pump (drej'ing-pump), *n.* A form of pump for use in the removal of water containing sand, mud, or other solid material such as occurs in dredging operations. See *hydraulic* ★*dredging-machine*.

dredging-tube (drej'ing-tūb), *n.* In a hydraulic dredging-machine, the tube which carries up the mud, sand, or other solid materials from the bottom, or which delivers it at a distance. See *hydraulic* ★*dredging-machine*.

dreibund (drī'bůnt), *n.* [G., < *drei*, three, + *bund*, alliance: see ★*bund*[2].] A triple alliance. See, specifically, *Triple Alliance*, 3, in Century Cyclopedia of Names.

dreikanter (drī'kän-tėr), *n. pl.* [G., 'three-cornered things.'] Angular and prismoidal pebbles whose flat faces have been cut by wind-blown sand. They sometimes closely resemble artifacts, for which they have been mistaken. *Nature*, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 143.

drenching (drench'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of soaking or covering with water; a thorough wetting.—**2.** In *vet. med.*, a dose of liquid medicine; a drench.

drenching-bit (drench'ing-bit), *n.* An appliance with a mouthpiece like that of a bridle-bit, used for administering medicine to horses. The mouthpiece is hollow and has an opening midway between the ends; connected with it is a funnel.

Drepanaspis (drep-a-nas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρέπανον*, a sickle, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of ostracoderm fishes having the armor of the head more or less completely fused into large plates, the caudal region short, with small plates and heterocercal tail.

Drepanididæ (dre-pa-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepanis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] The Sandwich Island honey-suckers of the genus *Drepanis* and related genera, considered as forming a distinct family of birds. They have curved, slender bills and extensile tubular, brushy tongues. See cut under *Drepanis*.

Drepanidiida (dre'pa-nid'i-id'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of *Hæmosporidia* which infest the blood-corpuscles of amphibia, reptiles, and birds: contrasted with *Acystosporidia*. They are small uninucleated, gregarine-like organisms found in the red, rarely in the colorless, corpuscles. Destroying these, they are then liberated freely into the plasma. Later they pass through other changes, involving encystation in the red corpuscles, then fission, and migration into new cell-hosts.

dress, *v. t.* **11.** In *veg. pathol.*, to treat (grain and other seed) with hot water, formaldehyde solution, or a similar fungicide, for the purpose of destroying the spores of smut and other plant-diseases.—**12.** In *milling*, to clean and refine (flour); free (flour) from bran by passing it through bolters. See *milling*.

dress, *n.* **7.** In *printing*, a set of types with their appurtenances; also, their arrangement and their general appearance in print.

In consequence of this, a large number of small printing shops sprang up in obscure places, being generally known as "holes." These shops often used secondhand and worn-out *dresses* of type, and, operating secretly, produced pamphlets and small books of a very poor grade.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 52.

Fancy dress, an unusual dress or costume that is imagined or intended to represent that of some historical or fictitious type or person. Sometimes used attributively: as, a *fancy-dress* ball.

dresser[1], *n.* **6.** A mandrel having a round top face, used by blacksmiths in forging the forked ends of connecting-rods.—**Emery-wheel dresser**, a hand-tool for truing and dressing worn, eccentric, or ill-balanced emery-wheels.

dresser[2], *n.* **3.** A dressing- or toilet-table.

dressership (dres'ėr-ship), *n.* [*dresser* + *-ship*.] In a hospital, the office of a dresser, a medical student or young physician whose duty is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

He [Sir James Paget] had been too poor to afford a house-surgeoncy, or even a *dressership*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 406.

dress-form (dres'fôrm), *n.* A frame, sometimes of wire, in the form of a woman, used in making dresses. Such forms are sometimes capable of being expanded and contracted, according to the proportions of the woman for whom the dress is fitted.

dress-guard (dres'gärd), *n.* **1.** A removable cover designed to be placed over the rim of a carriage-wheel to prevent the garments of persons who are entering or leaving the carriage from coming in contact with the wheel.—**2.** A similar guard placed on the wheels of a bicycle.

dress-improver (dres'im-prö'vėr), *n.* A bustle, usually in the shape of a pad or cushion, intended to give the desired curve to a woman's hips and back.

dressiness (dres'i-nes), *n.* Fondness for dress or fashionable dress; modishness; stylishness. [Colloq.]

dressing, *n.*—**Dry dressing**, the application to a wound of dry gauze, absorbent cotton, or the like, impregnated (or not) with corrosive sublimate or other antiseptic.—**Occlusive dressing**, one which covers the wound and adjacent parts, shutting out the air and obviating all possibility of infection from without.—**Ore dressing**, in *metal.*, the breaking up of lumps of ore mixed with veinstone so as to detach the former from the latter; the first stage of the mechanical purification of the ore before submitting it to chemical treatment.

dressing-forceps (drès'ing-fôr'seps), *n.* A forceps with pivoted blades and scissor-like handles used for grasping lint, drainage-tubes, etc., in dressing a wound.

dressing-machine, *n.*—**Box-dressing machine**, a planing-machine which employs reciprocating planes moving between vertical guides, used to finish the corners of packing-boxes after they have been put together by a box-nailing machine (which see, under ★*nailing-machine*).

dressmakery (dres'mā'kėr-i), *n.* A dressmaking establishment; a dressmaker's business.

She also gave her an insight into details . . . concerning the conduct of a *dressmakery*.
W. Besant, All Sorts and Conditions of Men, viii.

dressmaking (dres'māk'ing), *n.* The occupation of a dressmaker.

dress-preserver (dres'prē-zėr'vėr), *n.* A leather-covered iron frame extending from the step of a carriage upward over the rim of the wheel, designed to prevent mud or water from being thrown into the carriage.

dress-suit (dres'sūt), *n.* A gentleman's evening clothes. [Colloq.]—**Dress-suit case**, a flat, thin traveling-bag, intended originally to carry a gentleman's dinner or evening dress.

drias (drī'as), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The deadly carrot, *Thapsia Garganica*. See cut under *Thapsia*.

dribbler, *n.* **2.** In *foot-ball*, one who 'dribbles,' or kicks the ball lightly along the ground. See *dribble*[1], *v. t.*, 3.

driblet-cone (drib'let-kōn), *n.* A cone produced by the ejection of drops of molten lava or fragments of but partly solidified lava to no great height, so that they fall back still viscous and adhere to the surface wherever they fall.

A *driblet-cone* has no crater, but simply a hole for the projection of lava in small liquid masses, drops, driblets, or worm-like streamlets. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 271.

driery (drī'ėr-i), *n.* A drying establishment: as, a peach or an apple *driery*. Also spelled *dryery*.

drift, *n.*, **7.** (*b*) The flow of a current. (*c*) The amount by which a ship is drifted by the action of a current, wind, or sea. (*d*) The place in the sheer where the rails are cut off. —**11.** (*b*) A conical steel pin used by riveters or fitters to drift or force two holes not quite in line with each other, so that the openings will coincide and let the rivet or bolt pass through.—**17.** (*a*) A set of fishing-nets. (*b*) A drift-net. (*c*) The catch of fish taken in a drift-net.—**18.** In *turpentining*, a subdivision of the crop, usually 2,100 boxes or cups.—**19.** In *oceanography*, a broad and shallow current which advances at a rate of ten or fifteen miles a day, like that which crosses the middle North Atlantic. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog.—**20.** In *aëronautics*, the tendency of an object supported in the air (as a kite or a bird) to move in the direction of the air; opposed to *lift* or the ascensional force. *H. S. Maxim*, in The Aeronautical Annual, 1896, p. 50.—**Dead-reckoning drift** (*naut.*), the determination of drift by dead-reckoning. When a ship is hove to under sail she will come up and fall off, and the middle point between is considered the compass course, to which must be applied the leeway, variation, and deviation, in order to obtain the true course, or the true drift of the vessel. The speed of the ship on this drift is determined by the patent-log.—**Drift of a projectile**, deviation of a projectile from the plane of fire, caused by the rifling of the gun.—**Drift of zero.** See ★*zero*.—**Eskar drift**, coarse gravel and shingle in banks. *R. M. Johnston.*—**Extra-morainic drift**, glacial debris occurring outside of the area actually occupied by the ice. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 61. —**Lower terrace drift**, gravels and shingle in terraces occurring in Tasmania and Australia. *R. M. Johnston.* —**Overwash drift**, the material which is washed out from the front of a glacier. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. 150.—**Preglacial drift**, loose sand or gravel lying beneath the till, in Ireland. *G. H. Kinahan.*—**Quartz drift**, a drift containing quartz fragments as a prominent constituent of the loose rock-mantle. *Science*, March 15, 1901, p. 407.—**Ripple drift**, the process by which a moving current of water produces ripples upon the sand of its bed and thus leaves a record of its direction. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 255.—**River drift**, the gravel deposits accumulated by a river in its torrential stages.—**Rubble drift**, a coarse agglomeration of angular debris and large blocks set in an earthy matrix. The fragments are of local type and the deposit of glacial or fluvioglacial origin.

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drift, *v. t.* 5. To drive; specifically, to drive by striking a set, pin, or block placed against the object to be driven.—6. To enlarge or shape a hole by the use of a drift-pin.

drift-angle (drift'ang'gl), *n.* 1. In *naval arch.*, the angle between a tangent to the circular path of the center of gravity of a vessel, when turning under the influence of the rudder, and the central longitudinal line of the vessel.—2. The angle by which the direction axis of the bore of a gun deviates from the true direction in order to compensate for the drift of the projectile.

drift-bed (drift'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a layer of drift of sufficient uniformity to be distinguished from associated ones of similar origin; a drift-stratum.

drift-boat (drift'bōt), *n.* A boat used for putting out and taking in a drift-net.

drift-bottle (drift'bot'l), *n.* A bottle used for the same purpose as a ★drift-cask (which see).

drift-cask (drift'kåsk), *n.* An empty cask closely sealed, usually furnished with a pole and flag, numbered, lettered, labeled, and tagged, set adrift in some part of the ocean, to be observed from time to time by passing vessels, as an aid in the study of ocean-currents. If it is found cast upon the shore, the inclosed tags, or labels, or cards are sent to the nearest hydrographic office. See ★*drifter*.

drift-deposit (drift'dē-poz'it), *n.* Any accumulation of glacial origin; glacial or fluvioglacial deposit. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 724.

drifter (drift'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drifts; specifically, a cask, buoy, float, or other light object, properly labeled and tagged, and allowed to drift freely in the ocean to determine ocean-currents. When the surface of the drifter above the water is intentionally made large, relatively to the immersed portion, the drift is due principally to the influence of the surface-winds. When the drifter is not exposed to the wind it shows the influence of the ocean-currents either at the surface or at a considerable depth, depending upon the depth of the layer in which it floats. This may be regulated to some extent by an arrangement similar to that of the Cartesian and Florentine divers. Drifters are set afloat in all parts of the ocean, and their paths are shown on the monthly pilot-charts, together with the paths of derelicts.

Excellent use has here been made of "*drifters*," or floats, supplementing the temperature and salinity observations. On the voyage from Iceland to Jan Mayen in 1896 twenty drifters were thrown overboard.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 275.

drift-filled (drift'fild), *a.* Filled with drift: the condition of preglacial depressions, which were crossed by the great ice-sheet and filled with its morainal deposits.

A paper on the "*Drift-filled* and Post-glacial Glens of Ayrshire." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 83.

drift-fish (drift'fish), *n. pl.* Fish taken with a drift-net. *N. E. D.*

drift-fisher (drift'fish'ėr), *n.* One who uses a drift-net; one who is engaged in a drift-fishery.

drift-fishery (drift'fish'ėr-i), *n.* A fishery in which drift-nets are used.

drift-keel (drift'kēl), *n.* Same as *bilge-keel*.

drift-map (drift'map), *n.* A map showing the distribution of various glacial and glaciofluvial deposits, generally called *drift*.

drift-peat (drift'pēt), *n.* A peat deposit associated with or imbedded in glacial drift.

The ancient alluvia with their arctic flora must be older than the *drift-peat* and timber that underlie the carse deposits of the 45 to 50 foot level.

J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 308.

drift-piece (drift'pēs), *n.* See *drifts in the sheer draft*, under *draft*.—**Ordnance drift-piece**, an attachment to the rear sight of a gun, by means of which compensation for the drift of the projectile, caused by the rifling of the bore, is made.

drift-pin (drift'pin), *n.* A steel pin having a slight taper, preferably largest in diameter at about the middle of its length and tapering toward the ends: used in ship-building and structural work to force the punched holes in the material into line, so that a rivet or bolt can be inserted.

drift-way (drift'wā), *n.* In *stock-raising*, a right of way across neighboring land.

drift, drild. Simplified spellings of *drill, drilled*.

drill[1], *n.*—**Calyx drill**, a core-drill having a revolving cylindrical serrated cutting-tool. In soft rock, the cutter is used alone; in hard rock, chilled-steel shot are used as abradants. A stream of water is delivered to the cutter through the hollow drill-rod and, as it is under pressure, it sweeps the chips and stone-dust upward in the annular space between the outer casing of the drill-rod and the sides of the bore-hole. The rising stream of water and chips soon reaches the top of the short casing and here the current, having more room, slackens and the stone chips fall into the open top of the casing or calyx. The calyx, with its contents, is lifted out of the hole with the tools, and the core is broken off and raised as with any form of core-drill.—**Half-round drill**, a form of boring- or perforating-tool for metals in which the cutting edge is made at the end of a bar of semi-cylindrical section or half-round rod. The flat part makes a channel up through which the borings may pass.—**Oil-tube drill**, a twist-drill in which is cut a slender channel, following the twist from the shank to the point, which is used to convey a fine stream of oil to the cutting-point and to cool and lubricate the tool: used in boring deep holes in steel. It can be used in any form of boring-machine.—**Paddy-drill**, a well-boring drill with expanding cutters.—**Percussion-drill**, the ordinary drill for hand-work on rocks, which is struck by a sledge, or, where it is massive, is lifted up and allowed to fall into the drill-hole.—**Pillar-drill**. Same as *pillar drilling-machine*.—**Pneumatic rotary drill**, a form of boring-machine for steel or other metals, usually portable, and driven by compressed air. The motor in the body of the tool has a rapid rotary motion, geared down to the slower speed desirable for the cutting edges of the drill proper.—**Pump-drill**, a rock-drill in which the bar or shank is raised and lowered by a lever-action like a pump-handle. The descent of the bar causes the cutting blow of the bit at its lower end. The bar is turned continually as it rises and falls.—**Sensitive drill**. See ★*drilling-machine*.—**Setting-up drill**, the methodical performance of certain calisthenic exercises designed to give an erect carriage.—**Slotting-drill**, a drill for metal which cuts at its sides rather than at its end: hence, if the work is fed crosswise to the axis of the drill, a long slit or slot will be cut.—**String-drill**, a form of drill for light work in which the holder or shank is caused to revolve by a round turn of a piece of cord or catgut, to which a to-and-fro motion is given by hand or by foot-treadle. For jewelers' use, the ends of the cord may be attached to the ends of a bow, making what is called a *bow-drill*.—**Wimble-drill**. (*a*) A drill which bores by means of the cutting edges on its end. (*b*) An apparatus used with a boring-tool which cuts on its end and is fed into the hole by a gimlet point, or with a tool such as is ordinarily turned by hand.

drill-bone (dril'bōn), *n.* A bone which sometimes develops in the deltoid muscle in soldiers: supposed to result from irritation caused by the pressure of the musket.

drill-clamp (dril'klamp), *n.* A portable frame for holding a drill, having, usually, a screw for feeding the drill; a portable drill; a frame for a ratchet-drill. This frame is often called in American shops an *old man*.

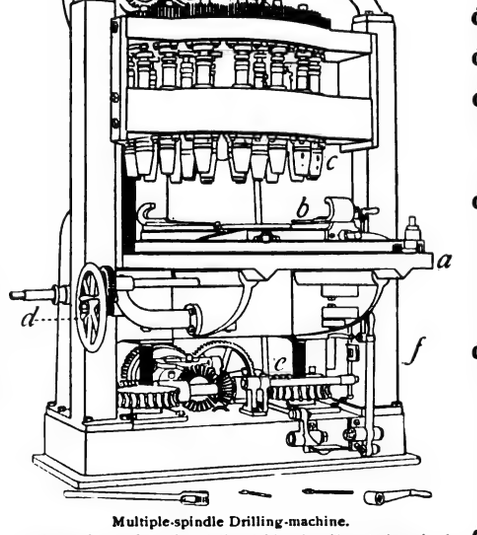
drill-core (dril'kōr), *n.* Same as *core*[1], 2 (*i*).

drill-extractor (dril'eks-trak'tor), *n.* A device, used in drilling tube-wells, by which the drill-rod or -bit can be drawn up out of the tube in case of breakage; a drill-tongs.

drill-grinder (dril'grin'dėr), *n.* A grinding-machine for forming different kinds of twist-drills and other drills.

drilling-clip (dril'ing-klip), *n.* A frame or holder to force a drill against the service-pipe for gas or water when the latter is to be drilled and tapped to connect a new service-outlet.

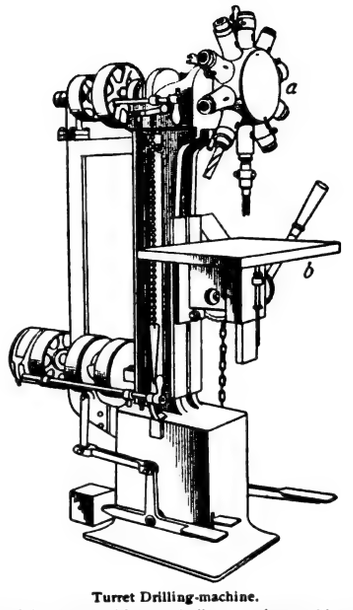
drilling-machine, *n.* Specifically, a power-machine of the first class, employed in drilling small holes in metals. Small machines and all hand-power machines used for this purpose are often called *drills*, as the *radial*



Multiple-spindle Drilling-machine.

a, traversing and partly rotating table; *b*, self-centering chuck; *c*, spindles (24), drilling tools not shown; *d*, wheel controlling traverse of table; *e*, feed mechanism; *f*, control. About 16 feet high.

drill (which is properly a radial drilling-machine). When the diameter of the boring-tool (drill) exceeds two inches the machine is properly a boring-machine. All machines for boring holes in wood are called *boring-machines*. See ★*boring-machine* and *boring-mill*. The essential features of the machine are a rotary spindle carrying the cutting-tool, a table for holding the work, and a suitable frame uniting these features into a complete machine. Drilling-machines are often named after the things on which the work is to be done, as *rail-drilling machine*, etc. Drilling-machines, when of superior construction, with great refinement of adjustment in the moving parts, are said to be sensitive; hence, the term *sensitive drill*, that is, one highly responsive to delicate and rapid adjustment. The drilling-machine is sometimes used also for other work, by employing tapping- and milling-cutters on additional spindles, as in the drilling-, tapping-, and milling-machine.—**Boring-and-drilling machine**. See ★*boring-machine*.—**Gang drilling-machine**, a drilling-machine having from two to ten spindles placed in a row above the work-table, each supported by a fixed column or frame. The spindles may all carry the same style of drill or different ones, according to the requirements of the work, and may be used in turn, or all at once.—**Multiple-spindle drilling-machine**, a drilling-machine having four or more spindles. Two principal types are in use. In one, the drill-heads which carry the spindles are supported on a cross-rail and are adjustable to any position, or at any angle on the cross-rail; in the other, the spindles are arranged in groups about a center, with adjustment along the radius of the circular group.—**Turret drilling-machine**, an upright drilling-machine, with a disk sup-



Turret Drilling-machine.

a, revolving turret with ten spindles, two shown with tools; *b*, table with vertical traverse and feed.

porting four or more radial spindles and having a rotary motion, under the control of the operator, whereby each spindle, with its special drilling-, reaming-, or other boring-tool, can be brought in turn to the work, thus making it possible to perform a series of operations upon the same piece without removing it from the table.—**Upright drilling-machine**, the most common and generally useful of the single-spindle drilling-machines. The spindle has a feed-motion, an automatic stop to control the depth of the hole, and a quick return in withdrawing the tool. The table is adjustable to the work and there is often a lower or floor table, the upper table swinging out of the way when this is used.

drilling-twill (dril'ing-twil), *n.* Same as *drilling*[2].

drill-pin (dril'pin), *n.* In a lock, the projecting pin that serves as a guide for a hollow key.

drill-ship (dril'ship), *n.* A practice-ship; a ship for the instruction of cadets; a vessel employed for teaching the rudiments of seamanship, navigation, gunnery, and marine engineering.

drill-templet (dril'tem'plet), *n.* A templet or jig in which the holes to be drilled in the work are carefully laid out as to location and relative distance and hardened steel bushings are inserted at these points. If the drill is inserted through these bushings and the templet firmly clamped to the work the drill will bore all the holes exactly in the same relations to each other, in every piece.

drill-tongs (dril'tôngz), *n.* 1. A tool for gripping and extracting the drill-rod when the latter has been broken in the bore of a well and has fallen to the bottom.—2. A drilling- or boring-tool with one jaw which can go behind or below the object to be perforated, while the bit is on the face or end of the other jaw, so that closure of the jaws causes the bit to advance and make the hole.

drill-yard (dril'yärd), *n.* In *railroading*, a special yard for receiving, classifying, and forwarding freight-cars; a division or junction yard, as opposed to a freight, storage, way-station, or terminal yard. It is divided into three parts: the *receiving-yard*, where the arriving trains are received; the *classification-yard* or *car-sorting yard*; and the *forwarding-yard*, where departing trains are made up. The classification-yard is many times larger than the receiving- or the forwarding-yard and is always placed

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between them, in a continuous line, so that all movements of cars shall be progressive or in the direction of their destination. The receiving-yard is a group of parallel tracks all connected by switches with the main-line tracks, and it always includes tracks leading to the roundhouse, coal-yard, etc., storage-tracks for cabooses, and cripple-tracks. On the arrival of the train at the receiving-yard the engine and crew are dismissed and the train is delivered to the yard crews. Drill-engines then proceed to rearrange the cars of the train. The caboose is sent to its storage-track and the cars are inspected and moved forward to the classification-yard. This yard consists of a large number of parallel tracks joined together by diagonal tracks, called *ladder-tracks*. The drill-engines push the train along the ladder, turning out each car (or group bound to one station) into its special track, thus sorting them into way- or through trains for the next division, or into the proper trains for other roads that have junction-points in the neighborhood. In this classification process, all injured, damaged, or unsafe cars, called *cripples*, are sorted out and sent to the cripple-tracks. Four methods of drilling a train in a classification-yard are employed. One is to place the drill-engine in the rear of the train and to push it, as a whole, along the ladder, sending one car at a time, the first, second, etc., into its proper track. This implies 'kicking,' or sending a car off into its track by moving the whole train forward and casting off the end car to run into its place by its own momentum, the remaining cars being stopped or pulled backward ready for the next push forward. Another method is to send the train into the ladder-track and then to employ a second drill-engine, moving on a track parallel with the ladder, to pole one car at a time into its proper track. This is done by placing a wooden pole at one corner of the engine and fitting the other end into an iron pocket on one corner of the car. The forward movement of the engine poles or pushes the car along until it has sufficient momentum to enter its appropriate track. In this method only the engine moves backward and each car moves continuously forward. These two methods are used where the entire yard is upon one level. The third method is used when the entire yard is upon a down grade, or where the ladder-track alone is upon a down grade. The drill-engine pushes the train upon the down-grade ladder (this may be on an artificial grade) and the work of drilling is greatly hastened by using gravity to assist the engine in handling the train, or by using gravity to send each car down grade into its proper track, the train and engine moving only slightly or just enough to start the free car down the grade. The fourth method employs a hump-ladder, or a ladder-track laid upon a slight artificial hill or 'hump.' The engine pushes the train up the hill, and as each car reaches the summit or hump it is released and runs down the grade to its proper track. By this method no single car ever moves backward and its progress through the yard is hastened with a great saving of time and labor. At the farther end of the classification-yard is the smaller advance-yard, connected with it by ladder-tracks. In this yard the fresh engine and crew receive the train with the cars properly arranged according to destination. The train is made up by drill-engines that pull out the proper cars from each track of the classification-yard, and make up the new train in the advance-yard. Drill-yards are always double, one complete yard being assigned to trains moving one way, and the other to those moving in the opposite direction. Some drill-yards are a mile or more long and have trackage for a thousand cars. Such yards are usually outside of cities, and in the neighborhood of coal-storage yards and car-shops. In a well-planned yard trains are usually received, classified, and sent forward within an hour or two and at an expense of only a few cents per car.

drimin (drī'min), *n.* [*Drim(ys)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline pulverulent compound, $C_{13}H_{14}O_4$, found in the bark of *Drimys Winteri*. It darkens and melts at about 256° C.

drimol (drī'mōl), *n.* [*Drim(ys)* + *-ol.*] A colorless compound, $C_{28}H_{58}O_2$, found in the leaves of *Drimys Winteri*. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 73–74° C., and boils without decomposition.

drinking-song (dring'king-sông), *n.* A song suited to convivial gatherings, or where toasts are drunk.

drip, *n.* **6.** In *meteor.*, the drops of water which fall from leaves and other objects which are enveloped by clouds or fog, or covered with dew. In some locations, such as the summit of Green Mountain, in the Island of Ascension, the cloud-drip is the only source of water for plants and animals. The fog-drip on the California coast is also important.

7. An inclined wooden platform, used in the manufacture of salt, for draining the salt before it is conveyed to the storehouse.—**8.** A deposit formed from dripping water, as stalactites in caves.—**9.** In *hort.*, the water that drips from the sash-bars and other roof-structure of a glass-house. The true drip is due to the water of condensation, although the term is also applied to the water of leakage.

dripcock (drip'kok), *n.* A waste-valve or releasing-valve used in hydrants. See ★*hydrant-cock.*

drip-cup (drip'kup), *n.* A shallow tray of tin or iron placed under a bearing or machine to catch the dropping oil, so that it will not soil anything underneath, and to preserve the oil which is usually strained and used again.

drip-grooves (drip'grövz), *n. pl.* Channels, in bearings for machinery, in which lubricant may be caught, as it is fed in drops or collects from a splash or spray surface, and fed to the entire surface of contact between shaft and bearing.

drip-pan (drip'pan), *n.* Same as ★*drip-cup.*

dripping-point (drip'ing-point), *n.* See ★*drip-tip.*

drip-point (drip'point), *n.* **1.** The end of a metal rod or wire from which oil drips when it is to be used as a lubricant or when it is to be burned in some forms of internal-combustion engines.—**2.** See ★*drip-tip.*

drip-sheet (drip'shēt), *n.* In *med.*, a wet sheet from which the water (cold, cool, or warm, as the case may be) is wrung out and which is then wrapped around the naked body of a patient standing in a tub of water.

dripstone, *n.* **3.** Same as *stalagmite.*

drip-tip (drip'tip), *n.* In *bot.*, a long acuminate point of a leaf, common in regions where the rainfall is heavy, which serves to drain off the water rapidly. It occurs only on leaves with a wettable surface. Also *dripping-point*, and *drip-point.*

drip-valve (drip'valv), *n.* A valve for removing liquid which is superfluous, or undesired; specifically, a valve through which condensed steam, in the form of water, is removed from a cylinder of an engine, or any pipe carrying steam. Such water is not only inconvenient, but may become dangerous if accumulating in excess. Similar drip-valves are required to remove tar and other liquids from gas-mains.

drisk (drisk), *n.* [Appar. a mixture of *dri(zzle)* and *(du)sk.*] A drizzle or drizzly mist. [New Eng.]

drivable (drīv'a-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being driven: as, a *drivable* nail.—**2.** Suitable for driving: as, a *drivable* distance.—**3.** Suitable for the transportation of logs: as, a *drivable* stream, that is, one down which logs from a lumber-camp may be floated and directed in their course. [North America.]

drive, *v. t.*, **1.** (*e*) In *cricket*, to strike (a ball) forcibly, so as to send it somewhere in front of the wicket. (*f*) In *lumbering*, to float (logs or timbers) from the forest to the mill or shipping-point. (*g*) In *entom.*, to induce (a colony of honey-bees) to leave one hive and enter another: usually effected by pounding on the hive.

drive, *n.*, **1.** (*f*) In *croquet*, a roquet stroke that sends the object-ball to some particular spot. (*g*) In *golf*, the shot off the tee: usually made with a wooden club (driver). (*h*) In *cricket*, a stroke by which a ball, usually a half-volley, is hit somewhere in front of the wicket.

8. A driving mechanism, as of a motor-cycle or motor-carriage: used with some qualifying term, as a flexible *drive*, a gear-*drive*, etc.—**9.** In *lumbering:* (*a*) A body of logs or timbers in process of being floated from the forest to the mill or shipping-point. (*b*) That part of logging which consists in floating logs or timbers.—**Bevel-gear drive.** See ★*bevel-gear.*—**Drive bridge, euchre, whist,** etc. Same as *progressive bridge, euchre,* ★*whist,* etc. See *progressive* ★*games.*—**Flying drive,** in *lumbering*, a drive of logs of which the main portion is put through with the utmost despatch, without stopping to pick up the rear.—**Union drive,** a drive of logs belonging to several owners who share the expense pro rata.

drive-off (drīv'ôf), *n.* In *golf*, the initial stroke played; a drive from the tee.

drive-pipe (drīv'pīp), *n.* **1.** The feed- or supply-pipe of a hydraulic ram.—**2.** A pipe to be driven into the ground for a driven well. A pointed strainer is put on the end of the pipe to make it drive easily and also to serve as a foot-valve.

driver, *n.*, **1.** (*i*) A horse which is fitted to be used for driving, in distinction from one used for riding or as a draft-horse. Drivers are classed as *roadsters* and *standard-bred* or *trotters*, the last being used for racing purposes. (*j*) In sporting phrase, a pigeon or other bird that when liberated from the trap, or flushed, flies rapidly and directly away. Contrasted with *twister.* (*k*) A wooden golf-club with which the ball is driven from the tee. Also *play-club.* See cut under *golf-club.*

driver-brake (drī'vėr-brāk), *n.* A brake applied to the rim of a driving-wheel on a locomotive. Also called *driving-wheel brake.*

driver-chuck (drī'vėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck fastened on the head-stock mandrel which drives work that is being turned between centers.

driver-mast (drī'vėr-mâst), *n.* On a six-masted vessel, the after-mast. See ★*after-mast.*

driving-belt (drī'ving-belt), *n.* The belt by which an engine or other source of power drives the machinery of a factory, or any primary belt that conveys motion.

driving-bit (drī'ving-bit), *n.* A light bit of varying pattern and construction designed especially for trotting-horses.

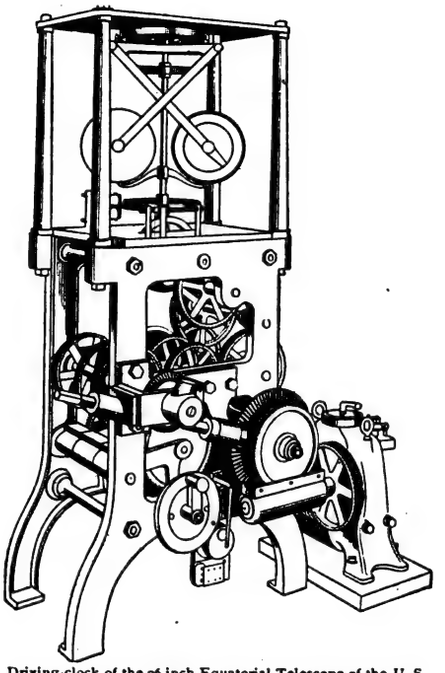
driving-chain (drī'ving-chān), *n.* Any form of chain used in transmitting power from a motor to a tool, machine, or conveyor, or from one part of a machine to another. It is usually made with detachable links, designed to run over sprockets, and is used in bicycles, motors, etc.

driving-cheek (drī'ving-chēk), *n.* A wing projecting from the face of a disk, by which another element may be made to move or to revolve; a crank which drives by pushing a follower by a flat surface.

driving-chuck (drī'ving-chuk), *n.* A lathe-chuck fitted with a driver for rotating the work. The chuck is usually a circular face-plate, having one or more pins projecting from its face. The name is sometimes applied to the cup-chuck, because the wood to be turned is driven into it by blows from a hammer.

driving-cleik (drī'ving-klēk), *n.* In *golf*, an iron club with a comparatively straight face: it is slightly deeper than the regular cleik.

driving-clock (drī'ving-klok), *n.* A form of clock which drives a mechanism or apparatus,



Driving-clock of the 26-inch Equatorial Telescope of the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington.

as a telescope, heliostat, or chronograph, at a uniform rate which is directly related to the passage of time. Such clockwork is attached to an equatorial telescope, so that the tube shall move exactly in opposition to the motion of the earth on its axis, and the optical axis of the lenses be directed continuously upon a star. In stellar photography, calling for long exposures, the driving-clock of the telescope-tube must be of the greatest refinement and accuracy as a machine and as a timekeeper.

driving-cushion (drī'ving-kůsh'ọn), *n.* A wedge-shaped cushion for the driver of a carriage. It is placed on the carriage-seat, with the thin edge in front, so that the driver is held in a half-sitting position.

driving-flange (drī'ving-flanj), *n.* A flange or rim on a wheel or shaft which, by friction or by engagement, drives another part of the machine.

driving-iron (drī'ving-ī'èrn), *n.* In *golf*, an iron club with less loft than the regular iron and a slightly deeper face.

driving-mashie (drī'ving-mash'i), *n.* In *golf*, an iron club with a small, deep face, with less loft than an ordinary mashie, and usually with a longer shaft.

driving-pinion (drī'ving-pin'yọn), *n.* Any small toothed wheel which drives another, or from which another receives its motion. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 213.

driving-putter (drī'ving-put'èr), *n.* In *golf*, a wooden putter with a straight face, used in playing against the wind.

driving-rein (drī'ving-rān), *n.* A rein fitted with a billet and buckle at one end for the attachment of the bit: the other end is stitched to the hand part.

driving-rod (drī'ving-rod), *n.* In locomotives, the connecting-rod; the main-rod: distinguished from the side-rod.

driving-wing (drī'ving-wing), *n.* One of the arms of a double crank, or of a crank formed in the shaft to be driven, at such a distance from either end that there is a bearing for the shaft on each side of the crank. If one of the arms is lighter in weight than the other, by reason of the smaller resistance to be overcome on one side of the crank-pin, the driving-wing will be the more massive arm.

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Drobisch's spiral. See **spiral.*

drog (drōg), *v. t.* To transport or carry in a droger: as, he was engaged in *drogging* sugar from the West Indies. *N. E. D.*

drogue, *n.* 2. Same as *drag,* 1, (*f*).

Dromatheriidæ (drō′ma-thē′ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Dromatherium,* the type genus, + *idæ,* family ending.] A family of small mammals, comprising extinct species from the Trias and Jurassic. The type genus *Dromatherium* has 3 premolars and 7 molars, the dentition somewhat resembling that of the living *Myrmecobius.* The family is commonly considered as belonging with the polyprotodont marsupials, but it has been suggested that some of the species assigned to the group may really be anomodont reptiles. *Gill,* 1872.

drome (drōm), *n.* An abbreviation of **aërodrome.*

Dromiacea (drō-mi-ā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-acea.*] A group of Mesozoic crabs in which the fifth pair of feet, which are sometimes chelate, are carried dorsally.

dromograph (drō′mō-graf), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος, running, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A device for recording the rapidity of the blood-current.—2. An instrument for recording the apparent path of anything in the atmosphere. It has a vertical cylinder on which directions in azimuth and altitude may be inscribed by pencils which slide vertically. A telescope pointing toward a balloon, a bird, a kite, or a cloud carries the pencils with it, and the record made by the latter gives the altitude and azimuth of the object at any moment. Two dromographs, with observers at stations a short distance apart, can obtain a continuous record of the movement of an object that is mutually visible. Having clocks that agree perfectly, they make time-marks every five minutes on the respective records.

dromometer (drō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the measurement of velocity; a speed-indicator.

dromometry (drō-mom′e-tri), *n.* The measurement of speed; the use of the dromometer.

Dromornithidæ (drōm-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromornis,* (*Dromornith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of large, extinct birds which contains species related to the emu.

dromos, *n.* 3. In *Gr. antiq.,* the shortest foot-race which was just the length of the stadium, or about 600 feet. See *stadium.*—4. The entrance to the Mycenæan beehive tomb. See **beehive tomb.*

dromoscope (drō′mō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the circulation of winds around a storm-center, or for locating a storm-center when the direction of the wind is known.

dromotropism (drō-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* Interference with the conductivity of muscle.

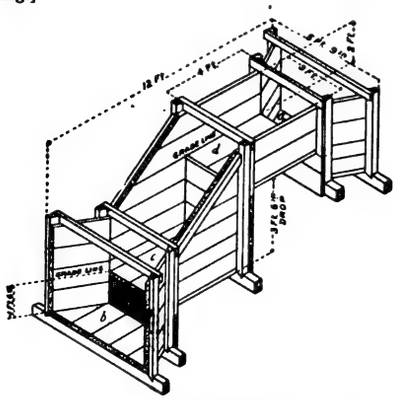
The centrifugal cardiac nerves influence the frequency, the force of contraction, and the conductivity of the excitatory wave (chrono-, ino-, and *dromo-tropism* of Engelmann). *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 733.

drone[1], *n.* 3. The tone emitted by the drone of a bagpipe.

drong (drong), *n.* A lane or narrow passage. [Prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

Drooping disease, *n.* See **disease.*

drop, *v.* I. *intrans.* 10. In *archery,* to fall short of the mark aimed at: said of an arrow.—11. To show a tendency to lower the shoulders, due to weakness of the muscles: said of a horse.—**To drop asleep,** to sink quietly into slumber; figuratively, to die peacefully, without struggle, and as if unobserved.—**To drop off.** (1) To become detached and fall: as, the petals *dropped off,* one by one; (2) to drop asleep; (3) die peacefully, and as if unobserved; (4) become less regular; fall gradually: as, he began to *drop off* in his visits.—**To drop to,** to 'tumble to'; 'catch on'; become aware of; begin to understand; perceive: as, the crowd did not *drop* to his game for some time. [Slang.]



Drop.

a, flaring approach and submerged platform; *b,* flaring wings and submerged platform of outlet to ditch below drop; *c,* floor on the grade of the ditch below the drop forming a water-cushion; *d,* short flume on grade of ditch above drop.

II. *trans.* 10. To lose or part with: as, to *drop* a thousand dollars at poker. [Slang.]

drop, *n.,* 9. (*h*) A device of timber, metal, or masonry for permitting the waters of irrigating and other canals and ditches to descend to a lower level without causing erosion. The drops are usually provided with a water-cushion to break the force of the fall.—15. In *elect.,* a fall of potential.—16. A steep slope.—17. A disease of lettuce, caused by the fungus, *Sclerotinia Libertiana.*—18. A fall or sudden vertical descent, as from a height or from a general level, either in space, or from some known position or condition, as in prices, values, temperature, etc.: as, an unexpected *drop* in the rate of discount; a *drop* in the price of steel.—19. The distance through which, or the extent to which, anything drops: as, a *drop* of twenty feet; a *drop* of ten points in copper; a *drop* of twenty degrees in temperature in as many hours.—20. In tabular work, a drop-line.—21. In *base-ball,* a ball so delivered by the pitcher that it shoots downward.—22. In *tennis,* a ball so struck by the racket as to shoot sharply downward after crossing the net.—23. A patent-leather ornament, pear-shaped or of other ornamental form, used on the face-straps and hip-straps of a harness.—24. The newly born young of animals: most commonly used in speaking of sheep.—**Black drop,** vinegar of opium.—**Drop culture.** See **culture.*—**Green drops,** a solution of mercuric chlorid or corrosive sublimate, colored green to attract attention to its poisonous character.—**Hoffmann's drops,** the pharmaceutical name for a mixture of three parts of alcohol and one part of ether: used as an anodyne, and called after Hoffmann, of Halle, who died in 1742. Also called *Hoffmann's anodyne.*—**Knock-out drops,** a powerful narcotic, such as a saturated solution of chloral hydrate in water, or a preparation of the fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus* (fishberries): employed by evil-doers to stupefy their intended victims.—**To have the drop on one.** Same as *to get the drop.*

drop-arch (drop′ärch), *n.* An arch lower in proportion than is usual: as, a blunt-pointed arch, a segmental arch, or a three-centered arch.

drop-berry (drop′ber′i), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum,* applied to *P. multiflorum* and *P. commutatum.* See *Solomon's-seal.*

drop-bolt (drop′bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt so constructed as to drop into a socket.—2. The bolt which keeps the drop of a gallows in place until the signal for its withdrawal is given.

drop-cake (drop′kāk), *n.* A small cake made by dropping thick batter from a spoon into hot, deep fat, or on a well-buttered pan to be baked in the oven.

drop-door (drop′dōr), *n.* In *car-building,* the gate or flap of a hopper or drop-bottom car. See *drop-bottom.*

drop-dry (drop′drī), *a.* Water-tight; proof against leaks: as, a *drop-dry* roof. *N. E. D.*

drop-ear (drop′ēr), *n.* An ear that turns downward, as in certain dogs. See **drop-eared.*

drop-eared (drop′ērd), *a.* Having ears that turn downward, but are not so long and pendulous as those of a hound: said of dogs.

drop-flower (drop′flou′ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Nabalus,* so called from its nodding heads. It is better known as *rattlesnake-root* (which see).

drop-forge (drop′fōrj), *v. t.* To shape by the impact of a falling mass or weight. Usually the shaping is done by one blow received upon the stock while the latter is held between hardened steel dies carefully adjusted to each other, so as to hold each one half of the required shape. When the two halves come together by the fall of the weight, the stock takes both form and impress from the dies, and a finished product results, needing only trimming and polishing. Most manufactured forgings for the parts of sewing-machines, guns, bicycles, automobiles, and the like, are made by this process, and fine patterns in forks, spoons, and metal ware can be similarly produced, with great economy of labor and exact duplication of size and form. See *drop-press.*

drop-frame (drop′frām), *n.* In *candy-making,* a hand- or power-machine for making the many forms of fruit or other drops; a fruit-drop frame. It consists of a pair of rolls engraved with forms of fruits, fishes, toys, etc., between which the sheets of candy are passed and by which they are impressed and cut into drops. The finished drops are delivered to a traveling-apron and conveyed through cooling-boxes to be chilled and hardened.

drop-gate (drop′gāt), *n.* A gate in an irrigation-canal operated in such a way that it can be opened by dropping a shutter.

drop-handle, *n.* 2. A carriage-door handle which is attached to the spindle in such a manner that it hangs down when not held in the hand.

drop-hook (drop′hůk), *n.* A harness check-hook secured to its base by a collar which allows the hook to drop to the sides.

drop-jaw (drop′jâ), *n.* Paralytic rabies in the dog: so called from the half-open mouth, due to paresis of the jaw muscles, which is characteristic of this form of the disease.

The dumb form of rabies is very common, and many persons know it as "*drop jaw*" who have no idea of its true nature. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 233.

drop-key (drop′kē), *n.* In *lock-making,* a key having a hinged shank to allow the end or bow to hang down parallel to the door.

drop-leg (drop′leg), *n.* A vertical pipe which carries gas, steam, or water downward from a horizontal pipe.

drop-lever (drop′lev′ėr), *n.* 1. A lever having a drop or an offset to pass an obstacle or to bring the end to any desired point.—2. A lever that drops or swings on a pivot, used to disengage the feed or stop any part of a machine.

drop-light, *n.* 2. An electric lamp, analogous to a gas drop-light, for table use.—3. A coach-window that can be dropped in grooves in the framework of the coach, so as to be out of sight.

drop-line (drop′līn), *n.* 1. A hand-line; a fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. See *hand-line.*—2. A horizontal line, as in a genealogical table, which is carried lower down when the space for continuing it horizontally is insufficient.

drop-lubrication (drop′lū-bri-kā′shọn), *n.* Lubrication by some device which drops the oil upon a bearing constantly, instead of applying it in a flood intermittently.

drop-meter (drop′mē′tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring liquids by drops.

drop-motion (drop′mō′shọn), *n.* An arrangement on a yarn-reel by means of which two of the arms of the reel can be shortened so as to release the hank and facilitate its removal.

dropping, *n.* 5. *pl.* The waste material which drops under a machine, as in the process of scutching cotton.

The primary impurities from each of the two processes of opening and scutching are known as the *droppings.* *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 115.

6. A disease of cattle commonly known as milk fever, somewhat analogous to puerperal fever in women: so called because the cow drops to the ground when sick.—**Iceberg droppings,** debris deposited from an iceberg.

The results obtained by geologists, who have been studying the peripheral areas of the drift-covered regions of our continent, are such as to satisfy us that the drifts of those regions are not *iceberg-droppings.* *Smithsonian Rep.* 1890, p. 221.

dropping-flask (drop′ing-flâsk), *n.* A light glass vessel for delivering liquids by drops: also used for weighing out liquids.



Dropping-flask.

dropsy, *n.* — **Abdominal dropsy,** ascites. — **Amniotic dropsy,** hydramnios. — **Articular dropsy,** hydrarthrosis. **Cardiac dropsy,** dropsy consequent upon weak circulation due to heart-disease.—**Dropsy of the brain,** hydrocephalus.—**Dropsy of the chest,** hydrothorax.—**Dropsy of the pericardium,** hydropericardium.—**Dropsy of the peritoneum,** ascites.—**Dropsy of the pleura,** hydrothorax.—**Dropsy of the spine,** hydrorachis.—**Dropsy of the testicle,** hydrocele.—**Dropsy of the uterus,** hydrometra.—**False dropsy.** Same as *retention cyst* (which see, under *retention*).—**Hepatic dropsy,** dropsy (ascites) due to obstruction of the flow of blood in the veins of the liver.

dropsy-plant (drop′si-plant), *n.* The common garden- or lemon-balm, *Melissa officinalis,* reputed to cure dropsy.

dropt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *dropped.*

drop-table, *n.* 2. A table, without legs, which is hinged to a wall. When not in use it may hang down against the wall; when in use it is propped up by one or two hinged braces or by a revolving bracket: used in boat-cabins and in small pantries.

drop-terret (drop′ter′et), *n.* A harness-terret attached to its base by a collar which allows it to drop to the sides.

dropwort, *n.*—**Western dropwort,** *Porteranthus trifoliatus.* See cut under *Gillenia.*

droseraceous (dros-ę-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Droseraceæ;* pertaining or related to the sundews.

droshky, *n.* 2. A very low four-wheeled carriage of the cabriolet type.

Drosophilidæ (dros-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drosophila* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalyptrate

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muscoid Diptera of which *Drosophila* is the type: commonly known as the *little fruit-flies*.

drosophore (dros'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. δρόσος, dew, + -φορος, < φέρειν, bear.)] A device for spraying water into air to increase its humidity; a kind of atomizer.

dross, *v. t.* 2. To convert (lead) into dross or protoxid by melting in an oxidizing atmosphere. The operation is usually accomplished in a reverberatory furnace.

drove[2] (drōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. To follow the occupation of a drover.

drove-road (drōv'rōd), *n.* An ancient road or track along which cattle may be driven, but which is not kept in repair: same as *drove*[2], *n.*, 2.

drown, *v. t.* 4. In *phys. geog.*, to submerge beneath the waters of a lake or ocean: said of a valley that is thus converted into a bay by a relative change of land- and water-level. See ★*drowned stream*.—5. In *tobacco culture*, to injure by long-continued rain followed by warm sunshine. The tobacco soon wilts under these conditions. Also called *scald*.

This tobacco was cut after being *drowned* or scalded.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 33.

drownd, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *drowned*.

drowned (dround), *p. a.* That has been drenched or submerged, as *drowned* lands; also, that has perished by drowning.—**Drowned boiler.** (*a*) A type of sectional boiler in which the evaporating units deliver the steam formed in them into a drum or chamber below the level of the water in the latter: distinguished from a 'foaming' boiler, in which each unit disengages from the area of its own cross-section only, or above the water-level of the steam-and-water drum.

The Belleville boiler belongs to what is called the "foaming" class. This epithet is not applied as a mark of disparagement in any way, but simply to distinguish it from the "*drowned*" class. The difference between the two is that, whereas in the "foaming" class the tubes deliver the steam above the water level in the large steam drum, in the "*drowned*" type the steam is delivered in the drum below the water line.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Dec. 27, 1902, p. 22566.

(*b*) A fire-tube upright boiler in which the tubes forming the heating-surface are surrounded for their whole length by the water to be evaporated, instead of projecting for part of their length above the normal water-level. This construction diminishes the tendency to leakage at the upper tube-sheet, because the tubes are not subject to such wide ranges of temperature change, and to such changes of length relatively to the outer shell, as the fire varies in intensity or the water-level is carelessly lowered. —**Drowned level,** a horizontal passage or level, as in a mine, at each end of which an upward shaft, either inclined or vertical, rises above the level of the roof. Such passage and shafts form an inverted siphon, and water gathering there fills it up, and can only be removed by pumping, as no drainage is possible.—**Drowned stream,** a stream whose valley has subsided until the sea, encroaching upon it, has formed a bay or estuary of its lower course. The St. Lawrence, Hudson, Chesapeake, and Delaware rivers are examples of drowned streams entering the sea. The St. Louis river flowing into Lake Superior illustrates similar inland relationships. See ★*drown*, 4.

drowner, *n.* 2. In *irrigation*, one who works the sluices of reservoirs and side-channels, in the upper part of a valley, which flood or drown meadows below, so as to afford an equable distribution of water for irrigation. Locally called *drownder*.

Dr. Phil. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

Dr. Phys. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Physical Science*. Also *D. P. S.*

drug-beetle (drug'bē'tl), *n.* Same as ★*biscuit-beetle* (which see, with cut).

drug-disease (drug'di-zēz), *n.* 1. A morbid state caused by the long-continued or habitual use of a drug.—2. In homeopathic medicine, the complex of symptoms noted after the administration of any drug for purposes of proving.

The manifestations of drug action thus produced are carefully recorded, and this record of "*drug-diseases*," after being verified by repetition on many "provers," constitutes the distinguishing feature of the homœopathic materia medica. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 312.

druggy (drug'i), *a.* [*drug* + -*y*[1].] 1. Of or relating to drugs.—2. Being under the influence of a drug.

drug-mill (drug'mil), *n.* A special grinding-mill used in the manufacture of drugs.

drum[1], *n.*, 1. (*b*) The head or membrane of a banjo or similar instrument.

3. (*k*) A circular box, revolved by machinery, in which skins are tanned or colored. See also ★*coloring-wheel*.
C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 337.

8. (*b*) A drummer in a military command.

12. An inflatable sac on the side of the neck of such a bird as the prairie-chicken: supposed to give resonance to the sound produced by the wings when drumming. See *tympanum*, 2. (*c*) (2).—13. An Australian bushman's bundle; a swag.—14. The revolving cylinder of the kymograph, chronograph, or other instrument, upon the surface of which curves are drawn, time records made, etc.

The clockwork of the kymograph is wound up, and the *drum* swung round to its proper starting-point.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 104.

Black drum, the salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*. See cut under *drum*.—**Conical drum,** in *mining*, a form of rope-drum used on hoisting-engines to equalize the variation in load due to the varying length of the hoisting-rope as the load ascends or descends in the shaft. Such drums are usually double and serve two hoisting-compartments, one load ascending as the other descends.—**Drum-and-cone signal.** See ★*signal*.—**Drum membrane.** Same as *tympanic membrane*.—**Wash drum,** a drum for washing skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 81.

drum[1], *v. t.* 5. To treat in a drum, as skins. See ★*drum*[1], *n.*, 3 (*k*). *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 90.—6. In *forestry*, to haul (logs) by drum and cable out of a hollow or cove.

drum-barrage (drum'bär'āj), *n.* See ★*barrage*.

drum-beat (drum'bēt), *n.* The sound of a drum.

drumbledore (drum'bl-dōr), *n.* An imitative variant of *dumbledore* (a bumblebee). Compare *drumble-drone*. Sometimes applied figuratively to a person. [Prov. Eng.]

drum-dial (drum'dī'al), *n.* A revolving cylindrical surface on which a record is kept in a time-register. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 618.

Drumhead motion, the vibratory motion or wave-motion of the head of a drum, boiler, or tank.

drum-language (drum'lang'gwāj), *n.* A system of communication in which certain ideas are expressed by rhythmical combinations of drum-beats. This method of signaling is found among the negroes of the west coast of Africa. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 406.

drumlinoid (drum'lin-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*drumlin* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling a drumlin.

Some of the principal ridges present *drumlinoid* profiles, while their lateral slopes were greatly over-steepened.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 16, 1904, p. 23447.

II. *n.* A hill resembling a drumlin in shape.

drumlinoidal (drum-lin-oi'dal), *a.* Same as ★*drumlinoid*.

drumloid (drum'loid), *a.* and *n.* [*drumlin*(*in*) + *-oid.*] Same as ★*drumlinoid*.—**Drumloid hill,** a hill having a lenticular outline similar to that of a drumlin.

While the drumlin type is fairly distinct, drumlins grade into hills which are not drumlins. When they become somewhat irregular in form they are sometimes designated drumloids, *drumloid hills* or immature drumlins. It is not certain that some of them may not be over-mature drumlins—that is, drumlins made irregular by unequal surface deposits upon regular drumlin forms.
R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, p. 74.

drummer, *n.* 4. A horse that beats the air by throwing its fore legs out irregularly as it goes. *Grose.* [Jockey cant.]—5. Same as *drum*[1], 11. —6. A local English name for a rabbit: so called on account of its habit of beating or drumming upon the earth with the hind feet.

drumstick, *n.* 4. The tetanus bacillus, which has a round spore at one extremity.

drum-tannage (drum'tan'āj), *n.* Tannage by means of a drum. See ★*drum*[1], *n.*, 3 (*k*). *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 399.

drum-wheel, *n.* 2. In *tanning*, same as ★*drum*[1], *n.*, 3 (*k*).

drunk, *p. a.* 3. Bent; crooked: used to describe a bent screw which imparts a sidewise as well as an endwise motion to a nut.

drunkard, *n.* 2. [*pl.*] The marsh-marigold. —3. [*pl.*] The wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

drunken, *p. a.* 5. Producing intoxication, or used in manufacturing intoxicants, as certain plants—for example, the betel-nut, called *drunken date*, the darnel, called *drunken rye-grass*.

drunken-fish (drung'kn-fish), *n.* One of the trunk-fishes, *Lactophrys triqueter*. [West Indies.]

drunkenness, *n.* 3. In *mech.*, unsteadiness, crookedness, or inequality of pitch in a screw, such that the nut either wabbles or does not advance at a constant speed.—**Sleep drunkenness,** a confused mental state and muscular incoördination sometimes seen in one aroused from a deep sleep.

drunkery (drung'kē-ri), *n.*; pl. *drunkeries* (-riz.) [*drunk* + *-ery.*] A place in which to get drunk; a grog-shop or saloon. [Colloq.] *N. E. D.*

drupal (drö'pal), *a.* [*drupe* + *-al.*] Same as *drupaceous*.

drupiferous (drö-pif'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *drupa*, drupe, + L. *ferre*, bear.] Bearing drupes.

drusiness (drö'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being drusy; exhibiting a surface of minute crystals.

Drusiness is sometimes produced by a regular deposit upon the faces of one mineral of minute sub-individual belonging to a different species.
H. A. Miers, Mineralogy, p. 86.

Drusy vein. See ★*vein*.

dry. I. *a.* 14. In *pathol.*, not attended with suppuration, a fluid discharge or exudation, or hemorrhage.—**Dry arch, element,** etc. See ★*arch*[1], etc.—**Dry method,** in *chem.*, same as *dry way*.—**Dry streak.** Same as *dry* ★*face*.

II. *n.* 4. Dry land: as, to execute a piece of engineering work in the *dry* (that is, not under water).

Owing to the annual rise and fall of the Nile, it was seldom that such work [the digging of a canal] could be executed in the *dry*.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22590.

dryback (drī'bak), *a.* Having no water-space at the back end: used in reference to boilers which have no water-space at the back of the combustion-chamber.

dry-blowing (drī'blō'ing), *n.* A method adopted in Western Australia, of freeing pounded gold ore from the powdered matter when water is not available. It consists in slowly pouring the crushed material from one dish into another and blowing away the powder with the mouth as it falls, when there is not wind enough to do the work.

Drydenian (drī-dē'ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of John Dryden, the English poet (1631–1700).

He [Crabbe] reverted to the *Drydenian* triplet and Alexandrine on which Pope had frowned.
G. Saintsbury, Hist. Nineteenth Cent. Lit., p. 8.

Drydenic (drī-den'ik), *a.* Same as ★*Drydenian*.

Drydenism (drī'den-izm), *n.* A phrase, turn of expression, or the like, characteristic of John Dryden, the English poet.

dry-fly (drī'fli), *n.* In *angling*, an artificial fly intended to float on the surface of the water like the natural insect. Also called *floating fly*.

Dry-fly fishing, although more or less has been heard about it, is still little practiced in this country, and many anglers will be interested to see the work done at the tournament with *dry flies*.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 151.

Dry-fly casting, in *angling*, a mode of fly-casting in which the fly is not allowed to sink below the surface of the water.—**Dry-fly fishing,** in *angling*, fishing with the dry-fly.

To define *dry-fly fishing*, I should describe it as presenting to the rising fish the best possible imitation of the insect on which he is feeding, in its natural position.
F. M. Halford, Floating Flies, p. 117.

dry-hole (drī'hōl), *n.* A hole in a mine or quarry in which no water can be used in the drilling process. Such is any hole the mouth of which is at a lower level than the bottom as the drilling proceeds.

drying-bath (drī'ing-bȧth), *n.* In *chem.*, a vessel, often made of sheet-copper or sheet-iron, cubical or nearly so in form, in which substances are heated to a determinate temperature in order to drive off water, or sometimes alcohol or other liquids. The walls are often made double, and hot water or steam occupies the intervening space. An electric current is sometimes passed through resistance-coils so as to produce an easily regulated temperature. Also called *drying-oven*.

drying-cylinder (drī'ing-sil'in-dėr), *n.* A hollow metal cylinder, heated by steam, for drying textile fabrics brought into contact with it.

drying-room (drī'ing-röm), *n.* A room, as in a factory, where drying operations are carried on.

drying-stove (drī'ing-stōv), *n.* 1. A core-oven. See *drying-oven*, under *oven*.—2. A laundry dry-room.

drying-train (drī'ing-trān'), *n.* A number of receptacles containing desiccating materials, so joined together that any gas passing through them is thoroughly dried.

dry-kiln (drī'kil), *n.* In *lumbering*, a kiln for drying and seasoning cut lumber, boards, etc.; a lumber drier. Such kilns are often made of great size, contain tracks for cars loaded with lumber, and are fitted with steam-heating pipes and power-fans for delivering warmed air.

dry-mixer (drī'mik'sėr), *n.* See ★*sand-mixer*.

Drynaria (drī-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Smith, 1841, adopted from Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825, as subgenus), < Gr. δρῦς, oak.] A peculiar genus of mainly epiphytic polypodiaceous ferns mostly with fronds of two sorts, the sterile ones sessile, concave, cordate-oblong and sinuate or laciniate, having little chlorophyl and conspicuous, raised venation; the fer-

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tile ones larger, pinnatifid or pinnate, the sori roundish, naked, sometimes confluent, borne at the junction of the compoundly anastomosing veinlets. There are about a dozen species, widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, of which *D. quercifolia* is the best known.

Dryopteridæ (drī-op-te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryopteris* (*Dryopterid-*) + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of polypodiaceous ferns of various habit and venation, typified by the genus *Dryopteris*. They have the stipes continuous with the rhizome, the sori terminal or dorsal, the indusia superior and either free upon all sides or extrorse, or often lacking. The genera occurring within the United States and Canada are: *Dryopteris, Phegopteris, Goniopteris, Phanerophlebia, Polystichum, Sagenia,* and *Tectaria.*

Dryopteris (drī-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < Gr. δρῦς, oak, + πτερίς, a fern. The name alludes to frequent association of ferns with oaks and groves generally.] A large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, type of the tribe *Dryopteridæ* with fronds pinnate to tripinnate or dissected, the venation usually free, and the sori roundish with superior cordato-reniform indusia fixed at the sinus. The type of the genus is *D. Filix-mas*, the well-known male-fern or vermifuge, of wide distribution. Nineteen species occur within the United States and Canada, many of them the commonest woodland species. See *male-fern* and *Nephrodium.*

dryopteroid (drī-op'te-roid), *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Dryopteris*, or the tribe *Dryopteridæ.*

dry-pipe (drī'pīp), *n.* A pipe, running along near the top of the steam-space, which takes steam from the boiler. It is perforated with a number of small holes, the end being closed to prevent any large body of water from entering. The aggregate area of the holes is a little less than the area of a cross-section of the steam-pipe, so that the steam will be slightly expanded and superheated so as to become thoroughly dry.

dry-room (drī'röm), *n.* In *laundry-work*, an inclosed chamber heated by steam-pipes, used in drying shirts, collars, and other laundered articles. It is made of wood lined on the inside with sheet-metal and asbestos, or is made entirely of metal and fitted with wood or metal racks on which the articles are hung while being dried. Dry-rooms are also fitted with suction-fans for removing the heated air when it is saturated with moisture.

dry-rot, *n.*, **1.** *Trametes Pini, Thelephora pedicellata* and other *Hymenomycetes* cause a timber disease. See ★*conk*², 3, and *Thelephora. Fusarium Solani* and several species of *Phoma* cause a fungus disease of potatoes, turnips, and other root-crops.

dry-rot (drī'rot), *v. t.* To affect with dry-rot. *Lowell.*

dry-salt, *v. t.* **2.** In *dairying*, to add the salt to the butter while it is being worked. [Eng.]

dryster (drī'stėr), *n.* A drier; one employed in a drying establishment; one who is engaged in carrying on some drying operation.

Dr. Z., Dr. Zoöl. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Zoölogy.*

D. S. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Doctor of Science.*

D. Sc. D. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science and Didactics.*

D. S. O. An abbreviation of *Distinguished Service Order.*

d. s. q. An abbreviation of *discharged to sick quarters.*

D. T., D. Th. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Theology.*

d. t. An abbreviation (*a*) of *delirium tremens.* [Slang.] (*b*) In *elect.*, of *double-throw:* as, a *d. t.* switch.

D-trap (dē'trap), *n.* In *plumbing*, a term sometimes applied to simple forms of traps resembling the letter **D.**

Du. An abbreviation of *Dutch.*

dual. I. *a.* **3.** In *geom.*, given by a principle of duality, as by interchanging point and straight in a plane.—**Dual consciousness.** See ★*consciousness.*

II. *n.* **2.** In *geom.*, a figure or theorem obtained by a principle of duality, as by interchanging side and angle in a plane.—**3.** In *chess*, a problem which has two solutions, that is, one in which the mate can be given either by one or by two pieces, or by one piece on two or more different squares.

dualism, *n.*—**Ethical dualism,** a moral system which demands one kind of conduct toward fellow-members of one's own social group, and the opposite kind of conduct toward all other men; especially, in primitive society, the recognition of one set of duties toward fellow-clansmen and of opposite duties toward strangers not of the blood-bond.—**Psychophysical dualism,** the metaphysical opinion that mind and matter are two different kinds of existents which are capable of acting upon each other.

dualistic, *a.* **3.** In *chem.*, pertaining to the dualistic system.—**Dualistic notation,** a notation based upon a principle of duality.—**Dualistic system,** the system, developed chiefly by Berzelius, of representing chemical compounds as constituted of two parts, a positive and a negative, chemically and electrically complementary, that is, mutually opposed. Thus sodium sulphate was represented as composed, not of sodium sulphur and oxygen, but of sulphuric acid (SO_3) and sodium oxid, which themselves were separated into positive and negative constituents. In some respects the theory is similar to the modern one of electrolytic dissociation.

duality, *n.*—**The principle of duality,** in *geom.*: (*b*) The principle that in theorems of configuration and determination any element or component may be interchanged with an element or component of like determining power in the universe under consideration, as straight for point or angle for sect in the plane.

dualize (dū'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dualized*, ppr. *dualizing.* To make or regard as two. *N. E. D.*

dub¹, *v. t.* **4.** (*f*) To make a fair show outside or on the surface, as by placing the good wares in the upper part of a basket and the inferior beneath. [Prov., Eng.]

dub-end (dub'end), *n.* The carved end of a cross- or spring-bar of a carriage.

dubitant (dū'bi-tant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dubitans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt; see *doubt.*] **I.** *a.* Doubting; inclined to doubt: as, a shy, *dubitant* creature. *Bulwer.*

II. *n.* One who doubts; a doubter.

dubl, *a., n., v.,* and *adv.* A simplified spelling of *double.*

dubld, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *doubled.*

dublet, *n.* A simplified spelling of *doublet.*

Dubois's abscesses or **disease.** See ★*abscess.*

ducat, *n.*—**Barbary ducat,** an Arab gold coin current in the West Indies in the first half of the eighteenth century.

ducatello (dö-kä-tel'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *ducato*, ducat.] A silver coin of Venice.

duchesse (dü-shes'), *n.* [F.: see *duchess.*] A type of sofa borrowed by the English designer Hepplewhite from the French. It is composed of two arm-chairs placed face to face with a stool connecting them, all three being framed together.

duck¹, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **4.** In *bridge*, to lead a suit from the dealer or the dummy hand, and make no attempt to win the trick third hand, even when able to do so. See *underplay.*

II. *trans.*—**To duck up** (*naut.*), to lift (the clue of the foresail or mainsail on a square-rigger), so that the view ahead of the vessel may not be shut out from the steering-wheel. On cutters carrying a loose-footed mainsail the tack (junction of the foot and luff) of the sail is lifted by a small permanent purchase called a *tack-tackle* when the lower part of the sail near the mast obstructs the helmsman's view ahead.

duck², *n.* **5.** In *cricket*, no score; zero: short for *duck's-egg* (which see). [Slang.]—**Aylesbury duck,** a breed of ducks named from Aylesbury, England. They are large ducks, white with orange shanks, having a long, slender head and a pink beak.—**Call duck,** a duck of diminutive breed, raised for display rather than for the market: used originally for decoys, whence the name.—**Field-lane duck,** a local English name for a baked sheep's head.

duck-acorn (duk'ā'kôrn), *n.* The water-chinkapin, *Nelumbo lutea.*

duck-barnacle (duk'bär'na-kl), *n.* Same as ★*goose-barnacle.*

duckbill, *n.* **4.** *Polyodon spathula*, one of the ganoid fishes of the order *Salachostomi.* Two species are known, inhabiting fresh waters of the United States and China.

duck-boat (duk'bōt), *n.* A light, shallow-draft boat propelled by oars or a sail, and employed in duck-shooting.

Duck-egg porcelain. See ★*porcelain.*

ducker² (duk'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who rears ducks. —**2.** A ducking-gun (which see).

duck-grass (duk'gràs), *n.* See ★*grass.*

duck-ladder (duk'lad'ėr), *n.* A short ladder. [Local, Eng.]

duck-mud (duk'mud), *n.* Same as *crow-silk* (which see).

ducks (duks), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, a name indiscriminately applied to any of the American species of *Cypripedium* except *C. arietinum.*

duck-shover (duk'shuv'ėr), *n.* A cabman who breaks rank in order to pick up a stray passenger instead of waiting his turn. [Australia.]

duckweed, *n.*—**Greater duckweed,** *Spirodela polyrhiza*, formerly included in the genus *Lemna.* Also called *water-flaxseed.*—**Tropical duckweed,** the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes.*

duckwheat (duk'hwēt), *n.* A local name for *Fagopyrum Tataricum*, the Tartarian buckwheat or India wheat. This species differs from the common buckwheat in having a grain with notched or wavy edges, a more slender habit of plant, smaller and hastate leaves, and greenish or yellowish flowers in smaller clusters.

duck-wing (duk'wing), *n.* Same as *duck-wing* ★*game.*

duct, *n.*—**Aberrant duct of the liver.** See ★*aberrant.*—**Botal's duct.** Same as *ductus Botalli.*—**Closed duct,** in *bot.*, an elongated cell which is not continuous but has the intervening septa remaining.—**Dotted duct,** in *bot.*, a duct or vessel marked with dots or pits.—**Hermaphrodite duct,** in certain molluska, as *Helix*, a duct leading from the hermaphrodite gland to the exterior or communicating therewith through other passages.—**Intercellular duct,** a duct or passage formed between the cells.—**Nephric duct,** the duct of the kidney: a general term applied to the pronephric, mesonephric, and metanephric ducts.—**Reticulated duct,** a duct in which the markings seem to form a network.—**Santorini's duct.** Same as *Santorini's* or *Bernard's canal* (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Scalariform duct,** a duct with ladder-like markings, characteristic of ferns. See *scalariform*, 1, (*b*), and *scalariform vessels* under *scalariform.*—**Skene's ducts,** minute tubules which open into the female urethra near the meatus.—**Thyroglossal duct,** the temporary connection between the thyroid gland in the embryo and the floor of the mouth.—**Umbilical duct,** in *embryol.*, the tubular connection between the primitive intestine, or archenteron, and the umbilical vesicle.

duct (dukt), *v. i.* and *t.* [L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, draw: see *duct, n.*, and cf. *abduct, adduct*, etc.] To draw: said of muscles which abduct, adduct, or circumduct a part, such as the leg or the eye.

> The eyes can never be pronounced innocent in any case until the *ducting* and verting power of each separate muscle has been determined.
> *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 210.

ductil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *ductile.*

Ductus dorsopancreaticus. Same as *Santorini's* ★*duct* or *canal.*—**Ductus hepatopancreaticus.** Same as the *duct of Wirsung.*—**Ductus omphalo-entericus.** Same as *ductus vitellinus.*

ducu (dö'kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub or small tree, *Clusia Ducu*, of the gamboge family, found in the Andes of Ecuador and Colombia. It yields a fragrant gum-resin which is used by the natives like incense.

dudder-grass (dud'ėr-gràs), *n.* The fern Venus's hair, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.* See *Venus's hair.*

dudish (dū'dish), *a.* Like a dude; characteristic of a dude.

dudler (dud'lėr), *n.* Same as ★*dudley.*

dudley (dud'li), *n.* [From the surname *Dudley.*] An engine for hauling logs which propels itself and drags its load by revolving a large spool around which are several turns of a cable, fixed at each end of the track.

dudleyite (dud'li-īt), *n.* [*Dudley*(*ville*), in Alabama, + *-ite*².] A hydrous silicate allied to the vermiculites and derived from the alteration of margarite.

due-cento (dö'ā-chen'tō), *n.* [It., contraction for *mille due cento*, 1200.] The thirteenth century. In the history of Italian art the due-cento is characterized by a blending of romanesque and gothic influences, and by the proto-renaissance of Frederick II. (1215–1250), who showed peculiar appreciation of classic art. The chief master of the period is Niccola Pisano, the sculptor and architect (about 1207–1278).

dueling-pistol (dū'el-ing-pis'tol), *n.* A long-barreled pistol of fine workmanship, made especially for dueling.

duellant (dū-el'ant), *n.* [L. *duellum*, duel, + *-ant.*] A duelist.

> The successful *duellant* had simply kept his guard and struck in the nick of time.
> *J. M. Hart*, German Universities, p. 77.

duettist (dū-et'ist), *n.* [*duet* + *-ist.*] One who takes part in a duet.

duetto, *n.* **2.** A base coin of Lucca, equal to two quattrini.

duff² (duf), *v. i.* In *golf*, to miss a stroke by hitting the ground behind the ball.

duffadar (duf-a-där'), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *daf'adār*, an officer in command of a small body of men, < *daf'a*, a section, + *-dār*, suffix of agent.] A petty officer, such as a sergeant or corporal of irregular cavalry, a police officer, or the man in charge of a gang of laborers. [Anglo-Indian.]

> We now composed a small party; besides our *Duffadar*, there remained Lassoo and Esau, twelve animals, and Ruby. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 268.

dufoil, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the twayblade, *Ophrys ovata.*

Dufton shales. See ★*shale*².

dugdug (dög'dög), *n.* [Chamorro name, in Guam.] The name in Guam of the fertile form of *Artocarpus communis*, the chestnut-like seeds of which, called *nangka*, are roasted and eaten by the natives. The latex is used as bird-lime, as a sizing for whitewash, and as a medium for mixing paints. The soft yellow wood is used for cupboards and interior woodwork of houses, but will not stand exposure to the weather. See *Artocarpus, breadfruit,* ★*breadnut*, 2, and ★*antipolo.*

Dugongidæ (dū-gong'gi-dē), *n. pl.* [*Dugong* + *-idæ.*] A family of sirenian mammals, including the existing species of dugong and the extinct genus *Prohalicore.* *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

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duguan (dö-gö-än′), *n.* [Tagalog *duguan*, < Tagalog and Bisaya *dugó*, blood.] In the Philippines, the name of several species of nutmeg, especially *Myristica Philippiensis*, a tree yielding a red resin. Its fruit is fragrant and was formerly used by the natives for making sweetmeats, but the inclosed nutmeg and its surrounding mace have little if any aroma. Also called *talangtalang*. See *Myristica*.

duiker (dī′kėr), *n.* [Cape D.] Short for ★*duiker-bok*.

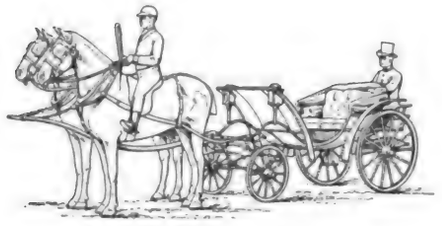
Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited and made remarks upon the skin of a female yellow-backed *duiker* (Cephalophus sylvicultrix) which had been obtained in the Awemba district of North-Eastern Rhodesia.
Athenæum, Jan. 25, 1902, p. 120.

duiker-bok (dī′kėr-bok), *n.* [Cape D., < *duiker*, diver, + *bok*, buck.] A small South African antelope, *Cephalophus grimmi*. It is about 26 inches high and typically of a yellowish-brown color. The males have small, straight pointed horns; the females are hornless. The name is extended to other antelopes of the same genus.

dukan (dö-kän′), *n.* [Aram., stage, platform.] The stage in the Jewish temple upon which the priests officiated, and the Levites stood when singing the daily psalms.

duk-duk (dök′dök), *n.* [New Britain.] The rituals of a secret society of the natives of New Britain. In these rites large masks are used which are said to represent the cassowary. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 133.

duke[1], *n.* **6.** A vehicle having a victoria body suspended at the front on scroll-irons. At the rear is a rumble for a footman. It is sometimes driven by a postilion. Now called a *ladies' driving-phaëton*.—**Grand-duke.** See *duke*[1], 4†.

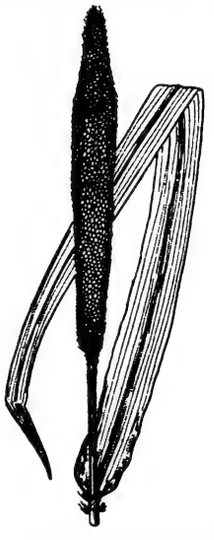


A Duke, appointed Demi-daumont.

Duke bit. See ★*bit*[1].

duke-phaëton (dūk′fā′e-ton), *n.* A form of the duke which is provided with a detachable driver's seat at the front. See ★*duke*[1], 6.

dukhan (dū′kan), *n.* [Also *dukn*, *duchn*; < Ar. *dukhn*.] The pearl or negro millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*, a grass widely cultivated in warm countries for the sake of its seed and sometimes for fodder for cattle. The seeds are an important food-staple in many countries, but are not of such great economic importance as those of durra (*Andropogon Sorghum*). They are ground into meal, which in Africa is eaten in the form of mush, and in India, where it is the principal food-staple of the natives in many parts, in the form of bread or cakes, which are eaten together with buttermilk. In India called *cumboo-millet*.



Dukhan (*Pennisetum spicatum*), about one half natural size. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Dukhobors (dö′kō-bōrz), *n. pl.* See *Dukhobortsi*.

dulcamaretin (dul-ka-mar′ē-tin), *n.* [*dulcamara* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A resinous compound, $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$, formed by the action of dilute acids on dulcamarin.

dulcan (dul′kan), *n.* See ★*dolcan*, 2.

dulcin, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*sucrol*.

dulcinan (dul′si-nan), *n.* Same as *dulcitan*.

dulcinea (dul-sin′ē-ä), *n.* [Sp., from the name of *Dulcinea* del Toboso, the lady beloved by Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's romance of that name; < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A sweetheart; a mistress.

dulcitanide (dul-sit′a-nid), *n.* [*dulcitan* + *-ide*[1].] The general name employed in chemistry for compounds of acids and dulcitan: as, *benzodulcitanide*.

Dulidæ (dū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds related to the shrikes, found in tropical America.

dull-witted (dul′wit′ed), *a.* Stupid; having a dull wit.

I do not believe that the average boy of the modern congregation is *duller-witted* or more restless now than I was then. *W. Gladden*, Parish Problems, p. 404.

dulotic (dū-lot′ik), *a.* [Gr. **δουλωτικός*, < *δούλωσις*, enslavement, < *δουλοῦν*, enslave, < *δοῦλος*, a slave: see *dulia*.] In *entom.*, slave-holding: applied to those genera of ants which enslave colonies or individuals of colonies of other ants.

Dahl is mistaken in supposing that L. biamarckensis is a *dulotic* ant, as a perusal of the above quoted passages from Wroughton's work will suffice to show.
Biol. Bulletin, May, 1904, p. 257.

dum, *a.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *dumb*.

duma (dö′mä), *n.* [Also *douma* (< F. *douma*); < Russ. *duma*, a council, a court, a chapter (of an order), also thought, idea, elegy, = OBulg. Bulg. *duma*, council, = Bohem. *duma*, thought, reflection, = Pol. *duma*, thought, idea, reflection, opinion, elegy (see ★*dumka*) = Little Russ. *duma*, thought, = White Russ. *duma*, pride, arrogance, = Lith. *duma*, opinion, = Lett. *pa-dōms*, council; of Teutonic origin, < Goth. *dōms* = OHG. *tuom* = AS. *dōm*, E. *doom*, judgment: see *doom*[1], *n.*] In Russia, a council; an official assembly; specifically, an elective legislative assembly or council in Russia, established by ukase of Nicholas II. in 1905.

The *Doumas* of nearly all the principal cities have addressed the throne praying that the representatives of the people be summoned at once.
N. Y. Times, June 9, 1905.

In this [plans for a National Assembly] he [the Czar] has been influenced by the men who instituted the recent Congress at Moscow, of delegates from the zemstvos and *dumas*, or district and municipal councils.
Outlook, Aug. 12, 1905, p. 892.

dumaist (dö′mä-ist), *n.* [*duma* + *-ist*.] A member of a duma.

The Czar, on March 3, issued a rescript addressed to the Minister of the Interior directing him to prepare plans for the assembling of representatives of the people. . . . [The plan] was received with derision by the zemstvoists and *dumaists* at their Congress in July.
Outlook, Aug. 12, 1905, p. 892.

dumaree, *n.* See ★*dumree*.

dumasin (dū′ma-sin), *n.* [*Dumas*, a French chemist, + *-in*[2].] An oily ketonic compound, $C_6H_{10}O$, prepared by passing the vapors of acetic acid or acetone through a red-hot tube. It has a spicy odor and boils at 120–125° C.

Dumas's method. See ★*method*.

Dumb jockey, peal, tooling. See ★*jockey*, ★*peal*[1], *blind tooling* (under *tooling*).

dumb-barge (dum′bärj), *n.* See ★*barge*[1].

dumb-bell, *n.* **2.** In *bacteriol.*, a diplococcus: so called from its shape.—**Dumb-bell crystals.** See ★*crystal*.

dumb-card (dum′kärd), *n.* See ★*card*[1].

dumbcow (dum′kou), *v. t.* To browbeat into silence or submissiveness; cow. *R. Kipling.* [Anglo-Indian.]

dumb-drift (dum′drift), *n.* An airway for conveying foul air and dangerous gases to the upcast shaft of a mine, past, but not through, the ventilating-furnace, to avoid explosions.

dumb-furnace (dum′fėr′nās), *n.* Same as ★*dumb-drift*.

dumb-iron (dum′ī′ėrn), *n.* In carriages, an iron shaped like the half of an elliptic spring attached to a half-elliptic and with it presenting the appearance of a full elliptic. It is sometimes covered with wood and richly carved.

dumb-pintle (dum′pin′tl), *n.* A rudder-pintle whose lower end rests on a disk in a socket-brace designed to take the weight of the rudder.

dumb-sound (dum′sound), *v. t.* To deaden the sound of or proceeding from: as, to *dumb-sound* an iron bridge. *N. E. D.*

dumb-telescope (dum′tel′e-skōp), *n.* See ★*telescope*.

dumb-watches (dum′woch′ez), *n.* The pitcher-plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*, also the trumpet-leaf, *S. flava*, in allusion to the convex circular expansion at the summit of the style, resembling a watch.

dumby, *n.* See ★*dummy*, 5 (*d*).

Dumdum bullet, fever. See ★*bullet*, ★*fever*[1].

dumka (döm′kä), *n.* [Pol. *dumka*, dim. of *duma*, thought, elegy: see ★*duma*.] A Polish lament or threnody, or a piece of music in a melancholy style.

dummele (dum′e-lē), *n.* [Cingalese ?] A tar prepared from the wood of the bastard sandalwood, *Erythroxylum monogynum*, a shrub or small tree of southern India and Ceylon. It is used as a preservative of native boats. See *Erythroxylum*.

dumminess, *n.* **2.** Specifically, an abnormal mental condition of the horse, following acute inflammation of the brain, in which the various senses are dulled and the animal takes no notice of its surroundings. There is also a peculiar alteration in the method of taking in the food. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 11.

dummy, *n.* **3.** (*e*) Proofs of pages of composed type pasted down upon a larger leaf in proper order, to show the general arrangement of an intended book or pamphlet.—**5.** (*c*) The dealer's partner at bridge. (*d*) In the game of rounce, an extra hand of 6 cards in the center of the table. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 322.—**6.** A person who is put forward (by interested parties in the background) in some capacity in connection with a matter in which he has no real concern or as to which he is the mere tool of his movers: for example, (*a*) as an incorporator or a director of a bank, a railway, or other company, in order to satisfy some statutory requirement as to number, place of residence, or the like, or as (*b*) in Australia, when the public lands were thrown open, one who made application for an allotment in his own name, but really on behalf of another who had already made his own 'selection.'—**7.** A horse affected with dumminess, which follows an acute inflammation of the brain. See ★*dumminess*, 2.

The duration of the disease varies from a few hours to a week, the average being perhaps 72 hours. Horses which recover are said to become "*dummies*"—animals with a permanent cerebral lesion and defective intelligence. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 66.

dummy (dum′i), *v. i.* To act as a dummy. See ★*dummy*, 6.

dummyism (dum′i-izm), *n.* The practice of using or of acting as a dummy in any matter, as taking up land by perjury and false pretenses on the part of the dummy. See ★*dummy*, 6.

dummy-weed (dum′i-wēd), *n.* The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

dump[2], *v. t.* **5.** To press closely; subject to severe pressure, as bales of wool. [Australia.]

dump-car, *n.*—**Air dump-car**, a gondola-car of which the body can be tilted up to discharge the load. It is operated by compressed air. See ★*gravel-car*.

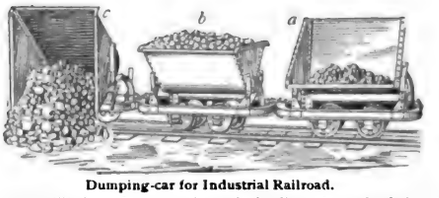
dumper, *n.* **2.** In *railroading*, any form of tilting-, dumping-, or unloading-car, whether operated by hand or by power.

dump-grate (dump′grāt), *n.* A furnace- or boiler-grate which can be tilted or tipped up so as to drop or dump its load of ash and cinder; a dumping-grate or tip-grate.

dump-hook (dump′hůk), *n.* A levered chain grab-hook attached to the evener, to which a team is hitched in loading logs. A movement of the lever releases the hook from the logging-chain without stopping the team.

dumping-boat (dum′ping-bōt), *n.* A boat or scow used in the removal of rubbish and in dumping it into the ocean. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 880.

dumping-car, *n.* Any railroad-car which is used to carry loose material in bulk and which, through its construction or fittings, can be made to discharge its load. The most simple form has a balance square, cup-, or V-shaped body, so supported that it can be tilted up to discharge the load at the side of the track. In another type the body is hinged to a turntable on the truck and can be swung around and tilted in any direction. Another simple form has a tilting-floor and fixed ends, or a fixed sloping floor and hinged sides, or two floors joined together and sloping outward, with hinged sides. In this type the car-body is fixed and the load is dumped by releasing the hinged sides. In this sense the hopper-car, having sloping floors for the automatic discharge of the load through the hopper, is a dump-car. The largest and most complicated type consists of an under-frame supporting two hinged and inclined floors which meet in the middle and, when closed, sustain the



Dumping-car for Industrial Railroad.
a, car tilted up for convenience in loading; *b*, car loaded and locked for transport; *c*, car released and upset, discharging coal.

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load in a V-shaped trough. When the load is to be discharged, one section of one floor may be opened and the load dumped between the rails, or, by means of deflecting plates and a fixed apron on the side of the car, it may be dumped at the side of the track. Two sections may be opened and the load discharged on both sides or on one side. The dumping apparatus may be operated by hand or by compressed air (obtained from the air-brake system), either when the train is at rest or when it is in motion, and in any direction, one car at a time or all the cars of the train at the same instant.

dumpling, *n.* 3. Any one of two or three species of dwarf, stemless, succulent evergreen plants belonging to the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, especially *M. minimum*, called the *small dumpling*, a plant only half an inch high, and *M. obcordellum*, called the *greater dumpling*, which is about an inch higher.—**Blue dumplings**, a favorite dish among the Creek Indians, consisting of two cups of corn meal, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, and a little butter, made into small balls which are dropped into boiling water and cooked for five minutes. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 7, 1904, p. 23703.

dump-moraine (dump'mō-rān'), *n.* A moraine formed of material dropped from a glacier.

dumpoke (dum'pōk), *n.* [A back-formation from *dumpoked.*] A stuffed duck; in general, any baked dish. [Anglo-Indian.]

dumpoked (dum'pōkt), *a.* [Hind. *dampukht*, cooking in steam, simmering, < *dam*, air, breath, steam, + *pukht*, cooked.] Boiled, as a fowl, with butter and spices; now, baked, as a fowl. [Anglo-Indian.]

dump-skip (dump'skip), *n.* A bucket for hoisting coal or ore, so constructed as to overturn or open when its contents are to be dumped.

dumree (dum'rē), *n.* [Also *dumrie, dumaree;* < Hind. *damri.*] A copper coin formerly in use in Central India, of very slight value. *Yule and Burnell.*

dumus (dū'mus), *n.*; pl. *dumi* (-mī). [L., a bush, OL. *dusmus*, prob. connected with *densus*, thick: see *dense.*] A bush or low-branching shrub.

dun[1]. I. *a.*—**Dun hackle, land, limestone, skipper.** See ★*hackle*[3], ★*land*[1], *Redesdale* ★*limestone*, ★*skipper*[1].

II. *n.* 2. A dun-colored natural or artificial fly used in angling: as, the pale-olive *dun*, made with a body of hair from the polar bear; goose-*dun*, with a body of gray goose-pinion; blue *dun*, with a body of pale mole-fur.

dunal (dū'nal), *a.* [*dune* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to dunes.

At Lake of the Woods there is no evidence that the Isle aux Sables is tenanted by both *dunal* and predunal types of plants.

C. MacMillan, Minn. Bot. Studies, Bulletin IX. p. 993.

dun-bar (dun'bär), *n.* A British collector's name for a dun-colored moth (*Cosmia trapezina*) having two bars or transverse lines on the fore wings. *N. E. D.*

Duncanella (dung-ka-nel'ă), *n.* [NL., < *Duncan*, proper name, + *-ella.*] A genus of extinct tetracorals of the family *Cyathaxoniidæ*, including very simple conical cups with regular septa and no tabulæ or dissepiments. It is of Silurian age.

dunch[1] (dunch), *n.* [*dunch*[1], *v.*] A jog with the elbow; a nudge; a 'dig in the ribs.' [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dunch[2], *a.* 2. Dull; stupid; slow of understanding.—3. Heavy, as bread; stodgy. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

II. *n.* 1. A stodgy pudding, made of flour, currants, and water. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Improperly baked bread. [Newfoundland.]

dune[1], *n.*—**Active dune**, a sand-dune in the wandering or shifting state.—**Barrier dune**, an artificial ridge created for the protection of inland areas by obstructing the shifting of the sand, as with living grasses, brush fences, etc.—**Gray dune**, a dune belonging to the innermost and highest of three lines found on some coasts: so called because the sand is tinged by an intermixture of humus; a land dune. The gray dunes and white dunes are inside of a low outer row.—**Land dune.** See *gray* ★*dune.*—**Sea dune.** See *white* ★*dune.*—**Wandering dune**, one which, being unprotected by vegetation, is continually changing its shape and place under the action of the wind. The movement of dunes is commonly inland from the shore.—**White dune**, a dune belonging to the middle of three lines as found on some coasts, and also medium in height: so named because the sand is uncolored by humus. Also called *sea dune.* See *gray* ★*dune.*

Dunelm. An ecclesiastical abbreviation of the Latin *Dunelmensis*, 'of Durham.'

dun-fly, *n.* See ★*dun*, *n.*, 2.

Dung substitute. Same as ★*dunging-salt.*

dunga-runga (dung'gä-rung'gä), *n.* [Aboriginal name in New South Wales.] A small tree of crooked growth, *Notelæa ovata*, yielding close-grained, hard wood, used for tool-handles. See *Notelæa.*

dung-beetle, *n.*—**Indian dung-beetle**, an East Indian scarabæid beetle, called by Kirby and Spence *Copris midas.*

dunging-salt (dung'ing-sâlt), *n.* A trade-name for sodium phosphate or arseniate when used in calico-printing as a more cleanly substitute for cow-dung in the bath in which, to remove superfluous mordant, the cloth is immersed after printing and before dyeing. Also called *dung substitute.*

dungon (dung-ōn'), *n.* See ★*dongon.*

dungstead (dung'sted), *n.* A dung-heap; a place where manure is piled; a midden.

The general conclusion arrived at, and clearly expressed by Pfeiffer, is that excessive loss in manure can be best avoided by storing it in a deep mass in a water-tight *dungstead* placed in a well-shaded situation, in which the material is firmly compressed.

Nature, Sept. 15, 1904, p. 491.

dung-worm (dung'wėrm), *n.* A worm or larva found in cow-dung, used as bait.

Dunkard series. See ★*series.*

Dunker[1], *n.*—**Seventh-day Dunkers**, a division of the Dunkers organized in Pennsylvania in 1728 by Conrad Beissel. The society, now almost extinct, was monastic in character, advocated celibacy for its members, and observed the Sabbath on the seventh day: whence its name.

dunkirk (dun'kėrk), *n.* A privateer vessel from Dunkirk in the seventeenth century.

dunkirker (dun'kėrk-ėr), *n.* 1. Same as ★*dunkirk.*—2. One of the crew of a dunkirk.

dunk-tree (dungk'trē), *n.* The jujube, *Zizyphus Jujuba.* See *Zizyphus.* [West Indian.]

dunner[2] (dun'ėr), *v. i.* [Var. of ★*dinner*, collateral form of *dinnle, dindle;* imitative.] To vibrate with a reverberating sound; make a thundering, reverberating noise. [Scotch.]

dunner[2] (dun'ėr), *n.* [*dunner*[2], *v.*] A hollow reverberating sound, as if made by heavy blows from the closed fist on a door; a thundering sound. [Scotch.]

dunnite (dun'īt), *n.* [*Dunn*, a proper name, + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*explosive D.*

dunstone (dun'stōn), *n.* [*dun*[1] + *stone.*] In *petrog.*, stone of a dun or dull brown color, sometimes sedimentary, as dolomite or sandstone; occasionally, an altered dolerite. [Local, Eng.]

dunting (dun'ting), *n.* Knocking; hitting; dinting; in *ceram.*, the cracking of ware entirely through, while it is being fired in the kiln.

duny (dū'ni), *a.* [*dune* + *-y*[1].] Having numerous sand-dunes.

duodecagon (dū-ō-dek'a-gon), *n.* [Gr. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, + *γωνία*, angle.] Same as *dodecagon.*

duodecane (dū-ō-dek'ān), *n.* [Gr. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ane.*] Same as ★*dodecane.*

duodenary, *a.* 2. In *music*, pertaining to a duodene, or consisting of duodenes.

II. *n.* A musical instrument for acoustical research, played from a keyboard laid out in duodenes.

duodenate (dū'ō-dē-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *duodenated*, ppr. *duodenating.* [*duodene* + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to modulate by duodenes.

duodenation (dū-ō-dē-nā'shon), *n.* [*duodenate* + *-ion.*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of modulating by duodenes.

duedenocholecystostomy (dū-ō-dē'nō-kol'ē-sis-tos'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *duodenum* + Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κίστις*, bag, bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, an operation for making an artificial opening between the gall-bladder and the duodenum.

duodenohepatic (dū-ō-dē'nō-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [*duodenum* + *hepatic.*] Relating to both the duodenum and the liver. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 654.

duodenotomy (dū-ō-dē-not'ō-mi), *n.* [*duodenum* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an operation for making an opening into the duodenum.

duogravure (dū'ō-grā-vūr'), *n.* [F. ★*duogravure*, irreg. < L. *duo*, two, + *gravure*, engraving.] A method of photo-engraving which requires two plates for the production of a print in one color. *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 1, 1904.

duole (dū'ōl), *n.* [L. *duo*, two, + dim. *-ole*, L. *-olus.*] In *music*, a group of two notes to be performed in the time normally occupied by three.

duoparental (dū'ō-pā-ren'tal), *a.* [L. *duo*, two, + *parens*, parent.] Of or from two parents or sexual elements; bisexual; amphigonic.

The conclusion that chromatin was the true hereditary-substance could only be deduced with convincing clearness after *duo-parental* . . . reproduction had been studied. *Nat. Sci.*, Nov., 1896, p. 312.

duotal (dū'ō-tal), *n.* The trade name of guaiacol carbonate, a white odorless and tasteless crystalline compound, $(C_6H_4O.CH_3O)_2CO$, obtained by the action of phosgen on guaiacol-sodium. It is decomposed in the intestines into guaiacol and carbonic acid, and is used as an intestinal antiseptic and in tuberculosis. It is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia under the name *guaiacolis carbonas.*

dup[2] (dup), *n.* [D. *dop*, a shell, husk.] A trough used in South Africa for sheep-washing.

Dupin's cyclide. Same as *cyclide.*

duplex, *a.*—**Cox duplex press.** See ★*press*[1].—**Duplex lock paper pump.** See ★*lock*[1], ★*paper*, ★*pump*[1].—**Duplex rail.** Same as *compound rail* (which see, under *rail*[1]).

duplexity (dū-plek'si-ti), *n.* Same as *duplicity*, 1.

duplicand (dū-pli-kand'), *n.* [L. *duplicandus*, fut. pass. part. of *duplicare*, double.] In *Scots law*, a double feu-duty due to a superior upon entry into possession by an heir, or at certain specified times.

duplicate, *v. i.* 2. In *whist* and *bridge*, to play the same cards over again, as nearly as possible under the same conditions, each side getting the hands originally held by its opponents.

duplicate. I. *a.* 4. In *bot.*, folded.—**Duplicate whist board.** See ★*board.*

II. *n.*—**Memory duplicate**, in *whist*, a game in which the hands are preserved and played over again by the same players at the same table.

duplicator (dū'pli-kā-tor), *n.* 1. One who duplicates anything; one who makes duplicates.—2. A machine or other contrivance for making duplicates, as of a writing or drawing or the like.

duplicident (dū'plis'i-dent), *a.* [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] Same as *duplicidentate.*

duplicipennate (dū'pli-si-pen'āt), *a.* [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate.*] In *entom.*, having the wings folded longitudinally in repose, as the moths. [Rare.]

duplicispinate (dū'pli-si-spī'nāt), *a.* [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *spina*, spine: see *spinate.*] Bearing double or duplex spines.

duplicity, *n.* 4. In *biol.*, the division of a part of the body of an organism, such as a limb or a digit, into two equivalent parts which may be regarded as equivalent to normal single members. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 406.—**Axial duplicity**, the presence in a bilateral animal of a pair of organs or parts in place of one which is normally single and median, as the presence of two tails in some breeds of goldfishes, or of two heads in monsters.

durative (dūr'a-tiv), *a.* [NL. ★*durativus*, < L. *durare*, continue: see *dure*, *v.*] In *philol.*, that expresses or serves to express continued or continuing action: as, to 'sit' and to 'strike' are *durative* verbs, while to 'strike down' and to 'sit down' are perfective verbs and express completed action.

durbachite (dûr'bach-īt), *n.* [*Durbach*, in Baden, Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of syenite rich in mica which occurs as a basic facies of granite, and also as independent bodies.

Durchmusterung (dörch-mös'tę-rŏng), *n.* [G., < *durchmustern*, inspect closely, review, scrutinize, < *durch*, through, + *mustern*, inspect, muster: see *muster*, *v.*] A German name given to certain extensive catalogues of stars which give their magnitudes and their approximate positions sufficiently for identification. The oldest and best-known is Argelander's Durchmusterung of the Northern Heavens, containing about 324,000 stars. It was made at Bonn, and is usually referred to by the initials B. D. M. His successor, Schönfeld, extended the work to stars south of the equator, in the Southern Durchmusterung (S. D. M.). A third is the Cordova Durchmusterung (Cord. D.), extending Schönfeld's work to the south pole. The three contain all the stars easily observable with a telescope of three inches aperture down to the ninth magnitude, and many between magnitudes 9 and 9½. There is also the Cape (of Good Hope) Photographic Durchmusterung (C. P. D. M.), covering nearly the whole of the southern hemisphere.

durdenite (dėr'den-īt), *n.* [Named for H. S. *Durden* of San Francisco.] A hydrous ferric tellurite occurring in greenish-yellow small mammillary forms: found with native tellurium in Honduras.

durene (dū'rēn), *n.* [† L. *durare*, last, + *-ene.*] A colorless compound found in coal-tar oil and prepared by the action of methyl chlorid on toluene in the presence of aluminium chlorid; 1, 2, 4, 5-tetramethyl benzene. It has an odor resembling that of camphor, crystallizes in leaves, melts at 79–80° C., and boils at 193–195° C.

durenol (dū'rē-nōl), *n.* [*durene* + *-ol.*] A colorless compound prepared by fusing durene-sulphonic acid with potassium hydroxid; 1, 2, 4, 5-tetramethyl phenol. It crystallizes in large flat prisms, melts at 117° C., boils at 249–250° C., and is volatile with steam.

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durezza (dö-ret'zȧ), *n.* [It., < L. *duritia*, hardness, < *durus*, hard.] In *music*, harshness of tone or expression.

durgah (dur-gä'), *n.* [Also *durgaw;* < Hind. *dargāh*, < Pers. *dargāh*, threshold, door, place, court, mosque, shrine; < *dar*, door, + *gāh*, place.] In India, the shrine of a Mohammedan saint.

duridine (dū'ri-din), *n.* [L. *durare*, last, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound prepared by heating xylidene with methyl alcohol. It melts at 14° C. and boils at 252–253° C.

durote (dö-rō'tā), *n.* [Sp. *duro*, hard.] In Venezuela, a large, leguminous tree of Guiana and Venezuela, *Bocoa Provacensis*, which yields the boco-wood. See *boco-wood.*

durrin (dur'in), *n.* [*durra* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $HOC_6H_4CH(CN)OC_6H_{11}O_5$, present in Egyptian durra. It crystallizes in brilliant leaflets.

durylic (dū-ril'ik), *a.* [*dur(ene)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Derived from durene.—**Durylic acid.** Same as *cumylic acid.*

duscle (dus'kl), *n.* [Appar. an artificial formation from *dusk.*] The black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum.*

dusky-wing (dus'ki-wing), *n.* Any butterfly of the genus *Thanaos:* so called on account of its dark color.—**Dreamy dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos icelus*, occurring in nearly all parts of the United States. Its larvæ feed on the aspen.—**Juvenal's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos juvenalis*, occurring throughout the eastern United States. Its larvæ feed on the oak.—**Lucilius's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos lucilius*, occurring in the Atlantic United States. Its larvæ feed on wild columbine and on pigweed.—**Martial's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos martialis*, occurring throughout the Atlantic United States and westward to Colorado.—**Persius's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos persius*, of wide distribution in the United States. Its larvæ feed on the willow and poplar.—**Sleepy dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos brizo*, occurring throughout most of the United States except the far Northwest.

duss (dus), *n.* [E. Indian.] A shrubby labiate plant, *Sussodia oppositifolia*, indigenous to the Himalaya Mountains. It has opposite or ternate leaves, and spikes of minute white flowers with feathery calyx-teeth. The leaves are covered with downy wool, which is used to remove insect larvæ from old sores; they are also applied to wounds and bruises. The wood is moderately hard and close-grained and is used for making gunpowder charcoal.

dust[1], *n.* 11. In *bot.*, pollen. *Blair.* 12. Flour. [Slang, Australia.]—**Dust-particles of Müller.** See ★*homoconium.*—**Dust process,** in *ceram.*, a method of making buttons, tiles, etc., by pressing dampened clay-dust in molds.

dust-bar (dust'bär), *n.* In *cotton manuf.*, one of the parallel bars in a grid for the escape of dust and extraneous matter in cotton, in the scutching- and other preparatory machines.

dust-cage (dust'kāj), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, a drum or cylinder with a perforated surface, against which the cotton is blown and from which it is taken in the form of a fleece or sheet. By means of a draft-fan and conduits attached to the ends of the cylinder the dust is removed from the cotton through the perforations.

dust-collector (dust'kọ-lek'tọr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing and collecting the dust from purifiers and other milling-machines. It consists of a large number of cloth cylinders, placed radially, through which the dust-laden air is blown, the air escaping through the cloth and leaving the dust in the cylinders to be removed as fast as it collects.

dust-counter (dust'koun'tėr), *n.* An instrument for counting the number of particles of dust in a unit volume of air. It is made in several forms, but in each a small volume of air is suddenly expanded so that it cools to the dew-point, and the moisture condensing on the dust-nuclei brings them down to rest on the surface of a glass mirror, where they may be counted. The air along the French and Italian Riviera, for example, contains sometimes many thousands of dust-particles per cubic centimeter, the purest observed having 750. On the Rigi Kulm the lowest number observed is 210. In the western Highlands of Scotland the lowest number is 16.

dustee (dus-tē'), *n.* [Varied from *fustee*?] The offspring of a fustee and a white. [West Indies.]

duster, *n.* 6. An apparatus or device, usually employing a current of air, for removing dust or fine particles from any material, such as grain, ore, rags, and the like.—7. A light wool or linen blanket, embroidered or plain, used as a cover for the lap, in driving, to protect the clothing from dust.—8. A test-well which fails to reach water; a dry hole. [U. S.]

Great assistance would have been given in the location of this line of complete saturation had the unsuccessful test wells of the past been divided into two classes, as salt-water wells and *dusters*, instead of calling them all dry holes, as has generally been done.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 338.

dust-fall (dust'fâl), *n.* The settling of dust from the atmosphere.

dust-feather (dust'feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* See *feather.*

dust-figure (dust'fig'ūr), *n.* A regular figure formed on the surface of a body by the deposition of dust. The dust adheres to certain parts of the surface, sometimes by osmosis, sometimes by electric attraction, sometimes by a special physical or chemical affinity between special kinds of dust and special parts of the solid surface.

dust-flow (dust'flō), *n.* A stream or land-slide of water-saturated volcanic ashes.

Few days, however, pass without clouds of steam rising from the crater, accompanied from time to time by *dust-flows* down the gorge to the Rivière Blanche to the southwest or across the basin of the Lac des Palmistes to the east. *E. O. Hovey*, in Science, July 1, 1904, p. 24.

dust-fog (dust'fog), *n.* 1. A whitish fog formed of vapor-dust or the finest kind of mist, differing from the dust-haze which frequently follows volcanic eruptions and is formed of fine dust-particles or nuclei upon which vapor has begun to condense.

Cold winds from the north-east, accompanied by *dust-fogs*, began only in December, and then the cold reached 11° Fahr., and even 5° Fahr. at night.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 549.

dust-haze (dust'hāz), *n.* See *haze*[1].

dusting (dus'ting), *n.* 1. The act of casting dust or powder upon anything; specifically, in *ceram.*, sprinkling over the damp, unburned clay, through a canvas bag, powdered lead or galena, which in the kiln will fuse into a glaze. This method of lead-glazing was employed in England for common red pottery. See *lead-glaze* and ★*plumbiferous*, 2.—2. The act of brushing the dust from a surface, as of a table, chair, floor, etc.

dust-plate (dust'plāt), *n.* A plate placed in front of the cinder-outlet of an iron blast-furnace, which usually serves also to support the slag-runner, so that the workmen may be protected from dust and solid particles which may be blown through the cinder-opening by the blast.

dust-pressed (dust'prest), *p. a.* See *Prosser's* ★*process.*

dust-proof (dust'prōf), *a.* Proof against dust; capable of excluding dust.

dust-shower (dust'shou'ėr), *n.* A cloud of dust which, having been caught up into the upper atmosphere by a violent wind in one place, is blown, it may be, long distances, and precipitated with or without rain or snow. See also ★*sea-dust.*

dust-trunk (dust'trungk), *n.* A conduit through which cotton is blown (in the early processes of manufacture) and the dust knocked out by the cotton striking against projecting fins or plates.

dust-vapor (dust'vā-pọr), *n.* See ★*vapor-dust.*

dust-wind (dust'wind), *n.* A wind that brings dust-storms, such as the northwesterly gales on the eastern coast of Australia. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 91.

dust-wisp (dust'wisp), *n.* A delicate spray or stria of dust or ice-spiculæ floating in the sky among the sunrise and sunset colors; usually of a steely-white tint and hence high up in the atmosphere.

This was of an unmistakably volcanic character, different from anything that has appeared here since the Krakatoa sunsets, though not equal to those in splendour. Since that maximum, the colouring has been gradually lessening. Yesterday and to-day it was remarkably weak, the chief feature being the *dust-wisps*, which were more conspicuous than I have previously seen them during this apparition. *Nature*, Dec. 25, 1902, p. 174.

dusty, *a.* 4. In *bot.*, covered with granulations simulating dust. Also *farinose.*

dusty-husband (dus'ti-huz'band), *n.* The alpine rock-cress, *Arabis alpina.*

dusty-miller, *n.* 3. Same as *miller*, 3.

dusty-wing (dus'ti-wing), *n.* Any member of the neuropterous family *Coniopterygidæ:* so named from the fact that the wings are covered with a white powder.

Dutch. I. *a.*—**Dutch consolation, door, kiln, roof, sauce.** See ★*consolation*, etc.—**Dutch treat, yellow.** See *treat*, ★*yellow.*

II. *n.*—**Double Dutch.** (*a*) Unintelligible gibberish. (*b*) A form of the child's game of jumping the rope in which two ropes are used.

dutch, *v. t.*—**To dutch it,** in *euchre*, to name a different color when the trump is turned down.

Dutchman, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] A layer of suet fastened with skewers into a roast of lean beef or mutton.—4. [*l. c.*] In *lumbering*, a short stick placed transversely between the outer logs of a load to divert the load toward the middle and so keep the logs from falling off.

Dutchman's-breeches, *n.* 2. The streaks of blue sky seen between the alto-stratus clouds after a storm begins to abate.

duty, *n.*—**Duty of water,** in *irrigation*, the relation which the quantity of water applied bears to the area irrigated. For example, one cubic foot of water per second flowing throughout the irrigating season should irrigate 100 acres. Under a high duty of water 160 or more acres may be irrigated; under a low duty 60 acres or less may be watered. Or, in other units, two and a half acre-feet of water held in a reservoir should be ample to furnish water for one acre; or under a high duty one acre-foot of water may irrigate half an acre or more.—**Export duty,** a sum of money levied by a government upon the exportation of goods. Such duties are unconstitutional in the United States.—**Probate duty.** See *probate-duty.*

duv, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dove.*

duzen, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dozen.*

D. V. M. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.*

D. V. M. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.*

D. V. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Doctor of Veterinary Science;* (*b*) of *Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.*

Dwarf male. See ★*male*[1].

dwarf-ear (dwârf'ēr), *n.* An ear-snail; a gastropod belonging to the family *Otinidæ*, having an auriform shell.

dwarfism (dwârf'izm), *n.* [*dwarf* + *-ism.*] The state of being a dwarf or dwarfed; dwarfishness.

Some predisposition to deformity is noted in funnel-breast, hallux valgus and *dwarfism.*
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 215.

dway-berry (dwā'ber'i), *n.* [A reduction of ★*dwale-berry.*] Same as *dwale*, 3.

dwel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *dwell.*

dwell, *n.* 2. An automatic pause in the action of one part of a machine to enable another part to complete its work; specifically, in a sheet-metal drawing-press, a pause in the motion of one die to enable another to continue its work, or a pause in the motion of the two dies to enhance the effect of their combined pressure. It is also utilized to enable one die to serve as a binding-clamp, holding the blank firmly, while another die draws it into the required shape. A dwell can be produced by the use of a cam or by the omission of some of the teeth of a gear.

dyad. I. *n.* 5. A group or association of two chromosomes in certain cells, such as the germ-cells in certain stages.—6. In *pros.*, a group of two lines having different rhythms.

Dyads and triads there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmical working of the odes.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Pindar, p. liii. *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* 2. Noting an axis of twofold symmetry. See ★*symmetry.*

dyadics (dī-ad'iks), *n.* That branch of pure mathematics which supposes no other regular relation between the principal objects of its study than those which are concerned with the assumption that there are two alternative ways in one or other, but not both, of which each of those objects is determined. For example, if the algebra of necessary reasoning, which is wholly concerned with the dyadic distinction between what is true and what is false, taking no account of greater or less probabilities, be considered in its pure mathematical relations, regardless of its application to logic, the simple mathematical theory that will so result belongs to dyadics.

dyakis-dodecahedral (dī'a-kis-dō'dek-a-hē'drạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dyakis-dodecahedron or diploid; diploidal.

dyakis-dodecahedron, *n.* 2. A solid of twenty-four faces, somewhat resembling the deltoidal icositetrahedron.

dyakis-hexacontahedron (dī'a-kis-hek'sa-kon-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [Gr. *δύακις*, twice, + E. *hexacontahedron.*] A solid of 120 faces, reciprocal to the great rhombicosidodecahedron.

Dyaus (dyä'ụs), *n.* [Skt. *dyāus* (stem *dyo*), gen. *divás* (*dyós*): see *Zeus* and *Jupiter.*] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sky, answering to the Greek Zeus and the Roman Jupiter in their simpler aspects.

dye[1], *n.*—**Basic dye.** (*a*) Same as ★*basic stain.* (*b*) See *basic* ★*color.*—**Neutral dye,** a dye which results through the interaction between a basic and an acid dye, whereby the acid and basic affinities of the two become mutually saturated: as, for example, the eosinate of methylene-blue.—**Oxyazo dyes,** a class of artificial coal-tar colors which includes Soudan brown, crocein orange, and others.—**Paste dye,** a coloring material prepared for dyers' use in the condition of a semi-liquid pasty mass. Artificial alizarin and indigo are among the dyestuffs supplied in this form.—**Triphenylmethane dyes,** an important class of artificial dyestuffs, of which magenta or fuchsin and Hofmann's violet are prominent examples; made from materials originally derived from coal-tar, and very extensively used in dyeing, especially on wool and silk.

dye-beck, *n.*—**Spiral dye-beck,** a kind of dye-vat with a winch, for dyeing piece-goods which are made to pass spirally along the winch, by means of guide-pins, from one end to the other.

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dye-box (dī'boks), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a box or tray in which the dye is placed and in which the skins are dipped.

dye-leaves (dī'lēvz), *n. pl.* 1. The inkberry or gallberry, *Ilex glabra.*—2. The sweetleaf, *Symplocos tinctoria.*

dyer's-weed, *n.* 2. The woad, *Isatis tinctoria.* —3. Either of the two American goldenrods, *Solidago nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*, somewhat used in dyeing. See *Solidago.*

dyestuff, *n.*—**Albumen dyestuff.** Same as *albumen ★color.*

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *δύ(ναμις)*, power, + *γω(νία)*, angle, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A diagram that shows both the horizontal directive magnetic force of the compass-needle on board ship under local influences and its deviation from the meridian for any latitude and sailing-course; specifically, the dygogram of Captain Colongue (1870) and of A. Smith, from which Paugger obtained the idea of his mechanical dromoscope of 1872.

dyn., dynam. Abbreviations of *dynamics.*

dyname, *n.* See *dynam*, 2.

dynamic, *a.* 5. Sthenic; functional, not organic: as, a *dynamic* disease.—6. In *bot.*, capable of strongly swelling on one side: applied to tissue.—**Dynamic action.** See *★action.* —**Dynamic agent,** in society, whatever produces change, especially progressive change. *L. F. Ward,* Outlines of Sociol., p. 167.—**Dynamic cooling,** in *meteor.*, the cooling of a portion of the atmosphere when it expands against a slightly inferior pressure whereby its own internal heat is partly consumed in doing external work.—**Dynamic density.** See *★density.*—**Dynamic heating,** in *meteor.*, the warming of the air, when it is compressed, by virtue of a slightly superior external pressure whereby work is done upon it and an equivalent amount of heat is thereby generated.—**Dynamic knowledge, meteorology,** etc. See *★knowledge, ★meteorology,* etc.

Dynamical capacity, in *physics,* same as *density.* [Rare.]

dynamicity (dī-na-mis'i-ti), *n.* [*dynamic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, same as *atomicity* or *valence.* The term has not come into general use.

dynamics, *n.*—**Chemical dynamics,** in *phys. chem.*, chemical mechanics as applied to a chemical system which is not in equilibrium but is undergoing changes in the active masses of the reacting substances; the study of the velocity of chemical reactions.—**Vital dynamics,** the theory of the vital forces in motion, as distinguished from mechanical or chemical forces acting upon the living organism.

dynamist, *n.* 2. A student of dynamics.

dynamite, *n.* Nitroglycerin soaked up by silicious earth as an inert absorbent or 'dope' is now distinguished as *dynamite No. 1*, and the meaning of the word is extended so as to include also numerous mixtures of nitroglycerin with absorbents which increase the force of the explosion. See *dope*, 3.—**Gelatin dynamite,** a high explosive used for blasting, made by mixing a cheap absorbent with explosive gelatin.—**Lignin dynamite,** a trade-name for various mixtures of wood-pulp or sawdust with a nitrate, generally sodium nitrate, and more or less nitroglycerin: used as explosives in blasting.

dynamite-shell (dī'na-mīt-shel'), *n.* A projectile with thin walls and containing a large bursting-charge of dynamite; especially the shell fired from dynamite-guns.

dynamitic (dī-na-mit'ik), *a.* [*dynamite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dynamite or dynamiters.

dynamitist (dī'na-mī-tist), *n.* [*dynamite* + *-ist.*] One who favors dynamitism.

dynamo, *n.*—**Compound dynamo,** a dynamo in which the field-magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—**Fly-wheel dynamo,** a dynamo in which the revolving part, either the armature or field, serves as a fly-wheel for the engine.—**Load of a dynamo.** See *★load*[2].

dynamocosmical (dī'na-mō-koz'mi-kal), *a.* In *meteor.*, relating to the terms in the analytical expression for the variations of any meteorological element that are supposed to depend upon the influence of forces external to the earth and therefore solar or cosmical.

dynamogen (dī-nam'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *-γενής*, -producing.] A trade-name of an explosive consisting of yellow prussiate of potash, potash, chlorate of potash, starch, and charcoal, made into a paste with boiling water and spread with a brush over porous paper, which is then to be dried, cut up, and rolled into cartridges.

dynamogenesis, *n.*—**Law of mental dynamogeny** or **dynamogenesis,** in *psychol.*, the doctrine that every consciousness tends to express or realize itself in corresponding muscular movements; or, more accurately, that every consciousness tends to kinæsthesis as its natural term. The law is a translation, so to speak, from the law of neural dynamogeny, which asserts that incoming energy of stimulation tends always to be transformed into outgoing energy of bodily movement. Its verification has usually been attempted by means of the dynamometer or some equivalent instrument; a normal pull or squeeze is recorded, and then the pull or squeeze as reinforced by the dynamogenic effect of some sensory stimulus.

If simultaneously with the contraction the subject received a sensorial impression, the contraction was sometimes weakened, but more often increased. This reinforcing effect has received the name of *dynamogeny.*
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 379.

dynamogenetic (dī'na-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Same as *dynamogenic.*

dynamogenic, *a.* 2. Producing force: as, the *dynamogenic* value of food. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 543.

dynamogenous (dī-na-moj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *dynamogenic.*

dynamogenously (dī-na-moj'e-nus-li), *adv.* In accordance with the principle of dynamogeny.

dynamographic (dī'na-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the graphic recording of force.

dynamology (dī-na-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of forces; dynamics.

In the sciences of organized bodies we find them subdivided by abstraction into categorical sciences, which we call chemology or chemistry, morphology, *dynamology* or dynamics, ontology or evolution, and psychology.
J. W. Powell, in Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1901, [p. 603.

dynamometamorphic (dī'na-mō-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of dynamometamorphism, or changes effected in rocks by movement and pressure. *Nature,* Aug. 4, 1904, p. 317.

dynamometamorphism (dī'na-mō-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *metamorphism.*] In *petrog.*, metamorphic changes produced by mechanical rather than chemical processes. See *metamorphism.*

dynamometamorphosed (dī'na-mō-met-a-môr'fōzd), *p. a.* Metamorphosed by processes among which earth-movements are the controlling factors.

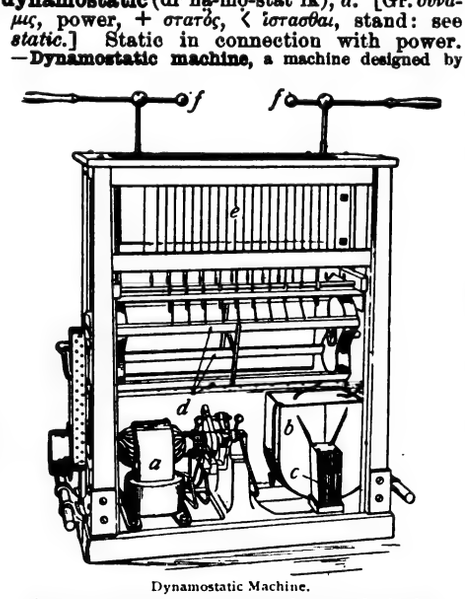
dynamometer, *n.* 2. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of a telescope by measuring the diameter of the little image of the object-glass which is formed just outside of the eyepiece: usually, and better, called *dynameter*, to distinguish it from the instrument for measuring stress.

dynamophone (dī-nam'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *φωνή*, sound.] A form of transmission dynamometer in which the twist of a running-shaft is determined by the aid of specially mounted telephones whose relative angular positions, when giving the same tone vibrations, can be accurately measured and compared with those when the shaft is at rest. *Science,* Aug. 29, 1902, p. 339.

dynamoscope (dī-nam'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An appliance for auscultating a muscle during its contraction.

dynamoscopy (dī-na-mos'kō-pi), *n.* [*dynamoscope* + *-y*[3].] The use of the dynamoscope in listening to the murmur produced by contracting muscular fibrils.

dynamostatic (dī'na-mō-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *στατός*, ‹ *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *static.*] Static in connection with power.—**Dynamostatic machine,** a machine designed by



Dynamostatic Machine.

a, dynamo or converter; *b*, step-up transformer; *c*, laminations; *d*, revolving-frame; *e*, glass condensers; *f*, spark-terminals.

Professor E. Thomson, which gives very high direct-current voltage of considerable power. It consists of an alternating-current generator or inverted converter (see *★converter*), a step-up transformer (see *★transformer*), a series of glass-plate condensers, and a frame revolved synchronously with the converter, which charges the condensers in parallel and connects them in series for discharge.

dynamotor (dī'na-mō-tor), *n.* [Gr. *δίνα(μις)*, power, + E. *motor.*] A combined electrical motor and generator by means of which direct current can be drawn from the source of supply at one voltage and delivered for use at another voltage. The dynamotor is used for electroplating, and has various functions in laboratories which employ electric power. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 209.

dyne-centimeter (dīn-sen'ti-mē-tėr), *n.* 1. The c. g. s. unit of work; the work done by a dyne of force acting through one centimeter; an erg.—2. The c. g. s. unit for moment of force; a unit of torque; the moment of a force of one dyne acting at the end of an arm one centimeter in length.

dyophone (dī'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίο*, two, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *acoustics*, an instrument for the simultaneous production of two tones differing in composition or timbre but of equal pitch.

dyophysite (dī-of'i-zīt), *n.* [Gr. *δίο*, two, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *diphysite.*

dyophysitism (dī-of'i-zī-tizm), *n.* [*dyophysite* + *-ism.*] Same as *diphysitism.*

dyotheletian (dī-oth-e-lē'shian), *a.* [Gr. *δίο*, two, + *θελητής*, one who wills, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the doctrine that there are two wills in Christ.

The monotheletian patriarchs and the *dyotheletian* popes mutually anathematized each other.
A. F. Heard, Russ. Church and Russ. Dissent, p. 2.

dyotheletism (dī-oth'e-lē-tizm), *n.* Same as *dyothelism.*

dyphone (dī'fōn), *n.* [Irreg. spelling for *diphone*, as if meaning 'having a doubled, that is, increased sound.'] A powerful double lute with fifty strings, invented by Thomas Mace of London in 1672.

dysacousis (dis-a-kō'sis), *n.* [Also *disacusis;* NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing.] Incomplete deafness; hardness of hearing. Also *dysacusis.*

dysalbumose (dis-al'bū-mōs), *n.* [*dys-* + *albumose.*] A variety of hetero-albumose which results from the latter on standing. It is insoluble in a dilute saline solution.

dysaphe (dis'a-fē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ἁφή*, touch, ‹ *ἅπτειν*, touch.] Impaired sense of touch.

dysaphia (dis-ā'fi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *★dysaphe.*

dysarthrosis (dis-ăr-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ἀρθρωσις*, jointing: see *arthrosis.*] 1. Same as *dysarthria.*—2. Congenital defect causing limited movement of a joint.—3. Dislocation of a joint.—4. A false joint.

dysboulia (dis-bō'li-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσβουλία*, ill counsel (taken as 'difficult willing'), ‹ *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *βουλή*, will, wish, counsel.] Impairment of the power of the will. Also written *dysbulia. Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 817.

dyschromia (dis-krō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Same as *dyschroia.*

dyschronous (dis'krō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *χρόνος*, time.] Ill agreeing, or disagreeing, in time: opposed to *synchronous.*

It [consciousness] has a selective power, manifest both in choosing and in combining sensations received at different times. It can make synchronous impressions *dyschronous* in their effects, and *dyschronous* impressions synchronous. *Science,* July 4, 1902, p. 5.

dyscinesia, *n.* Same as *dyskinesia.*

dyscoria (dis-kō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *κόρη*, pupil of the eye.] Irregularity in the contour of the pupil of the eye.

dyscrasial (dis-krā'si-al), *a.* [*dyscrasia* + *-al*[1].] Same as *dyscrasic.*

dysderid (dis'dē-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Dysderidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Dysderidæ.*

dysenteriform (dis-en-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dysenteria*, dysentery, + *forma*, form.] Resembling dysentery.

dysentery, *n.* Recent researches have shown that there are at least two diseases, and possibly more, having the same general symptoms and still grouped under the common designation of *dysentery.* One form, distinguished as *bacillary dysentery,* is characterized by the presence of a specific bacillus, *Bacillus dysenteriæ* or Shiga's bacillus (so named after the Japanese physician who discovered it). Another form, *amebic dysentery,* is associated with the presence in the intestine of a unicellular animal micro-organism, *Amœba dysenteriæ.* This form is less acute in its onset than bacillary dysentery,

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but may continue for months or even years, causing great emaciation and anemia, and not infrequently leading to abscess of the liver.

dysentery-root (dis'en-ter-i-rōt), *n.* The stick-seed or beggar's-lice, *Lappula Virginiana*, from the supposed medicinal properties of the root. Also called *dysentery-weed*.

dysentery-weed (dis'en-ter-i-wēd), *n.* 1. Same as **dysentery-root*.—2. The low cudweed or wartwort. *Gnaphalium uliginosum*.

dysgalactia (dis-ga-lak'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, hard, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] Diminished secretion of milk, or secretion of milk of an unhealthy character.

dysgenesia (dis-je-nē'si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *dysgenesis*.

dysgeogenous (dis-jē-oj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *γῆ*, earth, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Disintegrating slightly or not at all into detritus (said of rocks); resisting decomposition; hence, coarse and little retentive of water (said of soils): opposed to **eugeogenous*.

dyslexic (dis-lek'sik), *a.* [*dyslexia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with dyslexia.

dyslochia (dis-lō'ki-ą), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *λόχια*, lochia.] Cessation in whole or in part of the lochial discharge.

dyslogia (dis-lō'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *λόγος*, reason.] Impairment of the reasoning faculties. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 571.

dyslogical (dis-loj'i-kal), *a.* Characterized by dyslogia or the disturbance of thought shown by a jumbled order of words in speech or in writing.

dyslysin (dis'li-sin), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *λύσις*, dissolution, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product of cholalic acid, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$, formed during the process of intestinal putrefaction.

dysmenia (dis-mē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *μήν*, month.] Same as *dysmenorrhea*.

dysmenorrheic (dis-men-ō-rē'ik), *a.* Same as *dysmenorrheal*.

dysmnesia (dis-mnē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] Forgetfulness; impaired memory.

dysodontiasis (dis'ō-don-tī-ā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-iasis*.] Delayed or defective dentition.

dysosmia (dis-os'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσοσμία*, ill smell (taken in NL. as 'difficulty of smelling'), < *δύσοσμος*, ill-smelling, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell.] Loss in whole or in part of the sense of smell.

dysostosis (dis-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. for **dysosteosis*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] Imperfect formation of bone.

dyspepsia, *n.*—**Acid dyspepsia**, impaired digestion due to extreme acidity of the gastric juice.—**Reflex dyspepsia**, impairment of the digestive powers as a result of reflex nervous influence, due, for example, to eye-strain.—**Salivary dyspepsia**, impaired digestion due to deficiency or altered character of the saliva.

dyspepsiodynia (dis-pep'si-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Heartburn.

dyspeptodynia (dis-pep'tō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as **dyspepsiodynia*.

dyspeptone (dis-pep'tōn), *n.* [*dys-* + *peptone*.] An insoluble modification of hetero-albumose which results from the latter on prolonged exposure to water or on drying. Also termed *dysalbumose*.

dysphasia (dis-fā'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *φάσις*, a speaking.] Difficulty of speech which does not amount to actual aphasia.

dysphasic (dis-fā'zik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from dysphasia.

dysphonic (dis-fō'nik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from dysphonia.

dysphotic (dis-fō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-ic*.] In *phytogeog*: (*a*) Poorly lighted: designating the dim tract between the photic and aphotic levels in a body of water.

> The flora of the *dysphotic* region [in fresh-water lakes] is composed almost exclusively of microphytes, Diatomaceæ in particular; but exceptionally a few macrophytes have been observed in it.
> *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 811.

(*b*) Adapted to live in such a tract: as, a *dysphotic* plant, a *dysphotic* flora.

dyspnœa, *n.*—**Cardiac dyspnœa**, difficult respiration due to sluggish pulmonary circulation, and consequent deficient aëration of the blood, from heart-disease.—**Expiratory dyspnœa**, a form of dyspnœa in which the chief difficulty is in expelling the air from the lungs.—**Inspiratory dyspnœa**, a form of dyspnœa in which the chief difficulty is in inspiration.—**Renal dyspnœa**, difficulty in respiration accompanying disease of the kidneys.—**Traube's dyspnœa**, a form occasionally observed in diabetes, in which the desire for air is urgent yet the respirations are slow.

dysprosia (dis-prō'si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Oxid of dysprosium.

dysprosium (dis-prō'si-um), *n.* [NL.] In *chem.*, one of the supposedly distinct elements of the yttrium group contained in samarskite and gadolinite, closely related to holmium, but distinguished from it by a special absorption-spectrum. Symbol, Dy; atomic weight, 162.5.

dysrhythmia (dis-rith'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *δυσ-*, ill, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] In *pathol.*, an occasional disturbance of rhythm.

dyssynchronous (di-sing'krō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *σύν*, with, + *χρόνος*, time.] Not coincident as to time; not synchronous.

dystaxia (dis-tak'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *τάξις*, disposition, order.] Tremor similar to that which occurs in paralysis agitans.

dysteleological, *a.* 2. Of the nature of or pertaining to dysteleology.

> Arguments [from design] . . . cut both ways, as the formidable array of facts capable of an equally cogent *dysteleological* application sufficiently shows.
> *J. Ward*, Naturalism and Agnosticism, I. 6.

dysteleologist, *n.* 2. Any agent which evades the functional end, as a bee which secures honey from a flower by means not conducive to cross-fertilization.

dysteleology, *n.* 2. Any evasion of the functional aim or end, as where an insect punctures a nectary from below without coming into contact with the anthers, thus frustrating the end of cross-fertilization.

dysthanasia (dis-thą-nā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθάνατος*, bringing a hard death, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *θάνατος*, death.] A painful death.

dysthymia (dis-thī'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθυμία*, despondency, < *δύσθυμος*, despondent, melancholy, low in mind, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *θυμός*, mind.] Mental depression.

dysthyroidism (dis-thī'roid-izm), *n.* [*dys-* + *thyroid* + *-ism*.] A morbid state marked by impaired function of the thyroid gland.

dystopia (dis-tō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τόπος*, place.] Malposition; dislocation.

dystraumia (dis-trâ'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τραῦμα*, wound. The formation really means 'a condition of being hard to wound.'] A condition in which the healing processes are sluggish.

dystrophy, *n.*—**Progressive muscular dystrophy**. Same as *progressive muscular atrophy* (which see, under *progressive*).—**Pseudohypertrophic dystrophy**. Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

dysuresia (dis-ū-rē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὔρησις*, urination.] Same as *dysuria*.

dysuresis (dis-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὔρησις*, urination.] Same as **dysuresia*.

dysyntribite (di-sin'tri-bīt), *n.* [Appar. an error for **dyssyntribite*, irreg. < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *συντρίβειν*, shatter (*σύν*, together, + *τρίβειν*, rub, scrape), + *-ite*[2].] An impure massive mineral or rock, resembling serpentine in appearance, but near pinite in composition: it occurs in Jefferson county and elsewhere in northern New York and is doubtless pseudomorphous in origin.

Dyvour's habit. See **habit*.

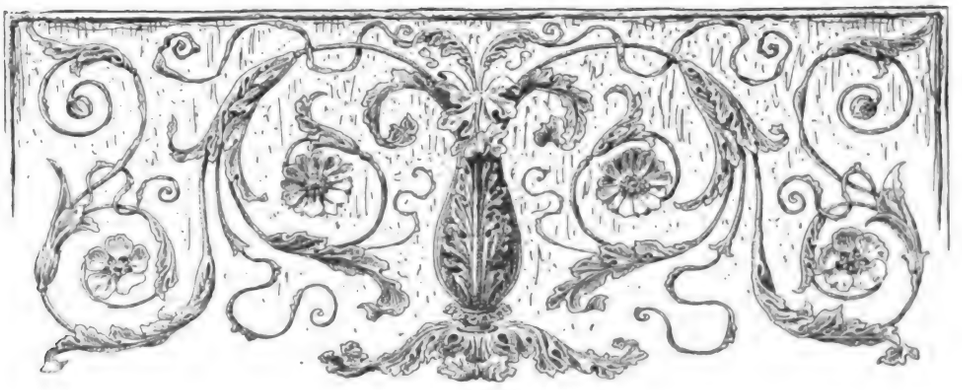
dzo (dzō), *n.*; pl. *dzos* (collective *dzo*). [Tibetan *dzo* (Jaeschke, 1866, p. 33).] A hybrid, the



Dzo.

result of a cross between the male of the water buffalo and the female of the domesticated yak. The dzo are kept for beasts of burden and for the milk yielded by the cows.

> They also breed herds of *dzo*, a very valuable hybrid between the cow [buffalo] and yak, and capable of carrying eighty pounds more than either the horse or mule. The male *dzo* is used for ploughing, and the female gives more milk than any other of the bovine race. . . . From the hair of the *dzo* and yak the Mantzu prepare a heavy felt used for boots and for circular cloaks, worn in cold or wet weather.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 36.



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3. (*c*) (3) [*cap.*] The sign of resiguation (which see). (*d*) [*cap.*] In *chem.*, sometimes used as the symbol for erbium: more commonly *Er*. (*e*) The common symbol for the modulus of elasticity, or the force, in pounds, required to stretch a bar of any material one square inch in cross-section until its length is increased by one hundred per cent. (*f*) In *elect.*, a symbol for *electromotive force.* — 5. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Earl*; (*d*) of *Eastern*; (*e*) of *English*; (*f*) in *exper. psychol.*, of *experimenter*.

E. A. An abbreviation of *entered apprentice*, in freemasonry.

eacid (ē′as′id), *n.* [Prop. *e-acid* or *E-acid*, appar. for *E(mmens's) acid.*] The name given by Dr. Emmens of New York, in 1888, to a substance which he assumed to be a new organic acid, but which in fact was merely picric acid or trinitrophenol crystallized from solution in strong nitric acid and perhaps retaining a little of the latter. Also *Emmens's acid*.

eagle, *n.*, 1. The eagle is the emblem of St. John the Evangelist and for this reason is placed on lecterns from which the gospels are read. It is also the emblem of regal and imperial power and as such was adopted by the Roman and Holy Roman Empires.

9. A base foreign coin which circulated in England in the reign of Edward I.—**Bearded eagle.** Same as *bearded vulture*.

eagle-fern (ē′gl-fėrn), *n.* See **fern*[1].

eagle-hawking (ē′gl-hâk′ing), *n.* The plucking of wool from dead sheep. [Bushman's Eng., Australia.]

ear[1], *n.*, 8. (*g*) In *archery*, the stiff portion of a reflex bow at the end of each limb and including the nock. The ear works stiffly in order that the curve of the bow may be more readily reversed in stringing it.—**Blainville ears**, congenital inequality in size and configuration of the two ears.—**Cagot ear**, absence of the lobule of the ear.—**Cauliflower ear**, a shrunken ear following the absorption of effused blood after an injury.—**Darwinian ear**, an ear in which the upper portion of the helix is defective.—**Diabetic ear**, mastoiditis occurring as a complication of diabetes.—**Ear vesicle**, a cystic structure constituting the organ of hearing in molluska and worms. See cut under *Synaptidæ*.—**Insane ear**, hematoma auris.—**Morel ear**, a large flabby ear in which the curves of the concha are not pronounced.—**Stahl ear**, an abnormally broad external ear.—**To be on one's ear**, to be very angry or much exasperated. [U. S. slang.] —**Vestibule of the ear.** See *membranous vestibule*, under *vestibule*.—**Wildermuth ear**, abnormal prominence of the antihelix.

earbow (ēr′bō), *n.* The forehead-piece of a bridle when it is made to pass before one ear and behind the other.

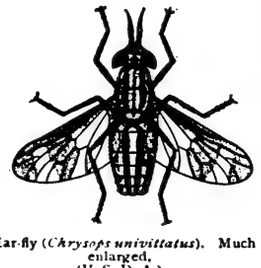
ear-covert (ēr′kuv′ėrt), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the tufts of feathers covering the external opening of the ear.

ear-crystal (ēr′kris′tal), *n.* Same as *otolith*.

ear-cushion (ēr′kůsh′ǫn), *n.* A small cushion designed to be hung in the back of a coach as a head-rest.

ear-finger (ēr′fing′gėr), *n.* The fifth or little finger: also called the *auricular finger*.

ear-fly (ēr′flī), *n.*—**Black-striped ear-fly**, *Chrysops vittatus*, an American gadfly of the dipterous family *Tabanidæ*, which particularly attacks the ears of horses and cattle. *C. univittatus* is a very common species, also annoying to live stock.



Ear-fly (*Chrysops univittatus*). Much enlarged. (U. S. D. A.)

ear-forceps (ēr′fôr′seps), *n.* A very delicate forceps for removing foreign bodies from the external auditory canal.

ear-learning (ēr′lėr′ning), *n.* Learning that is acquired through the sense of hearing. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 114.

ear-minded (ēr′mīn′ded), *a.* In *psychol.*, having a marked tendency to carry on mental operations (remembering, thinking, imagining, dreaming, etc.) in terms of auditory images; of an auditory, as opposed to a visual or motor type of mental constitution. A person is called *ear-minded*, in a narrower sense, when his memory is chiefly or exclusively auditory; and, in a still narrower sense, when his verbal memory is thus auditory in type.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was decidedly visual, he had a strong tendency to be *ear-minded*.
W. B. Secor, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 228.

ear-mindedness (ēr′mīn′ded-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a type of mental constitution, characterized by the predominance of auditory processes as vehicles of the complex mental functions (thought, memory, etc.). *Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. and Psychol., II. 571.

ear-muff (ēr′muf), *n.* One of a pair of coverings for the ears, made of cloth or fur, worn as a protection against wind and cold.

ear-plug (ēr′plug), *n.* 1. An ornament in the form of a plug, worn in the lobe of the ear.

Numerous copper ornaments were found, such as pendants and *ear-plugs*, some of the latter being decorated with symbolic designs. *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 138.

2. A stopper (made of cotton-wool and wax, of a vaselined cork, etc.) for closing the aperture of the one ear, while a stimulus is applied to the other.

ear-sand (ēr′sand), *n.* Same as *ear-dust*.

ear-splitting (ēr′split′ing), *a.* Deafeningly or overpoweringly noisy.

ear-tab (ēr′tab), *n.* One of a pair of tabs or tags fastened to a cap and tied down over the ears and under the throat as a protection from the cold.

earth[1], *n.*—**Barbados earth**, a friable earthy marl of Miocene age, occurring in the Barbados Islands and accumulated in deposits which rise to a height of over one thousand feet. It is largely composed of the minute siliclous skeletons of radiolarians with an intermixture of the calcareous tests of the *Foraminifera*. According to Haeckel the number of species of *Radiolaria* in the Barbados earth is not less than 400 and probably more than 500. This authority regards it as a deep-sea deposit and states that very many of the Barbados radiolarians "are to-day extant and unchanged in the radiolarian ooze of the deep Pacific Ocean."—**Black earth.** (*b*) Same as *chernozem*.—**Blue earth**, a local name for the stratum which yields amber on the shores of the Baltic Sea.—**Cassel earth.** Same as *Vandyke brown*.—**Earth quadrant.** See **quadrant*.—**Golden earth**, in early chemistry, one of the names for orpiment or arsenic trisulphid.—**Japonic earth**, terra Japonica; catechu; cutch.—**Rare earths**, in *chem.*, one of those earths of which the compounds are found in nature only in small quantity and sparingly distributed. The principal rare earths are beryllia, scandia, ceria, lanthana, neodymia, praseodymia, yttria, erbia, terbia, ytterbia, samaria, zirconia, and thoria; but there is doubt as to the individuality of some of these, and several others have received partial recognition.—**Rare-earth metals**, the metals the oxids of which are known as the *rare earths*. See **earth*.—**Red earth**, red residual soil which results from the decomposition of ferruginous rocks; terra rossa.—**Residuary earth**, soil formed by the decomposition and disintegration of rock, without undergoing transportation. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 45.—**Santorin earth**, a mineral material of volcanic origin, resembling the Italian pozzuolana, found in the Greek island of Santorin, used in making hydraulic cement.

earth-almond (ėrth′ä′mǫnd), *n.* The yellow nut-grass or earthnut, *Cyperus esculentus*. More frequently in the plural.

earth-apple (ėrth′ap′l), *n.* The Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*.

earth-bar (ėrth′bär), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic bar forming part of a switchboard and used as a conductor for grounding such circuits as may be connected with it.

earth-club (ėrth′klub), *n.* The squawroot, *Conopholis Americana*, so called from the club shape of the plant.

earth-drop (ėrth′drop), *n.* In *elect.*, the voltage or difference of potential at any point between the return conductor of an electric system and the ground.

earth-fork (ėrth′fôrk), *n.* A fork with flat tines, used, like a spade, for turning up the earth.

earth-glacier (ėrth′glā′shiėr), *n.* A mass of land-waste and snow which slides down hill as the snow melts in the spring. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 600.

earthing (ėrth′ing), *n.* In *elect.*, the act of connecting to earth; grounding.

earth-lamp (ėrth′lamp), *n.* In *elect.*, an incandescent lamp one terminal of which is grounded while the other is connected through a switch to a circuit. It thus serves as an indicator of the insulation of the circuit from earth.

earth-lard (ėrth′lärd), *n.* The subterranean larvæ of the common European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Great Britain.]

earth-light (ėrth′līt), *n.* Light reflected by the earth: same as *earth-shine*.

earth-louse (ėrth′lous), *n.* 1. Any root-feeding aphidid, as the corn root-louse, *Aphis maidi-radicis*, or the lettuce root-louse, *Rhizobius lactucæ*.—2. Any one of many soil-inhabiting thysanurous insects, especially those of the family *Poduridæ*.

earth-metal (ėrth′met′al), *n.* A metal the oxid of which is classed among the earths, as aluminium, the oxid of which is alumina.

earth-pillar (ėrth′pil′ėr), *n.* A column of loose, unconsolidated material produced by erosion. The best known examples are found in the Tyrol.

A paper by Dr. Christian Kittler on *earth-pillars* and similar structures. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 441.

earth-pitch (ėrth′pich), *n.* Same as *mineral pitch* (which see, under *mineral*).

earthquake, *n.*—**Submarine earthquake**, one whose origin or focus is beneath the sea, and which affects the overlying sea-bottom.

earth-return (ėrth′rē-tėrn′), *n.* In *elect.*, a return-circuit which, instead of being insulated, is grounded throughout, or of which the ground itself forms a principal part: opposed to *metallic *return*.

earth-sculpture (ėrth′skulp′tūr), *n.* The modifying of surface features of the earth by surface agencies; the carving of relief by erosion.

earth-shaker (ėrth′shā′kėr), *n.* A poetic epithet (Gr. σεισίχθων), applied to Poseidon and Zeus.

He [Poseidon] is clearly the impersonation of water rather than either the *earth-shaker* or the brother of Zeus.
P. Gardner, Types of Greek Coins, p. 203.

earth-shock (erth′shok), *n.* An earthquake; specifically, the most violent oscillations during the continuance of an earthquake; also, the sudden movement of the ground consequent upon the intentional explosion of a mine or the accidental explosion of a magazine of explosives.

earth-shrinkage (ėrth′shring′kāj), *n.* In *geol.*, the shortening of the earth's diameter and the lessening of its volume, which are inferred from the deformation of its outer portion, and which are explained by loss of heat, by loss of centrifugal energy, and by loss of porosity.

Under the new hypothesis the *earth-shrinkage* is due to original porosity and gravitational compression, and is in active operation today. The amount of such spacial reduction has not been estimated, but it must be several times any possible reduction due to cooling.
Amer. Geol., Feb., 1904, p. 112.

earth-slope (ėrth′slōp), *n.* The slope which loose rock-waste will assume under the influence of gravity.

earth-wave (ėrth′wāv), *n.* An oscillation of the ground, either vertically or horizontally, on a small scale, as by the explosion of a mine, or on a large scale, as by earthquakes; a vibration of the crust of the earth as an elastic solid.

earth-wax (ėrth′waks), *n.* Same as *ozocerite* or *mineral wax*.

earthy, *a.* 6. In *chem.*, having the general character of the substances known as earths, and of their compounds: as, an *earthy* salt. —**Earthy degeneration.** Same as *calcareous degeneration* (which see, under *degeneration*).

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ear-tone (ēr′tōn), *n.* In *psychol.*, a tone due to the constitution of the ear itself, and not to the presence of a wave-motion in the surrounding medium.

> The first difference-tone . . . is an *ear-tone* and not an air-tone. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 40.

ear-tuft (ēr′tuft), *n.* 1. A tuft of feathers suggesting an ear, as those of the great horned owl.—2. A tuft of feathers arising near the ear-opening, as in the Inca tern.—3. A tuft or pencil of hair on the tip of the ear, as in the lynx.

east, *n.*—**East-by-north,** the seventh point of the compass, counting from north, equal in angular value to 78° 45′.—**East-by-south,** the seventh point of the compass, counting from south, equal in angular value to 78° 45′.—**East Coast fever.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever*.—**East-northeast,** the sixth point of the compass, counting from north, equal in angular value to 67° 30′.—**East-southeast,** the sixth point of the compass, counting from south, equal in angular value to 67° 30′.

east-ender (ēst′en′dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern part of a city or town, specifically [cap.] of the East End of London.

easter (ēs′tėr), *v. i.* [*easter*(*ly*).] To change toward the east, as the wind; move toward the east, as the head of a vessel.

Easter card, lily. See ★*card*[1], *Bermuda* ★*lily*.

Easter-bell (ēs′tėr-bel), *n.* The greater stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea*.

Easter-ledges (ēs′tėr-lej′ez), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. See *Polygonum*.

East-Indian (ēst-in′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies: used in a comprehensive sense.

II. *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies.

easting, *n.* 2. Reaching the point in its diurnal motion where it crosses the prime vertical and is exactly east of the observer: said of a heavenly body.

Eastlake (ēst′lāk)′ *a.* Noting a style of design in furniture, current in England and the United States in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It was based on a book entitled "Hints on Household Taste" written by Sir Charles L. Eastlake and published in London in 1869. Eastlake's designs are, for the most part taken from the medieval work of England.



Eastlake Chair.

eastmost (ēst′mōst), *a.* Farthest east (of a series or row): as, the *eastmost* house on a street that runs east and west; easternmost.

Eastralia (ēs-trā′li-ą), *n.* [*East* (*Aust*)*ralia*.] A modern colloquial designation for the eastern Colonies of Australia. [Australia.]

Eatonia (ē-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named for Amos *Eaton*.] A genus of telotrematous *Brachiopoda* characterized by large flabellate, deeply excavate muscular scars in the ventral valve and a large bifurcate cardinal process. It is of early Devonian age.

Eau céleste [F., 'sky water,' alluding to its deep-blue color], a fungicide applied to fruit-trees and other plants as a spray, originally made with copper sulphate and ammonia largely diluted with water, forming a solution of a deep-blue color. The modified eau céleste is now made with 4 pounds of crystallized copper sulphate, 5 pounds of sodium carbonate, 3 pounds of water of ammonia, and 45 gallons of water.—**Eau-de-vie de piquette,** an inferior brandy, made by distilling the weak wine or piquette obtained by adding water to the marc, or residue of grape-skins, seeds, etc., left in the first expression of grape-juice, re-pressing and fermenting the liquid. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XI. 256.—**Eau forte** [F., 'strong water']. See *aqua fortis*.

eau-fortist (ō-fôr′tist), *n.* [F., < *eau forte* + *-iste*, E. *-ist*.] One who uses *eau forte* or *aqua fortis* especially in etching; an etcher.

eaves-martin (ēvz′mär′tin), *n.* The European house-martin or swallow, *Hirundo urbica*: so called because it nests beneath the eaves of houses.

eb, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *ebb*.

Eb. In *chem.*, a symbol sometimes used (instead of the more common *Er.*) for erbium.

ebb, *n.*—**Ebb-and-flow structure,** in *geol.*, an alternation, in a sandstone, of a cross-bedded layer with a horizontal one indicating a period of deposition in a considerable current succeeded by one of comparative quiet.

Ebenezer (eb-en-ē′zėr), *n.* [Heb., 'stone of help.'] 1. A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines. Hence—2. Any memorial of divine assistance: often adopted as a name for a chapel or church.

> Here I raise my *Ebenezer*,
> Hither by thy help I'm come;
> And I hope, by thy good pleasure,
> Safely to arrive at home.
> *R. Robinson*, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing (old [version), st. 3.

3. A contemptuous name for a 'dissenting' chapel or church. [Eng.]

Eberth's bacillus. See ★*bacillus*.

Ebionize (ē′bi-ọn-īz), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Ebionized*, ppr. *Ebionizing*. [*Ebion*(*ite*) + *ize*.] To become an Ebionite, or to affect or imitate the doctrines and practices of the Ebionites.

ebonine (eb′ọ-nīn), *a.* [*ebon* + *-ine*[1].] Black; dark; somber: as, "the *ebonine* gate of doom," *F. T. Palgrave*.

ebony, *n.*—**Black ebony,** a trade-name for the wood of *Diospyros Dendo*. See *Niger* ★*ebony*.—**Calabar, Gaboon, Lagos ebony.** Same as *Niger* ★*ebony*.—**Ceylon ebony,** the wood of several species of *Diospyros*, especially *D. Ebenaster*, *D. Ebenum*, *D. montana*, and *D. sylvatica*.—**False ebony, ebony of the Alps.** See *laburnum*.—**Green ebony** of India, the hard, greenish-yellow wood of *Diospyros chloroxylon*.—**Madagascar ebony,** the highly prized wood of two species of *Diospyros*, *D. haplostylis* and *D. microrhombus*.—**Manila ebony,** the wood of either of two trees, *Diospyros Ebenaster* and the mabolo, *D. discolor*. See ★*mabolo* and ★*kamagon*.—**Mauritius ebony,** the wood of *Diospyros tesselaria*: often called *black Mauritius ebony* to distinguish it from the white ebony.—**Mountain ebony** of Australia. Same as *Queensland* ★*ebony*.—**Niger ebony,** the black wood of the dendo, *Diospyros Dendo*. Also called *Calabar, Lagos, Gaboon*, and *black ebony*. See ★*dendo*.—**Orange River ebony,** the hard, black wood of *Euclea Pseudebenus*, a shrub or small tree of the family *Diospyraceæ*. See ★*Euclea*, 2.—**Queensland ebony,** the wood of either of two leguminous trees, *Bauhinia Carronii* and *B. Hookeri*. Also called *mountain ebony*.—**Red ebony** of Mauritius, the wood of *Diospyros rubra*.—**St. Helena ebony,** the hard, black wood of *Trochetia Melanoxylon*, a small tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ* indigenous to the island and now nearly exterminated.—**Sénégal ebony,** the jet- or brownish-black wood of *Dalbergia melanoxylon*, called by the natives *dialambam*.—**Siam ebony,** a commercial term for the wood of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, especially *D. Ebenum*, *D. montana*, *D. ramiflora*, *D. Ebenaster*, and *D. peregrina*. See *gaub*.—**Texan ebony,** a handsome leguminous tree, *Zygia flexicaulis*, of western Texas, Arizona, and northern Mexico, especially of the Gulf coast and lower Rio Grande, with light-yellow fragrant flowers in dense spikes, large curved, woody pods, and very hard and heavy close-grained wood, often beautifully colored, and hence much prized for furniture, etc.—**White ebony,** a trade-name for the grayish or white-streaked woods of *Diospyros melanida* and *D. chrysophyllos* of the Mascarene Islands. *D. Malacapai*, of the Philippine Islands, also furnishes some of the wood sold under this name.—**Zanzibar ebony,** the wood of *Diospyros mespiliformis*, a tree distributed over the whole of tropical Africa.



Texan Ebony (*Zygia flexicaulis*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

Ebor. An abbreviation of the Latin *Eboracum*, York, or of the Latin *Eboracensis*, of York.

ebriose (ē′bri-ōs), *a.* [L. *ebriosus*, < *ebrius*, drunk: see *ebrious*.] Drunk: same as *ebrious*.

ebriously (ē′bri-us-li), *adv.* Drunkenly.

> Not *ebriously* swilled but moderately tasted.
> *T. Newton*, Fowre Severall Treatises.

ebulliently (ę-bul′yent-li), *adv.* In an ebullient manner; overflowingly; 'gushingly': as, *ebulliently* sentimental.

ebullioscopic (ę-bul′yọ-skop′ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to those methods of determining molecular weight, dissociation, osmotic pressure, etc., which depend upon measurements of the boiling-point. In the ebullioscopic method for the determination of the molecular weight of a substance the boiling-point of a liquid is observed as affected by the presence of a given proportion of the substance in question dissolved in such liquid. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, April, 1903, p. 342. [Rare.]

ebullitionary (eb-u-lish′ọ-nā-ri), *a.* [*ebullition* + *-ary*[1].] Of the nature of an ebullition; characterized by a bubbling or boiling commotion; bubbling: as, an *ebullitionary* agitation.

eburated (eb′ū-rā-ted), *a.* [L. *eburatus*, < *ebur*, ivory.] Covered with, or as with, ivory; having the appearance of ivory. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 318.

eburnean, *a.* 2. [*cap.*] In the classification of late geological deposits bearing human relics, a subdivision of the Paleolithic section in France. It includes the oldest deposits containing well-finished implements associated with carved bone and ivory. It was the period of the mammoth, went back into glacial time, and was followed by the Tarandean or reindeer epoch.

eburneoid (ę-bėr′nę-oid), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, of ivory, + *-oid*.] Ivory-like as regards color; eburneous.

eburnitis (eb-ėr-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-itis*.] A condition of increased density and hardness of the dentine of teeth.

E. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Eastern Central*, a London postal district; (*b*) of *Established Church*.

ecardine (ē-kär′din), *n.* [NL. *Ecardines*.] A mollusk having a shell without a hinge; a brachiopod.

écartelé (ā-kär′tę-lā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *écarteler*, divide into quarters.] In *her.*, divided into quarters: said of a shield.

ecboline (ek′bọ-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out, + *-ine*[2].] A brownish amorphous, slightly bitter alkaloid contained in ergot.

eccaleobion (e-kal′ē-ọ-bī′on), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐκκαλέω*, I call forth, + *βίον*, acc. of *βίος*, life.] An apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat; an incubator.

eccentric. **I.** *a.* 7. In *astron.*, noting orbital motion which is not in a circle around the center of attraction; as applied to curves generally, deviating from circularity, as the ellipse and hyperbola.—**Eccentric projection.** See ★*projection*.—**Eccentric wheel.** (*b*) In carriages, a fifth wheel so centered that when backing to either side the body of the carriage is thrown to one side of the center, to facilitate turning in a short radius.

II. *n.*—**Adjustable eccentric,** an eccentric which is so constructed that the distance between the center of figure and the center of motion can be varied in order to vary the throw of the rod. This result is secured either by slotting the disk of the eccentric, or by mounting one eccentric upon another so that the effective eccentricity may be the sum or the difference of the eccentricity of each disk, or may have intermediate values.—**Backward eccentric,** that eccentric which is used when a locomotive or a ship goes backward and the valve-gear is adjusted accordingly. See *reversing-gear*.—**Movable eccentric.** Same as *adjustable* ★*eccentric*.

eccentrolinead (ek-sen-trọ-lin′ę-ad), *n.* [*eccentr*(*ic*) + L. *linea*, line, + *-ad*[3].] A ruler for drawing eccentric radial lines. It is used in designing gears and making drawings of gear-teeth, etc.

ecchondrotic (ek-ọn-drot′ik), *a.* Same as ★*epichondrotic*.

ecchondrotome (e-kon′drọ-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for cutting cartilage.

Eccl. An abbreviation (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastic*; (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiology*.

ecclesiarchy (e-klē′zi-är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule of a church; government by ecclesiastics.

ecclesiast, *n.* 3. A member of the ancient Greek ecclesia; a free Greek citizen having the right to vote in the ecclesia or assembly.

Ecclesiastical emerald. Same as *Brazilian* ★*emerald*.

ecclesiasticize (e-klē-zi-as′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecclesiasticized*, ppr. *ecclesiasticizing*. To render ecclesiastical; bring under the influence of, or into conformity with, the church.

ecclesiol. An abbreviation of *ecclesiology*.

ecclesiolater (e-klē-zi-ol′ą-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church, + *-λατρης*, worshiper.] One who shows excessive reverence for church authority, form, and traditions.

ecclesiolatry (e-klē-zi-ol′ą-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of the church as such; extreme, undue respect for the formal observances and authority of the church.

eccrisiologia (ek-ris-i-ọ-lō′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρισις*, secretion, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] That branch of physiology which treats of secretion: same as *eccrinology*.

eccritic, *n.* **II.** *a.* Relating to excretion or to any of the excretory organs: said of a disease which affects these functions or organs, or of a remedy which promotes excretion.

eccyclema (ek-si-klē′mą), *n.*; pl. *eccyclemata* (-klem′ą-tą). [Gr. *ἐκκύκλημα*, < *ἐκκυκλεῖν*, wheel out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κυκλεῖν*, wheel, < *κύκλος*, a wheel.] A machine in the Greek theater which in some way disclosed an interior to the spectators, as in the murder scene of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus.

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ecdemic (ek-dem′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκδημος*, from home, in foreign lands, abroad, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δῆμος*, people.] Originating from without; not endemic: said of diseases.

ecdemiomania (ek-dem′i-ō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκδημία*, a going or being abroad (< *ἐκδημος*, abroad), + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid impulse to travel unceasingly.

ecdemite (ek′de-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκδημος*, abroad, + *-ite*².] An arsenite of lead containing 8 per cent. of chlorin. It occurs in crystals and in massive forms, ranging in color from yellow to green: found in Sweden. Also called *heliophyllite*.

ecesis (ē-sē′sis), *n.* [NL. **œcesis*, < Gr. *οἴκησις*, habitation, < *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit.] The fixation of a migrating plant in a new habitat.

In a word, *Ecesis* is the adjustment of a plant to a new habitat. It comprises the whole process covered more or less incompletely by acclimatisation, naturalisation, accommodation, etc.
F. E. Clements, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 50.

ecethmoid (ek-eth′moid), *a.* [*ec-* + *ethmoid*.] In *ichth.*, same as **ecto-ethmoid*. *Science*, March 8, 1901, p. 379.

echelon, *n.* 2. *Milit.*, one of the subdivisions of a command marching in echelon.—3. In *optics*, a set of glass plates placed one upon another, with the edge of each projecting slightly, stepwise, beyond the edge of the preceding one. The device, which is due to A. A. Michelson, is used for the production of diffraction spectra of high dispersion and resolving power.—**Echelon diffraction grating.** See **grating*².—**Echelon spectroscope.** See **spectroscope*.

echidnase (e-kid′nās), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, viper, + *-ase*.] A supposed temperature-raising substance analogous to diastases, found in viper venom.

echidnotoxin (e-kid-nō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, viper, + *toxin*.] A general poison found in viper venom.

echidnovaccine (e-kid-nō-vak′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, viper, + E. *vaccine*.] Viper venom that has been heated for a few minutes to 75–85° C., and has thus lost its poisonous properties. The remaining solution has the properties of a venom vaccine.

echin. An abbreviation of **echinology*.

echinal (e-kī′nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, sea-urchin (see *echinus*), + *-al*¹.] Pertaining or belonging to a sea-urchin.

echinastrin (ek-i-nas′trin), *n.* [*Echinaster* + *-in*².] A red pigment found in certain invertebrates, as in starfishes.

echinate (ek′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *echinated*, ppr. *echinating*. [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *-ate*².] **I.** *trans.* To project at an acute angle to the axis of (a fiber), giving it a feathery or plumed appearance: said of the spicules in the axinellid type of sponge skeleton.

The spicules so placed are said to "*echinate*" the fibre.
E. R. Lankester, Treatise on Zool., II. 140.

II. *intrans.* To project at an acute angle to the axis of a fiber: said of the spicules in a sponge skeleton.

Echinocaridæ (e-kī′nō-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocaris* + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllocarid crustaceans of the suborder *Ceratiocarina*. Its genera possess an elongate bivalved carapace with nodes in the cephalic region and one or more lateral carinæ. They are mostly of Devonian age.

Echinocaris (ek-i-nok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a sea-urchin, + *καρίς*, (prob.) a shrimp.] The typical genus of the family *Echinocaridæ*.

Echinocereus (e-kī-nō-sē′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Engelmann, 1848), < *Echino* (*cactus*) + *Cereus*. The name refers to its intermediate position between these two genera.] A large genus of globular or columnar cacti, very closely allied to *Cereus*, with which some authors unite it. It is distinguished by the spines, bristles, or wool arising from the bracteate ovary, short funnel-shaped flowers, and spiny globose or elliptical fruit. The species are native from Texas south and west. Some of them are usually found in the collections of cactus cultivators.

Echinochloa (ek-i-nok′lō-ą), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1812), in allusion to the bristly spikelets; < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *χλόη*, grass.] A genus of grasses, including about 12 species, widely distributed in warm and tropical regions. Four species occur in the United States, ranging from New York to Texas. They are usually tall annual grasses with broad leaves and a terminal inflorescence composed of several one-sided spike-like racemes. The European *E. Crus-galli*, the cockspur or barn-yard grass, is widely distributed as a weed in all cultivated regions except the extreme north.

echinochrome (e-kī′nō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin (see *echinoderm*), + *χρῶμα*, color. Same as **echinochromogen*.

echinochromogen (e-kī-nō-krō′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γενής*, -producing.] A yellowish pigment found in echinoderms; also called *echinochrome*.

echinococcosis (e-kī′nō-ko-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Echinococcus* + *-osis*.] Infection with *Echinococcus*, the larval stage of a tapeworm which lives in the dog; hydatid disease.

Echinocorys (ek-i-nok′ō-ris), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin, + *κόρυς*, a helmet.] A genus of spatangoid *Echinoidea* or sea-urchins. It has a large oval actinally high test, biporose ambulacra, oval peristome, and inframarginal posterior periproct. It is very common in the Upper Cretaceous formation. Same as *Ananchytes*.

Echinocotyle (ē-kī-nō-kot′i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *κοτύλη*, a socket.] The typical genus of the family *Echinocotylidæ*. The metacestode stage of *E. rosseteri*, which is parasitic in the duck, occurs in the ostracode crustacean, *Cypris cinereus*. *Blanchard*, 1891.

Echinocotylidæ (ē-kī′nō-kō-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocotyle* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetracotylean *Cestoidea* having the acetabula armed and the rostellum furnished with one or two circlets of hooklets. They are parasitic in birds. The typical genus is *Echinocotyle*.

Echinocystis, *n.* 2. A genus of Lower Silurian cystideans of the family *Cryptocrinidæ*.—3. A genus of Silurian *Palæchinoidea*, of the family *Cystocidaroida*.

echinoidean (ek-i-noi′di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *echinoid*.

echinologist (ek-i-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [*echinolog*(*y*) + *-ist*.] One who is versed in echinology or the study of echinoderms.

echinology (ek-i-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of echinoderms.

echinophthalmia (e-ki-noph-thal′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A form of inflammation of the eyelids characterized by stiffness and projection of the lashes.

echinoplute (e-kī′nō-plōt). *n.* [NL. *echinopluteus*.] Same as **echinopluteus*.

echinopluteus (e-kī-nō-plō′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin, + NL. *pluteus*.] The pluteus, or free-swimming larva, of a sea-urchin.

Echinopsis (ek-i-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Zuccarini, 1836), in allusion to the spiny character of the plant; < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *ὄψις*, view.] A South American genus of *Cactaceæ*, marked by spherical or very short sharp-ribbed stems and very long tubed cereus-like flowers with the ovary and tube narrow-bracted. It is closely related to *Cereus* and has been combined with that genus by some authors. It consists of about 20 species. A number of them are in cultivation, for example, *E. multiplex*, *E. Eyriesii*, *E. gemmata*, and *E. tubiflora*.

echinosphærite (e-kī-nō-sfē′rīt), *n.* [NL. *Echinosphærites*.] A cystid of the genus *Echinosphærites*, notably *E. aurantium*, a form characteristic of the echinosphærite limestone. See **limestone*.

Echinosphærites (e-kī′nō-sfē-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*².] A genus of cystideans of the family *Echinosphæritidæ*. It is characterized by globose non-pedunculate calyx, central mouth, short ambulacral grooves, and anal pyramid, and is very abundant in the Lower Silurian of Russia and Scandinavia.

Echinosphæritidæ (e-kī′nō-sfē-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinosphærites* + *-idæ*.] A Silurian family of the *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Echinosphærites*.

echinothuriid (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Echinothuriidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinothuriidæ*.

echinothurioid (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-oid), *a.* Having characters similar to those of the *Echinothuriidæ*.

echinulation (e-kin-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **echinulus*, dim. of L. *echinus*, sea-urchin, + *-ation*.] A small spiny or prickly outgrowth.

echinus, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *Mallotus*.

Echiostoma (ek-i-os′tọ-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχις*, serpent, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Stomiatidæ*. *E. barbatum* is the common species.

echiretin (e-ki-rē′tin), *n.* [*Echi*(*tes*) + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin.] An amorphous dextrorotatory compound, $C_{35}H_{56}O_2$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It melts at 52° C.

echitamine (e-ki-tam′in), *n.* [*Echit*(*es*) + *amine*.] Same as **ditaine*.

echitein (e-kit′ē-in), *n.* [*Echit*(*es*) + *-e-in*.] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{42}H_{70}O_2$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It crystallizes in needles or prisms melting at 195° C.

echitenine (e-kit′e-nin), *n.* [*Echit*(*es*) + *-ene* + *-ine*².] A brown amorphous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{27}O_4N$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It melts above 120° C.

Echites (e-kī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), < L. *echites*, < Gr. *ἐχίτης* (otherwise read as L. *echitē*, < Gr. **ἐχίτη*), the name in Pliny (not recorded in Greek authors) for some climbing plant, prob. clematis, prob. < Gr. *ἐχις*, adder.] A large genus of twining plants belonging to the family *Apocynaceæ*. The genus differs from *Dipladenia* in having a five-lobed disk in the flowers and in bearing a five-scaled or glandular calyx. They are tropical American plants, extending as far north as southern Florida. In choice horticultural collections a few of the 40 species may be found, as *E. umbellata*, *E. Andrewsii*, and *E. paludosa*.



Echites umbellata.
One fifth natural size.

echitin (ek′i-tin), *n.* [*Echit*(*es*) + *-in*².] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It crystallizes in leaflets melting at 170° C.

echiurid (ek-i-ū′rid), *n.* Any member of the family *Echiuridæ*.

echo, *n.* 7. In *whist*, a response to a partner's signal for trumps.—8. In *bridge*, a method of showing the leader how many cards his partner holds in the suit led, or of indicating that the third hand can trump the third round. The first is called the *plain-suit echo*, the second the *down-and-out echo*.—**Echo sign**, a frequent indication of epilepsy, being the repetition of words or phrases in speech or writing.—**Plain-suit echo**, in *whist* and *bridge*, a method of playing the pone's cards so as to show the leader how the former's suit is distributed. See **echo*, *n.*, 7.

echo, *v. i.* 4. In *bridge*, to show the leader how many cards the third hand holds in the suit led.

echolalia, *n.* 2. An agreeable but meaningless arrangement of words in poetry.

The "Eve of Crecy" contains two magnificent examples of that mode of poetic expression dubbed "*echolalia*" by Max Nordau, and as such condemned by him.
A. Vallance, William Morris, p. 19.

echo-organ (ek′ō-ôr-gąn), *n.* In *organ-building*, a section of the instrument, containing very delicate stops, inclosed in a thick swell-box, which is often placed at a distance from the rest of the organ, so as to be capable of echo or distant effects. Sometimes the echo-organ has a keyboard of its own in the console, but often it is played from either the swell or the choir keyboard through a special mechanism.

echopathy (e-kop′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἠχώ*, echo, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] A neurosis characterized by the meaningless repetition of words or movements.

echophrasia (ek′ō-frā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠχώ*, echo, + *φράσις*, speaking.] Same as *echolalia*.

echurin (ek′ū-rin), *n.* [Prob. for **echyrin*, < Gr. *ἐχυρός*, strong, secure (< *ἔχειν*, hold), + *-in*².] A dyestuff made by treating a mixture of 3 parts of flavin and 5 parts of picric acid with 12 parts of nitric acid. It dyes wool a reddish yellow in an acid bath.

ecitophile (e-sit′ō-fil), *n.* [*Eciton* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Any inquiline in the nests of ants of the genus *Eciton*.

ecl., eclect. Abbreviations of *eclectic*.

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eclabium (ek-lā'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + L. *labium*, lip.] Eversion of the lip.

Eclampsia infantum, convulsions occurring in infancy, epileptic in nature or of reflex origin.

Eclectic school. See ★*school*.

eclecticize (ek-lek'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eclecticized*, ppr. *eclecticizing*. [*eclectic* + *-ize*.] To make selections from: as, to *eclecticize* and harmonize all mythologies. *Maurice*.

eclectist (ek-lek'tist), *n.* [*eclect-ic* + *-ist*.] One who favors or who practises eclecticism. *N. E. D.*

eclipsareon (ē-klip-sā'rē-on), *n.*; pl. *eclipsarea* (-ä). [Irreg. < *eclipse* + *-areon* (for *-arion*, *-arium*).] An apparatus for illustrating eclipses.

eclipse, *n.*—**Cycle of eclipses.** See ★*cycle*[1].—**Eclipse cyclone.** See ★*cyclone*.—**Eclipse variable.** Same as ★*Algol variable*.

eclipser (ē-klip'sėr), *n.* A mechanical device for automatically interrupting the beam of light from a lighthouse.

A double or divided *eclipser* is used which occults the light during every alternate revolution.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 256.

eclipsis (e-klip'sis), *n.* [L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. *ἔκλειψις*, a failing, cessation, non-appearance, eclipse: see *eclipse*.] 1. An eclipse.—2. Omission of a sound or letter; specifically, in *Celtic gram.*, the suppression of the sound of a radical consonant when preceded by another of the same organ. *J. O'Donovan*, Irish Gram. p. 58.—3. A momentary loss of consciousness.

ecliptical (ē-klip'ti-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the ecliptic.

ecloge (ek'lō-jē), *n.* [NL. *eclogē*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, selection: see *eclogue*.] Selection; specifically, in *rhet.*, a judicious selection of the most striking circumstances in describing anything. *J. de Mille*, Rhet., § 157.

ecmnesia (ek-mnē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] Loss of memory of events occurring during a limited period of time, recollection of what has happened before or after that time being retained.

ecoid, *n.* See *œcoid*.

ecologic, ecological, ecology. The simpler and now the preferred spellings of *œcologic*, *œcological*, *œcology*.

econ. An abbreviation of *economics*.

econometer (ē-kō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the economy of a steam-boiler by measuring the amount of carbon dioxid (CO_2) which passes up the chimney.

economic, *a.* 6. Relating to value as viewed from the standpoint of material welfare in contrast with values of other orders. Thus higher education may represent an *economic* loss to the community, although the social and moral advantages derived from it far outweigh that loss.—**Economic botany, cure, freedom,** etc. See ★*botany*, etc.

economics, *n.*—**Dynamic economics,** a proposed division of political economy dealing with changes in the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, and the effects of such changes upon social organization.—**National economics,** a type of political economy which exaggerates the economic significance of national boundaries, bases its deductions upon the idea of a self-sufficing state, and regards international economic relations as merely accidental. Most frequently, however, the term is used synonymously with *political economy*, in imitation of the German usage.—**Pure economics,** theoretical political economy, conceived of as an independent, abstract science: contrasted with economics viewed as an integral part of social science, and with the art of political economy, that is, a body of precepts for the guidance of political and social action.—**Social economics,** the science which deals with economic laws in their relation to social welfare. The term is frequently used as a synonym for *political economy* or *economics*.

economizer, *n.* 2. Specifically—(*b*) In fog-signaling on British railways, a device by which the detonation of one track-torpedo on the rail by the passage of the engine-wheels removes the second one in series before the wheels reach it.

economy, *n.* 5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The practical measures employed in giving effect to a divine dispensation. (*b*) The cautious presentation of doctrine, accommodating it to the feelings and prejudices of the hearers: used by J. H. Newman to describe the accommodated method (*κατ'οἰκονομίαν*) of the early fathers; in a bad sense, the system of withholding a large portion of gospel doctrine in teaching the mass of Christians.—**Motor economy,** in *linguistics*, the principle of ease of utterance. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 123.—**Perceptive economy,** in *linguistics*, the principle of the neglect, by language, of certain differences and the exaggeration of others, in order to bring the essential part of the sentence into prominence.

Perceptive economy requires not only the suppression of needless distinctions but also the emphasis of needful ones. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 123.

ecotone (ē'kō-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *οἶκος*, habitat, + *τόνος*, tension, stress.] In *phytogeog.*, the line along which two types of vegetation compete for the same ground. See ★*tension-line*. *F. E. Clements*.

ecphrasis (ek'fra-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφρασις*, description, < *ἐκφράζειν*, tell, recount, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φράζειν*, speak.] A description or interpretation; a plain declaration or utterance.

ecphyaditis (ek'fi-ä-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφυάς* (*-φυαδ-*), an appendage, outgrowth (< *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out), + *-itis*.] Same as *appendicitis*.

ecphyma, *n.* 2. Same as *measles*.

ecphysis (ek'fi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφυσις*, a growing out, an outgrowth, < *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out, *ἐκφύειν*, produce, bear, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φύεσθαι*, grow, *φύειν*, produce.] In crustaceans, a branch of any joint of an appendage, as a basecphysis. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zoöl., Feb., 1903, p. 448.

ecpyrosis (ek-pi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπύρωσις*, < *ἐκπυροῦν*, burn up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πυροῦν*, burn, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre*.] Destruction by fire.

The sect of Stoics adopted most fully the system of catastrophes destined at certain intervals to destroy the world . . . the Cataclysm, or destruction by water, which sweeps away the whole human race, and annihilates all the animal and vegetable productions of nature; and the *Ecpyrosis*, or destruction by fire, which dissolves the globe itself. *Sir C. Lyell*, Princip. Geol., I. 13.

ecrasite (ek'ra-sīt), *n.* [F. **écrasite*, < *écraser*, crush, destroy (see *acraze*), + *-ite* (*-ite*[2]).] The ammonium salt of trinitrocresol, experimented with in Austria as an explosive for charging shells. The same name is said to have been given to an explosive consisting of the so-called blasting-gelatin with picrate and either sulphate or hydrochlorate of ammonium.

écroulement (ā-krōl-moṅ'), *n.* [F., < *écrouler*, fall to pieces, < *é-* (L. *ex-*) + *crouler*, shake, fall to pieces.] A falling down or to pieces, as a building, great masses of rock, or the like; a land-slide.

ecstrophy, *n.* See *exstrophy*.

Ectal origin, valve. See *superficial origin* (under *origin*. 5 (*b*)), ★*valve*.

ectally (ek'tal-i), *adv.* Externally; on the exterior; superficially.

ectatic, *a.* 2. Distensible.

ectenic (ek-ten'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτενής*, strained, zealous, eager, < *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch: see *ectasis*.] Subjected to tension, literally or figuratively; strained.—**Ectenic phenomena.** See ★*phenomenon*.

ectepicondylar (ek-tep-i-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐπί*, upon, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle.] Situated just above the outer condyle of the humerus.—**Ectepicondylar foramen,** a perforation in the outer, distal portion of the humerus, found in some reptiles and characteristic of the anomodont reptiles.—**Ectepicondylar process,** a process just above the outer condyle of the humerus of such birds as gulls and sandpipers.

ectepicondyloid (ek-tep-i-kon'di-loid), *a.* Same as ★*ectocondylar* and ★*ectocondyloid*.

ectethmoid (ek-teth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* External to the ethmoid bone.

II. *n.* A portion of the aliethmoid forming a plate on either side of the mesethmoid and usually constituting part of the anterior wall of the orbit. It appears as a transverse, vertical plate in the skull of birds and is frequently termed the *antorbital* or *pars plana*.

ectethmoidal (ek'teth-moi-dal), *a.* [*ectethmoid* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the ectethmoid or antorbital plate. Also *ecto-ethmoidal*.

ecthronym (ek'thrō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχθρός*, hostile, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄννμα*, name.] The name by which a people is called by its neighbors: opposed to *autonym*, the name by which the people call themselves.

ecthymatoid (ek-thim'a-toid), *a.* [*ecthyma*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling ecthyma.

ecthymatous (ek-thim'a-tus), *a.* [*ecthyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or affected with ecthyma.

ecthyrosis (ek-thi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *θύρα*, door (see *thyroid*), + *-osis*.] A myxœdematoid condition following excision of the thyroid gland.

ectiris (ek-tī'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἶρις*, iris.] The external layer of the iris.

Ectobiides (ek-tō-bī'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Erroneous form for NL. **Ectobiidæ*, < *Ectobia* + *-idæ*.] A tribe of cockroaches of which *Ectobia* is the type. It contains species with spiny thighs, the last ventral plate of the female large and valveless, the supra-anal lamina of both sexes transverse and narrow, and the egg-capsules with a longitudinal suture. This tribe corresponds to the subfamily *Anaplectinæ* of Saussure.

Ectobranchiata (ek'tō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see ★*ectobranchiate*.] A group of regular *Echinoidea* having the mouth and anus at opposite poles and an apical system of plates. They are endocyclic and have external gills present. It includes the order *Diademoida*. Compare ★*Endobranchiata*.

ectobranchiate (ek-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [NL. *ectobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate*.] Having an exsertile branchia, as the gastropod *Valvata*.

ectobronchium (ek-tō-brong'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *ectobronchia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *βρόγχος*, windpipe.] In *ornith.*, one of several branches given off laterally and dorsally from the mesobronchium or prolongation of the bronchus.

ectocalcaneal (ek'tō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *calcaneum* + *-al*[1].] On the outer side of the calcaneum or bone of the heel: specifically applied by Owen to the outermost of the ridges on the posterior side of the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus of a bird.

ectocarpaceous (ek'tō-kär-pā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family of algæ *Ectocarpaceæ*.

ectochoroidea (ek'tō-kō-roi'dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *choroidea*, choroid.] The external layer of the choroid.

ectocnemial (ek-tok-nē'mi-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *κνήμη*, tibia, + *-al*[1].] On the outer side of the tibia: as, the *ectocnemial* ridge, the outer of the two prominent ridges on the tibia of a bird, the other being the *procnemial* ridge.

ectocondylar (ek-tō-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle, + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the ectocondyle or outer articular face of such a bone as a femur: contrasted with ★*entocondylar*.—**Ectocondylar depression** or **cavity,** the hollow receiving the ectocondyle.

ectocondyloid (ek-tō-kon'di-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle.] Same as ★*ectocondylar*.

ectocornea (ek-tō-kôr'nē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *cornea*, cornea.] The outer layer of the cornea.

ectodactylism (ek-tō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* An abnormal absence of digits. *Bateson*, Study of Variation.

ecto-ethmoid (ek-to-eth'moid), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + E. *ethmoid*.] In *ichth.*, same as *prefrontal*.

ectogenesis (ek-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γένεσις*, origin, production.] The production of or the giving rise to structures from without: opposed to ★*endogenesis*.

ectolateral (ek-tō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*[1].] Situated on the outer side.

ectoloph (ek'tō-lof), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *λόφος*, crest.] The external ridge or crest on such an upper molar as that of a horse or rhinoceros. From it arise the parastyle, mesostyle, and metastyle. See cut under ★*tooth*.

ectomesoblast (ek-tō-mes'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + E. *mesoblast*.] In *embryol.*, the cell-layer or cells which have not yet differentiated into ectoblast and mesoblast proper.

ectonephridium (ek'tō-ne-frid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ectonephridia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *nephridium*.] A nephridium of ectodermal origin, as in the annelids.

ectonuclear (ek-tō-nū'klē-är), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *nucleus*, kernal, nucleus.] Situated or occurring outside the nucleus of the cell: opposed to ★*endonuclear*.

ectopagus (ek-top'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *ectopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πηγνύναι* (√*παγ-*), fix, fasten.] A double monster with lateral union of the trunk from the umbilicus upward.

ectoparenchyma (ek'tō-pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *parenchyma*.] In trematodes, the outer portion of the parenchyma. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug. 1903, p. 500.

ectoperitoneal (ek'tō-per'i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] Relating to the surface of the peritoneum which is in contact with the viscera or the abdominal wall.

ectophyte (ek'tō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *φυτόν*, plant.] An external vegetable parasite.

ectophytic (ek-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [*ectophyte* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an ectophyte.

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More or fewer of their rootlets have their extremities invested by a weft of hyphal mycelium as an *ectophytic* mycorhiza. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 439.

Ectopic gestation. Same as *extra-uterine pregnancy* (which see, under *pregnancy*).

ectoplast (ek′tō-plăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + πλαστός, formed.] The outermost layer or membrane bounding and inclosing the cytoplasm of the plant cell.

ectopocystic (ek′tō-pō-sis′tik), *a.* [Gr. ἔκτοπος, out of the place, + κύστις, bladder, + *-ic.*] Relating to or caused by malposition of the bladder.

ectoretina (ek-tō-ret′i-nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *retina*, retina.] The outer layer of the retina.

ectorganism (ekt-ôr′gạn-izm), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + E. *organism.*] Same as *ectoparasite.*

ectorhinal (ek-tō-rī′năl), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ῥίς (ῥιν), nose, + *-al.*] Situated on the outer side of the nose.—**Ectorhinal fissure.** See ★*fissure.*

ectosac (ek′tō-sak), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σάκκος, sack, bag.] The membrane inclosing the ovum, or egg.

ectosaccal (ek-tō-sak′ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ectosac.

ectosipho (ek-tō-sī′fō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + σίφων, L. *sipho*, a pipe: see *siphon.*] The outer siphuncular tube in the nautiloid cephalopods of the extinct family *Endoceratidæ.*

ectoskeletal (ek′tō-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-al*[1].] Same as *exoskeletal.*

ectoskeleton (ek-tō-skel′e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σκελετόν, skeleton.] Same as *exoskeleton.*

ectosolenian (ek-tō-sō-lē′ni-ạn), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σωλήν, channel, pipe, + *-ian.*] Having an extended neck-like orifice, as the foraminifer *Lagena sulcata.* Compare ★*entosolenian.*

ectosome, *n.* **2.** In *cytol.*, one of the deeply staining granules eliminated from the chromatin of the nuclei of the germ-track during their karyokinetic divisions. *Haeckel*, 1902.

ectosphenotic (ek′tō-afē-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + E. *sphenotic.*] Relating to the external portion of the sphenotic bone.—**Ectosphenotic process,** a name given by Mivart to a small, slightly hooked process which arises on the sphenotic process of the skull in birds, just in advance of the articulation of the quadrate.

II. *n.* The ectosphenotic process.

ectosphere (ek′tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σφαῖρα, ball.] In *cytol.*, the outer or cortical zone of the centrosphere.

Ectospora (ek-tō-spō′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σπορά, seed (spore).] A group of *Sporozoa* in which sporulation takes place at the close of the trophic period and the spore mother-cells or sporoblasts are formed at the periphery of the sporonts. It includes the *Gregarinida, Coccidiidea,* and the *Hæmosporidia.* Compare ★*Endospora. Mesnil.*

ectostracal (ek-tos′trạ-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ectostracum.

ectostracum (ek-tos′trạ-kum), *n.*; pl. *ectostraca* (-kạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ὄστρακον, shell.] The second layer of the integument of mites, lying between the epiostracum and the hypostracum. It consists, in the *Hydrachnidæ,* of a single layer of subcubical cells forming a dense tissue flat on both sides.

ectosylvian (ek-tō-sil′vi-ạn), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + *Sylvian.*] Situated at the outer side of the Sylvian sulcus.—**Ectosylvian sulcus.** See ★*sulcus.*

ectotheca (ek-tō-thē′kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + θήκη, receptacle.] In certain hydroids, the external layer of the chitinous covering; an exotheca.

ectothrix (ek′tō-thriks), *n.* [From the specific name of the fungus, *Megalosporon ectothrix*: < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + θρίξ, hair (see def.).] The form of the parasitic fungus causing *tinea* or ringworm which produces its spores on the outside of the hairs.

ectotrachea (ek′tō-trā-kē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + τραχεῖα, windpipe.] The outer epithelial layer of the tracheæ of insects.

It is the so-called peritoneal membrane or invaginated epiblast: a true pavement epithelium.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 432.

ectotrochlea (ek-tō-trok′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *trochlea.*] In *ornith.*, a name sometimes applied to the articular facet or trochlea on the outer distal end of the tarso-metatarsus, with which the outer toe articulates.

In both groups [Grebes and Divers] the tarso-metatarsus is much compressed laterally, and the *ectotrochlea* is much reduced. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 1041.

Ectotrophi (ek-tot′rō-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + *-τροφος*, < τρέφειν, nourish.] A group of thysanurous insects having external mouth-parts, and comprising the *Machilidæ* and *Lepismatidæ.*

ectotrophic (ek-tō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + *-τροφος*, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Getting nourishment outside: in *bot.*, said of fungi which envelop the roots of a plant without penetrating them.

ectotrophous (ek-tot′rō-fus), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ectotrophi.*

ectrimma (ek-trim′ạ), *n.*; pl. *ectrimmata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτριμμα, < ἐκτρίβειν, rub constantly, < ἐκ, out, + τρίβειν, rub.] An ulcer resulting from long-continued pressure or friction; a bed-sore.

ectrosis (ek-trō′sis), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτρωσις, miscarriage.] Abortion; abortive treatment of disease.

ectylosis (ek-ti-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out, + τύλωσις, a becoming callous, < τύλος, a knob, callus.] The removal of corns or other callosities.

ectylotic (ek-ti-lot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effecting ectylosis.

Ecua. An abbreviation of *Ecuador.*

écuelle (ā-kü-el′), *n.* [F.: see *sculler*[2].] A low porringer, with handles, used for soup or broth, common in the middle ages: usually of wood, but sometimes of pewter or even silver.

écuelle (ā-kü-el′), *v. t.* [F. *écuelle*, a porringer or bowl: see ★*écuelle.*] To grate or rub gently in a pan lined with rounded knobs, made for the purpose.

From the rind of the fruit, by a process known as *ecuelling*, which consists of gently rubbing the fruit on rounded projections arranged inside a brass basin, a very fine essence of limes is obtained.
Bulletin Roy. Gardens (Kew), May–June, 1891.

ecumene (ek′ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. οἰκουμένη: see *ecumenic.*] The habitable part of the world; the part of the world inhabited by man.

Ecumenical patriarch. See ★*patriarch.*

écurie (ā-kü-rē′), *n.* [F.: see *equery, equerry.*] A stable; stabling.

ecurvature (ē-kėr′vạ-tūr), *n.* [L. *e-*, out, + E. *curvature.*] An outward curve.

ecurved (ē-kėrvd′), *a.* [L. *e-*, out, + E. *curved.*] Curved outward.

eczema, *n.*—**Eczema epizoöticum.** Same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).—**Eczema marginatum,** an eczematous eruption occurring on the inner side of the thighs.

eczematoid (ek-zem′ạ-toid), *a.* [*eczema*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Resembling eczema.

eczematosis (ek′ze-mạ-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *eczema*(*t-*) + *-osis.*] One of several skin-diseases characterized by an abnormal secretion from the surface.

Edam cheese. Same as *Dutch cheese* (*a*) (which see, under *cheese*[1]).

edaphic (ē-daf′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἔδαφος, base, ground, + *-ic.*] Influenced or produced by the soil or its contents; arising from the soil: as, *edaphic* formations (see ★*formation*); *edaphic* influences. The edaphic factors in climatology are the temperature, moisture, and sunlight favorable or unfavorable to the growth of the plant; the edaphic factors of soil-structure are those that more intimately relate to the growth of vegetation, such as its moisture, capillary structure, and soluble chemical contents.

The water-supply is an important *edaphic* factor. A series of springs emerging from some rock-stratum rarely fails to alter the vegetation.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Aug., 1903, pp. 149, 151.

eddering (ed′ėr-ing), *n.* [*edder*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act of binding or strengthening a hedge at the top by an interlacing of flexible rods or osiers or other material.—**2.** The rods, osiers, etc., used for this purpose. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

eddoes, *n.*—**Blue or nut eddoes.** In the British West Indies, *Xanthosoma violaceum*, a large-leaved aroid plant with violet-blue petioles, widely cultivated for the sake of its edible starchy root-stock.

eddy, *n.*—**Tidal eddy,** a whirl or gentle local circulation in some corner of the ocean formed by the deflection of one or more tidal streams.

eddy-chamber (ed′i-chām′bėr), *n.* A chamber in which, by jets or otherwise, a current of fluid is compelled to whirl in eddies, as in a spray-nozle. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 153.

eddy-current (ed′i-kur′ent), *n.* In *elect.*, currents induced by alternating, rotating, or moving magnetic fields in places where they are not desired and are objectionable because they consume energy and produce heat. To avoid or reduce eddy-currents, the iron of changing magnetic circuits is subdivided by lamination in the direction at right angles to the path of induced electromotive force (so as to give no closed circuits for the production of eddy-currents), and large copper conductors exposed to changing magnetic fields are *stranded*, that is, composed of a number of smaller conductors more or less insulated from one another. Reduction of eddy-currents is the cause of the lamination of the iron in transformers, induction-motors, and armatures of electric machines in general. Also called *parasitic current* and *Foucault current.*

Eddying suspension. See ★*suspension.*

eddy-rock (ed′i-rok), *n.* A rock, generally a sandstone, which shows marked cross-bedding or flow-and-plunge structure.

edelweiss, *n.*—**New Zealand edelweiss,** either of two species of *Gnaphalium, G. Colensoi* and *G. grandiceps*: so called from the resemblance of their woolly, silvery-white flowers to the edelweiss, to which they are closely related botanically.

edema, *n.*—**Angioneurotic edema.** See ★*angioneurotic.*—**Collateral edema,** serous infiltration into the tissues outside of an area of inflammation.—**Flying edema, œdema fugax,** evanescent swellings, due to effusion of fluid, occurring in various portions of the body: differing from urticaria in not being accompanied by itching or other signs of irritation.—**Malignant edema,** an edematous swelling extending rapidly and accompanied by gangrene and the subcutaneous formation of gas.—**Mucous edema, solid edema.** Same as *myxedema.*

edentate, *a.* **3.** In *bot.*, having no teeth, as an entire leaf.

edestin (ē-des′tin), *n.* [Gr. ἐδεστός, eatable (< ἔδειν, eat), + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable vegetable globulin found in wheat, rye, oats, etc.

Edestus (ē-des′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐδεστής, an eater, < ἔδειν, eat: see *eat.*] A genus of extinct cestraciont selachians: known only by the large-arched symphysial dentitions (finspines according to some authors) which occur in the Carboniferous of North America, Russia, and Australia.

edge, *n.* **7.** In *poker*, same as (and a substitution for) *age*, 13.—**To the edge,** to the highest degree; in all completeness. [Colloq.]

edge-laid (ej′lād), *a.* Made of narrow strips laid together face to face, and with the edges up and exposed, as floors and table-tops: said also of built-up leather belting when to secure thickness and strength the elements of the belt run on their edges.

edge-molding (ej′mōl′ding), *n.* In *arch.*, any molding which has as its chief or an important part a projecting sharp arris.

edge-plate (ej′plāt), *n.* A heavy iron plate placed against the inside of the rockers, or sills, of a heavy carriage-body to insure stability and strength.

edge-roll, *v. t.* **3.** To roll (a flat strip, as of steel) in a coil or helix around a cylindrical rod with the flat face of the strip perpendicular to the axis.

edge-runner (ej′run′ėr), *n.* A form of grinding-apparatus or -mill for ores or similar material, in which a heavy disk or wheel runs in a circular path upon its edge in a pan or mortar. By its weight and the sliding motion of its edge as it revolves, it comminutes the material.

edge-stitching (ej′stich′ing), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, the process of sewing two parallel rows of stitches along the edge of the fabric to form a double edge-stitch. See *multiple-needle* ★*sewing-machine.*

edge-weed (ej′wēd), *n.* The fine-leafed water-hemlock or water-fennel, *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

edge-zone (ej′zōn), *n.* In corals, a fold of tissue extending over the theca and usually containing a cavity continuous over the lip of the calycle with the cœlenteron. In colonial forms the buds arise from this part. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan. 1904, p. 22.

edging, *n.* **5.** In *photog.*, a coat of albumen, gelatin, or india-rubber along the edges of a collodion-covered dry-plate; a protection to the film during development. Generally the whole surface of the plate is given a substratum for the collodion.

edging-machine, *n.* **3.** In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for turning and forming an edge in tinware and sheet-metal. By changing the forming-rolls it becomes a turner or turning-machine; by the use of still other rolls it becomes a burring-machine. See ★*beading-machine.*

edgy, *a.* **3.** Having contours which are too sharply defined: said of a picture.

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edh (eᵺH), *n.* [*e*, auxiliary vowel (as in *em, ess*, etc.), + *dh* = *th* in *this, that*, etc., AS. *ð*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon letter ð or *ð* representing the sound of *th* in *that, this, smooth*, etc.

edictally (ē′dik-tal-i), *adv.* By edict or public proclamation: as, to be *edictally* notified or enjoined.

edility, aedility (ē-dil′i-ti), *n.* [L. *ædilitas*, < *ædilis*, edile.] The office of edile or the duties pertaining to it.

edinol (ed′i-nōl), *n.* The trade-name of a photographic developer, said to be m-amino-o-hydroxybenzylalcohol hydrochlorid,

$$\overset{3}{N}H_2C_6H_3(O\overset{2}{H})C\overset{1}{H}_2OH.HCl.$$

Edison effect. See *effect.

edition, *n.*—**Acting edition.** See *acting.

editor, *n.* 2. An exhibitor: in the phrase *editor of the games* (translating the Latin *editor ludorum*), an officer who superintended the Roman public games. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

edobole (ē′dō-bōl), *n.* [Gr. *οἰδός*, a swelling, + *βόλος*, a throwing.] In *phytogeog.*, a bolochore in which propulsion is effected by means of turgescence. *F. E. Clements.*

Edomite (ē′dom-it), *n.* [*Edom* + *-ite*².] A descendant of Esau or Edom; one of the race which dwelt in southern Palestine (called *Edom*, or *Idumæa*), and which was bitterly hostile to the Israelites, a kindred nation.

Edomitish (ē′dom-ī-tish), *a.* [*Edomite* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau and the hereditary enemies of the Israelites.

Edrioaster (ed′ri-ō-as′tėr), *n.* Same as *Edriaster*.

edriophthalmate (ed′ri-of-thal′māt), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb. 1904, p. 154.

edriophthalmian (ed′ri-of-thal′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

II. *n.* Any individual of the order *Edriophthalma*; a sessile-eyed crustacean.

E. D. S. An abbreviation of *English Dialect Society*.

educand (ed′ū-kand), *n.* [L. *educandus*, that is to be educated, < *educare*, educate.] One who is to be educated; a pupil or student.

> We wish therefore that the *educands* be taught to observe. *Petty.*

educatory (ed′ū-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*educate* + *-ory*.] Educative; that has an educating effect or influence; as, an *educatory* regimen.

educement (ē-dūs′ment), *n.* [*educe* + *-ment*.] The act of drawing out or developing.

Edwardian (ed-wär′di-an), *a.* [*Edward* + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of any one of the sovereigns of England named Edward or his reign: as, the *Edwardian* period; *Edwardian* architecture.

Edwardsian (ed-wärd′zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Edwards* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Jonathan Edwards or his opinions (*Edwardsianism, which see).

II. *n.* One of the school of American theologians which has followed the lines laid down by Jonathan Edwards (1703–58). The members of the school differ widely from the founder and among themselves. For their general view, see *Edwardsianism.

Edwardsianism (ed-wärd′zi-an-izm), *n.* The system of modified Calvinism which is the outgrowth of the teachings of Jonathan Edwards (1703–58). The majority of its defenders recognize the following tenets: all moral character lies in the will; man's ability to choose does not lessen his dependence on the interposition of the Holy Spirit; without such interposition man, by nature depraved, infallibly chooses evil; God's decrees are consistent with human liberty; the governmental theory of the atonement. Also called *New England Theology* and *New-light Divinity*.

E. E. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Early English*; (*c*) of *Electrical Engineer*.

E. E. and M. P. An abbreviation of *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.

eel, *n.*—**Black eel,** *Anguilla australis*, of Australia and New Zealand.—**Common eel.** Same as *black *eel*.—**Fresh-water eel,** a name applied to eels of the genus *Anguilla*, which live chiefly or wholly in fresh water.—**Green eel,** *Muræna afra*, an eel of the family *Murænidæ*, found in Australian waters.—**Long-necked eel,** an eel of the family *Derichthyidæ*.—**Mother of eels.** See *mother*¹.—**Silver eel.** (*a*) *Muræneseox cinereus*, of New South Wales. Also called *sea-eel*. (*b*) *Leptocephalus wilsoni* of Australia. (*c*) *Congromuræna habenata* of New Zealand.—**Symbranchoid eel,** an eel-like fish of the family *Symbranchidæ*. Also known as *rice-eel*.

eel-cake (ēl′kāk), *n.* Small eels fried together and turned out of the pan like a flat cake. *Wallin.*

eel-cat (ēl′kat), *n.* One of the channel catfish, *Ictalurus anguilla*.

eelery (ē′lę-ri), *n.* [*eel* + *-ery*.] A place where eels are caught; an eel-fishery.

eel-grass, *n.*—**Green eel-grass,** the white water-crowfoot, *Batrachium trichophyllum*, ranging from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, and also found in California, Europe, and Asia.

eel-pick (ēl′pik), *n.* An eel-spear.

eel-picker (ēl′pik′ėr), *n.* One who fishes with an eel-pick.

> In its [the Broad's] deep mud eels abound; and the *eel-picker* in his little punt, . . . is a common object on the flats. *G. C. Davies*, Norfolk Broads, xxvi.

eel-pump (ēl′pump), *n.* A portable pump for forcing eels and fish out of water-pipes. [Rare.]

eelskin, *n.* 2. In *ceram.*, a peculiar glaze of a brownish-yellow tint, seen on old Chinese porcelain.

eel-trap (ēl′trap), *n.* In *mech.*, a screen or net used in water-pipes to prevent the entrance of fish which might otherwise pass into machines and clog their valves.

eel-trunk (ēl′trungk), *n.* A box with holes in it in which eels are kept alive until they are wanted. [Prov. Eng.]

eel-worm (ēl′wėrm), *n.* Any one of the free-living nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidæ* (which see). *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 568.

E. E. T. S. An abbreviation of *Early English Text Society*.

efemeral, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *ephemeral*.

effect, *n.* 9. In *art*, an accidental or unusual combination of colors, lights, or forms which especially excite the interest of a painter and form a suitable motive or key in painting or etching.

> It is evident that such perfectly favorable *effects* are likely to be rare, but they do occur, and the business of the imaginative artist is either to seize upon them when they do occur, or imagine them in their absence.
> *P. G. Hamerton*, in Portfolio, 1886, p. 152.

Budde effect, the effect, not due to heating, of the chemically active rays of the sun in causing expansion of dry chlorin gas: observed and described by Budde.—**Coefficient of Peltier effect,** a numerical constant denoting the size of the Peltier effect; the heat developed in a circuit consisting of more than one metal, other than that due to the overcoming of the resistance of the circuit, divided by the product of the current and the absolute temperature.—**Doppler's effect,** the effect, upon the apparent frequency of a train of waves, of a movement of the source of the wave-motion toward or away from the observer; Doppler's principle (see *principle*). Thus there is a displacement of lines in the spectrum of a star toward the violet when the earth and star are approaching each other, and vice versa.—**Edison effect,** a phenomenon of the vacuum of incandescent lamps, consisting of an electric glow near the ends of the filament, caused by a current flowing through the gases between the terminals or from a third terminal and the negative leg of the filament.—**Faraday effect,** the rotatory effect of a magnetic field upon the plane of polarization of light.—**Ferranti effect,** in *elect.*, the rise of voltage occurring in underground cables under certain conditions due to the effect of distributed capacity and self-induction.—**Fly-wheel effect,** a property common to all revolving wheels, or balanced masses, of storing up energy when accelerated by a force greater than the average and of giving up this energy when retarded.—**Illuminating effect,** the illuminating power of a source of light or of a group of such sources. It is measured by comparing the brightness of a surface at the position in question with the brightness of the same surface when illuminated by a unit light-source, such as the Hefner lamp, placed at a distance of one meter.—**Joule effect,** the heating effect produced by the passage of an electric current through a conductor, arising from its resistance only.—**Joulean** or **Joule-Kelvin effect.** Same as *Joule-Thomson *effect*.—**Joule-Thomson effect,** the effect upon the temperature of a gas of forcing it to pass through a porous plug or small aperture. It was found by Joule and Thomson (Lord Kelvin) that hydrogen rose in temperature by this process, but that other gases were cooled. It has since been shown that at very low temperatures hydrogen is likewise cooled by passage under pressure through an orifice.—**Kerr effect,** a phenomenon occurring when light is reflected from the surface of a magnet. It consists in a rotation of the plane of polarization of the reflected ray when the light falling upon the magnetized mirror is polarized at right angles to or parallel with the plane of incidence.—**Lenard effect,** the ionization of gases by ultra-violet light.—**Mechanical effect,** the result obtained from a mechanical device or the useful work done by a machine; the available power developed by an engine.—**Multiplication of effects,** the law, formulated by Spencer, that in society, as throughout the cosmos, every cause produces more than one effect.—**Purkinje effect.** See *Purkinje *phenomenon*.—**Pyrometric effect.** Same as *calorific intensity*.—**Rowland effect,** in *elect.*, the magnetic effect of electric convection or of a moving electrostatic charge.—**Skin effect,** in *elect.*, the tendency of an alternating current to concentrate itself most upon the surface of the conductor through which it flows at high frequency, due to the magnetic field of the current inside of the conductor.—**Vacuum effect,** the effect produced by a vacuum, or the amount of pressure less than that of the atmosphere which exists in an evaporating apparatus, as in sugar-boiling.—**Young effect.** See *recurrent *vision*.—**Zeeman effect,** the effect of a strong magnetic field upon the lines in the spectrum of a beam of light passing through it. The lines of the spectrum are widened and subdivided, the light of the components due to the division being polarized.

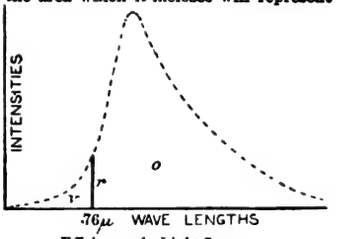
effect-carbon (e-fekt′kär′bon), *n.* See *electric *arc*.

Effective head, pressure, resistance, section, utility, value. See *head*, etc.—**Mean effective pressure.** See *pressure*.

efferential (ef-e-ren′shal), *a.* [*efferent* + *-i-al*.] That carries outward or away; that serves to carry off; of the nature of an efferent: as, an *efferential* blood-vessel.

efficacity (ef-i-kas′i-ti), *n.* [L. *efficacitas*, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] The quality of being efficacious; efficaciousness; efficacy; effectiveness. *Browning.*

efficiency, *n.*—**Apparent efficiency,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the power-output divided by the apparent power-input. (See *apparent *power*.) If the apparent power is greater than the true power, the apparent efficiency is less than the true efficiency and equals the product of power-factor and true efficiency.—**Efficiency of a source of light,** the ratio of the luminous energy of a source of light to its total energy. *Radiant efficiency* or *luminous efficiency* is the ratio of the light-giving radiation of a source to the total radiation. The method formerly employed in the determination of this important constant consisted in measuring the total radiation received upon the face of a thermopile or bolometer placed at a given distance from the source of light and comparing the same with the radiation reaching the heat-measuring instrument when a glass cell containing water or a solution of alum was interposed in the path of the rays. If such a cell were capable of transmitting all the light-giving radiation and that alone, the ratio of the effects thus obtained would be the radiant efficiency. It was known at an early day that this assumption was not warranted, and a correction, thought to be approximately accurate, was applied. It has recently been shown that even with this correction the values obtained for the radiant efficiency are much too large, and more rigorous methods have been devised, as follows: (1) *Langley's method.* The first of these methods consists in dispersing the light from the source by means of a prism of rock-salt or fluorite, which is transparent to all wave-lengths, and in determining the distribution of intensities throughout the spectrum thus obtained. If a curve be then drawn having as abscissæ wave-lengths and as ordinates the intensity of each wave-length of the spectrum, the area which it incloses will represent the energy of total radiation from the source. If a vertical line (*r*) be drawn at 76μ, which corresponds to the boundary of the visible spectrum in the red, this line will divide the inclosed area into two parts,



Efficiency of a Light Source.

one of which (*v*) represents the light-giving energy, the other (*o*) that portion of the energy which is non-luminous. The ratio of the light-giving area to the total area of the curve will then be the radiant efficiency of the source of light. The first experimenter to obtain such curves was S. P. Langley. (2) *Ångström's method.* Another method of measuring the radiant efficiency of a source of light is due to Knut Ångström. An opaque screen is mounted in such a position as to cut off all rays lying beyond the red end of the visible spectrum, and the remaining radiation is assembled upon the face of a bolometer by means of a cylindrical lens. The ratio of this quantity to the total radiation, measured by the same instrument, gives the radiant efficiency of the source of light. The radiant efficiency of such sources of light as have been measured by the two methods thus described is given in the following table. The values obtained by the integration of the energy-curves and by Ångström's method are marked respectively L and A.

Source.	Efficiency.	Method.	Observer.
Hefner lamp	.0096	A	Ångström
Acetylene flame	.056	A	Ångström
Acetylene flame	.033–.040	L	Nichols & Coblentz
Nernst lamp	.036–.047	A	Ingersoll
Mercury arc	.20	L	Nichols
Geissler tube	.20	L	Drew

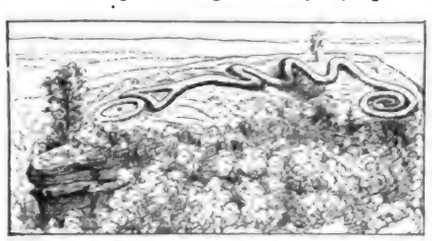
While other sources of light have not as yet been measured by these methods, their relative efficiencies are approximately known, and by comparison with the above data we know that the radiant efficiency of ordinary oil- and gas-flames is about .01, that of the glow-lamp from .01 to .03, and that of the electric arc from .04 to .08. *Gross efficiency.* The term *efficiency* is likewise used to express the ratio of the energy in light-giving form developed in unit time by a source to the energy of combustion of the fuel which it is necessary to consume in order to maintain the source during that time. The efficiency thus defined takes into account the total heat-losses in the production of light. In the case of the flames of candles and of oil-lamps the heat lost by convection and conduction is very large compared with the total radiation from the flame. In the case of gas-flames the heat of combustion of the coal necessary to produce the gas to maintain the flame, as com-

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pared with the luminous energy emitted by the flame, gives the gross efficiency. In computing the gross efficiency of electric lights the heat of combustion of the fuel used to generate the current supplied to the lamps or the equivalent amount of energy, whatever be its source, is to be taken. In the case of a steam-plant for electric lighting the losses by dissipation of heat in the boiler, engine, dynamo, and lead-wires, together with the loss by convection and conduction in the electric lamp itself, all enter into the computation of the gross efficiency. Whatever process for the production of light may be employed, the amount of energy dissipated for the purpose of obtaining luminous radiation is very great, and the gross efficiency of luminous flames used in lighting ranges from .001 to .002, while the gross efficiency of electric lamps under the best existing conditions for the production of power is little if any above these figures. *Electric efficiency.* It is convenient in the case of the electric light to express the efficiency in watts per candle — a method not comparable with the energy-ratio defined above, but useful for the comparison of the various types of lamp used in electric lighting. The electric efficiency of the ordinary lamp ranges between four watts per candle and three watts per candle, according to the temperature of the filament, that of the arc-light from two watts per candle to one watt per candle (mean spherical candle-power), while the efficiency of the Nernst lamp is intermediate between that of the arc and the glow-lamp.— **Luminous efficiency.** See **efficiency of a source of light.*— **Projected efficiency,** the hypothesis that, in the process of evolution, existing individuals and their present interests are by natural selection subordinated to the interests of a much larger number of future individuals. *Kidd*, Western Civilization, p. 65.— **Radiant efficiency.** See **efficiency of a source of light.*— **Thermal efficiency,** the ratio of the heat converted into work by a thermal engine to the total amount of heat supplied to it.— **Transmission efficiency,** the ratio of the power delivered by a transmission-mechanism to the power received by it; the efficiency with which anything can be transmitted.

Efficient zone. See **zone.*

effigy-mound (ef'i-ji-mound), *n.* A mound or earthwork representing some object, especially



Serpent Effigy-mound, Adams County, Ohio.

some animal. Mounds of this form are particularly frequent in the northwestern United States.

efflagration (ef-la-grā'shon), *n.* [L. *ef-* for *ex*, out, + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant.*] In *geol.*, a burst of flame or incandescent material from a volcano.

effluviography (e-flö-vi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *effluvium*, outflow, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*, the action of the silent electric discharge upon a sensitized gelatinobromide plate. An image is obtained in complete darkness and may be developed in the usual manner. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 179.

effort, *n.*— **Tractive effort,** the force required or exerted to draw a given load along a road or track at a given speed; in locomotives, the draw-bar pull.

effraction (e-frak'shon), *n.* [NL. **effractio(n-)*, < L. *effringere* (pp. *effractus*), break open: see *effracture.*] A breaking-open or breaking-in; house-breaking; burglary.

effractor (e-frak'tor), *n.* [ML. *effractor*, < L. *effringere*, break open: see *effracture.*] One who breaks in by force; a house-breaker; a burglar. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

effranchisement (e-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [*effranchise* + *-ment.*] The act of effranchising, or the state of being effranchised or invested with privileges.

effuse, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To flow, as a fluid, through an aperture or through a porous partition the openings in which are large compared with the diameter of a molecule.

Effusion of gases. (*b*) In *physics*, the passage of gases through a perforated diaphragm the openings in which are very large as compared with the diameter of a molecule. The phenomena of effusion differ from those of diffusion (which is the passage of a gas through a membrane the pores of which are of molecular dimensions) in some important respects. In effusion, the rate of flow of a gas or mixture is inversely as the square root of the density and the composition of a mixture remains unchanged: in diffusion, each component of a mixture is transmitted at a rate inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular weight and the composition of the mixture is therefore changed.— **Thermal effusion of gases,** the effusion of gases through a porous diaphragm when the pressures on the two sides are the same but the temperatures vary. The gases move from the cold to the hot side of the partition.

effusion-plug (e-fū'zhon-plug), *n.* A small section of glass tubing, closed at one end by a platinum plate in which there is a minute hole, which serves as a stopper to a vessel from which a gas is allowed to escape in determining its density by the rate of effusion. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 281.

effusive. **I.** *a.*— **The effusive period,** in the solidification of an igneous rock, that period in which it cools after having been poured out on the surface of the earth: at this time the finer-grained portion or ground-mass of the rock is usually crystallized.

II. *n.* In *petrog.*, a volcanic rock poured out on the surface of the earth: contrasted with *intrusive rocks.* Also *extrusive.* *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1903, p. 121.

eg, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *egg.*

egeriid (e-jē'ri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Egeriidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Egeriidæ* or *Ægeriidæ.*

egg[1], *n.* **3.** In *cricket*, no score; zero; a duck's egg. [Slang.]— **Egg apparatus,** the three nucleated cells at the micropylar end of the embryo-sac of plants, two of which form the synergidæ and the third the oösphere. See *oösphere* and *synergida.*— **Egg centrosome,** a centrosome belonging to the egg, as distinguished



Egg Centrosome.

Fertilization of the egg of *Nereis*, from a section. Magnified 400 times.

Appearance presented soon after the entrance of the spermatozoön, showing the minute sperm-nucleus at *a*, the germinal vesicle disappearing, and the first polar mitotic figure forming. The empty spaces represent deutoplasm-spheres (slightly swollen by the reagents), the firm circles oil-drops. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

from the sperm centrosome.— **Immediate egg,** in rotifers, a parthenogenetic summer egg.— **Philosopher's egg.** See *philosopher.*— **Resting egg.** Same as *winter *egg.*— **Summer egg,** one of the parthenogenetic eggs produced by rotifers in summer, the large form giving rise to females and the small to males. In some entomostracans, as *Daphnia*, one of the parthenogenetic eggs which are produced in summer and develop rapidly in the brood-pouch. Compare *winter *egg.*— **Warty egg,** the shell of *Amphiperas ventricosum*, which is egg-shaped and has a wart-like tubercle at each end.— **Winter egg,** in rotifers, a thick-shelled egg, produced in autumn and probably impregnated by the male: it remains inert all winter and develops in the spring; in some entomostracans, one of the fertilized eggs, produced in autumn, which remain inactive all winter in the detached ephippium and develop in the spring. Compare *summer *egg.*

egg-assorter (eg'a-sôr'tèr), *n.* A simple form of egg-tester. [Eng.]

egg-bath (eg'bath), *n.* In *tanning*, a bath of egg-yolks.

egg-boiler (eg'boi'lêr), *n.* An arrangement for boiling water so that eggs may be easily cooked in it, particularly on the table.

egg-bound (eg'bound), *p. a.* A condition in birds in which they are unable to expel the fully developed egg, either on account of its excessive size or because of the presence of some disease.

egg-breaker (eg'brā'kèr), *n.* Same as *egg-tooth.*

egg-candler (eg'kan'dlêr), *n.* One who candles or tests the freshness of eggs by holding them between the eye and a lighted candle.

egg-candling (eg'kan'dling), *n.* The practice of testing eggs by holding them between the eye and a lighted candle. The translucency of the egg shows its freshness.

egg-cement (eg'sē-ment'), *n.* A sticky fluid by which the eggs of some animals, such as certain frogs, are united with one another.

egg-coal (eg'kōl), *n.* A size of broken coal suitable for use in a hot-air furnace or the like, as distinguished from a smaller size called 'chestnut' used in a kitchen range or stove, and a still smaller size called 'pea-coal.'

egg-covering (eg'kuv'èr-ing), *n.* The covering

of the egg-masses of many insects. It varies greatly in character and, in general, is secreted by the accessory glands of the oviduct. Also called *egg-case, egg-pod, egg-sac.*

Eggertz test. See **test*[1].

eggette (eg-et'), *n.* [Irreg. *egg* + *-ette* as in *briquette.*] A lump of artificial fuel of the shape and size of a hen's egg. [Trade-name, U. S.]

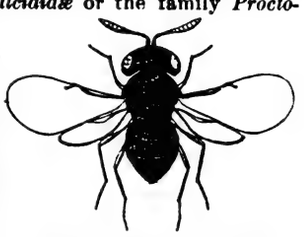
egg-fruit (eg'frōt), *n.* In the Bahamas, the fruit of *Achras serpentaria* (*Lucuma serpentaria* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth). It is of the size of a small egg, has a thick skin, and is edible.

egg-guide (eg'gīd), *n.* A ventral movable triangular flap at the external opening of an oviduct, which serves to guide the eggs as they are laid. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 183.

egg-mite (eg'mīt), *n.* Any predatory mite which feeds on the eggs of insects.

egg-oil (eg'oil), *n.* The oleaginous material obtained from the yolks of hens' eggs. It contains olein and palmitin, with lecithin, cerebrin, neurine, etc., and is used in dressing alum-tanned leather.

egg-parasite (eg'par'a-sīt), *n.* Any insect of the family *Chalcididæ* or the family *Proctotrypidæ* which lays its eggs in the eggs of other insects. The chalcidid subfamilies *Trichogramminæ* and *Mymarinæ* seem to be exclusively composed of egg-parasites, and the same may be said of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelionidæ*. The genus *Hadronotus* is a parasite of the eggs of *Heteroptera*. *H. rugosus* is described by Howard from eggs supposed to be those of the cotton-stainer, *Dysdercus suturellus.* See cut under **cotton-worm egg-parasite.*



Egg-parasite (*Hadronotus rugosus*). (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

Egg-plant blight, flea-beetle. See **blight, *flea-beetle.*

egg-powder (eg'pou'dèr), *n.* The trade-name of a prepared form of casein obtained from skim-milk, offered for use as an article of food. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 623.

egg-roller (eg'rō-lèr), *n.* A form of machine for making oval briquettes of the shape and size of a hen's egg from refuse from collieries or dumps. The small particles are cemented together by a tar or pitch and molded and compacted under pressure.

egg-sac (eg'sak), *n.* **1.** The silken cocoon in which the eggs of most spiders are deposited and in which they hibernate. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 41.— **2.** In earthworms, one of the reniform sacs which open into the funnel-shaped ends of the oviducts; a *receptaculum ovorum.*— **3.** In crustaceans, as some copepods, one of the pair of egg-containing receptacles at the hinder end of the body.

egg-sleeker (eg'slē'kèr), *n.* A molder's tool having a face in the shape of a segment of an annular ring, used for giving a smooth or sleek surface in facing or finishing the hollow faces of curved molds.

egg-Sunday (eg-sun'dā), *n.* The Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

egg-timer, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for the automatic cooking of eggs. It consists of a vessel containing boiling water and a series of three or more wire baskets suspended over the water. On placing an egg in a basket the basket sinks into the water and keeps the egg there for a fixed time. When the time has elapsed the basket automatically rises out of the water and stops the process of cooking. Each basket is adjusted to lift the eggs it may contain out of the water at the end of one, two, or three minutes as desired.

egg-whip (eg'hwip'), *n.* A hand-tool or machine for beating or whipping eggs, sponge, or batter; an egg-beater. The tool is a slender balloon-shaped form of wire fitted with a handle; the machine is a cylinder of wires, or two sets of wire paddles, held in the hand and made to revolve at a high speed by means of gearing.

eglantine, *n.* **3.** A stone of the hardness and grain of marble. *Goldsmith*, Nat. Hist., I. vi. *N. E. D.*— **Eglantine gall.** Same as *bedegar.*

eglestonite (eg'l-ston-it), *n.* [Named after Professor Thomas *Egleston* (1832-1900) of Columbia University.] An oxychlorid of mercury (said to be $Hg_6Cl_3O_2$) occurring in yellow to brown isometric crystals: found at Terlingua, Texas.

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ego-altruism (ē′gō-al′trö-izm), *n.* Altruism conjoined with self-respect; the subjective aspect of morality.

Subjectively, morality is self-respect, and that desire for the good opinion of others, and that endeavour to deserve it, which Mr. [Herbert] Spencer has called *ego-altruism*. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 257.

egocentric (ē-gō-sen′trik), *a.* [L. *ego*, I, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic*.] Having or regarding self as the center of all things; centering in self; egoistic.

The heliocentric system was expanded out of an antecedent geocentric system, itself the offspring of a democentric system, which sprang from an earlier ethnocentric system born of the primeval *egocentric* cosmos of inchoate thinking.

19th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 831.

egocentricity (ē-gō-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [*egocentric* + *-ity*.] The character of being egocentric; specifically, an extreme and abnormal state of self-concentration or egoism.

Ziehen limits the hysterical constitution to emotional instability, *egocentricity*, craving for attention, peculiar predilections, disorders of imagination and attention (fantastic instability).

Amer. Jour. Psychol., July-Oct., 1903, p. 100.

ego-idea (ē′gō-ī-dē′ä), *n.* In *psychol.*, the empirical or psychological idea of the self.

Besides the idea of one's present corporeal and mental ego, there is still a third member participating in the usual *ego-idea*. This is the very essential total idea that has been deposited in memory by the succession of one's most important mental and physical experiences in the past. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., xi.

egols (eg′ōlz), *n. pl.* A name of the potassium-mercury salts of o-nitro-phenol-, o-nitro-cresol- and o-nitro-thymol-p-sulphonic acids. The former, called phenegol, is best known. The others are *cresegol* and *thymegol*. They are bactericides.

egomania (ē′gō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [L. *ego*, I, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] An exaggerated egotism, amounting to an actual mental disorder.

egomaniac (ē-gō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* One who exhibits egomania.

egotic (ē′gō̤t-ik), *a.* [Irreg. *ego* + *-t-* + *ic*.] Self-regarding; egoistic.

Under sociability are lumped together desires so diverse as the craving for companionship, and the eagerness for appreciation, the one effective, the other *egotic*.

E. A. Ross, in Amer. Jour. of Sociol., IX. 539.

egressive (ē-gres′iv), *a.* [L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out (see *egress*), + *-ive*.] That proceeds forth or downward from an ultimate source or cause, as in tracing some process of development or evolution.

We may follow two methods [in working out a problem] ... the regressive and the *egressive*. The regressive ... starts from the completed process and proceeds backward ... in search of the factors and the forces which have produced the completion; and ... cannot terminate till the sufficient reason or the ultimate cause be reached. If we follow the *egressive* method we simply reverse the procedure and reason downward.

A. M. Fairbairn, Philos. Christ. Relig., p. 40.

egret, *n.*—**Cattle egret**, a small heron, *Bubulcus ibis*, formerly abundant in Egypt and frequently confused with the sacred ibis.

egurgitate (ē-gėr′ji-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *egurgitated*, ppr. *egurgitating*. [L. *egurgitare*, < *ē*, out, + (LL.) *gurgitare*, < *gurges* (gurgit-), gulf.] To throw up or out.

Egyptian bath-sponge. Same as *sponge-gourd*.—**Egyptian bondage**, a state of servitude or bondage as oppressive and degrading as that of the Israelites in Egypt.—**Egyptian brown, clover, cotton**, etc. See ★*brown*, *n.*, etc.—**Egyptian cross**, the ankh (which see).—**Egyptian ophthalmia**. Same as *trachoma*.—**Egyptian thorn**. See *thorn*.—**Egyptian type, letters**, or **figures**. See *antique*, *n.*, 3.—**White Egyptian corn**. Same as ★*chicken-corn*.

Egyptianism (ē-jip′shiąn-izm), *n.* [*Egyptian* + *-ism*.] The characteristics of the Egyptians; also the inclination to adopt Egyptian customs.

Egyptianize (ē-jip′shiąn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptianized*, ppr. *Egyptianizing*. [*Egyptian* + *-ize*.] 1. To make similar to an Egyptian in appearance and customs.—2. To treat (clay) by a patented process involving the use of tannic acid, in order to give it increased adhesiveness and tenacity. See ★*Egyptianized clay*.—**Egyptianized clay**, clay treated by a special process discovered by E. G. Acheson, of Niagara Falls, by which it is rendered more soluble and plastic and its tensile strength is increased 50 per cent. in the burned form and 350 per cent. in the sun-dried form, by the addition of a small proportion of tannin; an effect assumed to be similar to that produced by the use of straw in the manufacture of bricks by the ancient Egyptians. *Sci. Amer.*, April 25, 1903, p. 311.

Egypticity (ē-jip-tis′i-ti), *n.* [*Egyptic* + *-ity*.] The quality of belonging to Egypt.

Egyptologic (ē-jip-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [*Egyptolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Egyptology.

Egyptologue (ē-jip′tō-log), *n.* [Gr. Αἴγυπτος, Egypt, + *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] An Egyptologist.

E. H. P. An abbreviation of *electrical horse power*.

Ehrlich's side-chain hypothesis. See ★*immunity*, 5., with cut.

ehuawa (ā-hŏ-ä′wä), *n.* [Hawaiian; also *ahuawa*.] In the Hawaiian Islands, *Cyperus lævigatus*, a sedge, very widely spread in the tropics, from which the natives of the island of Niihau make fine, very flexible, highly-prized mats.

E. I. An abbreviation (*a*) of *East India*; (*b*) of *East Indian*.

E. I. C. An abbreviation of *East India Company*.

Eichhornia (īk-hôr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1843), named in honor of J. A. F. *Eichhorn* (born in 1779), patron of science and adviser to the king of Prussia.] An untenable name for *Piaropus*, a genus of plants of the family *Pontederiaceæ*. See ★*Piaropus*.

Eichwaldia (īch,vāl′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Eichwald*, a Russian geologist.] A genus of protrematous *Brachiopoda*, of the family *Eichwaldiidæ*, characterized by the fine epidermal network covering the surface of both valves. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

eicosane, *n.* See ★*icosane*.

eicosylene (ī-kos′i-lēn), *n.* [Also *eikosylene*; Gr. *εἴκοσι*, twenty (= L. *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*), + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{38}$, obtained from paraffin. It boils at 314–315° C. and is also called *icosinene*.

E. I. C. S. An abbreviation of *East India Company's Service*.

Eider-down cloth, a heavily napped wool or cotton knitted fabric of thick texture, in plain and fancy colors and effects, used for blankets, cloakings, women's sacks, robes, etc.

eidolic (ī-dol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εἰδωλικός*, mythologic, < *εἴδωλον*, an image, idol, myth.] Of the nature of an eidolon; eidolon-like.

eidoloclast (ī-dol′ō-klast), *n.* Same as *idoloclast*.

To be an *eidoloclast* is not a pleasant office, because an invidious one ... It is prudent to devolve the odium of such an office upon the idol himself. Let the object of the false worship always, if possible, be made his own *eidoloclast*.

De Quincey, Goethe as Reflected in "Wilhelm Meister."

eidolon, *n.* 3. One of the small floating winged figures frequently found in Greek art, especially on Greek vases. They are sometimes quite human, with wings; sometimes half human, half bird, like harpies, and of both sexes. They are supposed to represent the human soul, being similar to the Egyptian conception.

eidoloscope (ī-dol′ō-skōp), *n.* A form of kinetoscope or moving-picture machine.

eidophone (ī′dō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *φωνή*, sound.] A cylindrical box, with a lateral tube and mouthpiece, over the open end of which sheet-rubber is fastened. Sand or lycopodium powder dusted on the rubber assumes various geometrical designs called *voice-figures* when one sings into the instrument. *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1893.

eidophusikon (ī-dō-fū′si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *φυσικόν*, neut. of *φυσικός*, natural: see *physic*.] A kind of magic lantern or stereopticon constructed by an Alsatian painter, Philip de Loutherbourg, in London about 1780. A set of colored slides was made for it by the painter Gainsborough. The machine and slides were exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery in London in 1885.

The *eidophusikon*, as the Anglo-Alsatian called it, seems to have emotionné his fellow Academician much in the same way as a fine violin.

W. Armstrong, in Portfolio, N. S., IX. 54.

eidoptometry (ī-dop-tom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *ὀπτ(ικός)*, of seeing, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Determination of the degree of acuteness of vision.

eidotrope (ī′dō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] A device for exhibiting, by means of revolving disks, certain phenomena which arise from persistence of vision. The form of the instrument is similar to that of the ordinary chromatrope, but the revolving disks carry perforated patterns in gauze, lace, etc.

eidotropic (ī-dō-trop′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited by means of the eidotrope.

Eifelian (ī-fē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Eifel* in Germany.] I. *a.* In *geol.*, designating a subdivision of the Middle Devonian in the Eifel region in Germany and Belgium regarded by German geologists as equivalent to the Calceola group of the Rhineland. It is underlain by the Coblenzian and overlain by the Givetian.

II. *n.* The Eifelian subdivision.

Eigenmannia (ī-gen-man′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after C. H. *Eigenmann*, a German-American ichthyologist.] A genus of fishes of the family *Gymnotidæ*, found in Central and Southern America. *E. humboldti* is the common species.

eight[1]. I. *a.*—**Eight-hour movement**, a movement which aims to establish, either through the combined action of trade-unions or by compulsion of law, a working-day of no more than eight hours in all industries.

II. *n.*—**In eights**. (*a*) In *bibliography*, having eight leaves to the sheet: applied to early printed books. (*b*) In *meter*, in lines of eight syllables. (*c*) In companies or 'teams' of eight. (*d*) In *printing*, containing eight pages only: said of a type-form or a printed and folded sheet.

eight-coupled (āt′kup′ld), *a.* Having eight driving-wheels coupled by side-rods. The driving-wheels of heavy freight or consolidation engines are often coupled in this manner, there being four wheels on each side coupled together.

eighteen, *n.*—**In eighteens**, containing eighteen pages: said of a type-form or a printed and folded sheet; in *bibliography*, an octodecimo.

eight-square (āt′skwār), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having eight corners; octagonal.

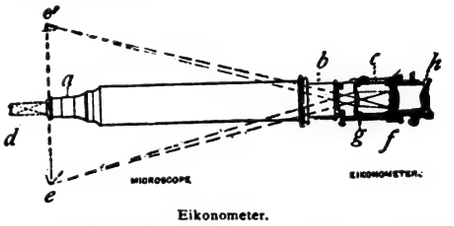
II. *n.* An octagon or an octagonal solid.

eight-square (āt′skwār), *v. t.* [*eight-square*, *a.*] To make octagonal.

eikonogen (ī-kon′ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image (see *icon*), + *-γενής*, -producing.] The trade-name of the sodium salt of amido-β-naphthol-monosulphonic acid, used in photography as a developer.

eikonolatry, *n.* Same as *iconolatry*.

eikonometer (ī-kō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, image, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for measuring the size of an object under the microscope, or for obtaining the magnifying power of a microscope.



Eikonometer.

a, object-glass, and *b*, eyepiece of the microscope; *c*, eikonometer; *d*, object examined; *e*, *e′*, apparent size and position of object seen through microscope; *f*, image of the image at *e*, *e′*, reduced to one tenth the size; at *f*, is a micrometer scale read by means of a lens in the eyepiece, *h*, by which the image at *e*, *e′* can be measured; *g*, lens.

Eimeria (ī-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schneider, 1875), from the German surname *Eimer*.] A spurious genus of *Coccidiidea*, of the family *Asporocystidæ*, characterized by the absence of sporocysts. With scarcely an exception, the species are nothing but the schizogenic generations of *Coccidia* belonging to other genera and species.

Eimerian cycle. Same as *schizogenic* ★*cycle*.

E. Ind. An abbreviation (*a*) of *East Indies*; (*b*) of *East Indian*.

eirenarchical, *a.* Same as ★*irenarchical*.

eirenarchy, *n.* Same as ★*irenarchy*.

eisegesis (īs-ē-jē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *εἰσήγησις*, < *εἰσηγεῖσθαι*, lead into, < *εἰς*, into, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] A subjective method of interpretation by introducing one's own opinions into the original: opposed to *exegesis*.

eisegetical (īs-ē-jet′i-kal), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of eisegesis.

eisne, *a.* See *eigne*.

eisodic, *a.* Same as *esodic*.

ejaculative (ē-jak′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*ejaculate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of an ejaculation; ejaculatory: as, an *ejaculative* expression.

eject, *n.* 2. In *projective geom.*, the figure composed of straights and planes made in projecting the original.—**Axial eject**, a figure composed of planes obtained by projecting from a fixed straight (the projection-axis) an original composed of points.

ejection, *n.* 3. In *philos.*, the mental act of forming an eject.

ejectivism (ē-jek′tiv-izm), *n.* [*ejective* + *-ism*.] In *philos.*, the doctrine that the formation of ejects is an indispensable factor in the formation of the consciousness of personality. *Baldwin*.

ejectivity (ē-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*ejective* + *-ity*.] The fact of being an eject or inferred existence. *G. J. Romanes*.

ejector, *n.* (*d*) In sheet-metal work, an attachment to a press for throwing out the finished stamped or drawn object while the die is rising and before the operator or the feed-motion places the next blank in position. The push-out plate used with presses employing double dies is a form of ejector. (See *double dies*, under ★*die*.) The stripper, on the other hand, is not an ejector, since it releases the work from the die only, without removing it from the press. See *stripper*.

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ejector-blade (ē-jek′tor-blād), *n.* In the Mergenthaler linotype, a device which ejects the slug from a mold into a stick or galley; on a Dow machine, one which ejects types, after they are assembled, into a stick or galley.

ejector-washer (ē-jek′tor-wosh′ėr), *n.* A tank or receptacle in which sand for filter-beds is washed or scoured by streams of water from an ejector.

eka-aluminium (ek′a-al-ū-min′i-um), *n.* See *eka-*.

eka-boron (ek′a-bō′ron), *n.* In *chem.*, the name given by Mendeléjeff to an element, the existence of which he predicted, occupying the same position in his fourth series that boron does in the second. When this element was subsequently discovered it was named *scandium*.

ekaha (ā-kä′hä), *n.* [Native name.] In the Hawaiian Islands, the bird's-nest fern, *Neottopteris Nidus*, a fern with large simple fronds usually growing as an epiphyte on forest trees. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*c*).

eka-iodoform (ek′a-ī′ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* Iodoform with which 5 per cent. of formaldehyde has been mixed.

eka-silicon (ek′a-sil′i-kon), *n.* In *chem.*, the name given by Mendeléjeff to an element, the existence of which he predicted, occupying the same position in his fifth series that silicon does in the third. When this element was subsequently discovered it was named *germanium*.

eka-tellurium (ek′a-te-lū′ri-um), *n.* In *chem.*, a supposed new element, announced by Grünwald, occupying the same position in Mendeléjeff's eleventh series that tellurium does in the seventh, and presumably identical therefore with the austriacum of Brauner. As yet there is no confirmation of the existence of either of these hypothetical substances.

eke, *n.* (*c*) An added structure. (*d*) In *agri.*, an oblong stack.

> Ricks are built either as long *ekes* or round stacks.
> *J. Wrightson*, Farm Crops, p. 127.

ekkyklema, *n.* See **eccyclema*.

Elachistidæ (el-a-kis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elachista* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineoid moths containing many large and prominent genera, some of its forms having considerable economic importance.

elæagnaceous (el′ē-ag-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Elæagnaceæ*.

Elæocarpaceæ (e-lē-ō-kär-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Elæocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Malvales*, typified by the genus *Elæocarpus*. They were formerly included in the *Tiliaceæ*, but differ from that family chiefly in the fact that the 2-celled anthers open by terminal pores, and in the absence of mucilage-cells in the bark and pith. There are 8 genera and about 120 species, half of which belong to *Elæocarpus* and 44 to *Sloanea*. They are chiefly natives of the tropics or of temperate regions of the southern hemisphere, a few growing in China and Japan. They are trees or shrubs with undivided leaves and flowers in racemes, cymes, or clusters. The wood is often valuable. See *breakax*, 1, *maqui*, and *hedgehog-fruit*.

elæocarpaceous (e-lē-ō-kär-pā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Elæocarpaceæ*.

Elæococca (e-lē-ō-kok′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil (or *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree), + *κόκκος*, berry.] In *bot.*, a genus of trees. *E. vernicia* is the tung-tree, the varnish-tree of China and Japan. — **Elæococca oil**, a drying oil obtained in China and Japan from the kernels of *Elæococca vernicia* (*Aleurites cordata*). It contains the radical of a special acid, elæomargaric acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$. Same as *tung-oil* (which see).

Elæocrinidæ (e-lē-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elæocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A Devonian family of blastoid *Echinodermata* or blastoids, characterized by having the posterior deltoid divided into two parts by an anal plate and the anus distinct from the posterior spiracles.

elæoleic (e-lē-ō-lē′ik), *a.* Pertaining to elæoleic acid. — **Elæoleic acid**, a liquid acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, which is found as a glyceride together with elæomargaric acid in the oil from the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*. It is also formed when the isomeric elæomargaric or elæostearic acid is heated to 175°–180° C. in a tube filled with hydrogen.

elæomargaric (e-lē′ō-mär-gar′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *μαργαρ(ίτης)*, a pearl, + *-ic*. Cf. *margaric*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, prepared by the saponification of elæococca oil with alcoholic potassium hydroxid. It melts at 41° C. and is readily converted into elæoleic acid, with which and with elæostearic acid it is isomeric.

elæoplast[1], **eleoplast** (e-lē′ō-plást), *n.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *πλαστός*, formed.] 1. In *cytol.*, a highly refractive globular body consisting of granular protoplasm and containing drops of oil. — 2. A minute body of unknown function arising within the endochrome of certain diatoms. It may be genetically connected with the pyrenoid. *Mereschkowsky*.

elæosaccharum (e-lē-ō-sak′a-rum), *n.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] A mixture of an essential oil and sugar; oil-sugar.

elæostearic (e-lē′ō-stē-ar′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *στέαρ*, suet, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, prepared by the saponification of elæococca oil which has been exposed to sunlight. It melts at 71° C., is isomeric with elæomargaric and elæoleic acids, and is converted into the latter by heating.

elæothesium (e-lē-ō-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *elæothesia* (-si-ä). [L. (Vitruvius), < Gr. *ἐλαιοθέσιον*, < *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *θέσις*, putting.] In an ancient Roman or Greek bathing establishment, the room where the bathers were anointed after bathing.

Elagatis (el-a-gā′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλακάτη*, distaff.] A genus of carangoid fishes related to *Seriola*, distinguished by the presence of the finlet behind the dorsal and anal fins.

Elaidic ethers. Same as **elaidic esters*. — **Elaidic esters**, the esters of elaidic acid.

Elaidin test, a test applied for the identification of particular fixed oils, depending upon their reaction with nitric acid, which converts olein into elaidin.

elaidinic (el′ā-i-din′ik), *a.* [*elaidin* + *-ic*.] Having reference to elaidin. — **Elaidinic acid**, a substance isomeric with oleic acid.

eland, *n.* — **Giant eland**, a subspecies or geographic race of Derby's eland, known as *Taurotragus derbianus gigas*, found in the province of Bahr-el-Ghasal, Africa. It is characterized by its great size, dark neck, white V mark on the forehead, and a small number of white stripes on the side. — **Patterson's eland**, *Taurotragus oryx pattersonianus*, a northern race of the common eland, but somewhat larger, and darker on the neck.

Elaphebolia (el′a-fē-bō′li-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἐλαφηβόλια*, < *ἐλαφηβόλος*, an epithet of Artemis: see **Elaphebolos*.] A feast of Artemis Elaphebolos in Phocis. It is mentioned by Plutarch in connection with the city of Hyampolis.

Elaphebolion (el′a-fē-bō′li-on), *n.* [Gr. *Ἐλαφηβολιών*, < *Ἐλαφηβόλια*: see **Elaphebolia*.] The ninth month of the Greek calendar, from the middle of March to the middle of April, approximately. In this month the Elaphebolia were held.

Elaphebolos (el-a-feb′ō-los), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλαφηβόλος*, shooting deer, < *ἔλαφος*, deer, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] The deer-slayer: an epithet of Artemis.

Elaphoglossum (el′a-fō-glos′um), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1834), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. The fertile fronds are fancifully compared to a deer's tongue.] A well-defined genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns.

Elaphomycetaceæ (el′a-fō-mī-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphomyces* (*Elaphomycet-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of subterranean ascomycetous fungi, named from the single genus *Elaphomyces*, having the ascocarps inclosed in a distinct peridium. The spores form a powdery mass at maturity.

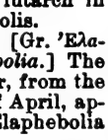
elapine[2] (el′a-pin), *a.* [*Elaps* + *-ine*[1].] Relating to the snakes of the genus *Elaps* and their relatives, usually considered as forming the family *Elapidæ*.

elapine[2] (el′a-pin), *n.* [*Elaps* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous constituent of snake-poison.

elasmometer (ē-las-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [*elas(tic)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of interferometer for the measurement of the elasticity of flexure.

Elastic fatigue. See **after-strain*. — **Elastic force of vapor, hysteresis.** See **vapor*, **hysteresis*. — **Elastic limit.** See *limit of elasticity*. — **Elastic nut.** See **nut*. — **Elastic-piston pump.** See **pump*[1]. — **Elastic resistance, spindle.** See **resistance*, **spindle*.

elastica (ē-las′ti-kä), *n.* [NL.] 1. The elastic (middle) layer of the walls of the arteries: an abbreviation of **tunica elastica* (which see, with cut). — 2. In *physics*, a curve such that the reciprocal of the radius of curvature at any point is proportional to the distance of the point from a straight line. Also called *elastic curve*.


Elastica Curves.

elasticin (ē-las′ti-sin), *n.* [*elastic* + *in*[2].] Same as *elastin*.

Elasticity of elongation, the resistance to stretching or compression of a body subjected to longitudinal stress. Its value is denoted by Young's modulus. See *modulus of elasticity*, under *modulus*. — **Elasticity of flexure**, the resistance to bending manifested by a body subjected to transverse stress. — **Elasticity of liquids**, the resistance to change of volume under compression, shown by liquids. Liquids at rest offer no resistance to change of form but their elasticity of volume is in general very high and the return to their original volume when relieved from stress is complete. — **Elasticity of volume.** Same as *elasticity of bulk*. — **Equation of elasticity**, the characteristic equation of a perfect gas; an equation of condition expressing the relation between elastic pressure, volume, density, and temperature prevailing in the ideal gas: the combined laws of Boyle, Mariotte, Gay-Lussac, and Charles; the equation of Van-der-Waals. — **Rotational elasticity**, the power of a medium to resist rotational stress and when released to return to its original conformation: specifically applied to certain conceptions of the luminiferous ether.

elastoidin (ē-las-toi′din), *n.* [*elast(ic)* + *-oid* + *-in*[2].] An albuminoid belonging to the skeletins, found in certain cartilaginous structures of a shark (*Mustelus lævis*).

elastose (ē-las′tōs), *n.* [*elast(in)* + *-ose*.] An albumose derived from elastin.

elater[2], *n.* — **Eyed elater**, an American elaterid beetle, *Alaus oculatus*, so called on account of two large eye-like spots on its thorax. Its larvæ live in decaying wood.


Eyed elater (*Alaus oculatus*). Somewhat enlarged.

elaterics (el-a-ter′iks), *n. pl.* [NL. **elatericus*, Gr. *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, < *ἐλαύνειν*, drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] The science of the elasticity of solids. *C. S. Peirce*.

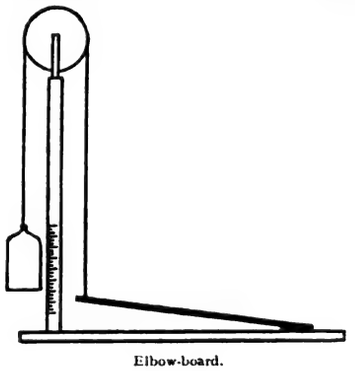
elaterist† (e-lat′ėr-ist), *n* One who holds a particular theory of elasticity: used by Boyle with reference to his law. See quotation under *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elatinaceous (ē-lat-i-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Elatinaceæ*.

elbow, *n.* 7. In carriages, the rail that forms the upper part of the frame of the quarter. — **False elbow**, a piece of timber shaped to fit the elbow of a carriage-body. It is used as a form for the roll or elbow-cushion. — **Miners' elbow**, enlargement of a bursa at the point of the elbow, due to pressure, occurring in miners who work in low tunnels resting the weight of the body on the elbow.

elbow-bit (el′bō-bit), *n.* A coach-bit with long cheek-pieces which have a double-elbow bend below the mouth piece.

elbow-board, *n.* 2. In *psychol.*, an apparatus for determining the just noticeable (passive)


Elbow-board.

motion of the forearm, that is, the just noticeable change of articular sensation at the elbow. Also called *arm-board*. The forearm and hand (palm down) are laid upon the hinged board, which is thus brought to the horizontal: the elbow-joint rests directly above the hinge. The experimenter then gently draws down the weight, and thus raises the forward end of the board. The observer reports the first indication of articular sensation at the elbow.

elbow-spring (el′bō-spring), *n.* A carriage-spring slightly curved. The spring-plates are graduated toward one end, and the other end is bolted to the body, it being used as a spring body-loop.

elder[2], *n.* — **American elder**, *Sambucus Canadensis*. See cut under *Sambucus*. — **Blood-elder**, the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. — **California elder.** Same as *pale *elder*. — **Common elder.** Same as *American *elder*. — **Dwarf elder.** (*a*) See *elder*[2]. (*b*) Same as *wild elder* (*b*) (under *elder*[2]). (*c*) Same as *wild elder* (*b*) (under *elder*[2]). — **German elder**, the Old World elder, *Sambucus nigra*. See *elder*[2], *bour-tree*, *hautboy*, 2, and *Judas-tree*, 3. — **Ground-elder**, the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. — **Horse-elder.** Same as *horseheal*. — **Marsh-elder.** See *marsh-elder*. The name is applied to all the species of *Iva*. — **Mexican elder**, a tree 25–30 feet high, *Sambucus Mexicana*, of the Southwestern United States, Mexico, and Central America, with creamy-white flowers, small, blackish, shining, juicy berries, and light, soft, fine-grained wood. It makes a fairly good shade-tree in the dry regions of Mexico and Lower California, and the berries are eaten by the Mexicans and Indians. — **Mountain-elder.** (*a*) The red-berried elder. (*b*) Same as *pale *elder*. — **Pale elder**, a tree 30–50 feet high, *Sam-*

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Pale Elder (*Sambucus glauca*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

bucus glauca, common on the Pacific slope from British Columbia to southern California, and extending inland to the Sierras and the Wasatch Mountains. The flowers are yellowish white; the berries blue-black, whitened with a mealy bloom, rather sweet and juicy; the wood light, soft, weak, and coarse-grained. It is sometimes planted for ornament.—**Parsley-elder, parsley-leaved elder,** the Old World elder, *Sambucus nigra*, especially a form with narrowly lobed or cut leaflets.—**Prickly-elder,** the Hercules'-club or angelica-tree, *Aralia spinosa*.—**Red-berried elder,** *Sambucus pubens*, a North American shrub of wide distribution across the continent, differing from other species by its conical inflorescence and red or scarlet drupes.—**Sweet elder.** Same as *American* ★*elder*.—**Water-elder.** See *water-elder*.

elder-blow (el'dėr-blō), *n.* The common American elder, *Sambucus Canadensis*.

elder-rob (el'dėr-rob), *n.* The juice of the fruit of the Old World elder, *Sambucus nigra*. Also called *elder-roob*.

elect. An abbreviation (*b*) of *electrical;* (*c*) of the Latin *electuarium*, electuary.

election, *n.*—**Judge of election,** one of a body of voters appointed to receive, count, and record the ballots cast at an election and to report the same to the proper authorities.—**Supervisors of election,** in *United States law*, the persons appointed by the United States Circuit Court judge to supervise the registration of voters and the holding of elections for members of the House of Representatives. The law providing for such supervisors was repealed in 1894.

electionary (ē-lek'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*election* + *-ary*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the exercise of one's right to vote at a popular election, or the casting of one's vote at such an election.

election-committee (ē-lek'shọn-kọ-mit'ē), *n.* In parliamentary or municipal elections in the United Kingdom, a committee of voters voluntarily formed to promote the election of a particular candidate.

electric. **I.** *a.*—**Electric arc, bath, blue, calamin, capstan, car,** etc. See ★*arc*, etc.—**Electric chorea.** Same as ★*chorea electrica*.—**Electric efficiency.** See ★*efficiency of a source of light*.—**Electric inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Electric motor.** (*a*) See *electric*. (*b*) See ★*motor*.—**Electric osmose.** See *electrical endosmosis*, under *endosmosis*.—**Electric steel process.** See ★*process*.—**Electric sunstroke.** Same as *electric* ★*prostration*.

II. *n.* 2. A railway or car operated by electricity: usually in the plural.

Electrical fire, kiss, syntony. See ★*fire*, etc.

electricity, *n.*—**Atmospheric electricity,** the free electricity present in the atmosphere of the earth and supposed to be equivalent to the sum of the small charges of electricity accompanying the particles of dust and atmospheric vapor, and especially of those on the electrified ions or electrons of Elster and Geitel and the free corpuscles of J. J. Thomson. Both positive and negative electrons exist in the atmosphere, and the charges are equal, so that the general character of any electric reaction depends on the preponderance of positive or negative electrons. The upper layers of air are usually electrified positively relative to the lower layers; the ground is ordinarily negative. The descending air of the foehn contains more positive than negative electrons. At a lower cloud-level of about two thousand meters Ebert finds the electronic charge greater than at the earth's surface. At the earth's surface, under normal conditions, there are from one to three electrostatic units of charge per cubic meter of air, and somewhat more free positive than free negative units. This latter difference diminishes with altitude, and at three kilometers the charge is four electrostatic units per cubic meter for each kind of electricity.—**Atom of electricity, natural unit of electricity,** in *phys. chem.*, terms sometimes used to denote the quantity of electricity which is carried by a single ion of a univalent element, such as an atom of hydrogen.—**Cleavage electricity,** electrification produced by the cleavage of crystalline substances.—**Contact electricity,** electricity supposed to be produced by the mere contact of two substances. Since the production of electricity requires energy, this energy must be supplied when producing electricity by contact, by chemical action, as corrosion of one of the contact plates, by heat, etc.—**Terrestrial electricity,** the electrified condition of the earth as distinguished from that of the atmosphere. It is usually negative and more intense in equatorial than in polar regions. It was formerly supposed to have originated in the earth either by chemical, thermal, or piezo-electric processes; but the theory of electrons or corpuscles and the discovery of the ionization of the air and the emanation of radio-active gases from the earth have modified these views.

electricize (ē-lek'tri-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electricized*, ppr. *electricizing*. To charge, as a Leyden jar; to electrify.

Then *electricise* the bottle and place it on wax.
Franklin, Experiments and Observations on Elect., p. 16.

electrics (ē-lek'triks), *n.* The science of electricity.

electricute (ē-lek'tri-kūt), *v. t.* [Also *electrocute;* absurdly formed from *electri(city)* + *(exe)cute*.] To execute or put to death by electricity. [Recent and colloq.]

electricution (ē-lek-tri-kū'shọn), *n.* The act of electricuting. Also *electrocution*. [Recent and colloq.]

electrification, *n.* 2. The substitution, upon a railway system, of electric for steam or other motive power; the conversion of a steam-, cable-, or horse-railway into an electric railway.

electrion (ē-lek'tri-ọn), *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + ἰών, going (see *ion*).] In *phys. chem.*, a name given by Lord Kelvin to an atomic quantity of negative electricity.

According to it each atom of matter has positive electricity distributed uniformly through its mass, and, concentrated at one or more points, in general within it, atomic quantities of negative electricity, to which Lord Kelvin gives the name "*electrions*."
Nature, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 611.

electro-anæsthesia (ē-lek'trō-an-es-thē'si-ạ), *n.* Insensibility to electrical stimulation.

electro-analysis (ē-lek'trō-ạ-nal'i-sis), *n.* In *chem.*, the method of determining the amounts of metals in solutions by causing the metal to be deposited, by electrolysis, in a form convenient for weighing.

The differences observed in the *electro-analysis* of mercury from a potassium cyanide solution are due to an attack of the platinum disc serving as cathode and to the solubility of platinum in potassium cyanide.
Elect. World and Engin., March 28, 1903, p. 530.

electro-analytical (ē-lek'trō-an-ạ-lit'i-kal), *a.* In *chem.*, utilizing, or related to, methods of analysis by electrolysis, and especially by the electrolytic deposition of metals.

Electro-analytical methods, on account of their simplicity and quickness, are becoming more and more used in practice.
Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 21, 1903, p. 853.

electrocardiogram (ē-lek-trō-kär'di-ọ-gram), *n.* A record showing the variations in the electric currents in the body which occur with the pulsations of the heart. *Sci. Amer.*, March 5, 1904, p. 197.

electrochemical energy, equivalent of an element, filtration. See ★*energy*, etc.

electro-copper (ē-lek-trō-kop'er), *n.* Copper which has been deposited from solution by means of electrolysis.

electrocute, electrocution. See ★*electricute*, ★*electricution*.

electrocyanide (ē-lek'trō-sī'ạ-nid), *a.* Employing cyanides and electrolysis.—**Electrocyanide process,** a cyanide process in which the solution of the gold is aided by electrolysis.

electrode, *n.*—**Brush electrode,** a wire brush connected with one of the poles of an electric battery, used in the therapeutic application of electricity to the body.—**Calomel electrode,** in *phys. chem.*, a non-polarizable or reversible electrode consisting of metallic mercury covered with the insoluble mercurous chlorid (calomel) and with the chlorid of the other metal indicated by the conditions. Suppose the other metal to be zinc; then, if a current passes from the electrode to the electrolyte, chlorin ions from the mercurous chlorid go into solution, leaving their equivalent of metallic mercury; if the current passes from electrolyte to electrode, chlorin ions from the zinc chlorid combine with mercury to reproduce mercurous chlorid. All succeeding currents in either direction meet precisely the same conditions, and the electromotive force is constant.—**Indifferent electrode,** in *electrotherap.*, the electrode which serves to complete the circuit. The one employed to make the therapeutic application is called the *therapeutic electrode*.—**Reversible** or **non-polarizable electrode,** in *phys. chem.*, a metallic plate standing in a solution of a salt of the metal. When a current passes from the plate into the solution, part of the metal is dissolved; when the current passes from the solution to the plate, part of the metal of the solution is deposited on the plate: the chemical process in one case is precisely the reverse of that in the other. Moreover, the two currents in the two opposite directions have precisely the same electromotive force, assisting or opposing the current; that is, the electrode is non-polarizable.

electrodeless (ē-lek'trōd-les), *a.* Without electrodes: said specifically of a vacuum-tube through the glass of which no metal terminals are inserted, or of the electrical discharge within such a tube when the latter is placed in a suitable oscillatory field.

electrodiagnosis (ē-lek'trō-dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* The locating and determination of disease by testing the reaction of nerves and muscles to a current of electricity.

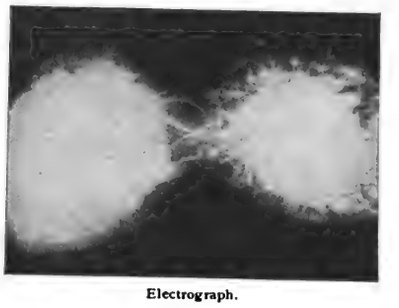
electro-ethereal (ē-lek'trō-ē-thē'ri-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ether, considered as the medium to the disturbance of which electrical phenomena are ascribed.—**Electro-ethereal theory of light,** a theory of light, propounded by Kelvin (1903), according to which the electrons in a source of light are vibrators that derive energy by collisions with surrounding atoms and radiate it in the form of ether-waves.

electrogoniometer (ē-lek'trō-gō-ni-om'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument devised by Rontin for measuring the difference of phase between the electromotive force and current in a three-phase system.

electrogram (ē-lek'trō-gram), *n.* A diagram exhibiting continuously the electric condition of the atmosphere at any station.

electrograph, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a photograph of an electric spark. See the extract.

Perhaps it is not exactly correct to describe this as a photograph, since light plays no part in its production. It may more properly be called an "*electrograph*." The manner in which such representations of electric discharges are produced is as follows: An ordinary photographic plate, inclosed in two light-proof paper bags (as used in X-ray work), is placed film upward on a metal plate, which is insulated. The pointed dischargers of an induction coil, in this case one giving a 10-inch spark, are placed a few inches apart, touching the paper envelope. The circuit is then closed, and a single discharge brought about by holding the hammer of the coil and letting it go suddenly. The spark in its passage through the sensative film decomposes it. The negative is then developed in the ordinary way.
Sci. Amer. Sup., March 11, 1905, p. 24405.



Electrograph.

4. An instrument for the continuous recording of atmospheric electricity.

electrography, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a process by which a dry sensitized paper is made to reproduce a design through the agency of electric sparks. It consists in placing a bromo-iodide of silver paper on a spotted metallic plate, pressing the same down by means of a glass, and passing sparks from a powerful Leyden jar along the metallic plate. Each break in continuity of the metallic surface causes a spark which discolors the paper at this point.

electrohorticulture (ē-lek-trō-hôr'ti-kul-tūr), *n.* The growing of plants by means of the electric light, the electric light either (and usually) supplementing the sunlight or affording the only illumination for the plants: the latter condition is commercially impossible.

electro-industrial (ē-lek'trō-in-dus'tri-ạl), *a.* Relating to electricity as applied to industrial operations.

electro-irrigation (ē-lek'trō-ir-i-gā'shọn), *n.* Irrigating by means of water pumped by electric power.

electroluminescence (ē-lek'trō-lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* Luminescence electrically excited, as by the discharge in a vacuum tube. See ★*luminescence*.

electroluminescent (ē-lek'trō-lū-mi-nes'ent), *a.* Rendered luminescent by the electric discharge.

electrolysis, *n.* 2. In *surg.*, the destruction of tumors, cicatricial bands, calculi, and other pathological formations by means of the electric current.—**Arrhenius's theory of electrolysis,** in *phys. chem.*, the hypothesis that an electric current is carried through an electrolyte only by dissociated ions, coupled with a proposed method of determining the relative amounts of the dissociated and the undissociated molecules.—**Laws of electrolysis.** The principal laws relating to electrolysis are as follows: (*a*) The amount of chemical action in a given time is equal in all parts of the circuit. (*b*) The number of ions set free in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current. The current is carried through the electrolyte by the motion of ions possessing electric charges, and the ions of each element carry an unalterable charge of electricity; increase of current therefore involves an increase in the number of ions liberated. (*c*) If the same current be passed simultaneously through several cells in series, containing different electrolytes, the weight of the ions liberated in each cell is equal to the total quantity of electricity conveyed, multiplied by the electrochemical equivalent of the ions of that cell.

Electrolytic detector. See ★*detector*.—**Electrolytic dissociation.** See ★*dissociation*.—**Electrolytic gas,** in *chem.*, the mixture of gases set free in the electrolysis of dilute oxacids or of alkaline solutions, as well as of other substances. In the cases specified, the gas is an explosive mixture of one volume of oxygen with two volumes of hydrogen. The volume produced in a given time is sometimes used to measure the strength of the current of electricity by means of one of the forms of voltameter.—**Electrolytic hysteresis, interrupter.** See ★*hysteresis*, ★*interrupter*.—**Electrolytic meter,** in *phys.*, a meter for measuring an electric current by the weight of metal which is dissolved or deposited by the passage of the cur-

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rent (or of a convenient fraction of it) through an electrolytic cell.—**Electrolytic refining**, a mode of purification now applied on a very large scale and with great advantage to several of the metals, especially to copper, which is thus obtained for electrical conductors of a far higher degree of purity than would otherwise be possible, while notable quantities of gold and silver present in minute proportion are at the same time saved. The principle of the process is the decomposition of a salt of the metal to be refined, dissolved in water, by passing an electric current through it, the metal in question being deposited in a pure state on the negative electrode, while the acid constituent of the salt attacks and dissolves a slab or plate of the impure metal which forms the positive electrode, reproducing the salt. By suitable regulation of the current some impurities are not dissolved, while others, which pass into solution, are not deposited.—**Electrolytic slime**, the finely divided deposit of material left undissolved at the anode in electrolytic refining, as of copper. From it the precious metals are recoverable with profit, even when they have formed but a very minute proportion of the original copper.

Electromagnetic coupling, inertia, waves. See **coupling*, etc.

electrometallurgical (ē-lek′trō-met-a-lėr′ji-kal), *a.* Relating to or connected with electrometallurgy.

electrometallurgist (ē-lek-trō-met′al-ėr-jist), *n.* One who is versed in the art of electrometallurgy (which see).

electrometallurgy, *n.* 2. The process of extracting metals from their ores, or the manufacture of metals by the use of heat from an electric arc.

electrometer, *n.*—**Dolazalek electrometer**, a quadrant electrometer of great sensitiveness used in the study of radioactivity. It has a very light needle of silvered paper suspended by a quartz fiber. It can be made to indicate a potential difference of 0.05 millivolt.—**Ebert electrometer**, an apparatus for observing the charge of electrons contained in the air at a given time and place. It consists of a clockwork aspirator which draws a definite quantity of air through the space between two metal cylinders fitting one into the other. If the capacity of the system and the quantity of air drawn through it at a given time are known, the quantity of electricity that has been contained in a cubic meter as a charge of electrons can be determined. It is especially adapted for use in balloon ascensions.

electromobile (ē-lek-trō-mō′bil), *n.* An electric automobile; a motor-car driven by electric motors whose current is derived from electric storage-batteries or accumulators.

electromotive, *a.*—**Contact electromotive force**, in *elect.*, the electromotive force due to the contact between two different metals. The existence of a true contact electromotive force which does not depend on chemical action is denied by many physicists.—**Energy electromotive force**, in *elect.*, an alternating electromotive force or component of electromotive force in phase with the current.

electromotivity (ē-lek′trō-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*electromotive* + *-ity.*] The power of exciting electrical action.

The original positive current of a freshly excised eyeball has two factors: *electromotivity* of the cut end of the optic nerve and *electromotivity* of the disturbed retina.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 128.

electron, *n.* 2. In *phys. chem.*, the definite charge of electricity which is associated with a univalent ion. Sometimes called an *atom of electricity*. See **electricity.*—3. According to a recent hypothesis, a minute particle detached from an atom of a gas by certain agencies, as when the gas is carrying an electric current. The electron has a mass of something like one thousandth of the mass of an atom of hydrogen, and possesses (or consists of) a negative electric charge equal to that of the negative univalent ion of electrolytic conduction. In a gas at very low pressures, the electron constitutes the negative ion of gaseous conduction, while the atom from which the electron has been detached constitutes the positive ion. In gases at greater pressures, electrically neutral molecules become attached to the electron and to the atom from which the electron has been detached, and these complex systems constitute the ions of gaseous conduction at atmospheric pressure. In liquid electrolytes, according to this theory, an atom or radical from which one, two, or three electrons have been detached is a positive univalent, bivalent, or trivalent ion. An atom or radical to which one or more electrons have been attached constitutes a negative ion of the corresponding valence. In metallic conductors the electrons pass from an atom to an adjacent atom without producing electrolysis or chemical decomposition. The experimental basis of the hypothesis has been chiefly discovered by J. J. Thomson, with the aid of some of his pupils.

These negative ions perhaps realize the conception of *electrons* due to Lorentz and Larmor. . . . An atom plus an *electron* is a monovalent anion, an atom minus an electron, a monovalent cation. In metallic conductors the *electrons* can pass from one atom to the next, and thus allow a current to flow without chemical decomposition. *J. J. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 16.

It may be convenient here to emphasize the dimensions of an *electron* as above specified, for the arguments in favor of that size are very strong, though not absolutely conclusive; we are sure that their mass is of the order one thousandth of the atomic mass of hydrogen, and we are sure that if they are purely and solely electrical their size must be one hundred-thousandth of the linear dimensions of an atom; a size with which their penetrating power and other behavior is quite consistent. Assuming this estimate to be true, it is noteworthy how very small these electrical particles are, compared with the atom of matter to which they are attached. If an *electron* is represented by a sphere an inch in diameter, the diameter of an atom of matter on the same scale is a mile and a half. Or if an atom of matter is represented by the size of this theater, an *electron* is represented on the same scale by a printer's full stop.
Sir Oliver Lodge, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1903, p. 291.

Electron theory in *phys. chem.*, the hypothesis, not yet fully developed, that the atom of any element consists of a definite (large) number of electrons, describing orbital and vibratory motions under the influence of the forces acting between them. Optical considerations led Larmor and Lorentz to adopt the hypothesis as a basis for mathematical studies, before J. J. Thomson isolated electrons (called corpuscles by him) and found that the electrons produced in a vacuum-tube are identical in mass, whatever the gas and whatever the metal of the electrodes. That atoms of all elements are made up of different numbers of identical electrons is an attractive and valuable working hypothesis.

The *electron theory* fits and luminously explains Ampère's idea that magnetism is due to a rotating current of electricity round each atom of iron; and following these definite views of the existence of free electrons, has arisen the *electronic theory* of matter.
Sir W. Crookes, quoted in Science, June 26, 1903, p. 1001.

electronic (ē-lek-tron′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of electrons. See **electron*, 2 and 3.—**Electronic charge**, the number of electrons contained in a unit volume, as one cubic meter of gas or air. This increases rapidly with altitude above sea-level. The upper strata of air have high electric conductivity, as is shown by the auroral displays and heat-lightning. According to some authorities, the electric charge of the upper air is the effect of the violet rays of sunlight; according to others, it is due to corpuscles emanating directly from the sun's atmosphere. The condensation and precipitation of aqueous vapor takes place on the negative nuclei more easily than on the positive; the former are therefore washed from the lower air down to the earth, thus leaving the positive charge to preponderate in the atmosphere. Victor Conrad computes the amount of electricity attached to one gram of water in a cumulus cloud as 0.028×10^{-8} of a coulomb.—**Electronic theory.** See **electron theory.*

electron-trap (ē-lek′tron-trap), *n.* An arrangement by which plus and minus electrons may be separated from each other by taking advantage of the different velocities with which they move.

electro-osmose (ē-lek-trō-os′mōs), *n.* See *electrical endosmosis*, under *endosmosis.*

electro-osmotic (ē-lek′trō-os-mot′ik), *a.* In *phys. chem.*, producing, produced by, or connected with electric osmose.

electropath (ē-lek′trō-path), *n.* [A back formation from *electropathy.*] One who is skilled in the art of electrotherapy.

electrophore (ē-lek′trō-fōr), *n.* [See *electrophorus.*] Same as *electrode.*

electrophototherapy (ē-lek′trō-fō-tō-ther′a-pi), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of the electric light. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

electrophysics (ē-lek-trō-fiz′iks), *n.* Same as *electrology.*

electropneumatic (ē-lek′trō-nū-mat′ik), *a.* Moved by electric and (then) pneumatic power.—**Electropneumatic action**, in *organ-building*, an action in which the original impulse from the console is conveyed by electricity, but the force exerted within the instrument (in opening valves, etc.) is derived from compressed air.—**Electropneumatic organ**, an organ with an electropneumatic action.—**Electropneumatic thermostat.** See **thermostat.*

electroprocess (ē-lek′trō-pros′es), *n.* The arts or manipulations needed to produce an electrotyped duplicate.

electroprognosis (ē-lek′trō-prog-nō′sis), *n.* A prognosis based upon the reactions obtained upon a trial application of electricity to diseased nerves or muscles.

electrorefine (ē-lek′trō-rē-fīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrorefined*, ppr. *electrorefining.* To refine by means of electrolysis. A plate of the crude metal is made the anode in an electrolyte consisting of a salt of the same metal; when the current passes, the crude metal dissolves from the anode, and the pure metal, if suitable conditions are maintained, is deposited on the cathode.

electrorefining (ē-lek′trō-rē-fī′ning), *n.* The refining of a metal by means of electrolysis.

electroreplica (ē-lek′trō-rep′li-kä), *n.* A metallic duplicate of an orginal produced by electrodeposition.

An *electro replica* of Tycho Brahe's quadrant, from the original in the British Museum, is deposited in the Smithsonian Institution. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 728.

electroscope, *n.*—**Lantern electroscope**, an electroscope so constructed that it may be placed in the field of a projecting lantern and an enlarged image of the moving parts thus be thrown upon a screen for observation at a distance.—**Radium electroscope**, an electroscope, devised by Strutt, in which the charge is permanently maintained by the action of a small mass of radium, or in which the leaves of the instrument, thus charged, are discharged by contact, collapse, and are recharged by the radium at a regular rate indefinitely.

electrostenolysis (ē-lek′trō-stē-nol′i-sis), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *λίσις*, dissolution.] Electrodeposition within the interstices of a permeable substance traversed by the current within an electrolytic cell.

electrostenolytical (ē-lek′trō-sten-ō-lit′i-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of electrostenolysis.

electrostenolytically (ē-lek′trō-sten-ō-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electrostenolytic manner or by an electrostenolytic process.

electrostriction (ē-lek-trō-strik′shon), *n.* [*electro-* + LL. *strictio(n-)*, compression.] Change in the dimensions of, or deformation of, a dielectric produced by the action of an electrostatic field.

electrosurgical (ē-lek-trō-sėr′ji-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the use of electricity in surgery: as, *electrosurgical* devices.

electrosynthesis (ē-lek-trō-sin′the-sis), *n.* Chemical synthesis effected by the aid of electrolysis.

electrotactic (ē-lek-trō-tak′tik), *a.* [*electrotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the locomotion of organisms in relation to electric currents; exhibiting electrotaxis.

electrotaxis (ē-lek-trō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < *electro-* + Gr. *τάξις*, disposition]. The orientation or the locomotion of organisms or of cells in relation to electric currents: a phenomenon first observed in vertebrates in the frog's tadpole, in 1885.

electrotelethermometer (ē-lek′trō-tel′ē-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a mercurial thermometer with platinum wires sealed into the glass at the bulb and at different points on the stem. These wires are connected with a switch, an alarm-bell, and a battery in such a manner that, when the mercury expands to a particular point corresponding to the position of the switch, the circuit is closed and the alarm rings. *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 12, 1903, p. 184.

electrothanasia (ē-lek′trō-tha-nā′zi-ä), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *θάνατος*, death.] Death caused by electricity.

electrotherapist (ē-lek-trō-ther′a-pist), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutist.*

electrothermal (ē-lek-trō-thėr′mal), *a.* Relating to heat produced by electricity.—**Electrothermal detector.** See **detector.*

electrothermic (ē-lek-trō-thėr′mik), *a.* Same as **electrothermal. Engineering Mag.*, June, 1899.

electrothermometer (ē-lek′trō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the measurement of temperature by electrical means; an electrical thermometer.

electrothermy (ē-lek-trō-thėr′mi), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-y*[3].] The science of the electricity developed by heat. *N. E. D.*

electrotonus, *n.*—**Physical electrotonus**, an electrical change, analogous to physiological electrotonus, which takes place in a wire during the passage of an electric current.—**Physiological electrotonus**, an altered excitability of a nerve brought about as the result of the passage of a constant current, such that at the positive pole the excitability is diminished (region of anelectrotonus), while it is increased at the negative pole (region of catelectrotonus).

electrotropic (ē-lek-trō-trop′ik), *a.* [*electro-* + Gr. *τροπικός*, of turning: see *tropic.*] Of or pertaining to the growth or bending of an organism under the influence of electricity; exhibiting electrotropism.

electrotropism (ē-lek-trot′rō-pizm), *n.* [Also by error or ellipsis *electropism*; < *electrotrop(ic)* + *-ism.*] The growth or bending of an organism under the influence of electricity.

electrotype, *n.*—**Electrotype shell**, the thin sheet of metal, usually of copper, deposited by electrolysis in the previously prepared mold of wax, that has been pressed upon a surface of type or of engraving in relief. The shell so obtained, of the thickness of an ordinary sheet of paper, is made usable for printing by the addition of a type-metal backing.

electrotypograph (ē-lek-trō-tī′pō-gräf), *n.* A type-making and type-setting apparatus, invented by Meray-Rozar of Nuremberg, in which some operations are controlled by electricity. Its types are cast singly.

The "*Electrotypograph*" . . . justifies automatically . . . and offers the greatest facility for corrections. . . . There are two distinct machines combined in one. One of these is a writing and the other a casting and composing machine.
La Nature, as quoted in Sci. Amer. Sup., Aug. 30, 1902. [p. 22288.

electrotypoplate (ē-lek-trō-tī′pō-plāt), *n.* An electrotype plate produced from types made and composed by the electrotypograph.

electrovitalism (ē-lek-trō-vī′tal-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the electrical nature of nervous action.

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electrozone (ē-lek′trō-zōn), *n.* [*electr(ic)* + *ozone*.] A trade-name for a weak solution of common salt, as, for instance, sea-water, in which by means of an electric current sodium hypochlorite has been formed. It is antiseptic, and has been proposed as a material to be added in small proportion to a public water-supply in order to destroy bacteria or other micro-organisms.

electrum, *n.* 2. Native argentiferous gold in which the silver amounts to one third or more.

electuary-pot (ē-lek′tū-ā-ri-pot), *n.* A vessel designed to hold an elixir or cordial, such as the majolica drug-pots of Faenza. See *albarello*.

elegante (el-e-gant′), *n.* [F. *élégante*, fem. of *élégant*, elegant.] A lady of fashion.

> If my Waverley had been entitled "A Tale of the Times," wouldst thou not . . . have demanded from me a dashing sketch of the fashionable world, . . . with a set of subordinate characters from the *elegantes* of Queen Anne Street East? *Scott*, Waverley, i.

elem. An abbreviation of *elementary*.

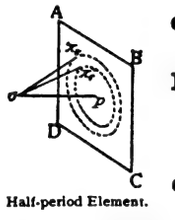
eleme (el′ē-mi), *n.* [Also *elemi*; < Turk. *eleme, elemeh*, something sifted or selected.] A kind of Turkish fig: generally used attributively: as, *eleme* figs, selected figs (that is of superior quality) from Turkey.

element, *n.*, 1. (*d*) In *math.*: (2) any one of the different products of which a determinant is the sum. See *determinant*, 3. (*j*) In *anat.*, one of the indivisible constituents of a tissue, as a cell or ultimate fiber. (*k*) In *pathol.*, an individual lesion among several the aggregation of which constitutes the anatomical disease, as a single pustule in the smallpox eruption. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 949. (*l*) In any complex mechanical structure, one of the simpler or irreducible parts: as, the *elements* of a machine, the *elements* of a sectional boiler.

3. The common division of the chemical elements, as at present known, into metals and non-metals is not based upon any chemical distinction of scientific value, but rather upon a more or less general consideration of physical properties of the elements in an uncombined state; hence the line between the two classes is arbitrarily drawn and is without entire uniformity of usage, certain elements, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and tellurium, being by some writers counted as metals, by others as non-metals. The following table furnishes a list of the elements as at present (1909) generally recognized by chemists, omitting those of imperfectly established character. The number is 83. The atomic weights given are those of the last table published by the International Committee on Atomic Weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights. O = 16.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120.2
Argon	A	39.9
Arsenic	As	75.0
Barium	Ba	137.37
Beryllium	Be	9.1
Bismuth	Bi	208.0
Boron	B	11.0
Bromine	Br	79.92
Cadmium	Cd	112.40
Cæsium	Cs	132.81
Calcium	Ca	40.09
Carbon	C	12.00
Cerium	Ce	140.25
Chlorin	Cl	35.46
Chromium	Cr	52.1
Cobalt	Co	58.97
Columbium	Cb	93.5
Copper	Cu	63.57
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5
Erbium	Er	167.4
Europium	Eu	152.0
Fluorin	F	19.0
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3
Gallium	Ga	69.9
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Glucinum	Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.2
Helium	He	4.0
Hydrogen	H	1.008
Indium	In	114.8
Iodine	I	126.92
Iridium	Ir	193.1
Iron	Fe	55.85
Krypton	Kr	81.8
Lanthanum	La	139.0
Lead	Pb	207.10
Lithium	Li	7.00
Lutecium	Lu	174.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.32
Manganese	Mn	54.93
Mercury	Hg	200.0
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0
Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Neon	Ne	20.0
Nickel	Ni	58.68
Niobium	Nb	93.5
Nitrogen	N	14.01
Osmium	Os	190.9
Oxygen	O	16.00
Palladium	Pd	106.7
Phosphorus	P	31.0
Platinum	Pt	195.0
Potassium	K	39.10
Praseodymium	Pr	140.6.
Radium	Ra	226.4
Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150.4
Scandium	Sc	44.1
Selenium	Se	79.2
Silicon	Si	28.3
Silver	Ag	107.88
Sodium	Na	23.00
Strontium	Sr	87.62
Sulphur	S	32.07
Tantalum	Ta	181.0
Tellurium	Te	127.5
Terbium	Tb	159.2
Thallium	Tl	204.0
Thorium	Th	232.42
Thulium	Tm	168.5
Tin	Sn	119.0
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184.0
Uranium	U	238.5
Vanadium	V	51.2
Xenon	Xe	128.
Ytterbium (neoytterbium)	Yb	172.0
Yttrium	Y	89.0
Zinc	Zn	65.7
Zirconium	Zr	90.6

Dry element, in *elect.*, a battery element having the exciting fluid absorbed in a porous or spongy mass, as sawdust.—**Element of an analytic function.** An analytic function is defined by an aggregate of series composed of a primary series and its continuations; the separate series are called *elements* of the analytic function, and the primary series is called the primary element.—**Euclid's elements of geometry.** See *Euclidean*, 1.—**Half-period element,** in *optics*, an annular or zonal element of area upon a wave-front such that the difference of the distances from its outer and inner boundaries to a point, external to the wave, with respect to which the element is taken, is half a wave-length. Also called *Huygens' zone*. Let ABCD be a portion of the wave-front and *op* the line from *o* to the pole of the wave. If $ox_2 - ox_1$ is everywhere equal to $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$, where λ is the wave-length, the zone included between the closed curves x_1 and x_2 is a *half-period* element with respect to *o*.—**Leading element,** in a determinant, the leading term; the product of the diagonal constituents or elements from the top left-hand corner.—**Natural system of the elements,** the arrangement of the chemical elements according to the periodic law, by Mendelejeff and Lothar Meyer. See *periodic law*, under *periodic*.—**Noble elements,** the differentiated cells which constitute the functionating parts of organs, as distinguished from the connective-tissue cells which constitute the framework of the organs.—**Null element,** one whose addition to any other element *a* of the manifold yields the same element *a*.—**Phonetic element,** any distinguishable spoken sound.—**Plastic element,** in *physiol.*, an alimentary element which is destined for the formation of new tissue.—**Radial elements,** in *ichth.*, the interspinal bones, actinosts and baseosts; the fin-supporting elements.—*T. W. Bridge*, in Jour. Linn. Soc. Zool., XXV. 533.—**Surface elements,** in *math.*, infinitesimal strips perpendicular to an axis.



Half-period Element.

elementaloid (el-ē-men′ta-loid), *a.* [*elemental* + *-oid*.] Resembling an element in character.

elementarize (el-ē-men′ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elementarized*, ppr. *elementarizing*. [*elementar(y)* + *-ize*.] To confine or restrict (one's teaching) to elementary principles.

> The very word passion is becoming obsolete in psychological literature, which on this subject *elementarizes*, repeats, is pedantic, or affectedly didactic. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 59.

elementary, *a.* 4. Of the nature of an infinitesimal element or part.—**Elementary integral** See **integral*.

elementist (el-ē-men′tist), *n.* One who discovers or expounds the elements of a subject; specifically [*cap.*], Euclid, the geometer.

> The man and the book are, of course, Euclid and his Elements, but the book so overshadowed the man that not long after his day Euclid was regularly called the *Elementist*. *W. B. Frankland*, Story of Euclid, p. 16.

elemi, *n.*—**Luban elemi.** Same as *Oriental* or *African elemi*. See *elemi*.—**Mexican elemi,** the oleoresin derived from *Terebinthus Mexicana* and *T. Jorullensis*. Also called *copal blanco* and *copal de santo*. See **copal*.

elemic (e-lem′ik), *a.* [*elemi* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from elemi.—**Elemic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{35}H_{46}O_4$, present in small quantities in elemi.

elenchus, *n.*—**Socratic elenchus,** the method of question and answer employed by Socrates in eliciting truth.

eleolite, *n.* See *elæolite*.

eleonorite (el′e-ō-nō′rīt), *n.* [*Eleonore* (see def.) + *-ite*²] A variety of beraunite, first described from the Eleonore mine near Giessen, Germany.

Elephant boiler, cent. See **boiler, *cent*.

elephanteer (el′ē-fan-tēr′), *n.* A mahout or elephant-driver.

elephantiac, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person suffering from elephantiasis.

elephantiasic (el-ē-fan-ti-ā′sik), *n.* Same as **elephantiac*.

elephantoid, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or having the character of elephantiasis.—**Elephantoid fever,** elevation of temperature and other symptoms marking the onset of elephantiasis.

Elephantomyia (el′ē-fan-tō-mī′yȧ), *n.* [NL. (Osten Sacken, 1859), < Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), elephant, + *μυῖα*, fly.] An extraordinary genus of tipulid flies, occurring in North America and characterized by an extremely long proboscis.

elephantry (el′ē-fan-tri), *n.* [*elephant* + *-ry*.] Troops mounted on elephants. *F. Hall.*

elephant's-ear, *n.* 2. In India, *Siphonanthus hastata*, a Himalayan shrub belonging to the verbena family. The name translates the native name *hattee-kana*, and refers to the shape of the leaves.—3. In the United States, a common name for the large-leaved *Caladium Colocasia*, planted for ornament.

elephant-shark (el′ē-fant-shärk), *n.* Same as *basking-shark*.

elephant's-tooth (el′ē-fants-tōth), *n.* A tooth-shell, *Dentalium*.

elephant's-trunk (el′ē-fants-trungk), *n.* 1. The unicorn-plant, *Martynia Louisiana*.—2. The bastard bryony or china-root, *Cissus sicyoides*.

eleutherarch (e-lū′ther-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *ἀρχός*, a chief.] The chief of an imaginary secret society called the 'Eleutheri.' *N. E. D.*

> Do not persevere in writing after you grow weary of your toil; . . . the swans and the *Eleutherarchs* are proofs that you were a little sleepy. *Shelley*, in Contemporary Rev., Sept., 1884, p. 387.

eleutherism (e-lū′the-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *-ism*.] The cause of freedom or zeal in promoting it.

Eleutherognathi (e-lū-the-rog′na-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Same as *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*, a large suborder of fishes, commonly called the *spiny-rayed fishes*.

eleutherorhabdic (e-lū′the-rō-rab′dik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *ῥάβδος*, rod.] Relatively free from union with one another, as the gill-filaments provided with ciliated disks in certain lamellibranchs. See **synaptorhabdic*. *Lankester*, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, p. 154.

Eleutherozoa (e-lū′the-rō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A grade of echinoderms in which the theca, which may be only slightly or not at all calcified, is not attached by any portion of its surface, but is usually placed with the oral surface downward or in the direction of forward locomotion. It includes the *Holothuroidea*, *Stelleroidea*, and *Echinoidea*.

eleutherozoic (e-lū′the-rō-zō′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutherozoa*.

elevated (el′ē-vā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Lifted or raised to, or placed or situated in, a position above the ground or general level; situated higher than the plane with which the comparison is made. See *elevate*. In *astrol.*, a planet is said to be elevated above another when it is nearer to the meridian. 2. In *math.*, containing high powers of the unknown or variable: said of an equation.

elevate-reticulate (el′ē-vāt-rē-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* Reticulate with elevated lines or carinæ, as the sculpturing of the integument of certain coleopterous and hymenopterous insects. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 155.

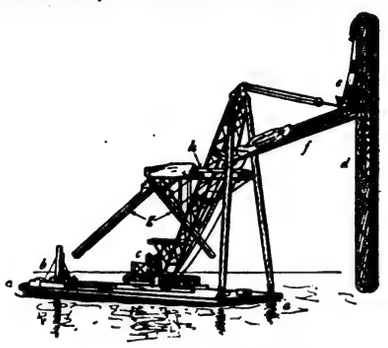
elevating-block (el′ē-vā-ting-blok′), *n.* The sheave or block, in a cable or overhead tramway system, over which the hoisting-rope passes, and by means of which the load is elevated sufficiently for it then to be conveyed on the cable by the carrier of which the block or sheave is a part.

elevation, *n.* 9. In *old music*, a grace or embellishment consisting of a short upward run connecting two notes separated by a skip.—**Axis of elevation.** See **axis*¹.

elevator, *n.* 3. In *surg.*: (*b*) An instrument for extracting the stump of a tooth. (*c*) Same as *repositor*.—4. (*c*) Any form of hoisting-machinery employing an endless belt (composed of link-belt chains, or of leather, rubber, or fabric) which carries buckets, brackets, or trays. Where buckets are used, the material (grain, sand, coal, phosphate, nails, small fish, etc.) is handled in bulk, each bucket being filled at the foot of the elevator and discharging its load at the top. Where brackets, arms, or trays are used, general freight (in packages, rolls, boxes, barrels, etc.) is handled by placing it on the brackets or trays by hand or by some form of feeder, and unloading it by hand or by automatic dumping- or discharging-machines. While all are essentially alike, such

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machines differ materially in form and application, and are given many different names, according to their construction or the uses to which they are put. They are often combined with conveyers.—**Derrick-elevator**, an apparatus for lifting grain stored in bulk in a vessel's hold and transferring it to lighters or into the bins of storage-elevators. The elevator proper is borne upon a frame on a flat-bottomed vessel, as in the case of the marine derrick used



Derrick- or Grasshopper-Elevator.

a, *a*, hull of scow or lighter; *b*, propelling-engine and steam-boiler for *c*, the elevator operating and adjusting engine; *d*, the bucket-elevator and its casing; *e*, chute into which the buckets discharge; *f*, conveyer delivering to the spouts; *g*, discharge or loading spouts or chutes fed from *h*, conveyer receiving from *f*, and delivering to *g*.

for placing machinery in vessels. The truss carrying the elevator has jointed members, so that the elevator can drop down through hatchways in the decks of the vessels to be unloaded. Hence another common name, *grasshopper-elevator*. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 75.—**Elevator disease.** See ★*disease*.—**Uterine elevator.** Same as *repositor*.

elevator-cage (el′ē-vā-tor-kāj′), *n.* The cage or inclosed car by which passengers and freight are carried in an elevator. In mines, the sides are grated or protected with bars only.

elevator-cup (el′ē-vā-tor-kup′), *n.* The metal receptacle attached to the chain or belt of a bucket elevator: usually called *bucket*.

elevator-scales (el′ē-vā-tor-skālz′), *n.* Platform-scales for weighing grain as it comes from an elevator. Such scales are usually automatic, receiving about 100 bushels as a load, recording the weight, and then emptying the grain into a storage-bin. Two hoppers work alternately, filling and emptying.

elevator-shaft (el′ē-vā-tor-shaft′), *n.* In modern buildings, the inclosed space, of uniform height from top to bottom, in which an elevator-car moves up and down.

Eleven rule, in *bridge*, a mathematical rule invented by R. F. Foster to enable the pone to determine how many cards in the leader's suit are out against him higher than the one led, when this is the fourth best. It is the following: Deduct from eleven the number of spots on the card led, and the remainder is the number of cards in the suit higher than the one led, which the leader does not hold. From the remainder thus found the pone deducts the number he holds himself, and sees in the dummy, higher than the one led, and this second remainder, if any, is the number the dealer holds. For instance, the 7 is led, dummy lays down Q, 10, 5, and the pone holds A, 8, 6. Deducting the 7, led, from 11, 4 higher than the 7 are left, all of which are in sight, so that the dealer has no card higher than the 7, and the leader must hold K, J, 9, 7. Therefore, if dummy does not cover the 7, the pone will pass it, and it will win the trick. The dealer, if he knows the eleven rule, will of course avail himself of it and cover the 7 led with the 10 in dummy's hand, so as to force the pone to play higher and lead up to dummy's guarded queen, if he continues the suit.

elf-cup (elf′kup), *n.* A small stone perforated by the action of water at a waterfall.

elf-god (elf′god), *n.* The elfish god, that is, Cupid. *Tennyson*.

elfic (el′fik), *a.* [*elf* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an elf; proper to an elf.

elfin, *n.* 3. An American lycænid butterfly of the genus *Incisalia*.—**Banded elfin**, a lycænid butterfly *Incisalia niphon*, occurring throughout the United States and found commonly in open spaces in pine woods. It is brown in color, with the under sides of the wings checkered with brown and white. Its larvæ live on pine-leaves.—**Brown elfin**, an American lycænid butterfly, *Incisalia augustus*, of dark-brown color, inhabiting the northern United States. Its food-plant is unknown.—**Hoary elfin**, *Incisalia irus*, a species occurring east of the Mississippi, feeding in the larval state on the fruit of the wild plum.

elfin-tree (el′fin-trē). [Tr. of G. *zwergbaum* (Schimper).] In *phytogeog.*, an alpine type of tree with short, gnarled, often oblique or horizontal stem, and long serpentine branches bent in all directions, occuring mainly in the tropics. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., pp. 704, 705.

elfin-wood (el′fin-wůd), *n.* A wood composed of elfin-trees. See ★*elfin-tree*. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 704.

elf-owl (elf′oul), *n.* A diminutive species of owl, *Micropallas whitneyi*, found in the southwestern United States.

Elgin sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

Elian (ē′li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to "Elia," that is, Charles Lamb, who wrote essays under this pseudonym.

Many of the new letters are of no literary account; perhaps a score have the true *Elian* cachet, and one or two supply a link hitherto missing in the writer's life. *Athenæum*, June 3, 1905, p. 681.

eliasite (ē-lī′a-sīt), *n.* [*Elias*, name of the mine of origin, + *-ite*2.] An alteration-product of the pitch-blende of Joachimsthal, Bohemia; a kind of gummite.

Elijah's cup. See ★*cup*.

eliminant, *n.* 2. In *med.*, an agent which stimulates excretion.

Eliminative selection. See ★*selection*.

eliminator, *n.* 2. A combination of a separator for taking the water out of steam and a trap for automatically discharging the water from the collector.

elittoral (ē-lit′ō-ral), *a.* [L. *e*, out, + *litus*, *littus* (*littor-*), shore, + *-al*.] Out from shore; that is, occurring in the sea near shore, at least below high water mark.

She finds that the plant *Callymenia phyllophora* is *elittoral*, and occurs in crevices in the rocky caverns where the tidal surge is strong. Only young plants were uncovered by low tides; mature plants were well beyond low tide line. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 215.

elixir, *n.*—**Brown-Séquard's elixir**, a sterilized testicular fluid used in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.—**McMunn's elixir**, a watery solution of opium of the same strength as laudanum.

Eliz. An abbreviation of *Elizabethan*.

Eliza, *n.* See ★*Long Eliza*.

Elizabethan, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who lived during the Elizabethan period; especially a poet, or dramatist of that period.

Elizabethanize (ē-liz-a-beth′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Elizabethanized*, ppr. *Elizabethanizing*. To give an Elizabethan character to; pattern after the style of the Elizabethan period.

elk1, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] A member of a benevolent and fraternal society known as the *Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks*, organized in New York in 1868. Its membership is restricted to citizens of the United States.

Elk-horn fern. See ★*fern*1.

elk-game (elk′gām), *n.* A ceremonial game of the Dakota Indians of North America, played with a ring and darts: similar to the hoop-and-pole game.

Elk River series. See ★*series*.

elk-yard (elk′yärd), *n.* A space cleared in the deep snow by the trampling of a small band of elk, within which they live and feed. Called, in America, *moose-yard*. See *elk*1.

ellagitannic (e-laj-i-tan′ik), *a.* [*ellagi*(*c*) + *tannic*.] Pertaining to gallnuts and tannin.—**Ellagitannic acid** an acid substance resembling ellagic and tannic acid, but derived from the tannin of divi-divi and myrobalans rather than from gallnuts or sumac. Its empirical formula is $C_{14}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Elliott eye. See ★*eye*1.

Elliott's apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

ellipse, *n.*—**Aberrational ellipse**, the little ellipse which a star appears to describe annually on account of the aberration of light. Its major axis is always 41 seconds long and parallel to the ecliptic. Its minor axis varies with the star's latitude, that is, its distance from the ecliptic.—**Ellipse of stress**, a geometrical construction, devised by Rankine, for finding the stresses at a point within a solid in a state of strain. It is an ellipse whose center is at the given point, whose principal axes are the normals to the planes of principal stress, and whose principal semi-axes are proportional to the intensities of the principal stresses.

ellipsoid, *n.* 2. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has an ellipsoidal form. *G. Sergi*, Var. of the Human Species, p. 27.—**Fresnel's ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid whose semi-axes are taken proportional respectively to the maximum, minimum, and mean values of the light-velocity for a given biaxial crystal. See *axes of light-elasticity*, under *axis*1.—**Irrotational ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid that is not a solid of revolution.—**Planetary ellipsoid**, an oblate ellipsoid.

Ellipsoidal harmonic, structure. See *Lamé's function*, under *function*, and ★*structure*.

ellipsone (e-lip′sōn), *n.* [*ellipse* + (*cycl*)*one*.] A whirlwind in which the winds describe ellipses instead of circles. *Fitz Roy*. [Rare.]

ellipsonic (e-lip-son′ik), *a.* Having the shape, motion, or property of an ellipse.

Elliptic spheroid, substitution. See ★*ellipsoid of revolution*, ★*substitution*.

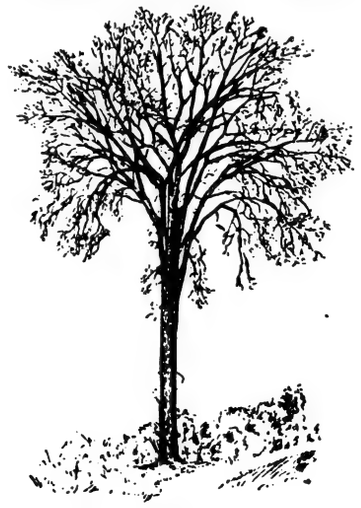
Elliptical vibration. See ★*vibration*.

ellipticity, *n.*—**Coefficient of ellipticity.** See ★*coefficient*.

ellwife (el′wīf), *n.* A dialectal variant of *alewife*.

elm, *n.* Of other varieties of elm (comprising some trees more or less closely related to the elm and a few belonging to different families but somewhat resembling elms:

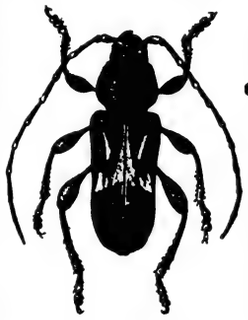
those given below are among the most important.—**American elm.** Same as *white* ★*elm*.—**Basket-elm.** Same as ★*cedar-elm*.—**Bastard elm**, the hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*. See *hackberry*, 2 (with cut).—**Broad-leaved elm.** Same as *witch-elm*.—**Cedar-elm.** See ★*cedar-elm*.—**Cork-elm.** See ★*cork-elm*.—**Corky white elm**, an occasional name of the cork-elm.—**Dutch elm**, a form of the English elm with corky ridges on the branches: distinguished by some authors as a species, *Ulmus suberosa*.—**Dwarf elm** of Siberia. See *Ulmus*.—**Elm bark-beetle, elm flea-beetle, elm leaf-beetle, elm span-worm.** See ★*bark-beetle*, ★*flea-beetle*, ★*leaf-beetle*, ★*span-worm*.—**English elm**, *Ulmus campestris*. See *elm* (with cut). This tree was extensively planted in some American cities, especially Washington, by the English and Scotch gardeners, who apparently were not aware of the superior claims of indigenous species.—**False elm.** Same as *bastard* ★*elm*.—**Himalayan elm.** See *Ulmus*.—**Indian elm**, the slippery-elm (which see).—**Mountain-elm.** (*a*) The Scotch elm. (*b*) The wing-elm or winged elm. See *wahoo*, 3.—**Red elm.** (*a*) The slippery-elm, from the red wood, by which it is distinguished from the white elm, and well known among lumbermen. (*b*) The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, so called in Florida and Arkansas. (*c*) *Ulmus serotina*, a tree of limited distribution on limestone hills and river-banks in southern Kentucky and northern Alabama and Georgia, only recently distinguished from *U. fulva*, from which it differs in its much smaller fruit, in the absence of mucilage in the inner bark, and in other respects. The wood is reddish in color.—**Sweet elm**, the slippery-elm, from the sweet aromatic taste and smell of the inner bark.—**White elm**, *Ulmus Americana*, the most important of American elms. It sometimes reaches



White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*).

a height of 120 feet and a diameter near the base of 10 feet, with 60 feet or more clear of limbs. The trunk then normally divides up into a large number of more or less equal branches or subsidiary trunks, which diverge in graceful curves in all directions, forming an inversely pyramidal or umbrella-shaped top of wide expanse and great beauty, the dense foliage furnishing a perfect shade. The wood is tough and difficult to split, but very durable and of great value in the arts. The tree ranges from Newfoundland to Florida and westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

elm-beetle (elm′bē′tl), *n.* 1. The elm bark beetle. See ★*bark-beetle*.—2. A native American beetle, *Monocesta coryli*, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, which feeds on elm-leaves in the more northern of the Southern States.



Elm-borer (*Dularius brevilineus*). (Packard, U. S. D. A.)

elm-borer (elm′bōr′ėr), *n.* Any one of several coleopterous insects whose larvæ bore into elm-trees. Among them are the cerambycids *Saperda tridentata*, *S. lateralis*, *S. vestita*, *Dryobius sex-maculatus*, *Dularius brevilineus*, *Neoclytus erythrocephalus*, and *N. capræa*; the curculionid *Magdalis armicollis*; the buprestid *Anthaxia viridicornis*; and the scolytid *Hylesinus opaculus*.

elm-butterfly (elm′but′ėr-flī), *n.* Any one of



Elm-butterfly (*Polygonia progne*). Natural size (Packard, U. S. D. A.)

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several nymphalid butterflies whose larvæ feed on elm-leaves, as *Euvanessa antiopa, Polygonia interrogationis, P. faunus,* and *P. progne.*

elm-gall (elm′gâl), *n.* A gall upon the leaves of the elm.—**Cockscomb elm-gall,** a gall resembling in shape a miniature cockscomb, made on the leaves of elm by an aphidid, *Colopha ulmicola.*

elm-grass (elm′gras), *n.* See ✶*grass.*

elm-moth (elm′môth), *n.* Any one of several species of moths whose larvæ feed on elm-leaves, notably *Paleacrita vernata,* known in the larval state as the *spring canker-worm.*

elm-scale (elm′skāl), *n.* An American diaspine scale-insect, *Chionaspis americana.*

Elohimic (el-ō-him′ik), *a.* [*Elohim* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the use of the Hebrew word *Elohim,* 'God,' instead of 'Jahveh,' or 'Jahwè,' the proper name of God; Elohistic: applied to certain passages in the Hebrew scriptures: as, the *Elohimic* psalms; the *Elohimic* portions of Genesis; *Elohimic* documents.

eloiner (ē-loi′nėr), *n.* One who eloins; one who causes an eloinment; for example, one who removes chattels so that they cannot be replevied.

E. lon. An abbreviation of *east longitude.*

elongation, *n.*—**Elasticity of elongation.** See ✶*elasticity.*—**Elongation strain.** See ✶*strain*1.—**Percentage of elongation.** See *elongation* ✶*strain.*

elongato-conical (ē-long-gā′tō-kon′i-kal), *a.* Shaped like an elongated cone.

elongato-ovate (ē-long-gā′tō-ō′vāt), *a.* Shaped like an elongated egg.

elotillo (ā-lō-til′yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *elotillo,* dim. of Mex. (Nahuatl) *elotl,* an ear of green maize.] In Mexico, a name of the fleshy, leafless parasitic plant, *Conopholis Americana,* which somewhat resembles a small ear of corn. See cut under *squawroot.*

elpasolite (el-pā′sō-lit), *n.* [*El Paso,* a county in Colorado, + *-lite* for Gr. λίθος, stone.] A fluoride of aluminium, potassium, and sodium, perhaps analogous to cryolite in composition: found in El Paso county, Colorado.

Elpidia (el-pid′i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Théel, 1876).] The typical genus of the family *Elpidiidæ.*



Ventral View of *Elpidia glacialis.* Th. *a,* anus; *m,* mouth; *p,* tube-foot; *t,* tentacle. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Elpidiidæ (el-pi-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elpidia* + *-idæ.*] A family of deep-sea holothurians of the order *Actinopoda.* They have the body generally flattened ventrally, mouth more or less ventral, tentacles from 10 to 20, stone-canal single, respiratory trees absent or rudimentary, calcareous ring of 5 or 10 pieces, and the spicules of various shapes. The family contains about 20 genera, of which *Elpidia* is the typical one.

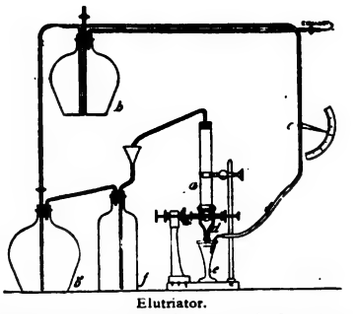
elpidite (el′pi-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐλπίς (ἐλπιδ-), hope, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of zirconium and sodium occurring in from white to brick-red masses, rarely in orthorhombic crystals: found in southern Greenland.

eltrot (el′trot), *n.* [Also *altrot, heltrot, hiltrot, hilltrot, eldertrot, eldroot, eldrop,* etc.; a not understood compound of E. dial. *elt, yelt,* var. of *gilt,* AS. *gilte,* a young sow, + *root*1.] 1. The cow-parsnip.—2. The water-parsley.—3. The wild or cow parsley.—4. The wild carrot.—5. A stalk of certain plants, especially the wild parsley. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

elutor (ē-lū′tor), *n.* [NL. ✶*elutor,* < L. *eluere,* wash out, < *e,* out, + *-luere, lavare,* wash: see *lava.*] A vessel in which tribasic calcium sucrate, produced by the addition of lime to beet-root molasses, is washed with dilute alcohol in order to free it from impurities before it is decomposed by carbon dioxid and crystallizable sugar thereby recovered from it.

elutriator (ē-lū′tri-ā-tor), *n.* [NL. ✶*elutriator,* < L. *elutriare,* wash out, rack off, < *eluere,* wash out: see ✶*elutor.*] An apparatus for the analysis of finely divided solids, such as soils, by means of which the particles of different size and weight are separated from each other by falling through water or a current of water. See cut in middle column.

eluvial (ē-lū′vi-al), *a.* [*eluvium* + *-al*1.] Of the nature of eluvium; formed by wind-drift or atmospheric weathering: as, *eluvial* accumulations. *Nature,* XXIII. 225.



Elutriator.

a, container for sample; *b* and *b*1, reservoirs for water; *c,* stopcock to control flow of water; *d,* agitator; *e,* receptacle for coarse particles; *f,* settling-vessel for fine particles.

eluvium (ē-lū′vi-um), *n.* [NL. ✶*eluvium,* parallel to L. *eluvio(n-),* a washing away, < *eluere,* wash out: see ✶*elutor.* Cf. *alluvium.*] In *geol.,* an accumulation of dust and soil produced by decomposition of rocks in situ, or drifted by winds.

For atmospheric accumulations of this nature [loess] Trautschold has proposed the name *eluvium.* They originate in situ, or at least only by wind-drift, whereas alluvium requires the operation of water, and consists of materials brought from a greater or less distance.

Geikie, Text-book of Geol., p. 322.

elvanitic (el-va-nit′ik), *a.* [*elvanite* + *-ic.*] Containing, resembling, or characterized by elvanite.

elydoric (él-i-dor′ik), *a.* [F. *eludorique,* erroneously formed from Gr. ἔλ(αιον), oil, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρο-), water, + F. *-ique,* E. *-ic.*] Noting a complicated method of painting, invented by Armand-Vincent de Montpetit in the eighteenth century, supposed to combine the effects of oil- and water-color.

elytriferous (el-i-trif′e-rus), *a.* [NL. *elytrum* + L. *ferre,* bear.] Bearing an elytrum: as, an *elytriferous* segment of certain polychætes.

elytroderma (el′i-trō-dē′mă), *n.*; pl. *elytrodermata* (-ma-tă). [NL.] Edema of the submucous tissues of the vagina.

elytroncus (el-i-tron′kus), *n.*; pl. *elytronci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + ὄγκος, a mass.] A tumor of the vagina.

elytrophore (el′i-trō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath, + *-φορος,* < φέρειν, bear.] A special part of the parapodial ridge bearing an elytrum, as in some polychætes.

elytrous (el′i-trus), *a.* Resembling or suggesting the elytra of a beetle.

Elz. An abbreviation of *Elzevir.*

Elzeviran, *n.* **II.** *a.* Noting a style of bookmaking practised by the Elzevir family. See *Elzevir editions,* under *Elzevir.*

E. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Engineer of Mines;* (*b*) of the Latin *equitum magister,* master of the horse.

ema-fiber (ā′mä-fī′bėr), *n.* The fiber of the kendir, *Apocynum venetum.* See ✶*kendir.*

emailloid (e-māl′oid), *n.* [F. ✶*émailloïde,* < *émail,* enamel, + *-oïde,* E. *-oid.*] A tumor which arises from the enamel of a tooth.

emajagua (ā-mä-hä′gwă), *n.* [Porto Rico.] Same as ✶*majagua,* 2.

emanation, *n.* 5. Specifically, in radioactivity, an unstable gaseous disintegration-product spontaneously produced from a radioactive substance. The radioactive elements thus far known to give off an emanation are thorium, radium, and actinium. The emanations are inert gases resembling in their chemical relations the gases of the argon group, but differing from these and from all other known chemical compounds in the fact that they are produced as disintegration-products continuously at a rate which is independent of the temperature and the chemical and physical state of the compounds from which they are formed and which are converted spontaneously into other and non-volatile disintegration-products at a constant rate. The existence of an emanation, which is produced only in very small quantities, is detected by means of its radioactive effects. The rate at which it is produced and at which it disappears by disintegration is determined from the change in the intensity of these effects, and it is by such observations that the emanations of radium, thorium, and actinium are distinguished from one another. The radium emanation differs from the others in that it is the first disintegration-product of that element, whereas with thorium and actinium the emanation in the case of the former is the fifth, and in the case of the latter the third, disintegration-product to be produced. These three emanations differ greatly in the degree of instability which they exhibit. The rate of decay (which measures the rate at which the radium emanation is converted into the next following and non-volatile disintegration-product) is comparatively slow, about 3.7 days being required to reduce its activity to one half; whereas the thorium emanation suffers the corresponding reduction in about one minute, and the actinium emanation in 3.9 seconds. The properties of the emanations, which are in the main similar, have been most completely studied in the case of radium emanation. Its chemical inertness is shown by the fact that it will pass through tubes containing reagents which absorb all gases except those of the argon family, that it is unaffected by the electric spark in an atmosphere of oxygen, and that it may be kept in contact with incandescent magnesium or calcium for hours without loss. Both radium emanation and thorium emanation are capable of condensation at low temperatures, the point of liquefaction of the thorium emanation being —120° C. and that of the radium emanation —150° C. All three emanations are radioactive, giving off *α*-rays, and they possess the property of imparting temporary radioactivity to all substances with which they come in contact. This imparted radioactivity disappears much more slowly than the emanation itself, having its own law of decay, and the imparted radioactivity is of the same character, whatever the nature of the substance affected. The imparted radioactivity, or excited radioactivity, is ascribed to the formation, on the surface of the body made active, of a solid disintegration-product; and it has been found possible to remove this product by rubbing the surface with sandpaper, and to transfer the activity to the latter. The radioactive matter can also be dissolved by certain acids. However, it is not destroyed, but reappears on the surface of the dish after the acid has been evaporated. Thus it appears that a film of radioactive matter is deposited upon surfaces with which the emanation comes in contact, and that this active deposit consists of a series of successive disintegration-products of the emanation. A series of changes of this sort has been traced, and the successive disintegration-products, which differ as regards their stability and radioactive character, have been studied. They are known respectively as *radium A, radium B, radium C, radium D, radium E, radium F, radium G; thorium A, thorium B, thorium C;* and *actinium A, actinium B,* and *actinium C.* These disintegration-products behave as solids, being in general volatilized at a white heat. They are soluble in strong acids, and separable from one another by electrolysis. Each disintegration-product is spoken of as the *parent* of the one which it produces, and the first of the series is known as the *parent substance.* In most of these changes in radioactive bodies rays are emitted; but certain changes (known as *rayless changes*) unaccompanied by radiation have been recognized. The emission of *β*-rays and *γ*-rays appears to be characteristic of the last of the succession of changes to which the radioactive elements are subject, and to result in the appearance of a product more stable than those which have gone before.

emanational (em-a-nā′shon-al), *a.* [*emanation* + *-al*1.] Relating or pertaining to the theory of emanation: as, *emanational* ideas.

emanatism (em-a-nā′tizm), *n.* The cosmological theory of emanation.

His idea on the Word bore the impress of *emanatism.*

Cockran, Pressensé's Rep. to Renan, p. 21. *N. E. D.*

emancipative (ē-man′si-pā-tiv), *a.* [*emancipate* + *-ive.*] Having the property of emancipating; serving to emancipate: as, *emancipative* knowledge. *Fitzedward Hall,* Hindu Philos. Syst.

emanium (e-mā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *emanare,* emanate.] A radioactive substance separated from pitchblende by Giesel. It was at first believed to be a distinct element, but was afterward shown to be identical with the *actinium* of Debierne (see ✶*actinium,* 2).

emarginate, *v. t.* 2. [An erroneous use of the word, as if 'to bring out the margin' (into view). The proper word would be ✶*demarginate,* parallel to *delimitate,* etc.] To render visible or conspicuous the boundary or margin of (something); specifically, to bring out clearly the outlines of (objects under the microscope) by adjustment of the focus and lighting.

emasculate, *v. t.* 4. In *plant-breeding,* to remove the anthers from a hermaphrodite flower in order to prevent self-fertilization. In case of monœcious plants, as Indian corn, the whole male inflorescence is removed. See ✶*detasseling.*

emasculative (ē-mas′kū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to emasculate (in any sense).

émaux ombrants (ā-mō′ zōn broṅ′). [F., 'shading enamels.'] In *pottery* and *tile-making,* enamels in which the design is modeled in intaglio and tinted glaze is poured in to a level with the surface. The different thicknesses of glaze produce the lights and shades of a picture, on the principle of lithophanes.

embarcadero (em-bär-kä-dā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < *embarcar,* embark.] A wharf; a quay. [Spanish America and Philippine Is.]

Embayed mountain. See ✶*mountain.*

embedment (em-bed′ment), *n.* [*embed* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of embedding or the state of being embedded or firmly fixed in some surrounding mass.—2. The mason work, clay, cement, or the like, in which something is or is to be embedded.

embelic (em-bel′ik), *a.* [*Embelia* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, an orange-colored crystalline principle, $C_9H_{14}O_2$ or $C_{18}H_{28}O_4$, obtained from the dark-red fruit of *Embelia Ribes:* said to be anthelmintic.

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embira (em-bē′rä), *n.* [Tupi *embira*, bark, bast.] A name in Brazil of a number of trees which yield bast-fiber, especially of *Xylopia frutescens* and *X. sericea*. The name *embira branca* (white bast) is applied to *X. grandiflora* and *Daphnopsis Brasiliensis* and *embira guassú* to *Bombax pubescens*, the fiber of which is strong and resembles jute in color.

emblematology (em-blem-ạ-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβλημα*(*τ*-), emblem, + *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of emblems; the study of the origin and significance of emblems.

emblemist (em′blem-ist), *n.* [*emblem* + *-ist.*] A writer or inventor of emblems: as, "Quarles the *Emblemist*," *Southey*, Doctor, I. xlviii.

embody, *v. t.* 3. To paint with body or solidity. See *impasto*.

emboîtement, *n.* 2. In *anat.*, the fitting of one bone, or assemblage of bones, into another, as a box fits within its cover. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

embole (em′bǭ-lē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion.] Same as *emboly*.

embolism, *n.*—**Air embolism**, obstruction to the passage of blood by the froth which results from the entrance of air into the circulation.—**Bacillary embolism**, obstruction in a small blood-vessel caused by an aggregation of micro-organisms.—**Fat embolism**, obstruction in a blood-vessel caused by fat-globules, a condition sometimes observed in cases of fracture of a long bone.

embolo (em-bō′lō), *n.* [Aboriginal name, southwest Africa.] The bluish, fleshy, edible fruit of *Euclea Pseudebenus*, a shrub or small tree of southwest Africa yielding the Orange River ebony. See ★*Euclea*, 2.

embolus, *n.* 4. The terminal portion of the digital joint of the palpus of a male spider, containing an orifice near the tip through which the seminal fluid is collected and later ejected.

Palpus. . . . The *embolus* of the bulb has a stout erect spur springing from the cavity below the apex of the lamina of the bulb, while the *embolus* itself is short, strongly curved, and conspicuously flanged on each side.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 161.

Embossed printing. See ★*printing*.

embossing-machine, *n.* 4. A machine which stamps a figure or design on leather, such as alligator or seal, as it passes under or through the steel plates or rollers on which the figure or design has been cut.

embossing-press, *n.* 2. A press which has dies for embossing coins, jewelry, and silverware. The upper die is fixed to the top of the frame, and the lower die, carrying the blank, is moved upward against it under heavy pressure.

embouchement (oṅ-bösh-moṅ′), *n.* [F., ‹ *emboucher*, open into another body: see *embouchure*.] The opening of one vessel into another: as, the *embouchement* of the cloaca.

embouchure, *n.* 3. In *vocalization:* (*a*) The position of the vocal organs in forming a tone. (*b*) The particular character of the tone itself, especially at its beginning. Occasionally the term is further defined as *palatal*, *dental*, etc., according to the apparent position of the center of resonance.

embouchure-tube (oṅ-bō-shür′tūb), *n.* The cavities of the pharynx and mouth collectively, when used in vocalization.

embowerment (em-bou′ėr-mẹnt), *n.* [*embower* + *-ment.*] The act of embowering or of placing within a bower: as, the *embowerment* of Mrs. Pipchin. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

embrasure (em-brā′zụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrasured*, ppr. *embrasuring*. [*embrasure*, *n.*] To furnish with embrasures, as a wall or fort: used chiefly in the past participle.

embreastment (em-brest′mẹnt), *n.* [*em-* + *breast* + *-ment.*] A breast-like swelling on the surface of the ground. *Coleridge*. *N. E. D.*

embrittle (em-brit′l), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *embrittled*, ppr. *embrittling*. [*em-* + *brittle.*] To make brittle, or liable to break under sudden load or shock. This result will follow any cause which raises the elastic limit relatively to the ultimate resistance of the material, or which lowers its ductility. Hardening of steel in the tempering process does this.

Sudden cooling hardens and *embrittles* steel and cast iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 574.

embrocado, *n.* 2. A brocaded fabric of gold, silver, and silk.

embryectomy (em-bri-ek′tǭ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Removal of the embryo by an operation, in cases of extra-uterine pregnancy.

embryo, *n.*—**Hexacanth embryo**, a tapeworm embryo having six chitinoid hooks by which it bores its way through the wall of the alimentary canal of its host to enter the body cavity or to become encysted in the voluntary muscles.

embryoctonic (em′bri-ok-ton′ik), *a.* Relating to embryoctony; destructive to the fetus in the uterus.

embryoferous (em-bri-of′ẹ-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + L. *-fer*, bearing, ‹ *ferre*, bear.] Inclosing or producing an embryo.

embryogenesis (em′bri-ǭ-jen′ẹ-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The generation of embryos, or development from embryos; embryogeny; the subject-matter of the science of embryology.

embryogenetic (em′bri-ǭ-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

embryographer (em-bri-og′rạ-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in the science of embryography or embryology; an embryologist.

embryol. An abbreviation of *embryology*.

embryology, *n.*—**Experimental embryology**, the study of the development of eggs and embryos under artificial conditions. Among the many remarkable discoveries made by experimental methods in embryology are the following: that some unfertilized eggs may be made to develop in a normal or nearly normal way by treatment with certain inorganic substances; that perfect but diminutive embryos may be produced from the separated cells of an organism during its early stages of development; that a small nucleate fragment of an unfertilized egg may be fertilized and give rise to a diminutive embryo; and that the constituent cells of certain embryos may be shifted around with reference to one another without affecting the future history of development.

embryoma (em-bri-ō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *embryomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-oma.*] A tumor composed wholly or in part of fetal tissues or structures.

Embryonic shield, variation. See ★*shield*, ★*variation*.

embryonoid (em′bri-ọn-oid), *a.* [*embryon* + *-oid.*] Resembling an embryo in form or structure.

embryopathology (em′bri-ǭ-pā-thol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + E. *pathology.*] The study of abnormal embryos or of pathological conditions traceable to defective development.

embryophore (em′bri-ǭ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] A cellular envelop inclosing the six-hooked oncosphere, or tapeworm embryo.

Embryophyta (em-bri-of′i-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892): see ★*embryophyte.*] A great division of the vegetable kingdom, including all plants which possess an embryo proper, these being also the only ones which have vascular tissues. It is therefore the equivalent of the vascular plants of other authors. The *Embryophyta* are subdivided by Engler into the *Embryophyta asiphonogama* and the *Embryophyta siphonogama*, the former of which is the same as the ★*Archegoniatæ*, recognized by him as synonymous, while the latter is the same as the *Phanerogamia* or *Spermatophyta*.

embryophyte (em′bri-ǭ-fīt), *n.* [NL. *embryophytum*, ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant generated by means of an embryo; a plant belonging to the group *Embryophyta*.

embryothlasis (em-bri-oth′lạ-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *θλάσις*, break, ‹ *θλᾶν*, break.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking the bones of the fetus, in cases of difficult labor, to facilitate its removal.

embryothlast (em′bri-ǭ-thlȧst), *n.* Same as *embryothlasta*.

embryotome (em′bri-ǭ-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-τομος*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for dismembering the fetus in embryotomy.

embryotroph (em′bri-ǭ-trof), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-τροφος*, ‹ *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *embryol.*, that which nourishes the embryo; the food-yolk or deutoplasm.

embryotrophy (em-bri-ot′rǭ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, fetus, + *-τροφια*, ‹ *τρέφειν*, nourish.] The nutrition or nourishment of the embryo.

embryulcia (em-bri-ul′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυουλκία*, ‹ *ἐμβρυουλκός*, an obstetric forceps; see ★*embryulcus.*] In *surg.*, instrumental extraction of the fetus.

embryulcus (em-bri-ul′kus), *n.*; pl. *embryulci* (-si). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυουλκός*, an obstetric forceps, ‹ *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *ἕλκειν*, draw.] A hook-shaped instrument used in the forcible extraction of the fetus.

Embryx (em′briks), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *βρύξ*, the depth of the sea.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the North Pacific, belonging to the family *Zoarcidæ*.

emendate (ē-men′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emendated*, ppr. *emendating*. [L. *emendare* (pp. *-atus*), emend: see *emend.*] To remove errors and corrupt readings from (a text).

First, then, he compared, *emendated*, and transcribed the text of Scripture.
J. H. Newman, Hist. Sketches, III. v. 5.

emerald, *n.*—**Brazilian emerald**, a jewelers' name for the rich green variety of tourmalin found in Brazil. See *tourmalin.*—**Ecclesiastical emerald.** Same as *Brazilian* ★*emerald*.

emergence, *n.*—**Grazing emergence**, in *optics*, emergence of a ray of light from within a refractive medium in a direction such that the angle of refraction is nearly 90° and the ray, after leaving the denser medium, travels nearly parallel to the interface.—**Path of emergence**, in *geol.*, the path followed by the undulations of an earthquake from the focus to the point of emergence.

Emergency brake. See ★*brake*[3].

emerse (ē-mėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emersed*, ppr. *emersing*. [L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, emerge: see *emerge.*] To rise, or cause to rise, from a liquid: opposed to *immerse*.

The following rules express, with a considerable amount of accuracy, the number of tons required to immerse or *emerse* the ship one inch when floating at her load-draught. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 7.

emersion, *n.*—**Wedge of emersion.** See ★*wedge*[1].

emery (em′ẹ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emeried*, ppr. *emerying*. [*emery*, *n.*] 1. To coat or cover with emery, as in making emery-cloth, emery-paper, or the like.—2. To rub or polish with emery or with emery-paper, emery-cloth, etc.

emerylite (em′ẹ-ri-lit), *n.* [*emery* + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a silicate of calcium and aluminium better known as *margarite* (which see).

emery-surfacer (em′ẹ-ri-sėr′fā-sėr), *n.* A surface-grinder; a machine in which a broad, solid emery-wheel is employed to finish a flat surface. The work to be surfaced is fastened to a sliding table guided to move on a true plane surface, and passed underneath the revolving wheel.

emetatrophia (em′ẹ-tạ-trō′fi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting, + *-τροφια*, ‹ *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Wasting of the body resulting from the persistent vomiting of food.

emetic-root (ē-met′ik-röt), *n.* The flowering spurge, *Euphorbia corollata*. See *spurge*[2].

emetocatharsis (em′ẹ-tǭ-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting, + *κάθαρσις*, purging.] Combined vomiting and purging.

emetomorphine (em′ẹ-tǭ-môr′fin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting, + E. *morphine.*] Same as *apomorphine*.

E. M. F.—**Contact E. M. F.** See *contact* ★*electromotive force*.

emfasis, emfasize, emfatic. Simplified spellings of *emphasis*, etc.

emigrant, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, one of a generation of parthenogenetic insects which migrate from the plant upon which they were born to a plant of another kind upon which they multiply.

A winged parthenogenetic generation frequently appears, and then may migrate to a different plant there to reproduce itself, and in a later generation return to the original host. . . . These generations have been distinguished . . . as *emigrants*, *alienocolæ*, and *remigrants*.
Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1903, p. 297.

emigrationist (em-i-grā′shọn-ist), *n.* [*emigration* + *-ist.*] One who favors or advocates emigration—for example, as a remedy for dull times, overcrowding, or the like.

emigratory (em′i-grạ-tǭ-ri), *a.* Migratory. [Rare.]

Emilia (ē-mil′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), appar. from a personal name.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, allied to *Senecio*, but with simple involucre, no ray-florets, and achenia with 5 acute ciliate angles. They are natives of Africa, tropical Asia, and Oceanica. They are of general interest only from the tassel-flower or lady's paint-brush, an old-fashioned garden annual known under a number of botanical names, being referred to both *Senecio* and *Cacalia*, but now distinguished as *Emilia sagittata*. It is an attractive plant of easy culture, bearing small scarlet or sometimes golden-yellow heads.

Emilian, *a.* **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of the province of Emilia, Italy.

Emin red. See ★*red*[1].

eminent, *a.* 5. In *mineral.*, highly perfect: said of cleavage.

emission, *n.*—**Coefficient of emission.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Emission spectrum.** See ★*spectrum.*—**Selective emission**, emission of light confined to certain regions of the spectrum; selective radiation.

emission-band (ē-mish′on-band), *n.* In *optics*, a band of light, or of infra-red or ultra-violet radiation, occupying a limited region of the spectrum. Emission-bands are distinguished from bright lines in the spectrum by the fact that they are not monochromatic.

emission-line (ē-mish′ọn-līn), *n.* One of the bright lines in the spectrum of an element: opposed to *absorption-line*.

emissivity, *n.* Specifically—2. A physical constant by means of which the power of radiation of a body is quantitatively expressed. It

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is the quantity of heat emitted per second by a square centimeter of the surface of the body when the difference of temperature between the body and its surroundings is one degree centigrade. *Emissivity* is frequently used as the equivalent of *emissive power* or *coefficient of emission*, which is the radiating power of the body as compared with that of an ideal black body at the same temperature. See *radiation*.

emmensite (em'en-zīt), *n.* [*Emmens* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A name given by Dr. Emmens of New York to a class of explosives proposed by him. The chief varieties were No. 35, for blasting, consisting of picric acid with sodium and ammonium nitrates; No. 259, for military and naval use, consisting of the same ingredients and dinitrobenzene; and No. 5, proposed as a substitute for gunpowder, consisting of picric acid, sodium nitrate, and charcoal or flour.

emmer (em'ėr), *n.* [G. *emmer*, a dial. form of *amer*: see *amel-corn*.] A species of wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*; amel-corn. Though commonly known as *Russian spelt*, it differs markedly from true spelt, having the heads much flattened and very compact, the spikelets in two rows, almost always bearded, and usually two-seeded, and being much more hardy. It is produced in some quantity in Russia and several European countries, but the grain is used rather for grits, porridge, etc., than for bread. Varieties have recently been experimentally introduced into the United States. See *amel-corn* and *gommer*.

emoloa (ā-mō-lō'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian **emoloa*.] A grass, *Eragrostis variabilis*, indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands. It grows in tufts from one to three feet high, and is distinguished from all other Hawaiian grasses by the roughness of its rachis and branches of the panicle. Also called *kalamalo*.

emolumentary (ē-mol-ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*emolument* + *-ary*1.] Productive of emolument or profit; financially advantageous.

emotion, *n.*—**Asthenic emotion,** in *psychol.*, weakening, depressing, paralyzing emotion: thus, fear and anxiety are *asthenic emotions*. The distinction between sthenic and asthenic emotions is due to Kant.—**Sthenic emotion,** in *psychol.*, emotion which is accompanied by heightened muscular innervation and the corresponding feelings of power or activity, such as joy or anger: opposed to *asthenic* emotion.

Emotional memory. Same as **affective memory*.

emotionalize (ē-mō'shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emotionalized*, ppr. *emotionalizing*. To render emotional; infect with emotional excitement; regard as a mere matter of emotion.

> A pious family, where religion was not *emotionalized*.
> *Froude*, Carlyle, I. v.

emperor, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] The trade-name of a standard quality of fine English drawing-paper made in sheets 72 by 48 inches.—**Goatweed emperor,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Anæa andria*, whose larva feeds on the goatweed: found in the western United States from Illinois to Texas.—**Gray emperor,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Chlorippe celtis*, whose larva feeds on hackberry.

empetraceous (em-pe-trā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Empetraceæ*.

Empetrichthys (em-pe-trik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *πέτρα*, rock, + *ἰχθύς*, fish. The



Death Valley Fish (*Empetrichthys merriami*, Gilbert).

name alludes to the large pharyngeal bones.] A genus of pœcilioid fishes remarkable for the great size of the pharyngeal bones and teeth. *E. merriami* is found in the desert springs of Death Valley, California.

emphraxis (em-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, shut up, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, shut up.] Obstruction of a canal or duct by some morbid product.

emphysema, *n.*—**Subcutaneous** or **surgical emphysema.** Same as *interstitial emphysema*.

empided (em'pi-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Empididæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Empididæ*.

Empire style, a name applied, in the history of French decorative art, to the types developed during the supremacy of Napoleon I., especially by the imperial architects Percier and Fontaine. Interesting examples of the empire style are illustrated in Percier and Fontaine's "Recueil des Décorations Intérieures" (Paris, 1801). The empire style is contemporaneous with the classical school of Jacques Louis David. See *French schools of* **painting*.—**The New Empire,** the great historical period inaugurated in ancient Egypt on the expulsion of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings by Aahmes (Amasis), the founder of the eighteenth dynasty about 1700 B. C.

Empiric function. See **function*.

empiricistic (em-pir-i-sis'tik), *a.* [*empiricist* + *-ic.*] Same as *empiristic*.

> An *empiricistic* psychology [of *Bernardino Telesio*], the singular completeness and consistency of which accounts for its wide influence on Italian philosophy.
> *Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, May 26, 1904, [p. 307.

empirico-psychological (em-pir'i-kō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of empirical, as distinguished from speculative or philosophical, psychology.

> The principle of psycholphysical parallelism has an *empirico-psychological* significance, and is thus totally different from certain metaphysical principles that have sometimes been designated by the same name.
> *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 318.

empiriocritical (em-pir'i-ō-krit'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiriocriticism.

empiriocriticism (em-pir'i-ō-krit'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπειρία*, experience, + NL. *criticismus*, criticism.] The system of philosophy of Richard Avenarius (1843–96), founded on pure experience, that is, natural experience conceptually amplified, clarified, and completed. The only assumption of the system not given in experience is supposed to be that the motions of our fellow-men have the same interpretation as our own. This is one of the most important philosophical developments of the latter half of the nineteenth century, but is understood by few, owing to the difficulty of its author's principal treatise and his employment of a novel terminology, which is insufficiently explained.

> *Empirio-criticism* . . . is the hypothesis of the inseparability of subject and object, or . . . of ego and environment, in purely empirical, or à posteriori form.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 668.

emplastrum (em-plas'trum), *n.*; pl. *emplastra* (-trä). [L., < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, plaster.] Same as *plaster*, 1.

empleomania (em-plā'ō-mā-nē'ä), *n.* [Sp., < *empleo*, employ, + *manía*, mania.] A mania for public employment; a thirst for public office and its opportunities for personal enrichment.

> The *empleomania*, which is the dry-rot of Spain, as it threatens to become of the United States, supplies every leader with a momentarily devoted band of adherents.
> *Lowell*, in The Century, Nov., 1898, p. 144.

empress, *n.*—**Red empress,** an old English collectors' name for *Vanessa polychloros*, more commonly known as the large tortoise-shell.

emprosthotonic (em-pros-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [*emprosthotonos* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the tonic muscular spasm known as emprosthotonos.

emptor (emp'tọr), *n.*; pl. *emptores* (-tō'rēz). [L., < *emere*, buy.] In *law*, a buyer. Its most frequent use is in the maxim *caveat emptor*, 'let the buyer take heed'—that is, a purchaser of property without warranty takes it at his own risk.

empyema, *n.*—**Mastoid empyema,** suppurative inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the cavities in the mastoid process.

Empyreal air. See **air*1.

Emscherian (em-shē'ri-an), *n.* [G. *Emscher*, or *Emsche*, a small river in west Prussia.] In *geol.*, a division of the Senonian in western Europe, comprising the two Cretaceous substages, Coniacian and Santonian. It is preceded by the Turonian (Angoumian substage) and followed by the Campanian. In the Anglo-Parisian Basin it is characterized by *Micraster cor-testudinarium* (Coniacian) and *M. cor-anguinum* (Santonian), and in southern France by *Hippurites*.

emu1, *n.*, 2. (*d*) A name erroneously applied to the rhea, or South American ostrich.

emu-apple (ē'mū-ap'l), *n.* A name of two Australian trees and their fruits: (*a*) *Rancooria acidula* (*Owenia acidula* of F. von Mueller), belonging to the mahogany family, with fruits the size of a small peach, which are eaten by the colonists and aboriginals. (*b*) Same as **bitter-bark*, 1.

emu-bush (ē'mū-bụsh), *n.* A name of two Australian shrubs or small trees, *Stenochilus longifolius*, of the family *Myoporaceæ*, and *Heterodendrum oleæfolium*, of the soapberry family, whose leaves are greedily eaten by sheep, affording food when grass and other herbage are killed by drought and heat. Called also *emu-tree*.

emulsifier (ē-mul'si-fī-ėr), *n.* An agent, such as gum arabic, employed to effect the emulsification of a fixed oil.

emulsion, *n.*—**Bromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver bromide suspended in gelatin. It is made by adding silver nitrate and a soluble bromide to warm gelatin, cooling the mass, and thoroughly washing the jelly. The mass is next worked into a state of fine division. All operations are conducted in a dark room.—**Chlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion consisting of silver chlorid suspended in gelatin: largely used in the preparation of lantern-slides. It is not so rapid in action as the bromide emulsion.—**Chloriodobromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver chlorid, bromide, and iodide suspended in gelatin.—**Chlorobromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver chlorid and bromide suspended in gelatin.—**Collodiobromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver bromide held in suspension in collodion. Used in the preparation of sensitive surfaces on glass or paper.—**Collodiobromochlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver bromide and silver chlorid held in suspension in collodion: used in the preparation of sensitive surfaces on glass or paper.—**Collodiochlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion consisting of silver chlorid in a finely divided state held in suspension in collodion. Two varieties are made: one needing development when used, the other serving for 'printing-out.'—**Collodion-albumin emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion consisting of collodion to which a small quantity of albumin has been added, together with zinc bromide and silver nitrate, to render it sensitive to light.—**Collodion emulsion,** in *photog.*: (*a*) *Washed*, a collodion sensitized by the use of zinc bromide, silver nitrate, and nitric acid, and allowed to evaporate. The pellicle is washed with water, then with alcohol, and is afterward emulsified with ether and alcohol. (*b*) *Unwashed*, a collodion containing finely divided silver bromide held in suspension.—**Gelatin emulsion,** finely divided sensitive silver compounds suspended in gelatin.—**Gelatinobromide emulsion,** finely divided silver bromide held in suspension in gelatin.—**Gelatinochlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver chlorid suspended in gelatin. The image produced is latent and requires development. When a certain percentage of free silver nitrate is added the image is printed out by the action of light.—**Kerosene emulsion.** See *kerosene-soap* **emulsion*.—**Kerosene-soap emulsion,** an emulsion of kerosene and soap, used as a standard insecticide. The best formula is kerosene 2 gallons, whale-oil soap ½ pound, water 1 gallon. The soap, finely divided, is dissolved in boiling water and immediately added to the kerosene. The mixture is then violently agitated while hot until it has increased somewhat in bulk and has assumed the consistency of cream. It will keep indefinitely and should be diluted only when used. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 150.—**Silver emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion containing silver in the form of bromide, chlorid, or iodide, or a mixture of these held in suspension in a viscous material, as collodion, gelatin, etc.

emulsor (ē-mul'sọr), *n.* [NL. **emulsor*, < L. *emulgere*, milk out: see *emulsion*.] An apparatus for lifting water by an air-lift, that is, by forcing air down a tube and allowing it to escape at the mouth of a vertical discharge-pipe. As the air rises it carries water along with it.

emu-tree (ē'mū-trē), *n.* Same as **emu-bush*.

emydosaurian (em'i-dō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Emydosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Emydosauria*; a crocodilian.

en., enc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

enable, *v. t.*—**Enabling act,** an act or a statute which removes a restriction or disability and empowers a person or a corporation to do what he or it could not do.

enaction (e-nak'shon), *n.* [*enact* + *-ion.*] The act of enacting or the state of having been enacted or made law; enactment.

enactory (e-nakt'ọ-ri), *a.* [*enact* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of an enactment or of enactments; relating to enactments: as, bills *enactory* and declaratory.

enaena (ā-nä-ā'nä), *n.* [Hawaiian **enaena*.] A composite plant, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, widely distributed over the warmer parts of the earth, with heads of brownish flowers. See *Jersey livelong*, under *livelong*2. [Hawaii.]

enalid (en'a-lid), *n.* [NL. *Enalus*, also *Enhalus* (L. C. Richard) (see def.) (< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἅλς*, sea), + *-id*2.] A plant with the œcological character of the genus *Enhalus*, family *Vallisneriaceæ*. See *sea-grass*.

enamel, *n.* 8. The firm white substance which covers the bony scales of some ganoid fishes.—**Bilston enamel,** painted enamel on copper produced at Bilston, Staffordshire, England, in the latter half of the eighteenth century: usually consisting of small objects such as snuff-boxes, patch-boxes, and trinkets. Compare *Battersea enamel*, under *enamel*.—**Cluny enamel,** pottery decorated with colored enamels by the method practised at Cluny and Longwy, France, and at other places. Outlines of the designs are first applied to the surface of the ware in black or dark color containing iron, which repels the enamels. The spaces between are then filled in with relief enamel colors, which, after firing, resemble cloisonné enameling, appearing as convex drops, raised in the center and thin at the edges. Also called *Longwy enamel*.—**Longwy enamel.** Same as *Cluny* **enamel*.—**Stanniferous enamel,** in *ceram.*, a thick, opaque glaze, of milky whiteness, containing oxid of tin; tin enamel. It resembles white-lead paint. This enamel is used on majolica and delf.—**Tin enamel.** Same as *stanniferous* **enamel*.

enamel-cell (e-nam'el-sel), *n.* One of the cells which are concerned in producing the enamel in the embryonic tooth; an adamantoblast or ameloblast.

enameling-furnace (e-nam'el-ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace used for vitrifying the enamel coating on metal, glass, or biscuit. The work is placed in a muffle, which consists of an arched chamber in the midst of a small furnace.

enameling-lamp (e-nam'el-ing-lamp), *n.* A glass-blower's lamp with a blowpipe for performing some of the more delicate surface ornamentation on glass.

enamel-prism (e-nam'el-prizm), *n.* One of the microscopic rods, set side by side in close con-

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tact, of which the enamel of the teeth is formed. In section they are five- or six-sided, hence the term.

enamel-pulp (e-nam'el-pulp), *n.* The central portion of the enamel-organ lying between the cubical cells and the enamel-membrane which incloses the superior part of the dental papilla.

enanthem (en'an-them), *n.* Same as *enanthema.*

enanthematous (en-an-them'a-tus), *a.* Relating to or affected with an enanthema.

enanthylic, *a.* Same as *œnanthylic.*

enantiobiosis (e-nan'ti-ō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *βίωσις*, living.] The living together of organisms which mutually impede each other's development.

Enantioliparis (ē-nan'ti-ō-lip'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + NL. *Liparis.*] A genus of snail-fishes of the family *Liparidæ*, found in the Antarctic Ocean.

enantiomorph (e-nan'ti-ō-môrf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Noting the stereomeric isomer of a compound containing one or more asymmetric carbon atoms: thus, levorotatory lactic acid is the enantiomorph of the dextrorotatory acid, and vice versa. The word is also used of crystals.

enantiomorphism (e-nan'ti-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* 1. The property or condition of being enantiomorphous. Specifically—2. In *crystal.*, the relation of similarity of form between crystals which are not superposable, so that one of two crystals differs from the other as it differs from its own image in a mirror. See *enantiomorphous.*

enantiomorphously (e-nan'ti-ō-môr'fus-li), *adv.* In an enantiomorphous manner: as, *enantiomorphously* related crystals.

enantiotropic (e-nan'ti-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *phys. chem.*, capable of transformation in opposite directions.

Sulphur is *enantiotropic:* if rhombic sulphur, which is stable below 96° C., is kept at a temperature above 96° C. but below its melting point, it is transformed into monoclinic sulphur; and if monoclinic sulphur, which is stable at temperatures between 96° C. and its melting point, is kept below 96° C., it is transformed into rhombic sulphur.
H. C. Jones, Prin. Inorganic Chem., p. 172.

enantiotropy (e-nan-ti-ot'rō-pi), *n.* The state or condition of being enantiotropic. *A. Findlay*, The Phase Rule, p. 42.

Enargea (en-är-jē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), < Gr. *ἐνάργεια*, clearness, distinctness, < *ἐναργής*, clear, distinct.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ.* See *Luzuriaga.*

enarkyochrome (en-är'ki-ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἀρκυς*, a net, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *neurol.*, a nerve-cell in which fine threads of chromatic substance connect the nodal points in the nuclear network or reticulum.

enate (ē'nāt), *n.* [L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born, < *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born. Cf. *agnate, cognate.*] A relative on the mother's side.

enatic (ē-nat'ik), *a.* [*enate* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a clan in which descent is reckoned from mother to children: opposed to *agnatic*, which designates clans in which descent is reckoned from father to children. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 167.

en axe (oṅ äks), [F.] In or upon the axis: used in architecture. Thus, an entrance-door or a fireplace may be on the principal axis of the room, and is then said to be *en axe.*

en barbette (oṅ bär-bet'). [F.] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette.*

encarditis (en-kär-dī'tis), *n.* Same as *endocarditis.*

encash (en-kash'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *cash*[1], after F. *encaisser.*] 1. To turn (a note, draft, or check) into cash; cash.—2. To convert into cash; obtain in the form of cash; realize in cash.

encelialgia, encœlialgia (en-sē-li-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. *encœlialgia*, < Gr. *ἐγκοίλια*, the intestines, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain located in any of the abdominal viscera.

encelitis, encœlitis (en-sē-lī'tis), *n.* [NL. *encœlitis*, < Gr. *ἐγκοίλια*, the intestines, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of one or more of the abdominal viscera.

encephalin (en-sef'a-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *-in*[2].] A derivative of cerebrin.

encephalodialysis (en-sef'a-lō-dī-al'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *διάλυσις*, dissolution.] Softening of the brain.

encephalolith (en-sef'a-lō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion within the brain-substance.

encephalomalacosis (en-sef'a-lō-mal-a-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μαλακός*, soft, + *-osis.*] Same as *encephalomalacia.*

encephalomalaxis (en-sef'a-lō-ma-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μάλαξις*, softening, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Same as *encephalomalacia.*

encephalomeningocele (en-sef'a-lō-mē-ning'gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Protrusion, through a fissure of the skull, of brain-substance with a portion of the attached membranes.

encephalomeric (en-sef'a-lō-mer'ik), *a.* Of or relating to an encephalomere or brain-segment.

encephalometric (en-sef'a-lō-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, relating to measurements of the brain.

encephalomyelitis (en-sef'a-lō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of both the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalopathic (en-sef-a-lop'a-thik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of encephalopathia, or disease of the brain.

encephalorachidian (en-sef'a-lō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *ῥάχις*, spine, + *-id* + *-ian.*] Same as *cerebrospinal.*

encephalorhachidian, *a.* See **encephalorachidian.*

encephaloscope (en-sef'a-lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A tubular device resembling a speculum, with a reflecting mirror or electric light attachment: used for inspecting the brain in operations on the cranium.

encephaloscopy (en-sef'a-los'kō-pi), *n.* [*encephaloscope* + *-y*[3].] Examination (not necessarily visual) of the brain.

enchannel (en-chan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchanneled* or *enchannelled*, ppr. *enchanneling* or *enchannelling.* [*en-*[1] + *channel.*] To confine within its proper channel.

Enchanter's plant, the common vervain, *Verbena officinalis.*

Enchodontidæ (eng-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct teleost fishes whose rapacious habit is indicated by their powerful jaws and teeth. The species were without scales, but bore a series of dorsal and lateral bony scutes. They are found only in Cretaceous rocks.

Enchodus (eng'kō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγχος*, a spear, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] The typical genus of the *Enchodontidæ.*

enchondrosis (en-kon-drō'sis), *n.*; pl. *enchondroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis.*] An outgrowth from cartilage; also, a tumor composed of cartilage, or *chondroma.*

enchyma (eng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] A liquid elaborated from chyme and used in the formation of the living cells and tissues.

Enchytræidæ (eng-ki-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchytræus* + *-idæ.*] A family of limicolous *Oligochæta*, consisting of small worms having straight or curved setæ, sometimes a single pair of calciferous glands, a dorsal vessel in the anterior region, and usually a single pore on the præstomium. It contains *Enchytræus, Pachydrilus*, and several other genera found in fresh and salt water and in damp earth.

Enchytræus (eng-ki-trē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χύτρα*, an earthen pot: see *chytra.*] The typical genus of the family *Enchytræidæ. Henle*, 1837.

encinillo (en-thē-nēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *encina*, oak. It resembles certain European species of oak.] In Porto Rico, an indigenous shrub of the spurge family, *Drypetes ilicifolia.*

encliticism (en-klit'i-sizm), *n.* [*enclitic* + *-ism.*] In *gram.*, the tendency of a symbolic word to lose its accent in a stronger adjacent (like an enclitic) word. *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue. ¶ 254.

encœlialgia, encœlitis, *n.* See **encelialgia, *encelitis.*

encoffinment (en-kof'in-ment), *n.* [*en-* + *coffin* + *-ment.*] The act of placing a corpse in a coffin; coffining.

encoil (en-koil'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *coil*[1].] To wrap or hold captive in, or as in, a coil. *P. J. Bailey*, Festus.

encolumn (en-kol'um), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *column.*] To ornament with columns: as, *encolumned* walls.

encomienda (en-kō-mi-en'dä), *n.* [Sp., a commission, charge, grant, < ML. *in commendam:* see *commendam.*] In a special use, an estate in Spanish America, comprising land and Indian inhabitants, granted to one of the early military adventurers.

encorbelment (en-kôr'bl-ment), *n.* Corbeling (in the general sense of the projection of one mass or surface beyond the substructure) and the construction of it in masonry.

encounter, *n.*—**Molecular encounter,** in *phys.*, a collision between two or more molecules of a gas, taking place during the translatory motion of each molecule, postulated by the kinetic theory of gases. See *gas*, 1.

encranial (en-krā'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρανίον*, skull, + *-al*[1].] Same as *intracranial.*

Encrinal limestone. See **limestone.*

Encrinasteriæ (eng'kri-nas-tē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinus*, + Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A subclass of the *Asteroidea* or starfishes. They are of paleozoic age and characterized by the alternate meeting in the middle of the ambulacral groove of the slightly inclined ossicles and by the position of the madreporite on the oral side of the disk.

Encrinite limestone. See **limestone.*

encrinoid (eng'kri-noid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the pelmatozoan order *Encrinoidea.*

encurage, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *encourage.*

encyclopedize, encyclopædize (en-sī'klō-pē-diz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encyclopedized, -pædized*, ppr. *encyclopedizing, -pædizing.* [*encyclopedia* + *-ize.*] To treat, describe, or arrange as in an encyclopedia, or with encyclopedic fullness, accuracy, and system: as, to *encyclopedize* knowledge.

end, *n.* 10. One length of a piece of woven woolen or cotton goods. In dyeing, 'goods given four *ends*' means that the piece is passed through the coloring-liquor four times.

11. In *mining*, that one of two vertical sets of joints in coal which shows the rougher surface. [Eng.] *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 660.—**Both ends against the middle,** a system of dealing at faro with prepared cards, so that if the end of the layout wins the middle shall lose, or vice versa.—**Change of end,** in *cricket*, the shifting of a bowler from one wicket to the other.—**End-on tube.** See **tube.*—**Law of heterogony of ends,** in Wundt's psychology and ethics, the principle that "manifestations of will, over the whole range of man's free voluntary actions, are always of such a character that the effects of the actions extend more or less widely beyond the original motives of volition, so that new motives are originated for future actions, and again, in their turn, produce new effects." *W. Wundt* (trans.), Ethics, I. 330.—**Open-end straight.** See **straight.*

endangiitis (en-dan-ji-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *endangium* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the lining membrane of a lymphatic or blood-vessel.

endangium (en-dan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *endangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] Same as *intima.*

endaortic (en-dā-ôr'tik), *a.* [NL. **endaorta* (Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ἀορτή*, aorta) + *-ic.*] Referring to the interior or the lining membrane of the aorta.

endaortitis (end-ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < **endaorta* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the aorta.

endarterial (end-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-al.*] Relating to the interior of an artery.

endarteritic (end'är-tē-rit'ik), *a.* Relating to or affected with endarteritis.

Endarteritis deformans of Virchow. Same as **arteritis deformans.*—**Endarteritis obliterans,** endarteritis of the smaller vessels, causing occlusion.—**Endarteritis proliferans,** a chronic degenerative process marked by an overgrowth of fibrous tissue in the inner layers of the arteries.

end-brush (end'brush), *n.* The terminal ramification of a motor nerve-fiber in the granular sole of a Doyère's elevation on the side of a muscle-fiber.

end-bud (end'bud), *n.* An organ consisting of a number of sensory cells, each bearing sensory hairs, compacted into a bud-like mass. Such organs are scattered over the surface of the body of fishes, but in mammals are confined to the mouth cavity and serve as organs of taste.

Allied to the sense organs of the lateral line are structures known as *end buds.*
J. S. Kingsley, Vert. Zool., p. 68.

end-chase (end'chās), *n.* End play; end motion; motion axially along a shaft.

end-correction (end'ko-rek'shon), *n.* In *phys.*, the correction to be applied in the determination of the thermal, electrical, or magnetic conductivity of a rod or of the magnetic flux within a coil or of the capacity of a cylindrical condenser, on account of the

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effect of the ends of the rod or cylinder upon the quantity to be computed.

endecanaphthene (en-dek-a-naf'thēn), *n.* [Prop. *hendeca-*; < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *naphthene*.] A colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{11}H_{22}$, found in Baku petroleum. It boils at 179–181° C.

endeiolite (en-dī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδεια*, want, lack, + *λίθος*, stone. Analysis showed a large loss, assumed to be silica.] A rare mineral from southern Greenland, of uncertain composition but containing niobium, zirconium, cerium, iron, calcium, sodium, and probably silicon: it is allied to pyrochlore and occurs in chocolate-brown octahedrons.

endemia (en-dē'mi-a), *n.* An endemic disease.

endemic, *a.*, 2. (*b*) In *phytogeog.*, properly, confined to a particular region, whether indigenous or not: sometimes confused with *indigenous*. Originally used (A. P. De Candolle, 1820) of genera whose species are all grouped in one region; later, also of species whose distribution is similarly limited. Compare **polydemic*, **pandemic*, and *sporadic*.

endemio-epidemic (en-dē'mi-ō-ep-i-dem'ik), *a.* Noting an endemic disease when it suddenly assumes increased virulence and attacks a large proportion of the population.

endemiological (en-dē'mi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to endemiology.

endermically (en-dèr'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In *med.*, by the endermic method of administering certain medicines, that is, by direct application to the skin.

end-game (end'gām), *n.* In *chess*, the third or last stage of a game, arising after the forces on both sides have been sufficiently diminished to make the pawns the paramount issue. The other stages are the opening and the middle games.

endite (en'dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *-ite*².] One of the processes on the inner or mesial border of the leaf-like abdominal appendages of the branchiopod *Crustacea*.

endive, *n.*—**Sea-endive**, any seaweed of the genus *Haliseris*, translating the genus name.

end-measure (end'mezh-ūr), *n.* A measure of length which is defined by the distance between certain points in the surfaces of the ends of a bar, and not by the distance between lines engraved on the bar. *Nature*, Aug. 7, 1902, p. 350.

end-moraine (end'mō-rān'), *n.* A terminal moraine.

end-motion (end'mō'shon), *n.* Axial motion; the motion of a part of a machine along the line of its shaft, as distinguished from its motion of rotation.

endoabdominal (en'dō-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *abdomen*, abdomen, + *-al*¹.] Situated or occurring in the abdomen.

endobiotic (en'dō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *βίωσις*, way of living: see *biotic*.] Living as a parasite within the tissue of the host, as *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica* in potato tubers.

Endobranchiata (en-dō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate*.] A group of regular *Echinoidea*, having the mouth and anus at opposite poles, the anus surrounded by the apical system of plates when they are present, and no external gills. It includes the orders *Bothriocidaroida*, *Cystocidaroida*, *Cidaroida*, *Melonitoida*, and *Plesiocidaroida*. Compare **Ectobranchiata*.

endocannibalism (en-dō-kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + E. *cannibalism*.] Cannibalism within the family; the custom of eating parents and relatives. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 79.

Endocardial murmur. See **murmur*.

endocarditis, *n.*—**Infectious or ulcerative endocarditis**, a septic form, marked by ulceration of the valves, leading to loss of substance and permanent impairment of function.—**Plastic endocarditis**, a form of endocarditis marked by a fibrinous exudate which causes adhesions of the valves to the neighboring parts.

endocellular (en-dō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*³.] Within a cell; intracellular.

Endoceras (en-dos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Silurian nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Endoceratidæ*, characterized by the development of the endocones inclosing a central canal, the endosiphuncle, and by the projection of the funnels from one septum apically toward the next.

Endoceratida (en'dō-se-rat'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ida*.] A subdivision of the order *Nautiloidea* of the tetrabranchiate *Cephalopoda*, characterized by large tubular siphuncles and a complete isolation, by the funnels, of the interior of the siphuncle from the interior of the cameræ.

endoceratite (en-dō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* [As *Endoceras* (*-at-*) + *-ite*².] A member of the genus *Endoceras*.

endoceratitic (en-dō-ser-a-tit'ik), *a.* [*endoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having an endosiphon, as cephalopods.

endochylous (en-dō-kī'lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χυλός*, juice, moisture, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, placed inside the chlorenchyma: said of aqueous tissue which serves as a defense against physiological dryness, as in *Cactaceæ* and most other stem succulents. *A. F. W. Schimper*.

endoclinal, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endocline.

Finally he proved that the complicated tectonics of the Silurian tableland, its endless overfolds, its *endoclinal* and exoclinal structures, can be unravelled by means of the graptolite zones.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 625.

endocline (en'dō-klīn), *n.* In *geol.*, a fan-fold of anticlinal type.

endocœle (en'dō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The cavity in the endoderm; the archenteron.

endocolitis (en'dō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the colon.

endocomplement (en-dō-kom'plē-ment), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + E. *complement*.] A complement which occurs in the body of a cell, in contradistinction to complements which occur free in the serum.

endoconal (en-dō-kōn'al), *a.* [*endocone* + *-al*¹.] Relating to an endocone.

endocorpuscular (en'dō-kôr-pus'kū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *corpusculum*, corpuscle, + *-ar*³.] Within a corpuscle, especially a blood corpuscle.

endocrane (en'dō-krān), *n.* Same as *endocranium*.

endocranium, *n.* 2. The lining membrane of the skull; the dura mater.

endocrystallic (en'dō-kris-tal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, a term used by J. D. Dana (1894) to describe that form of metamorphism which may be referred to the effects of pressure in modifying the structure of crystals, as in the production of secondary twinning, or in fracturing them.

endocystitis (en'dō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder or gall-bladder.

endoderm, *n.*—**Secondary endoderm**, in *embryol.*, a name for the endoderm cells which form the wall of the mesenteron or mid-gut in certain animals such as the insects, which have a primary endoderm in the form of vitellophags, or cells which are early set free into the yolk and aid in its assimilation by the growing embryo.

endodontitis (en'dō-don-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane which incloses the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

endoectothrix (en-dō-ek'tō-thriks), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *ἐκτός*, without, + *θρίξ*, hair.] That form of the fungus causing tinea or ringworm which produces its mycelium and spores both on the exterior and on the interior of the affected hairs.

The spores in this variety are arranged in chains with short jointed mycelium here and there; these elements being in more or less profusion either in or outside the shaft or they may occupy both localities—*endo-ectothrix*.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 781.

endoenzyme (en-dō-en'zīm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *enzyme*.] An intracellular ferment; a ferment which exercises its peculiar function within the cell.

endogamic (en-dō-gam'ik), *a.* Same as *endogamous*.—**Endogamic mating.** See **mating*.

endogamy, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, the fusion or coalescence of two or more female gametes.

endogastric (en-dō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ic*.] Situated within the abdomen; coiled posteriorly, as the shell of *Spirula*. Compare **exogastric*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 795.

endogenesis (en-dō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γένεσις*, origin, production.] The production of or the giving rise to structures from within: opposed to **ectogenesis*.

endogenetic, *a.* 2. Formed directly from solutions, as a rock, whether from silicate solutions (igneous magmas), aqueous solutions, or gaseous solutions (sublimation), including those formed through organic agencies. *Grabau*, 1904.

Endogenetic rocks may also be called nonclastic, since they are never composed of fragments of older rocks, as are the clastic rocks, though they include regenerated rocks, or those in which the material of the older rocks has gone back to the original state of fusion or solution, from which it is then redeposited in a chemical way.
Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 229.

endogenous, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, formed within a mass of rock or even within the earth itself: especially employed to describe the effects, in contact-metamorphism, produced in the intrusive rock itself, as distinguished from those in the walls. The common endogenous results are a dense or even felsitic or glassy texture due to the relatively quick chill.

endogeny (en-doj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -produced.] 1. Same as **endogenesis*.—2. In sporozoans, sporulation taking place while the cyst is within the host. Compare **exogeny*.—3. Same as *endogamy*.

endoglobular (en'dō-glob'ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *globulus*, globule, + *-ar*³.] Situated or occurring within a blood-globule, especially an erythrocyte. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 25, 1901, p. 473.

endognath (en'dog-nath), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The inner branch of a gnathite or mouth-appendage in crustaceans. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 705.

endognathal (en-dog'na-thal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Within the jaw.

endognathion (en-dog-nā'thi-on), *n.*; pl. *endognathia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Same as *intermaxilla*.

endolabium (en-dō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *endolabia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + L. *labium*, lip.] The tongue, lingua, or hypopharynx of an insect. It is placed inside the mouth and is attached to the labium.

endolemma (en-dō-lem'ä), *n.*; pl. *endolemmata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *λέμμα*, scale.] In *histol.*, a structureless membrane lying beneath the exolemma and inclosing the axis-cylinder in the tail of certain spermatozoa.

endomesoderm (en-dō-mes'ō-dèrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *embryol.*, that portion of an embryo not yet differentiated into endoderm and mesoderm proper. Same as **mesentoderm*.

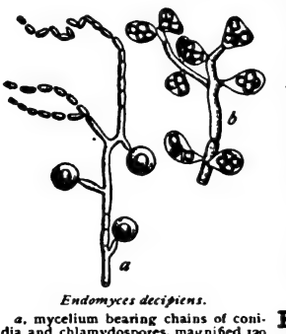
endometritis, *n.*—**Exfoliative endometritis**, inflammation of the mucous lining of the uterus with the casting off of the superficial portion of this membrane.—**Membranous endometritis**, a form of inflammation in which there is a fibrinous exudate which forms a false membrane.

endometry (en-dom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the capacity of a cavity, especially that of the cranium.

endomorphic, *a.* Specifically—2. In *petrog.*, having the character of those phases of contact-metamorphism which are developed within the intrusive rock. See **endomorphism*.

endomorphism (en-dō-môr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *petrog.*, changes brought about within the mass of an intrusive igneous rock by contact with the intruded rock. The commonest modifications are in the crystallization of the intrusive rock, which is usually more finely grained, sometimes glassy, and often more porphyritic near the contact. Less often there are changes in the composition of the intrusive rock, resulting in some cases from differentiation within the igneous magma. In rare instances there has been a diffusion of material from the surrounding rock into the intruded rock. Also called *endomorphic contact-metamorphism*.

endomusia (en-dō-mū'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μοῦσα*, muse.] In *psychol.*, a term suggested by Baldwin and Stout, on the analogy of *endophasia*, for 'internal song,' that is, for the mental processes which constitute melodic imagery and which may prompt to melodic expression. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 564.



Endomyces decipiens.
a, mycelium bearing chains of conidia and chlamydospores, magnified 120 times; *b*, portion of mycelium bearing asci, magnified 160 times.
(Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Endomyces (en-dom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Reess, 1870), < Gr.

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ἐνδον, within, + μύκης, fungus.] A genus of *Ascomycetes*, the type of the family *Endomycetaceæ*, having a loose mycelium bearing naked 4-spored asci at the ends of short, simple branches. So called from the fact that some of the species grow within the tissues of their host. *E. decipiens* is a parasite of *Armillaria mellea*. According to Ludwig, certain species are concerned in producing the slime-flux of trees.

Endomycetaceæ (en-dō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomyces* (*Endomycet-*), + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Endomyces*. The asci are naked, that is, are not inclosed in an ascocarp, but are produced at the sides or end of the hyphæ.

endomyocarditis (en'dō-mī-ō-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + μῦς, muscle, + καρδία, heart.] Inflammation which involves both the lining membrane and the muscular substance of the heart.

endonomic (en-dō-nom'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + νόμος, custom, law.] Concerning or pertaining to the sort of selection which is due to the aptitude of a race for dealing with its environment.

This form of selection, determined by the aptitudes and habitudes of the species in dealing with the environment, I call *endonomic* selection.
T. Gulick, in Amer. Nat., Aug., 1904, p. 495.

endonuclear (en-dō-nū'klē-ăr), *a.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + L. *nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-ar*3.] Situated or occurring within the nucleus of the cell: opposed to **ectonuclear*.

endopelvic (en-dō-pel'vik), *a.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + L. *pelvis*, basin (pelvis), + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring within the pelvis.

endopericardial (en'dō-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + περικάρδιον, pericardium, + *-al*.] Relating to both the endocardium and the pericardium.

endophasia (en-dō-fā'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + φάσις, speech.] In *psychol.*, internal speech: a term proposed by Morselli for the auditory or motor processes which constitute imagery of spoken words and which may prompt to verbal expression. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 564.

endophasic (en-dō-fā'sik), *a.* [*endophasia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to endophasia or internal speech.

A person may be gifted with an excellent visual imagination of objects or words, and may yet use in his processes of ideation only the auditive images of words. He makes use in this case of a cerebral mechanism that connects the working of the intellectual centers with the sympathetic action of the *endophasic* center.
Amer. Inventor, May 1, 1904, p. 206.

endophragma (en-dō-frag'mă), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endophragm*.—**Endophragmal system**, in some crustaceans, a kind of internal skeleton consisting of a segmental series of calcified plates, projections of the ventral and lateral regions of the thoracic exoskeleton into the interior of the body, so arranged as to form a row of lateral chambers in which the muscles of the limbs lie, and a sternal canal which contains the thoracic portion of the nervous system.

Endophyllaceæ (en-dō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endophyllum* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of rust-fungi, of the order *Uredinales*, named from the genus *Endophyllum*: characterized by having the teleutospores produced in a chain-like series.

Endophyllum (en-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1825), < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of rust-fungi of the order *Uredinales*. They produce only teleutospores which form in chains and are surrounded by an æcidium-like peridium, more or less buried in the tissue of the host, whence the name. *E. Sempervivi* is parasitic on the leaves of *Sempervivum*.

endoplastron (en-dō-plas'tron), *n.* [NL.] Same as *entoplastron*.

endoplutonism (en-dō-plō'tō-nizm), *n.* [*endopluton-ic* + *-ism*.] In *petrol.*, the theory which assumes the cooling of a molten earth.

endoplutonist (en-dō-plō'tō-nist), *n.* [*endopluton-ic* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the theory of an originally molten earth.

endopod (en'dō-pod), *n.* Same as *endopodite*.

endoproct (en'dō-prokt), *n.* One of the *Endoprocta*.

Endopterygota (en'dop-ter-i-gō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + πτερυγωτός, winged.] A superorder of insects whose wings, in the early stages, are developed within the body. It includes the *Coleoptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, etc.

endopterygote (en-dop-ter'i-gōt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the superorder *Endopterygota*.

II. *n.* An insect of the superorder *Endopterygota*.

endopterygotic (en'dop-ter-i-gō'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Endopterygota*.

endopterygotism (en'dop-ter-i-gō'tizm), *n.* The development of wings in the early stages within the body, as with the *Endopterygota*.

We have no evidence that any Endopterygota existed amongst Palæozoic insects, so that the phenomena of *endopterygotism* are comparatively recent.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 502.

endopterygotous (en'dop-ter-i-gō'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Endopterygota*.

endorachis (en-dor'a-kis), *n.* [Also *endorhachis*; < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + ῥάχις, spine.] The delicate membrane which lines the spinal canal.

end-organ (end'ôr'gan), *n.* In *physiol.*, any specialized structure which forms the terminus of a path of nervous conduction: usually applied to the terminal organs at the periphery of the body.

The sensation which we isolate in the present experiment is the sensation whose peripheral *end-organ* is striped muscle, and whose stimulus is muscular contraction. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 144.

endosarcode (en-dō-sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σαρκώδης, σαρκοειδής, fleshy: see *sarcode*.] Same as *endoplasm* or *endosarc*.

endoscopy (en-dos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + -σκοπια, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Inspection of the interior of any cavity or canal of the body. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan., 1903, p. 59.

Endosepsis (en-dō-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σῆψις, putrefaction.] Sepsis excited by a poison formed within the organism; autotoxemia.

endosipho (en-dō-sī'fō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σίφων, L. *sipho*, a pipe: see *siphon*.] In the extinct nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Endoceratidæ*, the contents of the ectosipho of the siphuncle as a whole.

endosipho-blade (en-dō-sī'fō-blād), *n.* [*endosipho* + *blade*.] In some of the extinct nautiloid cephalopods, as the *Endoceratida*, a membrane supporting the endosiphuncle and extending to the ectosipho.

endosiphocoleon (en'dō-sī-fō-kol'ē-on), *n.*; pl. *endosiphocolea* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σίφων, pipe, + κολεός, sheath.] In some of the Silurian nautiloid cephalopods, as *Endoceras*, a flat, broad, conchiolinous tube extending from the posterior end of the visceral sac (inclosed in the endosiphocone) toward the apex.

endosiphocone (en-dō-sī'fō-kōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σίφων, pipe, + κῶνος, cone.] In *paleon.*, the posterior conical continuation of the endosiphocylinder of the siphuncle of certain Paleozoic *Nautiloidea* (*Endoceratidæ*).

endosiphocylinder (en'dō-sī-fō-sil'in-dėr), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σίφων, a siphon, + κύλινδρος, a cylinder.] In some of the extinct nautiloid cephalopods (*Endoceratida*), a calcareous cylinder lining the anterior and wider part of the siphuncular tube.

endosiphofunicle (en'dō-sī-fō-fū'ni-kl), *n.* [NL., *endosipho* + L. *funiculus*, a little rope.] In certain extinct nautiloid cephalopods (*Piloceras*), one of the supporting cords which extend from the endosiphuncular structures to the ectosipho.

endosipho-sheath (en-dō-sī'fō-shēth), *n.* [NL. *endosipho* + E. *sheath*.] In some of the Silurian cephalopods (*Endoceratida*), the membranous wall of the endosiphocone which becomes hardened by deposition of lime carbonate.

endosiphotube (en-dō-sī'fō-tūb), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σίφων, pipe, + L. *tubus*, tube.] See **endosiphuncle*.

endosiphuncle (en-dō-sī'fung-kl), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + NL. *siphunculus*, dim. of L. *sipho*, pipe.] An axial tube in the fossil nautiloid *Cephalopoda*, passing through the center of the siphuncle in forms with endosiphuncular organic deposits. Same as *prosiphon*, *endosiphon*, and **endosiphotube*.

endosiphuncular (en'dō-sī-fung'kū-lăr), *a.* Situated within the siphuncle.

endosmosic (en-dos-mō'sik), *a.* An erroneous form for *endosmotic*.

endosmotic equivalent. See *osmotic* **equivalent*.

Endosphæraceæ (en'dō-sfē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + *Sphæraceæ*.] A subfamily of the *Protococcaceæ*, (which see).

Endospora (en-dos'pō-rā), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + σπορά, seed (spore).] A group of *Sporozoa* in which the spore-formation goes on during the growth of the trophozoite, and the spore mother-cells or pansporoblasts are cut off in the interior of the body. It includes the *Myxosporidia*, *Sarcosporidia*, and the *Haplosporidia*. Compare **Ectospora*. *Mesnil*.

endosternitic (en'dō-stėr-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an endosternite.

endosternum (en-dō-stėr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + στέρνον, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] Same as *entosternum*.

endostitis (en-dos-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *endosteum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the endosteum.

endotheliolysin (en-dō-thē-li-ol'i-sin), *n.* [*endothelium* + *lysin*.] A lysin, belonging to the class of cytotoxins, which causes the destruction of vascular endothelial cells, leading to the extravasation of blood. Also termed *hemorrhagin*.

endotheliolytic (en-dō-thē'li-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an endotheliolysin; noting the action of an endotheliolysin.

The agglutinative hemolytic and *endotheliolytic* action of the blood serum. *Jour. Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 359.

endotheliotoxin (en-dō-thē'li-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [*endothelium* + *toxin*.] The antibody which results on immunization with endothelial cells. Also *endotheliolysin*.

endotherm (en'dō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + θέρμη, heat.] In *chem.*, a compound substance in the formation of which from its constituents energy is absorbed, and in its decomposition energy (usually heat) is evolved.

Endothiodon (en-dō-thī'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδοθι, within, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) tooth.] A genus of anomodont reptiles, comprising large animals from the Karoo formation of South Africa, characterized by their palatal teeth, elongated muzzle, and terminal nares overhung by great nasalia.

endothiodont (en-dō-thī'ō-dont), *a.* Related to or having the characters of *Endothiodon*.

endothrix (en'dō-thriks), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + θρίξ, hair.] That form of the fungus causing tinea or ringworm which produces its mycelium and spores within the shaft of the affected hairs.

endotoxin (en-dō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + E. *toxin*.] A toxic substance set free during the process of bacteriolysis by means of immune sera against which the animal body does not appear to be capable of producing an antitoxin. These specific toxins are only liberated after or during the destruction of the microorganism.

endotrachea (en-dō-trā-kē'ă), *n.*; pl. *endotracheæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + τραχεῖα, trachea.] The inner layer of the tracheæ of insects. It consists of a membrane, part of which is thickened in such a way as to form chitinous transverse bands or a spiral strengthening which serves to hold the tube open. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., pp. 432, 448.

endotrypsin (en-dō-trip'sin), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + E. *trypsin*.] An intracellular proteolytic ferment having the general character of trypsin.

endotryptase (en-dō-trip'tās), *n.* [Gr. ἐνδον, within, + E. *tryptase*.] An intracellular proteolytic ferment which has been found in yeast and which is capable of digesting and destroying zymase. *Nature*, Aug. 27, 1903, p. 385.

endovasculitis (en-dō-vas-kū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + L. *vasculum*, vessel, + *-itis*.] Same as **endangiitis*.

Endozoa (en-dō-zō'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδον, within, + ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Entozoa*.

endozoic (en-dō-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *entozoic*.

end-point (end-point'), *n.* **1.** In *analyt. chem.*, the point at which a chemical reaction is completed without excess of either reagent. The end-point is commonly determined by means of an indicator: for instance, when the amount of an alkali is to be determined by measuring the amount of acid required to neutralize it, litmus may be the indicator, and the end-point is known by the change of color of the litmus.

2. In function-theory, of an interval or path from x_0 to x, either of the points x_0, x. Also called *end-value*, of the path.

end-port (end'pōrt), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The opening at either end of the face of the valve-seat of a steam-engine, or the traverse of the valve thereon, through which steam is admitted alternately to the crank-end and to the head-end of the cylinder. (*b*) In gas-engines, an opening through the wall of the cylinder which is uncovered by the travel of the piston just as it reaches the end of its stroke. Such

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end-ports release the exhaust gases at the end of the stroke, particularly in the two-phase cycle type of engine.

end-product (end′prod-ukt), *n.* The substance finally produced as a result of a series of chemical reactions.

end-reaction (end-rē-ak′shọn), *n.* In *chem.*, a reaction easily recognized by the senses, as by a change of color, and which takes place only when some other reaction has been completed, thus serving to indicate that this latter is at an end. Thus, if a little yellow potassium chromate is added to a solution of sodium chlorid, and then a solution of silver nitrate is gradually dropped in, as soon as the precipitation of the chlorin as silver chlorid is complete a permanent red color makes its appearance, due to the formation of silver chromate.

end-rib (end′rib). In *organ-building*, the board forming one end of a wind-chest.

end-stopped, end-stopt (end′stopt), *a.* Having a break or pause at the end of the line: applied to poetry.

At first Shakspere has his breaks and pauses at the end of the line—the verse is '*end-stopt*'; gradually he more and more found pleasure in carrying on the sense from one line to another without a pause at the end of the line—the verse is 'run on,' and the breaks and pauses occur with great frequency in some part of the line other than the end. *Dowden*, Shakspere Primer, p. 39.

end-thrust (end′thrust), *n.* The push exerted through the axis of a shaft in transmitting power, or in resisting the action of weights. In marine engines the propeller tends to force the shaft inboard by a force equal to that by which the boat is propelled; in driving through bevel gears the pressure is oblique to the teeth and causes end-thrust on both shafts; in vertical shafts, the weight of machinery (and perhaps the load) forces the shaft downward. The end-thrust is resisted by some form of thrust-bearing or by a ball bearing.

end-value (end′val′ū), *n.* 1. In the calculus, an upper or a lower limit. Thus in $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, the numbers *a* and *b* are the end-values of *x*. —2. In function-theory. Same as ★*end-point*, 2.

end-wool (end′wůl), *n.* Parts of a fleece of wool which are of little or no value.

energesis (en-ėr-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr, *ἐνεργεῖν*, be in action, show energy: see *energy*.] In *veg. physiol.*, a term proposed by Professor Charles R. Barnes "to designate the disruptive processes by which energy is released." It has heretofore been included in respiration. See *respiration*, 4.

It will at least do no harm to propose that the terms aerobic and anaerobic *energesis* be considered, to which fermentative *energesis* may be added if necessary.
C. R. Barnes, in Science, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 252.

energetic, *a.* 2. In *phys.*, of or pertaining to energy or to the science of energetics.

It is used to find equations of motion from *energetic* data. *Nature*, Jan. 29, 1903, p. 297.

energid (en′ėr-jid), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνεργός*, at work (see *energy*), + *-id*[2].] In *biol.*, the cell-nucleus together with the cytoplasm which it influences or dominates: almost synonymous with *cell*, except that it does not include such structures as the wall of the plant-cell. *Sachs*, 1892.

energism (en′ėr-jizm), *n.* [G. and NL. *energismus*; as *energ-y* + *-ism*.] Any theory of ethics which makes the summum bonum to consist, not in the excitement of particular feelings, but in a particular state of mind considered as an activity. The term originated with F. Paulsen, and is employed by Thilly and other of Paulsen's disciples. The distinction upon which the definition turns is not between an external fact and an internal fact, nor between the state of mind of society and that of the moral agent himself, but is rather partly between a state which modifies all others and a possibly transient state, and partly between a state of mind regarded as a fact in itself and a state of mind regarded as a seeming, that is, as a sort of sign, possibly deceptive, of another state of mind. Perfectionism seems to be nearly coextensive with the principal kind of energism.

Energopoda (en-ėr-gop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνεργός*, active, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A superfamily of dipterous insects, in the classification of Brauer, containing the families *Asilidæ*, *Dolichopodidæ*, *Empidæ*, *Lonchopteridæ*, and (doubtfully) *Phocidæ*.

energy, *n.*—**Angular energy**, the kinetic energy of rotation; the product of the moment of inertia of a rotating body into one half of its angular velocity.—**Apparent energy**, in *elect.* Same as *apparent* ★*power*.—**Available energy**, in *thermodynam.*, that part of the energy of a system which can be employed for mechanical purposes. *J. W. Gibbs*.—**Bound energy**, in *thermodynam.*, the change of total energy, in an isothermal process, minus the change of free energy occurring in that process.—**Condensational energy**, energy stored in a medium as the result of work done in condensing or compressing it.—**Curve of energy.** See ★*curve*.—**Degradation of energy.** See ★*degradation*.—**Doctrine of the dissipation of energy**, the doctrine that in the processes of nature there is a tendency for energy to be converted into unavailable forms, so that while the total energy of the universe remains constant in amount the proportion of it that is available for the production of work is continually diminishing. See *correlation of energies*.—**Electrochemical energy**, in *phys. chem.*, either electrical energy when it performs chemical work, or chemical energy when it is manifested as electrical energy.—**Energy electromotive force.** See ★*electromotive*.—**Energy spectrum.** See ★*spectrum*.—**Energy surface**, that one of the thermodynamic surfaces which has for its equation $U=f(v\eta)$ where U is the energy of the system, *v* its volume, and *η* its entropy.—**Equation of energy.** See ★*equation*.—**Factors of energy**, in *phys.*, two factors such that one defines the direction in which energy shall be transferred in the case of a given body, while their product defines the whole quantity of energy possessed by the body. The first factor is called the *intensity-factor*, the second the *capacity-factor*. If a small vessel of water is suspended in a larger, our knowledge of the whole energy of heat contained in the two masses of water does not inform us as to the direction in which energy shall be transferred. If, however, we know the temperature of the two masses of water, we know the direction in which the transfer will take place. In this case the intensity-factor depends on temperature, and the capacity-factor on the mass of the water. For volume-energy, as of steam or compressed air, the intensity-factor depends on the pressure and the capacity-factor on the volume of the steam or air.—**Free energy**, in *thermodynam.*, a name given by Helmholtz to that part of the intrinsic energy of a thermodynamic system whose diminution determines the maximum work which the system can perform upon bodies external to it. The remaining part of the total energy of the system, which cannot be transformed into external work, Helmholtz called *bound energy*.

From a theoretical point of view, it would be preferable if we would not base our calculation on the thermochemical value of the heat of reaction, but on Helmholtz's "*free energy*" of the reaction.
Electrochem. Industry, June, 1904, p. 213.

Intrinsic energy, the internal energy of a body or system, due to its configuration, position and motion, or to the motion of its parts, as measured by the work it is capable of doing without the introduction of energy from other bodies.—**Law, principle, or theory of specific nervous energy**, in *neurol.*, the doctrine that every sensory nerve is specific in function, so that, however stimulated or connected, it can, or could, mediate only such sensations as it gives rise to under normal conditions.

In opposition to the principle of indifference of function, it is generally held, at the present time, that the *law of specific energy*, as it is termed, is an especially valuable asset of modern nerve and sense physiology. Nevertheless, the history of the law shows a gradual regression. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 330.

Law of equipartition of energy, the Boltzmann-Maxwell law for the partition of energy in a gas; the law that in a gas the distribution of energy will be such that every mode of vibration of its particles is equally favored.—**Radial energy.** Same as *radiant energy*. [Rare.]—**Strain-energy method.** See ★*strain*[1].—**Thermal energy**, that form of energy which manifests itself as heat; the lower form of energy into which the higher forms (kinetic energy, potential energy, etc.) tend to degenerate, and which is only in part recoverable into more available forms.—**Traction energy.** Same as *tractive* ★*effort*.—**Translatory energy**, kinetic energy due to the motion of translation of a body or particle.

energy-meter (en′ėr-ji-mē′tėr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring and usually also for recording the passage of power or energy through it. It records both the quantity of force and the time through which this force has been exerted: used in the sale of electric current to consumers and to determine expenditure of mechanical energy.

enface (en-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfaced*, ppr. *enfacing*. [*en-*[1] + *face* (after *endorse*).] To write, print, or stamp some mark or form of words on or across the face of (a note, bond, certificate, map, or the like).—**Enfaced paper**, the name given to the bonds or certificates of certain India loans: so called because they are marked on the top, bottom, and left margins by a broad band impressed upon them from an enchased copper-plate. *Bithell*, Counting-house Dict.

enfacement (en-fās′mẹnt), *n.* [*enface* + *-ment*.] The mark or form of words written, printed, or stamped on or across the face of a bond or note, etc.: such as "interest payable in London," or the like.

enfilade, *n.* *Milit.*, (*b*) An infantry or artillery fire which sweeps a line of works or men from flank to flank.

enfranchise, *v. t.* 5. The *feudal law*, to free from the obligations of feudal tenure, as to convert a copyhold estate into a freehold.

engage, *v. t.* 9. In *construction*, to fasten or let into a wall for support, as to secure a column to a wall. See *engaged column*, under *column*.

engagement ring. See ★*ring*[1].

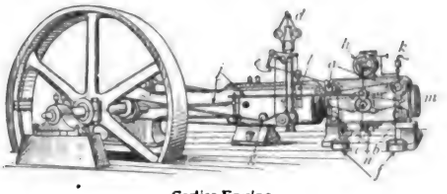
engarb (en-gärb′), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *garb*.] To dress; attire; garb.

engastration (en-gas-trā′shọn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *-ation*.] The placing of a fowl, as a stuffing, inside another fowl. *N. E. D.*

engenderment (en-jen′dėr-mẹnt), *n.* [*engender* + *-ment*.] The act of engendering, procreating, or reproducing.

engin, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *engine*.

engine, *n.*—**Aëro-steam engine**, an engine in which the motor energy is derived both from hot air and from steam, admitted together to the cylinder. Its theory is that the hot steam will impart heat and therefore greater tension to the air, or that the hot air will raise the steam-tension, and that the mixture will be less liable to loss from condensation in the cylinder than steam alone. It has not proved to be of practical advantage. The name is also applied, less correctly, to engines in which the crank-shaft is driven by two cylinders, of which one is supplied with steam from a boiler and the other with hot air from a heating-chamber.—**Balanced engine**, an engine so constructed as to be free from unbalanced forces which would make it shake or rock.—**Balance-valve engine**, a steam-engine provided with a balance-valve (which see).—**Camel-back engine.** Same as ★*camel-back*, 2.—**Closed heat engine**, a closed-cycle engine; an engine in which the same charge is used repeatedly, being alternately heated, allowed to expand doing work, cooled and compressed, heated, etc.; an engine operating on the Carnot, Joule, or Ericsson cycle.—**Coal-dust engine**, an internal-combustion engine which uses coal-dust as a fuel. The coal-dust is blown on to a hot plate and vaporized by heat in a chamber filled with compressed air.—**Condensing engine**, a steam-engine in which the steam, after working in the cylinder, is exhausted into a chamber in which a pressure less than that of the atmosphere prevails. This condition can continue only by continually condensing the steam to water, either by a jet of water directly or by contact with a water-cooled metal surface. The vacuum is maintained by pumping out the water and air or by placing the condensing chamber over 32 feet in the air with its discharge-pipe sealed by water at its foot so as to cause and maintain a vacuum above the water-column. A condensing-engine will be smaller than a non-condensing engine of the same power as respects its cylinder-volume. It is theoretically more efficient thermally, since it rejects its fluid at a lower temperature: and the discharge of condensed steam and warmed injection-water gives the boiler a supply of pre-heated feed-water.—**Corliss engine**, a four-valve engine having cylindrical rock-



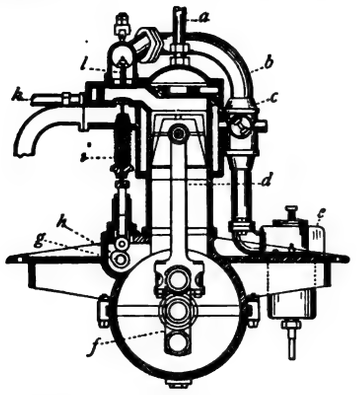
Corliss Engine.

a, steam inlet-valves; *b*, exhaust outlet-valves; *c*, wrist-plate actuating the four valves; *d*, governor controlling point of release or trip of valves *a*; *e*, rod from governor to tripping-latches or -levers; *f*, dash-pots acting as air-springs to close *a* quickly and by compression of air prevent shock in closure; *g*, roller resting on governor driving-belt and by its weight forcing the arms and balls up in the governor-belt breaks or runs-off; *h*, hand-control throttle-valve in the pipe from boiler; *j*, rods from eccentric causing wrist-plate *c* to oscillate; *k*, oil-pump to force lubricant at intervals into cylinder and valve casings; *l*, dash-pot to diminish oscillation of the governor-balls, or the "hunting" of the governor up and down its spindle; *m*, cover or head of the steam-cylinder; *n*, outlet for exhaust-pipe.

ing-valves to open and close the ports alternately. The inlet- and exhaust-valve being separate, the latter are opened to their full extent at each stroke, while the former are opened only so much as the governor permits. All the valves are actuated from a disk or wrist-plate which receives motion from the eccentric, though the inlet-valves are disconnected from this plate by a trip and closed by a dash-pot. The advantages of the Corliss engine are the small clearance spaces, the large port areas, and the sharp cut-off; the latter easily variable by the governor through a wide range as the load varies, while the point of release of exhaust and the point of closure which causes compression are constant. The engine was promoted by George H. Corliss of Providence, Rhode Island.—**Coupled engine.** (*a*) A duplex or twin engine, two cylinders acting through their mechanism on one crank-pin or on one revolving shaft. (*b*) A locomotive which has two or more pairs of driving-wheels coupled together by side or parallel rods.—**Diagonal engine**, an engine so set that the direction of the piston's travel is neither horizontal nor vertical; an inclined engine.—**Explosion engine**, internal-combustion engine: so named because early forms of the internal-combustion motor used mixtures of gas and air which were explosive and detonated when set on fire. The modern engine, with compression, does not detonate, but a true ignition takes place at constant volume, and little or no noise is audible aside from that due to the power. When the ignition takes place outside the cylinder, and without doing work against the piston, the free expansion of the same mixture is noisy, because the air receives the impact of the expanding gases.—**Fan engine**, an engine which drives a fan or rotary blower, usually directly connected on the common revolving shaft.—**Hot-water engine.** Same as *fireless locomotive*. See *locomotive*.—**Hydro-oil engine**, an internal-combustion engine in which water in equal quantities to that of the oil which constitutes the fuel is drawn into the cylinder on the aspiration stroke. The water is atomized by the air which enters to furnish oxygen for combustion, and a complete mechanical mixture of water and oil-vapor is made. On ignition the water-vapor becomes steam, tending to keep down the temperature and pressure of the mixture and to absorb heat during expansion. The presence of the water-vapor diminishes the volume of fuel-vapor in a given cylinder, and diminishes the danger of pre-ignition on compression. The principle is specially adapted to the use of crude petroleum as fuel, since the retarded combustion and lower temperatures mitigate mechanical difficulties from the varying volatility of the elements in unrefined oil.—**Inside-connected engine**, a locomotive in which the driving mechanism is so constructed that the cranks are formed in the driving axles of the front pair of wheels and therefore come within the frames. The cylinders are also between the frames, under the smoke-box. This type was much used in Europe and was followed in early American practice, but the greater convenience and accessibility for

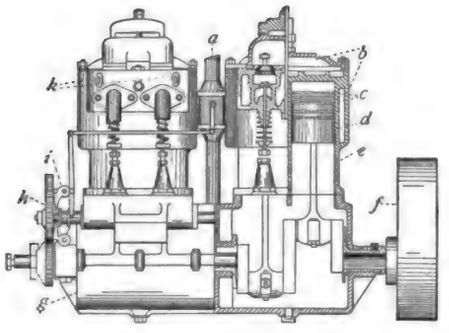
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adjustment and repair of the outside-connected type soon made this latter form standard in the United States.—**Internal-combustion engine**, any engine in which the pressure for driving the piston is obtained by burning



Internal-combustion Engine (sectional view).

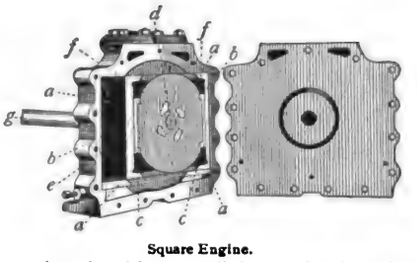
a, water-outlet; *b*, vapor-pipe; *c*, throttle-valve; *d*, connecting-rod; *e*, carbureter; *f*, crank-shaft; *g*, cam-shaft; *h*, cam; *i*, exhaust-valve; *k*, water-inlet; *l*, induction-valve.



Internal-combustion Engine (side view).

a, inlet-pipe for fuel mixture; *b*, water-jacket; *c*, piston-rings; *d*, piston; *e*, cylinder; *f*, fly-wheel; *g*, base-chamber; *h*, half-speed wheel; *i*, governor-gear; *k*, holes for sparking-plugs.

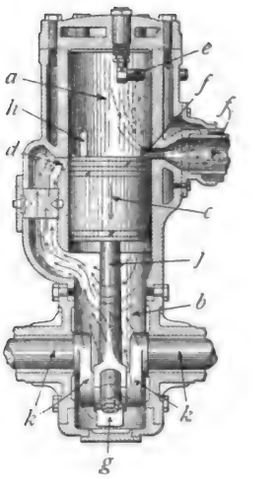
or exploding a mixture of oxygen and fuel in the cylinder of the engine, as in a gas-, gasolene-, or oil-engine. See ★*motor* and ★*cycle*.—**Inverted-cylinder engine**, a vertical engine having an inverted cylinder. From its use, also called the steam-hammer pattern. Most marine screw-engines are now built in this way.—**Liquid-fuel engine**, an internal-combustion engine which uses a liquid, such as gasolene, for fuel, as distinguished from an engine which uses gas or a solid for fuel.—**Multicylinder engine**, an engine having more than two steam-cylinders.—**Nigger engine**, an engine intended for rough and heavy work out of doors or in exposed places where little care can be taken of it. It is usually cheaply made, and without finish or polished surfaces except where unavoidable.—**Outside-connected engine**, the usual American form of simple locomotive engine, in which the cylinders are outside of the frames, and their pistons are connected by rods, also outside the frames, to pins outside of the driving-wheels.—**Quadrant engine**, a form of steam-engine mechanism in which the piston was rectangular in shape and was pivoted on one edge which coincided with the axis of a geometric cylinder. The opposite edge was free to move through an arc of such cylinder, which was usually a quadrant or 90°. The other two edges fitted the two heads steam-tight, and the piston oscillated through 90° as the steam was admitted alternately on its opposite faces. The motion was transmitted through connecting-rods from the axis by means of vibrating arms which worked like half-beams of a beam-engine.—**Quarter-crank engine**, an engine in which the angle between the cranks, which work in pairs, is 90°, or a quarter of the complete circle. Locomotives are made with their cranks quartered, so as to have one cylinder always at its most advantageous crank-angle when the other is at or near its dead-center. Blowing or compressing engines are often similarly designed, with one cylinder vertical and the other horizontal and with the two connecting-rods on one crank-pin. Then the maximum resistance of the compressing cylinder comes when the effort of the driving steam-cylinder is most powerful.—**Quintuple expansion engine**, an engine in which the expansion of the steam takes place in five steps or stages, either in five successive cylinders, or in more. In the latter case, the steam will expand from one of smaller capacity into two others of larger, but as respects each other of equal, capacity somewhere in the series: if eight cylinders are used this will occur three times.—**Reaction engine**, an engine in which the moving or propelled part or element, which corresponds to the piston, is impelled by reaction or unbalanced pressure instead of by the direct pressure of the motor fluid, as is usually the case. Turbines are often driven by reaction.—**Reversing rolling-mill engine**, a type of engine designed to drive the massive rolls for rolling plate or iron or steel beams or rails, when the roll-train is 'two-high,' or consists of one roll above another, with the 'pass' for rolling between them. When only two rolls are used, the hot metal must be passed back over the top of the upper roll to be inserted a second time between them if the engine and rolls turn in one direction only. If the rolls and engine reverse their motion, the piece undergoing rolling may be passed back on the same level. Practice in the United States has favored the 'three-high' roll-train, with continuous motion of engine and rolls, the piece receiving its compression in a pass when being passed back over the top of the middle roll. For heavy and massive sections, such as an ingot or bloom, the lifting of the piece requires a mechanical lifting table, but to install this diminishes the labor cost while increasing only the first cost and repair-account. The reversing engine will be more approved when the rolls are of large diameter. In England such reversing engines were often geared to the rolls, perhaps three to one, and were reversed by a Stephenson or Joy link-motion operated by a steam or hydraulic cylinder or by hand. To diminish the weight of the fly-wheel and its living force, which would retard quick-reversal, the engine was often of two-cylinder design, simple or compound, with cranks quartering, or at 90 degrees apart.—**Rotative engine**, a term commonly used in specifications to distinguish the ordinary engine with connecting-rod and crank from an engine in which the reciprocating movement is not converted into circular motion, as in pumps of the direct-acting type.—**Saddle-tank engine**. Same as *saddle-tank locomotive*.—**Series-expansion engine**, a compound or multiple-expansion engine in which the steam expands in steps or stages in a series of cylinders.—**Side-beam engine**, a form of beam- or lever-engine in which the working-beam is placed at the side of the vertical cylinder instead of above it, as is more common. For symmetry of the stresses there are usually two of these side-beams, one on each side of the cylinder. This form of engine was once used widely for side-wheel war-vessels, but it is now out of use.—**Simple engine**, a form of engine in which the process of expanding the working fluid is completed in one cylinder, instead of in two or more as occurs in the compound engine.—**Single-acting engine**. See *single-acting*.—**Solar engine**. See *solar*.—**Spherical engine**, any engine which has a spherical form, as Hero's engine; specifically, the Tower spherical engine, which consists of a pair of quarter-spheres hinged to a disk along diameters at right angles with each other, and inclosed in a hollow sphere which the disk and also the quarter-spheres just fit. The hollow sphere is steam-tight and forms the cylinder. The two spaces between the sections and disk will, in the course of a revolution, open and close in pairs, thus giving the effect of the action of steam admitted to a hollow sphere. In principle this spherical engine is similar to a Hooke's universal joint, the sections corresponding to the bows and the disk to the cross-piece which connects the bows.—**Spiral-vane engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the revolving pistons were portions of helices instead of being planes.—**Square engine**. (*a*) A reciprocating engine in which the stroke or traverse



Square Engine.

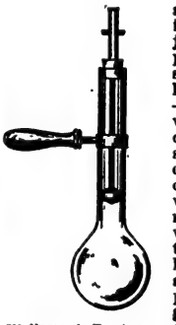
a, exterior casing of the steam-cylinder; *b*, *b*, first piston, sliding horizontally in casing *a*; *c*, *c*, second piston, sliding vertically in piston *b*; *d*, crank-pin, receiving motion from the combined effort of *b* and *c*; *e*, space receiving steam to impel *b*; *f*, space receiving steam to impel *c*; *g*, shaft to take off the power.

of the piston is equal to the diameter of the cylinder. (*b*) A form of engine in which the crank is driven by the pressure on two rectangular pistons, the second of which traverses in a suitable recess in the first. This double motion enables the pistons to follow the angular displacement of the crank without the use of connecting-rods, and gives a square section to the case inclosing the two pistons.—**Sulphur-dioxid engine**, an engine in which the vapor of sulphur-dioxid (SO_2) is used in place of the vapor of water. This is done for the purpose of utilizing the low boiling-temperature of SO_2 and perhaps its smaller cylinder-condensation at the temperatures at which it is operated. But the material has to be purchased or manufactured, and its odor is objectionable, while no economy in its use has been demonstrated.—**Surgical engine**, an apparatus similar to the dental engine, used by surgeons in certain operations on bone.—**Tangye engine**, an engine having a bed-plate of the design first proposed by C. T. Porter, of the United States, and adopted in England by Tangye Brothers. The cylinder is overhung at the back end of the bed to allow of free expansion by heat, and the front part curves downward in front of the cylinder to carry the guides and give free play to the sway of the connecting-rod. The bed-plate thus consists of two parts only, and the metal is disposed so as to give rigidity and mass and present a pleasing effect to the eye by its lines.—**Thermodynamic engine**, an engine which derives its motive power from rise in temperature or increase and diminution of intrinsic or heat energy in the medium which it employs: applied to hot-air and gas-engines, often to distinguish them from steam-engines, although by strict definition the last belong also in the same class.—**Three-cylinder engine**, an engine with three cylinders, each taking hold upon a crank which is set at an angle of 120° from the other two. Such an engine has no dead-center and gives a very uniform turning effort: much used with capstans and winches and steam steering-gear.—**Twin-screw engine**, an engine designed to propel twin screws, one on each side of the keel of a vessel. Such an engine is usually, in effect, two engines, so that each screw and shaft may be driven independently.—**Two-cycle engine**, an internal-combustion engine having only two phases or strokes in a complete cycle. The explosion, expansion, and exhaust take place in one (the out or working) stroke, and admission and compression of the charge take place in the other (or return) stroke. The mixture has to be under slight compression either from a second cylinder, or from the front face of the working-piston. Many small gas-engines are built on this plan, as by it each cylinder gives an impulse to the crank for each revolution of the latter, while in the four-cycle engine two revolutions take place for each impulse. In the form shown, the working piston acts as a valve and no others are required. The piston uncovers the exhaust outlet at the end of the stroke before it uncovers the inlet port leading from the combustible mixture. The return of the piston compresses the charge, and the igniter fires it. See *internal-combustion* ★*motor*.—**Vacuum-engine**, an engine in which the power in the cylinder results from the presence, on the negative side of the cylinder, of a tension of vapor less than that of the atmosphere, while on the positive or pressure side a low pressure above the atmosphere, or that of the atmosphere alone, is exerted. Hence the power comes from the vacuum or absence of pressure opposed to the motion of the piston. Very low pressure condensing steam-engines would be of this class, but modern engines have always the positive pressure much above the atmosphere. The Newcomen atmospheric engine was of this type.—**Vibrating-piston engine**, an engine whose rectangular piston is free to move around a fixed hinge-joint on one of its sides, so that the piston moves in its casing as a door swings upon its hinges. It is no longer used. See *quadrant* ★*engine*.—**Waste-heat engine**, an engine which utilizes as a source of heat the discharge of a primary motor. In such engines steam may be made by conducting the hot exhaust discharge of gas-engines under a boiler; or the waste heat of the boiler-furnace gases may be used to superheat and mix with the steam from the boiler; or the exhaust from a large engine at high pressure may be used to operate a second smaller engine with a lower pressure-range.—**Wollaston's engine**, an experimental apparatus designed to illustrate the expansive force of steam.



Two-cycle Engine.

a, working-end of cylinder; *b*, inclosed crank-case filled with slightly compressed aspirated and combustible mixture of air and gasified fuel; *c*, working-piston; *d*, inlet-port for mixture from crank-case; *e*, igniter, or spark-plug; *f*, *f*, exhaust-port and -pipe; *g*, inlet for air and fuel; *h*, deflector to prevent inlet mixture from crossing over to exhaust-port before the piston has closed the latter on its return stroke; *j*, connecting-rod; *k*, crank and crank-shaft.



Wollaston's Engine.

engine-cycle (en'jin-sī'kl), *n*. The various phases attending one complete revolution of the crank of an engine, including admission, expansion, exhaust, and compression. In some engines, particularly gas-engines, two revolutions are sometimes needed for a complete cycle. See ★*cycle*.

engineer, *n*.—**Cadet engineer**, formerly the title of a student at the United States Naval Academy who entered the corps of engineer officers of the navy: now abolished.—**Chemical Engineer**, a degree given to graduates of a technical or engineering school for special knowledge of the scientific laws and the rules of practice concerned with the manufacture of chemical products. Abbreviated *Ch. E.*—**Civil engineer**. (*a*) See *engineer*, 1. (*b*) The title of an officer of the corps of civil engineers of the United States Navy. See ★*corps*[2].—**Forest Engineer**, a degree given for a course in the study of forestry. Abbreviated *F. E.*—**Hydrographic engineer**. (*a*) An engineer skilled in hydrography; a hydrographer. (*b*) An official grade of governmental engineering officers in some countries, as in France.—**Sanitary engineer**, an engineer skilled in the relation (and application) of the principles of public sanitation to engineering works and public improvements; one who is competent to design, construct, and operate public works as aids to public sanitation.—**Topographic engineer**, an engineer skilled in topographic surveying and mapping; a topographer.—**Traveling engineer**, an expert locomotive engineer sent out by railroad companies to inspect the locomotives and to instruct engine-drivers and firemen in their duties.

engineering, *n*.—**Agricultural engineering**. See *rural* ★*engineering*.—**Chemical engineering**, a department of manufacturing in which the productive processes are chemical reactions, or depend upon the laws of chemistry.—**Dynamic engineering**. See *engineering*.—**Rural or agricultural engineering**, the science and the art of producing and maintaining a farming plant, including the laying out of the farm, fencing, drainage, irrigation, the construction of buildings, and the provision of machinery, also the construction and care of roads.—**Sanitary engineering**, that division of civil engineering which deals with the relation (and application) of the principles of public sanitation to engineering works and public improvements.—**Steam engineering**, that department of engineering which deals with the generation and distribution of energy by means of steam-power.—**Topographical engineering**. Same as *topographical surveying* (which see, under *surveying*).

engine-frame (en'jin-frām), *n*. The structure

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which connects, or ties together, the various parts of an engine. It is usually a heavy iron casting connecting the cylinder to the shaft-journals and supporting the weight of practically all the parts of the engine.

engine-pit (en'jin-pit), *n.* A cleaning-pit; a pit made between the rails of a railroad-track to allow room for getting underneath a locomotive to clean or repair it. The pits are usually as wide as the distance between the tracks permits, and about 3 feet deep.

engine-stop (en'jin-stop), *n.* A device for closing, either automatically or by hand, the steam-valve of an engine in case of accident. One form consists of a falling weight with an electrical release which may be operated automatically, if the engine runs too fast, from the breakage or loss of the governor-belt, or may be operated from any one of a number of stations in case of an accident in a remote part of the works.

engine-telegraph (en'jin-tel'ē-gräf), *n.* An apparatus used in large steam-vessels to send signals from the bridge or other station of the executive officers to the engine-room. One dial is placed at the transmitting and another at the receiving end. A pointer on each dial is actuated by an operating handle at the other instrument. The connection between them is made by chains and wires, or is electric or pneumatic. The right-hand half of the dial is for orders ahead, and the left hand for orders astern. The usual arrangement is to place the order 'Stop' in the center, and others are 'Stand by,' 'Quarter-speed,' 'Half-speed,' 'Full-speed' (ahead or astern as the case may be). The telegraph is also connected with a bell-sounding device.

englacial (en-glā'shiąl), *a.* [*en-* + *glacial.*] Being within a glacier: used, in *geol.*, with reference to detritus carried within the ice of a glacier or ice-sheet: as, *englacial* drift.

The water which descended into the ice from its surface through crevasses, or through smaller cracks or pores, had a various course. It is possible that it was sometimes concentrated into streams which had longer or shorter courses within the ice itself. On one of the Alaskan glaciers at the present time, an *englacial* stream appears at the surface of the ice, issuing from an ice tunnel, pursues a superglacial course for a short distance, and plunges again beneath an ice arch and pursues for an undetermined distance an *englacial* course.
R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, p. 87.

Englander, *n.*— **Little Englander,** in recent English politics, an opponent of colonial extension or of territorial aggrandizement.

Englerophœnix (eng'lėr-ō-fē'niks), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891), < G. *Engler* (Adolph Engler, director of the Berlin Botanical Garden) + Gr. *φοινιξ*, palm.] A genus of palms. See *Maximiliana*.

English. I. *a.*— **English cholera.** See ★*cholera.*— **English schools of painting.** See ★*painting.*— **English yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

II. *n.*— **Reverse English,** in *billiards*, a stroke which twists the cue-ball on the side opposite to the direction in which it should go after taking the first cushion.

englobe (en-glōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *englobed*, ppr. *englobing*. [*en-* + *globe.*] 1. To inclose as in a globe: as, "youthful energy *englobed* within the bosom of the young." See *inglobe.* —2. Specifically, to absorb or take within the substance of a white blood-globule, amœba, or other single-celled body.

Red blood corpuscles are often *englobed* by this amœba [in amœbic dysentery], as are also micrococci and bacilli. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 536.

englobement (en-glōb'ment), *n.* [*englobe* + *-ment.*] The process of englobing.

It is difficult to explain this difference except on the ground that the *englobement* of parasites in the liver is more active at certain periods of the cycle, or occurs intermittently, and that the destruction of englobed parasites may be completed very rapidly, i. e. within a few hours. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Feb. 5, 1902, p. 155.

englyn (en'glin), *n.* [Also *englin*, < W. *englyn*, pl. *englynion.*] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure. *N. E. D.*

engouement, engoûment (äṅ-gö-moṅ'), *n.* [F., < *engouer*, be choked in gorging.] Infatuation; an unreasoning fondness.

The young lady . . . had never received kindness except from this old spinster and her brother and father: and she repaid Miss Crawley's *engoûment* by artless sweetness and friendship.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

engr. An abbreviation of *engraving.*

engraver, *n.* 2. A tool used in engraving; a triangular rod of steel, of different widths, with a plow-shaped point, pushed forward to make a furrow on the surface of wood or metal that is being engraved.

engraver-beetle (en-grā'vėr-bē'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Scolytidæ*. Also called *bark-beetle.*

engraving, *n.* The taking of impressions from raised or incised seals has always been practised by civilized people. The goldsmiths of the Middle Ages and Renaissance in Europe used engraving in the decoration of their work, and were accustomed to take impressions from their designs. Such impressions have been traced to the twelfth century. Among the earliest examples of engraving, properly so called, on metal are about three hundred prints in the dotted style (*manière criblée*) in which black spots are relieved against white and white spots against black, which date from about 1450 A.D. The practice of engraving was encouraged by the use of niello in the decoration of metals. (See *niello.*) Undoubtedly frequent impressions were taken from niello designs. For making plates to print upon paper, copper and later steel were substituted for other metals. Engraving on copper was extensively practised by the great artists of the Renaissance, as Pollajuolo, Mantegna, Botticelli, and Marcantonio Raimondi in Italy, and Martin Schongauer and Albert Dürer in Germany. In France engraving on copper found its first development in the illustration of books, as in the architectural series of Jacques I. Androuet Du Cerceau. In the seventeenth century the largest development of engraving on metal occurred about the powerful personalities of Rembrandt and Rubens. The influence of Rubens, especially, brought about the culmination of the art. After this period, engraving on copper and steel became universal throughout modern civilization. The special contribution of England to the art of engraving on metal was the development of mezzotint, which was, however, invented in Holland in the middle of the seventeenth century. Wood-engraving was brought to perfection by the large school of German artists of the Renaissance grouped about the court of the Emperor Maximilian I. The chief of them was Albert Dürer who may still be considered the greatest master of the art. From Germany the art of wood-engraving was carried into Italy, and practised with a peculiar charm by the painters of the quattrocento and cinquecento. The father of the modern art of wood-engraving is Thomas Bewick of Newcastle, England (1753–1828). Previous to his time the practice was chiefly in black line, that is, a drawing in black lines was made upon the block and the portions of the surface not touched by the draftsman were cut away by the engraver. Bewick established the ascendancy of the white line, that is, the incision made by the engravers' tools. This change in point of view vastly increased the effectiveness and artistic interest of the engraved block. The principles of Bewick have been accepted by all modern engravers whose interest is artistic rather than commercial. As in the case of engraving on copper and steel, the development of wood-engraving in modern times has been great, but little has been added to the fundamental principles established by the older masters. — **Photochemical engraving.** (*a*) The art of preparing engraved printing-plates by photographic and chemical methods. (*b*) An engraved printing-plate produced by this process. See *photo-engraving* and *photogravure.*

engreen (en-grēn'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *green.*] To cover or clothe with green: as, to *engreen* the hills. *J. S. Blackie.*

engroove (en-grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engrooved*, ppr. *engrooving.* [*en-*[1] + *groove.*] 1. To fit into a groove. *Tennyson.* —2. To Channel: as, "a narrow glen, *engrooved* with sliding water." *R. D. Blackmore.*

Enhanced line. See ★*line*[2].

enhancive (en-han'siv), *a.* [*enhance* + *-ive.*] That tends or serves to enhance, heighten, or intensify; that imparts added force: as, an *enhancive* sentence, or expression. Also *enhansive.*

enhemospore (en-hem'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] In the division of the malarial parasite within a red blood-corpuscle, one of the nucleated segments into which the protoplasmic body of the parasite separates. On the breaking up of the corpuscle the segments are set free and then invade fresh corpuscles.

enhydritic (en-hī-drit'ik), *a.* [*enhydrite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an enhydrite.

enjewel (en-jö'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enjeweled, enjewelled*, ppr. *enjeweling, enjewelling.* [*en-*[1] + *jewel.*] To bejewel.

To lone lake that smiles,
In its dream of deep rest,
At the many star-isles
That *enjewel* its breast.
Poe, Al Aaraaf, ii.

en l'air (oṅ lâr). [F.] In the air; unsupported: said of the flank of a line of battle which does not rest on an impassable obstacle.

enlarge, *v. t.* 8. To cause (a horse) to spread his legs wider apart, so as to prevent him from interfering.

To *enlarge* your horse you should prick him with both heels, or aid him with the calves of your legs, and bear your hand outwards. *T. Wallis*, Farrier's Dict.

To enlarge an estate, to give to the tenant of a particular estate another estate in the same property superior to that already held.— **To enlarge the pocket.** See ★*pocket.*

enlife (en-līf'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlifed*, ppr. *enlifing.* [*en-*[1] + *life.*] To impart life to; enliven.

. . . As if they knew
What music slept enchanted in each stem,
Till Pan should choose some happy one of them,
And with wise lips *enlife* it through and through.
Lowell, Invita Minerva, st. 5.

enneacontahedral (en'ē-a-kon-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [*enneacontahedron* + *-al.*] Having 90 faces.

enneacontahedron (en'ē-a-kon-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [Gr. **ἐννεάκοντα*, assumed form for the actual *ἐνενήκοντα*, ninety, + *ἑδρα*, seat, base. [A polyhedron of 90 faces.

enneateric (en'ē-a-e-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐννατηρος*, nine years old, < *ἐννέα*, nine, + *ἐτος*, a year.] Containing or consisting of nine years: as, an *enneateric* period. *Grote.*

Enneagynia (en'ē-a-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *γυνή*, female (style).] In the Linnæan artificial system of botanical classification, an order in any of the first thirteen classes characterized by having flowers with nine styles.

enneaphyllous (en-ē-af'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ous.*] Having nine leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

Enneapla (en'e-ap'lą), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *-πλοος* (neut. pl. *-πλα*), -fold. Cf. *Hexapla.*] An edition of the Old Testament ascribed to Origen, containing nine versions of the Scriptures in parallel columns. Only a single reference is found to the work and there is doubt as to its existence.

ennearctic (en-ē-ärk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + E. *Nearctic.*] Confined to the Nearctic region.

ennomoclon (e-nom'ō-klōn), *n.*; pl. *eunomoclones* (-klō'nēz). [Gr. *ἐννομος*, lawful, regular, + *κλών*, a twig.] In the terminology of the spicular elements of the sponges, a four-rayed spicule, in which one arm is shortened and inflated.

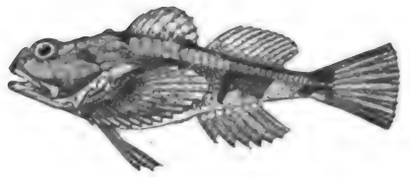
Enochic (ē-nok'ik), *a.* [*Enoch* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the patriarch Enoch, the seventh from Adam, whose alleged prophecies (as recorded in the apocryphal Book of Enoch) are supposedly quoted in the Epistle of Jude, verse 14.— **Enochic literature,** the literature that has grown up around the apocryphal Book of Enoch, mentioned by the early Christian fathers and later writers, but first made definitely known in Europe through three copies of an Ethiopic version of it brought from Abyssinia by Bruce, the African traveler (1730–94), and translated into English in 1821.

enol (en'ōl), *n.* [Appar. for **henol*, < Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *-ol.*] One of several compounds containing the unsaturated alcoholic group –CH:COH–. These compounds pass more or less readily into the isomeric or tautomeric group $-CH_2.CO-$, which is called the ketone form.

enolic (e-nol'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an enol.

enophite (en'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + E. *ophite* (serpentine).] An uncertain alteration-product from the chrysolite rocks of Krems, Bohemia. It is intermediate in composition between the chlorites and serpentine.

Enophrys (e-nof'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀφρύς*, brow.] A genus of sculpins of the



Enophrys bison.
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

North Pacific, characterized by the long unbranched preopercular spine. *E. bison* is the buffalo-sculpin of the Puget Sound region.

enophthalmia (en-of-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] A more correct form for *enophthalmus.*

enoplan (en-op'lan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Enopla.*

II. *n.* One of the *Enopla.*

enorganic (en-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀργανον*, organ.] Existing as a permanent attribute of the organism.

en plein (oṅ plaṅ). [F.] In *roulette* and other banking games, flat upon any number.

en prise (oṅ prēz). [F.] In *chess*, in a position to be taken: as, a piece or pawn may be put or left *en prise.*

enroll, *v. t.* 4. In *law*, to engross; to prepare in proper legal form; also, specifically, to make a legislative bill ready for the consideration of the Executive.— **Enrolled bill.** See ★*bill*[3].

ens. An abbreviation of *ensign.*

Ens legis (L., a being of the law), in *law*, a thing created by law, as a corporation.

ensanguin, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *ensanguine.*

ensellure (aṅ-se-lür'), *n.* [F., < *enseller*, saddle, < *en*, in, + *selle*, saddle: see *sell*[2].] In *anthrop.*, a strongly marked curve of the dorsolumbo-sacral region. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 93.

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ensemble, *n.*—**Grand ensemble,** in statistical mechanics, an ensemble of systems, in which the various systems are composed of particles of various kinds and in which the systems differ both in phase and in the number of particles which they contain.

A *grand ensemble* is therefore composed of a multitude of petit ensembles. *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 190.

Microcanonical ensemble, an ensemble of systems, in statistical equilibrium, such that all the systems have the same energy.

In a *microcanonical ensemble* of systems the energy (E) is constant, but the kinetic energy (E_p) and the potential energy (E_q) vary in the different systems.

J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 116.

Petit ensemble, an ensemble of systems in which the systems differ only in phase. *J. W. Gibbs.*—**Time ensemble,** the "ensemble of phases through which a single system passes in the course of time." *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 169.

II. *a.* In *music,* same as *concerted:* as, an *ensemble* passage or work.

ensepulcher, ensepulchre (en-sep'ul-kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensepulchered, ensepulchred,* ppr. *ensepulchering, ensepulchring.* [*en-* + *sepulcher.*] To entomb; bury. *Pollok.*

ensient (en-si-ent'), *a.* In *law,* same as *enceinte* (which see).

Ensign halyards. See ★*halyard.*

ensign-fly (en'sīn-flī'), *n.* Any parasitic hymenopterous insect of the family *Evaniidæ. Comstock,* Manual of Insects, p. 626.

ensilage, *v. t.* 2. To make into silage; to ensile.—3. To affect by feeding silage, as *ensilaged* milk.

The crops *ensilaged* should contain no more water than can be retained in the cells of the plant, etc.

M. Miles, Silos, Ensilage, and Silage, p. 80.

ensilage-cutter (en'si-lāj-kut'ėr), *n.* A large power-machine having revolving cutters fed by hand, or by a self-acting feed-table that moves the corn-stalks, etc., to the cutters. Since silos are now lofty cylindrical bins placed above ground, ensilage-cutters are fitted with conveyers for delivering the cut ensilage at the top of the bins. These may be belt-and-bucket elevators of the ordinary type, or pneumatic conveyers, consisting of sheet-metal pipes through which the cut ensilage may be blown by a blast from a fan placed at the side or end of the cutter. These conveyers may be fixed in one position or pivoted at the bottom. Ensilage-cutters are sometimes fitted with splitting and shredding appliances for splitting corn-stalks and reducing the material more completely than is possible by cutting alone.

ensilate (en'si-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilated,* ppr. *ensilating.* [*ensile* + *-ate*[2].] To ensile. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

ensilation (en-si-lā'shon), *n.* [*ensile* + *-ation.*] The making into and preserving as silage. [Rare.]

The life of the plant under the restricting conditions of *ensilation. Nature,* Oct. 22, 1885, p. 606.

ensilist (en-sī'list), *n.* [*ensile* + *-ist.*] One who constructs or uses silos for the storing of fodder.

En-Soph (en-sōf), *n.* [Heb., the infinite, lit. 'no end.'] In cabalistic doctrine, the Deity, prior to the creation of the universe, from which the ten attributes forming the Adam Kadmon emanated. See ★*Sephiroth,* ★*Adam Kadmon.*

enspell (en-spel'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *spell*[1].] To cast a spell upon; charm; fascinate; enchant.

enstatitic (en-stą-tit'ik), *a.* [*enstatite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing enstatite.

ent., entom. Abbreviations of *entomology.*

entacmæous (en-tak-mē'us), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἀκμαῖος,* adj., < *ἀκμή,* point: see *acme.*] In actinians, having the tentacles of the inner longer than those of the outer cycles. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Oct., 1902, p. 299.

entacoustic (en-tą-kös'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἀκουστικός,* of hearing.] Relating to or originating within the organ of hearing.

entailable (en-tā'lą-bl), *a.* [*entail* + *-able.*] Capable of being left in fee-tail; also, often used with reference to any property that is capable of being left by will.

Ental valve. See ★*valve.*

entapophysial (en-tą-po-fiz'i-ąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an entapophysis. See ★*entapophysis.*

entapophysis (en-tą-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἀπόφυσις,* apophysis.] An internal apophysis; an apophysis that projects internally, as with many arthropods.

The wall of the œsophageal portion of the foregut [in spiders] . . . is supplied with a well-developed post-cerebral sucking-apparatus lying on the upperside of the entosternite and worked by powerful lateral muscles which attach it to this plate, and by a dorsal muscle which passes from its chitinous dorsal wall through the aortic space of the "stomach" to the median *entapophysis* of the carapace. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1902, p. 185.

entarthrotic (en-tär-throt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-ot-ic.*] Same as *interarticular.*

entepicondylar (en-tep-i-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἐπί,* upon, + *κόνδυλος,* condyle, + *-ar*[3].] 1. On the inner side of the humerus and above the condyle: as, the *entepicondylar* foramen, a foramen so situated, found in the humeri of many mammals and very characteristic of the cats.—2. Relating to the internal epicondyle or entepicondyle.

entepicondyle (en-tep-i-kon'dil), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἐπί,* upon, + *κόνδυλος,* condyle.] The process or projection just above the inner condyle of the humerus; the internal epicondyle or epitrochlea. See cut under *epicondyle.*

enteraden (en-ter'a-den), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἀδήν,* a gland.] An intestinal gland.

enteradenitis (en-tę-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *enteraden* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the intestinal glands.

enterectasis (en-tę-rek'tą-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἔκτασις,* extension.] Distention of the intestines with gas.

enterelcosis (en'tę-rel-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἕλκωσις,* ulceration.] Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

entero-anastomosis (en'tę-rō-a-nas'tō-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἀναστόμωσις,* anastomosis.] Intestinal anastomosis.

enterocentesis (en'tę-rō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κέντησις,* puncture.] In *surg.,* operative puncture of the bowel.

enterocholecystostomy (en'tę-rō-kol'ē-sis-tos'tō-mi), *n.* Same as *enterocholecystotomy.*

enterocleisis (en'tę-rō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κλεῖσις, κλῆσις,* a closing, < *κλείειν,* close.] Obstruction of the bowel.

enteroclysis (en'tę-rok'li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κλύσις,* drenching, < *κλύζειν,* drench: see *clyster.*] Rectal injection of large quantities of water, usually for the purpose of washing out the large intestine. *Med. Record,* July 18, 1903, p. 107.

enteroclysm (en'tę-rō-klizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κλυσμός,* a drench, < *κλύζειν,* drench.] Same as ★*enteroclysis.*

enterocœle, *n.* 2. A body-cavity or cœlom which arises as a diverticulum from the digestive cavity of the embryo. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 359.

Enterocœlic pouch. See ★*pouch.*

enterocolostomy (en'tę-rō-kō-los'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κόλον,* colon, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of an artificial communication between the colon and some portion of the small intestine.

enterocyst (en'tę-rō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κύστις,* bladder (cyst).] Cystic tumor of the intestine.

entero-enterostomy (en'tę-rō-en-tę-ros'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *στόμα,* mouth.] The operative formation of a permanent communication between two originally non-continuous portions of the intestine. *Med. Record,* Feb. 28, 1903, p. 352.

enterograph (en'tę-rō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *γράφειν,* write.] A medical instrument for recording the peristaltic movements of the intestines.

enterohematin (en'tę-rō-hem'ą-tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *αἷμα(τ-),* blood, + *-in*[2].] A red pigment found in the so-called livers of certain invertebrates.

enteroid (en'tę-roid), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *εἶδος,* form.] Shaped like a bowel or intestine.

enterokinase (en'tę-rō-kin'ās), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + E. *kinase.*] A kinase found in the intestinal mucous membrane, which renders the pancreatic trypsin physiologically active. Similar bodies probably occur elsewhere in the mammalian organism, and have also been noted in bacteria and in snake-venom.

enteromere (en'tę-rō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μέρος,* part.] A segment of the intestinal tract in the embryo.

enteromyiasis (en'tę-rō-mī-i-ā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μυῖα,* fly.] Presence of larvæ in the intestine, and the morbid state resulting therefrom.

enteropexy (en''tę-rō-pek'si), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πῆξις,* attachment.] In *surg.,* an operation for the attachment of a portion of the intestine to the anterior abdominal wall.

enterophthisis (en''tę-rof'thi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *φθίσις,* consumption: see *phthisis.*] Intestinal tuberculosis.

enteroplegia (en'tę-rō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πληγή,* stroke.] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestine.

enteropneust (en'tę-rop-nūst), *n.* In *zoöl.,* a worm-like animal belonging to the group *Enteropneusta.*

enteroptosis (en-tę-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πτῶσις,* falling.] Prolapse or sinking down of the intestines, and usually of some or all of the other abdominal viscera, due to want of tone in the abdominal wall. Also called *Glénard's disease.*

enterorrhexis (en'tę-rō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ῥῆξις,* rupture.] Rupture of the intestine.

enterosepsis (en'tę-rō-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *σῆψις,* putrefaction.] Blood-poisoning by absorption of toxic materials formed within the intestine.

enterospasm (en'tę-rō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *σπασμός,* spasm.] Spasmodic colic.

enterostomy (en-tę-ros'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Formation, by a surgical operation, of a permanent opening into the intestine. Same as *enterotomy,* 2.

enterotome (en-ter'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *-τομος,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] A portion of the embryo of vertebrates containing those structures which later develop into the digestive tract. [Rare.]

enterozoic (en'tę-rō-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Enterozoa.*

Enthelminthes (en-thel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Enthelmintha.*

entheomania (en'thē-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνθεος,* inspired, frenzied, + *μανία,* madness.] Religious frenzy.

enthlasis (en'thla-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνθλασις,* a dent caused by pressure, < *ἐνθλᾶν,* dent by pressure, < *ἐν,* in, + *θλᾶν,* crush.] A comminuted depressed fracture of the skull.

enthymematic (en-thi-mē-mat'ik), *a.* In *logic,* of the nature of or containing an enthymeme; incompletely stated: as, an *enthymematic* syllogism.

entiris (en-tī'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἶρις,* iris.] The posterior pigmented layer of the iris.

entity, *n.* 3. An individual fact or conception, having in itself all that is needed to constitute a characteristic whole.

Palpable enlargement of the pylorus, in infants a few weeks old, has now come to be recognized as a definite clinical and pathological *entity.*

Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 141.

entoblast, *n.* 2. In *embryol.,* one of the blastomeres or segments of the egg which takes part in forming the wall of the intestine, or enteron.

entobronchium (en-tō-brong'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *entobronchia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *βρόγχος,* windpipe.] In *ornith.,* one of several tubes branching off from the vestibule or dilatation of the bronchus.

entocalcaneal (en-tō-kal-kā'nē-ąl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + NL. *calcaneum* + *-al.*] Situated on the inner side of the calcaneum or heel-bone: specifically applied by Owen to the innermost of the ridges or projections on the posterior face of the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus of a bird.

entochoroidea (en-tō-kō-roi'dē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + NL. *choroidea.*] The posterior layer of the choroid.

entocnemial (en-tok-nē'mi-ąl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *κνήμη,* tibia, + *-al.*] Situated on the inner side of the tibia.

entocœle (en'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *κοῖλος,* hollow.] The portion of the cœlenteron or gut-cavity of a hexactinian polyp inclosed within each pair of mesenteries; the intramesenterial space: opposed to ★*exocœle. Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Oct., 1902, p. 304.

entocœlic (en-tō-sē'lik), *a.* Same as *enterocœlic.*

entocondylar (en-tō-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *κόνδυλος,* condyle, + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the entocondyle, or inner articular face of such a bone as a femur: contrasted with ★*ectocondylar.*—**Entocondylar cavity,** the cavity or depression receiving the entocondyle, as in the tarsometatarsus of a bird.

entocondyloid (en-tō-kon'di-loid), *a.* [*entocondyl-ar* + *-oid.*] Relating to the inner side

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or portion of a condyle, or such an articulation as that of the distal end of the humerus.

entoconid (en-tō-kon′id), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κῶνος*, cone, + *-id*².] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar. See cut under ★*tooth*.

entocornea (en-tō-kôr′nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *cornea*, cornea.] Same as *membrane of Demours* or *Descemet* (which see, under *membrane*).

entocranial (en-tō-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κρανίον*, cranium, + *-al*.] Same as *endocranial*.

entocyst (en′tō-sist), *n.* Same as *endocyst*.

entoglossum (en-tō-glos′um), *n.*; pl. *entoglossa* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The foremost bone of the hyoid apparatus of a bird, lying in the substance of the tongue: really composed of a pair of bones properly known as *ceratohyals*.

Entognathi (en-tog′nạ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A proposed group of thysanurous insects including the *Campodeidæ*, the *Japygidæ*, and the various families of *Collembola*.

entohyal (en-tō-hī′ạl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *hyal(oid)*.] One of a chain of median bones in the lower part of the gill-arches in fishes: same as *basibranchial*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 518.

Entoloma (en-tō-lō′mạ), *n.* [NL. (Quélet, 1882), ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *λῶμα*, fringe.] A genus of agarics having reddish or pinkish angular spores, a somewhat fleshy stem and pileus, and no volva or annulus. The species are widely distributed, occurring in fields and woodlands.

Entomacrodus (en-tō-mak′rō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔντομος*, cut in, + *ἄκρος*, at the extremity, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of small blennies of the tropics, differing from *Salarias* in the presence of the long canines.

entomeric (en-tō-mer′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an entomere.

entomesoblast (en-tō-mes′ō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A layer or cluster of embryonic cells which have not yet been differentiated into entoblast and mesoblast proper.

entometatarse (en-tō-met′ạ-tärs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + E. *metatarsus*.] The internal face of the tarsometatarsus of a bird. *Owen*. [Rare.]

Entomidæ (en-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Entomis* + *-idæ*.] A Paleozoic family of ostracode crustaceans, characterized by short, strongly convex, subequal bivalve tests with a depression near the middle of the dorsal region.

entomion (en-tō′mi-on), *n.*; pl. *entomia* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] In *craniom.*, the anterior point of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone. *Von Török*.

Entomis (en′tō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντομίς*, a gash, ⟨ *ἔντομος*, cut in.] The typical genus of the family *Entomidæ*.

Entomoconchidæ (en″tō-mō-kong′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Entomoconchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Carboniferous ostracode crustaceans, characterized by subglobose, somewhat inequivalve shells, with a truncate front edge and a slit on the central portion of the margin.

Entomoconchus (en″tō-mō-kong′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔντομος*, cut in, + *κόγχη*, a shell.] The typical genus of the family *Entomoconchidæ*.

Entomophila (en-tō-mof′i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of hymenopterous insects (according to Ashmead's classification) having the hypopygium entire, the pronotum not extending back to the tegulæ, and the tarsi slender. It includes the families *Crabronidæ*, *Pemphredonidæ*, *Bembecidæ*, *Larridæ*, *Trypoxylonidæ*, *Philanthidæ*, *Nyssonidæ*, *Sphecidæ*, and *Ampulicidæ*.

entomophilous, *a.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*, parasitic on insects: said of a class of fungi. *Pound and Clements*.

Entomophthoraceæ (en″tō-mof-thō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Entomophthora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi named from the genus *Entomophthora*. See *Entomophthoreæ*.

entomophthoraceous (en″tō-mof-thō-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Entomophthoraceæ*.

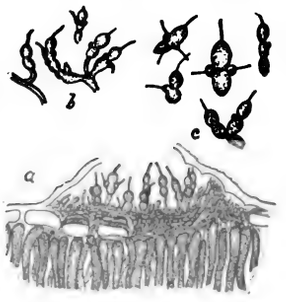
Entomophthorales (en″tō-mof-thō-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Entomophthora* + *-ales*.] An order of entomogenous fungi containing the single family *Entomophthoraceæ*. See *Entomophthoreæ*.

Entomophthorineæ (en″tō-mof-thō-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Entomophthorales*.

entomophthorous (en-tō-mof′thō-rus), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by a fungus of the genus *Entomophthora*.

A view of grasshoppers dead or dying from *entomophthorous* disease.
L. O. Howard, in Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 460.

Entomosporium (en″tō-mos-pō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1858), ⟨ Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Sphæropsidales*, having black flattened pycnidia without ostiola. The spores usually become four-celled and furnished with slender appendages. *E. maculatum* causes the leaf-blight of the pear and quince. See *leaf-★blight*.



Entomosporium maculatum.
a, section of leaf, through a disease-spot, showing a fruit pustule of the fungus containing spores in different stages of development; *b*, young spores, showing method of development and attachment to the mycelium; *c*, mature spores, all highly magnified. (Drawn from Report of U. S. D. A.)

entomostegous (en-tō-mos′tē-gus), *a.* Belonging to the *Entomostega*, a division of *Foraminifera*; characterized by having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

entomostomatous (en″tō-mos-tō′mạ-tus), *a.* Belonging to the *Entomostomata*, siphonobranchiate gastropods which have the lip of the shell notched.

entophthalmia (en-tof-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Inflammation of the inner structures of the eyeball.

entopic (en-top′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντοπος*, in or of a place, ⟨ *ἐν*, in, + *τόπος*, place.] Being or occurring in the proper place: as, *entopic* gestation.

entoplasm (en′tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Same as *endoplasm*.

entoplastral (en-tō-plas′trạl), *a.* [*entoplastr-on* + *-al*¹.] Relating to the entoplastron, the bone in the plastron of a turtle that corresponds to the interclavicle of other reptiles.

entoptoscope (en-top′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτ(ικός)*, of seeing (see *optic*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument employed in testing the transparency of the media of the eye. A beam of light enters the eye through a minute hole in an opaque diaphragm, and any opacities in the lens or humors of the eye are projected as distinct shadows on the retina.

entoretina (en-tō-ret′i-nạ), *n.*; pl. *entoretinæ* (-nē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *retina*.] The inner layer of the retina.

entorganism (ent-ôr′gan-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + E. *organism*.] An internal parasite.

entosclerite (en-tō-sklē′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-ite*².] A sclerite that is entirely internal, having no external portion, as the prophragma or mesophragma of an insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 174.

entoseptum (en-tō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *entosepta* (-tạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *septum*, *sæptum*, a partition.] In corals, a septum developed within an entocœle. Compare ★*exoseptum*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1903, p. 147.

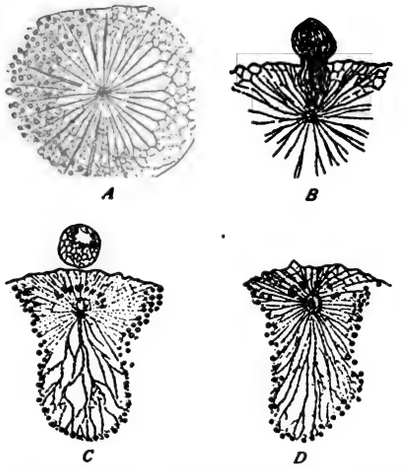
entosolenian (en″tō-sō-lē′ni-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe.] Having an internal neck or tube, as the foraminifer *Lagena globosa*. Compare ★*ectosolenian*. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1897, p. 306.

entosphenal (en-tō-sfē′nạl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-al*¹.] A bone in fishes anterior to the bones above the myodome: same as *basisphenoid*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 512.

Entosphenus (en-tō-sfē′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφήν*, wedge.] A genus of lampreys running in the rivers from California northward on the Pacific slope. *E. tridentatus* is the common large lamprey of the Pacific coast.


Entosphenus tridentatus.
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

entosphere (en′tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] In *cytol.*, the inner or medullary zone of the centrosphere of the cell. *Ziegler*, 1899.



Centrosome and aster in the polar mitoses of *Unio*. (Lillie).
A, aster of the first polar figure, central granule (centrosome) surrounded by medullary (*entosphere*) and cortical (ectosphere) zones; *B*, late anaphase of second polar mitosis, radial *entosphere* bounded by continuous membrane; *C*, *D*, prophases of second mitosis, formation of central spindle within and from the substance of the old entosphere. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

entostosis (en-tos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀστ(έον)*, bone, + *-osis*.] Same as *enostosis* or *endostosis*.

entotentacle (en-tō-ten′tạ-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle.] One of the radially arranged tentacles which arise later than the exotentacles and from the entocœles of a coral polyp.

entothorax (en-tō-thō′raks), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] A chitinous process, probably an elaborate inward fold of the integument, which projects upward in a forked manner from the sternum. Also called *apophysis*.

Entotrophi (en-tot′rō-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *τροφός*, feeder, nurse: see *trophi*.] Same as ★*Entognathi*.

entotrophous (en-tot′rō-fus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Entotrophi* or *Entognathi*.

entotympanic (en″tō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *τύμπανον*, drum: see *tympanum*.] Situated or occurring within the drum of the ear.

entozoal (en-tō-zō′ạl), *a.* [*entozo-on* + *-al*¹.] Caused by the presence of *Entozoa:* as, an *entozoal* disease.

entozoölogically (en″tō-zō-ō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* From the point of view of an entozoölogist, or regarding entozoölogy.

entrain[1], *v. t.* **2.** To carry along mechanically by the flow of another fluid at high velocity. Thus water may be carried through a pipe with steam at such a rate that it cannot be precipitated and attach itself to the walls of the pipe, but must move with the steam into the engine-cylinder or other vessel into which the pipe delivers. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 27, 1902, p. 22558.

entrain[2] (en-trān′), *v.* [*en-*[1] + *train*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To put aboard a train.

I doubt very much whether, in Russia, a whole army corps was ever *entrained* or embarked, secretly and noiselessly, in the latter half of a single night; but in Japan this has been done again and again.
George Kennan, in Outlook, June 18, 1904, p. 402.

II. *intrans.* To go aboard a train.

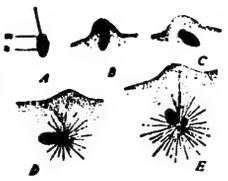
entrainer (en-trān′ėr), *n.* A device for saturating a current of gas or steam with liquid: usually a hollow or pocket for collecting a liquid in such a way that it will be picked up by a passing current of gas or steam.

entrainment (en-trān′ment), *n.* The act of entraining; specifically, the catching up and conveying away by live steam of minute drops of water from a boiler or of particles of sugar from an evaporating-pan or other vessel from which steam is exhausted.

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entrance[1], *n.* 7. In *phonetics*, the initial movement in producing a sound; the 'attack' or on-glide. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 429.—8. In music of a concerted sort, the point at which or the effect with which any one of the parts begins, especially when not at the beginning of a piece or passage.—**Pupil of entrance**, same as ★*entrance-pupil* and *interfusion* ★*disk* (which see). *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, June, 1904, p. 283.

entrance-cone (en'trans-kōn), *n.* In *embryol.*, the conical protrusion of the surface protoplasm of the egg at the point of entrance of the spermatozoön.



Entrance-cone in Sea-urchin's Egg. (Magnified.)

A, sperm-head before entrance; *n*, nucleus; *m*, middle-piece and part of the flagellum; *B*, *C*, sperm-head immediately after entrance, showing entrance-cone; *D*, rotation of the sperm-head, formation of the sperm-aster about the middle-piece; *E*, casting off of middle-piece, centrosome at focus of the rays. The changes figured occupy about eight minutes. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

entrance-pupil (en'trans-pū'pil), *n.* In a lens system, the circular space corresponding in size and position to the image which is formed of the stop by that portion of the system which lies between the stop and the object. See *interfusion* ★*disk*.

entrancing (en-trans'ing), *p. a.* That entrances or transports with delight or wonder: as, *entrancing* music; an *entrancing* tale.

entrechat (oṅ-tr-shä'), *n.* [F., < It. *intrecciata* (sc. *capriola*), a complicated caper, pp. of *intrecciare*, complicate, < *in*, in, + *treccia*, plait, tress.] A leap in ballet-dancing, during which the performer strikes his heels together several times.

"Mr. Edgeworth excelled me so much" [said the stranger], "that I sat down upon the ground, and burst out a crying; he could actually complete an *entrechat* of ten distinct beats, which I could not accomplish."
Edgeworth, Memoirs, II. vi.

entrée, *n.* 5. An old dance resembling the polonaise, or the music for it.

Entropy leakage, a lowering of the value of the entropy factor in the expansion of a heat-medium, and a consequent lowering of the intrinsic energy of the medium, without a corresponding useful expenditure of mechanical energy to overcome a resistance. The heat-energy of the medium is dissipated without doing work, as the water is wasted which leaks from a mill-dam.—**Principle of the increase of entropy**, the principle (due to Clausius) that, owing to the inequalities of temperature between different points, the *entropy* of the universe continually tends to increase.—**Unit of entropy**, the ★claus (which see).

entry, *n.*—**Catchword entry.** See ★*catchword*.—**Entry sign**, in *music*: (*a*) In a canon that is but partly written out, a mark indicating the point at which the imitating part is to begin. (*b*) A sign from a conductor to a singer or player to begin.—**Table of double entry**, a table having two arguments, as, for example, a multiplication table. It may or may not be arranged so that one argument is entered at the top and the other at the side. As long as the quantities in the table vary with two independent quantities, or appellations, to be entered, it remains a table of double entry, however arranged. Tables of triple, quadruple, etc., entry would be possible; but they are little used, since any table of N + 1 arguments can be replaced by N tables of double entry, though a larger number will often be convenient. A table of double entry cannot be reduced to a table of single entry.—**Writ of entry**, in *common law*, a writ which lies in favor of one having a right of entry to recover possession of lands wrongfully withheld.

entry-clerk (en'tri-klėrk), *n.* A clerk whose business is to make entries in the proper book or books; in common usage, a clerk in a mercantile establishment who keeps a book of original entry in which all purchases and sales are recorded in the order of their occurrence.

entry-word (en'tri-wėrd), *n.* The word under which a book is listed or entered in a catalogue.

Entyloma (en-ti-lō'mą), *n.* [NL. (De Bary, 1874), < Gr. *ἐντυλοῦσθαι*, to grow hard, < *ἐν*, in, + *τύλος*, a callus.] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*. The mycelium is intercellular and not gelatinous as in most smut-fungi. The spores are intercalary or terminal, usually forming groups in the tissue of the host, but not separating from it. Some of the species produce gall-like swellings, and many bear simple conidia. About 70 species have been described. *E. Physalidis* is common on species of *Physalis*.

enucleate, *v. t.* 3. In *cytol.*, to deprive (the cell) of its nucleus; to denucleate.

enuf, *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *interj.* A simplified spelling of *enough*.

Env. Ext. An abbreviation of *Envoy Extraordinary*.

enzoöty (en-zō'ō-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + (*epi*)*zoöty*.] A contagious disease of animals, such as infectious abortion of cattle, confined to small localized regions.

enzymatic (en-zi-mat'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *enzym* + *-atic*. The proper form is *enzymic*.] Relating to an enzym or ferment; enzymic.

enzymation (en-zi-mā'shọn), *n.* [*enzym* + *-ation*.] The process of affecting with an enzym.—**Oxidizing enzymation**, the so-called tobacco ★fermentation (which see). Also *oxidizing enzymosis*.

enzymic (en-zim'ik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an enzym.

enzymol (en'zi-mōl), *n.* [*enzym* + *-ol*.] A proteid ferment used in place of hydrogen peroxid as a wash for the ulcerated surface of the pharynx.

enzymology (en-zi-mol'ọ-ji), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνζυμος*, leavened (see *enzym*), + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of enzyms.

enzymosis (en-zi-mō'sis), *n.* [*enzym* + *-osis*.] Fermentation by non-organized ferments. *Roberts*.

E. O. A game of chance, in which the appropriation of the stakes is determined by the falling of a ball into one of several niches marked E or O respectively. *N. E. D.*

eo- (ē'ō). [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn: see *eocene*, etc.] In *petrog.*, specifically, a prefix used before the names of rocks, chiefly volcanic, to indicate that they were erupted in geologically ancient time as distinguished from Tertiary or recent time. Its use was suggested by O. Nordenskjöld in 1893. The resulting terms are *eobasalt*, *eodacite*, *eorhyolite*, etc.

Eocardidæ (ē-ọ-kär'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Eocardia*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of small fossil rodent mammals, containing species of the genera *Helomys*, *Phanomys*, *Palæocarida*, etc., from the Santa Cruz formation (Miocene) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1891.

Eocicada (ē'ọ-si-kā'dą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, the dawn, + L. *cicada*, cicada.] A genus of the *Cicadidæ* or harvest-flies occurring in the Jurassic lithographic slates of Bavaria.

eodemotic (ē'ọ-dē-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *demotic*,] Pertaining to the dawn of demotic (civil as contrasted with tribal) organization of society.

On comparing the method classes with the periods and culture-grades, it is found that archaic trephining was chiefly prehistoric and exclusively *eodemotic*, but that neoteric trephining persists, at least vestigially, among backward representatives of civilized peoples.
Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 18.

eohistoric (ē'ọ-his-tor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the dawn of history: as, *eohistoric* times; *eohistoric* man.

eolation (ē-ọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [L. *Æolus*, the wind-god, + *-ation*.] In *geol.*, the process of earth-sculpture by wind; the scouring of exposed formations by wind-driven dust and sand, the chiseling of cliffs and modeling of beaches by wind-driven waves, and the modification of existing features by transportation and deposition of rock material by wind.

eolith (ē'ọ-lith) *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *λίθος*, a *stone*.] A rudely chipped flint implement (or what appears to be such) regarded, from its workmanship, as older than the paleoliths. Eoliths are found in the oldest Quaternary deposits of Europe. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 74.

eolithic (ē-ọ-lith'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of eoliths.

eolotropic (ē'ọ-lọ-trop'ik). *a.* [*eolotrop-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by eolotropy; having a different structure in different directions: opposed to *isotropic*. An eolotropic medium shows different elastic properties according to the direction of the stress, and, when transparent, exhibits double refraction.

eolotropy (ē-ọ-lot'rọ-pi), *n.* [Gr. *αἰόλος*, changeable, shifting, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Difference of structure in different directions. Doubly refracting crystals are eolotropic, and isotropic bodies, when twisted or subjected to longitudinal or shearing stress, show a temporary eolotropy.

Bodies . . . whose electro-magnetic properties merge into those of isotropic non-conductors as the *eolotropy* disappears. *H. Hertz* (trans.), Electric Waves, p. 208.

eon, *n.* 3. The largest division of geologic time: used by J. D. Dana especially in dividing the archæan into astral and archæozoic eons.

eonial, æonial (ē-ō'ni-al), *a.* Same as *eonian*.

eophone (ē'ọ-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, the east, the orient, + *φωνή*, sound. The intended meaning seems to be 'that which orients, or fixes the direction of, the sound.'] An apparatus for ascertaining at sea the direction or bearing of a source of sound-waves. It consists of a pair of trumpet-shaped receivers pointing in the same direction and mounted on opposite sides of a separating screen. From these condensing-receivers tubes lead downward and are attached to the two ears of the observer. The screen and trumpets are mounted on a short vertical mast free to be turned so that the edge of the screen can point in any direction. When the observer receives by trial the most intense vibration of the air, then both mouthpieces and the screen between them are pointed to the source of sound. Used in thick weather or at night.


Eophone.

a, collecting-cone for sound-vibrations; *b*, screen to separate the sound-waves coming to each cone from different directions and to reflect those coming obliquely; *c*, *c*, ear-tubes connecting each cone separately to one of the operator's ears; *d*, suspending-spring to carry weight of *c*, clamp to press the tube-outlets against the ears; *f*, revolving mast carrying collecting-cones and screen; *g*, hand-wheel to point the screen and cones to the point of greatest intensity of sound; *h*, dumb compass in a fixed relation to the axis of the ship; *i*, pointer indicating the bearing of the screen and cones.

Eoplacophora (ē'ọ-pla-kof'ọ-rą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), plate, + *-φορος*, < *φερειν*, bear.] A suborder of the polyplacophorous chitons. It is characterized by having the tegumentum coextensive with the articulamentum, or the latter projecting in smooth insertion-plates, and by having posterior gills. One of its two families is Paleozoic, the other Tertiary and recent.

Eopsetta (ē-op-set'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ψῆττα*, a flat-fish.] A genus of flounders closely allied to *Hippoglossoides*, found on the coast of California. *E. jordani*, the single known species, is frequently sold as English sole.

eorhyolite (ē-ọ-rī'ọ-līt), *n.* [*eo-* + *rhyolite*.] In *petrog.*, a geologically ancient rhyolite. See ★*eo-*.

Eosaurus (ē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of stegocephalous *Amphibia* represented only by detached amphicœlous vertebræ from the Coal-measures of Nova Scotia.

Eoscorpius (ē-ọ-skôr'pi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *σκορπίος*, a scorpion.] A genus of fossil scorpions from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois.

Eosebastes (ē'ọ-sē-bas'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *Sebastes*.] A subgenus of the genus *Sebastodes*, including the red rockfishes of the coast of California.

Eosin B, BN, or **BW,** a coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the sodium salt of dibrom-dinitro-fluorescein. It is applied like eosin, but gives bluer pinks. Also called *eosin scarlet*.—**Eosin J.** Same as ★*erythrosin*.—**Eosin S** or **BB,** a coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the potassium salt of the ethyl ether of tetrabrom-fluorescein. It is insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in alcohol, and for this reason it is often called spirit-soluble eosin. Its application is the same as that of eosin.—**Eosin scarlet.** Same as ★*eosin B, BN,* or *BW*.—**Eosin 10B.** Same as *phloxin*.—**Methyl eosin.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

eosinophil, *a.* **II.** *n.* A leucocyte which stains only with the acid dyes, such as eosin. Also called *acidophil* and *oxyphil*.

eosinophilia (ē'ọ-sin-ọ-fil'i-ą), *n.* [*eosin* + Gr. *-φιλια*, < *φιλειν*, love.] The presence in the blood of eosinophil leucocytes in markedly increased numbers. *R. C. Cabot*, Clinical Exam. of the Blood, p. 116.

eosinophilic (ē'ọ-sin-ọ-fil'ik), *a.* Same as *eosinophil*.

eosinophilous (ē'ọ-si-nof'i-lus), *a.* [*eosinophil* + *-ous*.] Staining readily and intensely in eosin; of or pertaining to an eosinophil.

eosium (ē-ō'si-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn (aurora), + *-ium*.] A name suggested by Berthelot for the recently discovered atmospheric gas *krypton*.

eosolate (ē-ō'sọ-lāt), *n.* [*eos*(*in*) + *-ol* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sulpho-acids of the aliphatic creosote esters. *Calcium eosolate* is a gray, gritty powder, with slightly pungent ethereal odor and somewhat acrid leathery taste: used in diabetic affections. *Silver eosolate* is used in gonorrhea, and *quinine eosolate* in malaria.

Eotrochus (ē-ot'rọ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + NL. *Trochus*, a genus of gastropods.] A genus of platypodous *Mollusca*, characterized by turbinate, widely umbilicate shells which have flat whorls and concave base, and which sometimes carry agglutinated foreign particles. The genus was described from Silurian rocks.

epacme (ep-ak'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀκμή*, acme.] A stage in the ancestral or phylogenetic history of a group of organisms, such as a family or a genus or a species, before the perfection of development, or acme, is reached. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1903, p. 616. [Rare.]

epagomenic (ep'ą-gō-men'ik), *a.* Same as *epagomenal*.

epanorin (ep-ą-nō'rin), *n.* [NL. *epanora* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A yellow compound contained

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in the lichen *Lecanora epanora*. It crystallizes in needles, melting at 131–132° C.

Epanorthidæ (ep-a-nôr'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Ameghino*, 1889), < *Epanorthis*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, comprising small species, known from fragmentary remains in the Santa Cruz formation (Miocene) of Patagonia, and placed with the diprotodont marsupials.

epanorthotic (ep'an-ôr-thot'ik), *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by epanorthosis; given to epanorthosis.

eparchæan (ep-ärk-kē'an), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *archæan*.] Situated above the recognized archæan: applied to a group of rocks which contain no fossils and are not yet accepted as Paleozoic, but which apparently are later in age than the true archæan. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 446.—**Eparchæan interval**, the time-interval between the formation of an archæan rock and the next overlying one. As first used by A. C. Lawson it was restricted to Precambrian time, but it has had a wider significance in the writings of others. *Science*, N. S., Feb. 20, 1903, p. 290.

eparchate (ep'ärk-āt), *n.* [*eparch* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *eparchy*. *Schaff.*

eparchial (ep-ärk'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eparchy. *Schaff.*

eparcuale (ep-är-kū-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *eparcualia* (-li-ä). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *arcus*, arch.] The independent ossification from which the neural spine is developed; the supradorsal of Gadow.

eparitoi (e-par'i-toi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπάριτοι* or *ἐπαρίται*.] A picked body of hoplites created in Arcadia, in ancient Greece, after the foundation of Megalopolis in 370 B. C. They probably formed a considerable troop.

Here too the *Eparitoi* must have had their quarters; and it was their duty, in case of an hostile assault, to defend the southern circuit of the walls.
J. B. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 18.

Epaxial actinophores. See **actinophore*.

epeirogenetic, epeirogenic. Same as **epirogenic*.

epembryonic (ep-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *embryonic*.] Of or pertaining to stages in the life of an organism later than the embryonic stages. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 132. [Rare.]

éperlan (ā-pār-loṅ'), *n.* [F., OF. *esperlanc*, *esperlan*, *esperlen*, etc., < MLG. *sperlink* = E. *sparling*[1].] The European smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*, found along the shores of northern Europe, and esteemed as a food-fish.

eph-. See *epi-*.

Eph., Ephes. Abbreviations of *Ephesians*.

Ephebaceæ (ef-ē-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephebe* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Ephebe*.

ephebarch (ef'ē-bärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφήβαρχος*, < *ἔφηβος*, a boy, + *ἀρχός*, leader.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an overseer of youth: a kind of magistrate whose precise duties are not now known.

ephebastic (ef-ē-bas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ephebasty: having characters which belong to the mature growth-stage of a colony.

ephebasty (ef'ē-bas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἔφηβος*, mature, + *ἀστυ*, city.] In *paleon.*, the condition of having attained mature growth, as a colony of corals; the stage of mature growth.

Ephebe[2] (e-fē'bē), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἥβη*, youth, > pubescence, in allusion to the pubescent thallus.] A genus of lichens having the thallus small and branched and composed chiefly of the algal element. The apothecia are small and round. The species are few and occur on wet rocks and earth.

Ephebeitic (e-fē-bē-it'ik), *a.* [*ephebeitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ephebeitis. [Rare.]

Many of the phenomena are those of over-accentuation of processes normal at puberty, which I have for years called *ephebeitic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 308.

ephebeitis (e-fē-bē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφηβεία*, man's estate, + *-itis* (implying inflammation).] The fever of maturing youth. [Rare.]

When the youth takes the helm of his own being, he navigates a choppy sea. . . . He must strive, fight, and storm his way up, if he would break into the kingdom of man. . . . Many an impulse seeks expression, . . . which will never be heard of later. Its function is to stimulate the next higher power. . . . Never is it so true that nothing human is alien from each individual, as in this fever of *ephebeitis*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 89.

ephebiate (e-fē'bi-āt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβεία*, man's estate, + *-ate*[3].] In *Gr. antiq.*, the period of adolescence in boys or the period of ephebic education.

ephebic, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the adult stage of individual development or ontogeny, as contrasted with the adolescent and the senile stages.

[The] *ephebic* stages give the differentials elaborated in the ontogeny at the acme of the evolution of the stock. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., 1899, 132.

The *ephebic* stages begin with the assumption of characters of lowest taxonomic rank (varietal).
Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1903, p. 12.

ephebolic (ef-ē-bol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔφηβος*, youth, + *βολή*, a throw, cast (cf. *metabolic*, etc.).] Same as **ephebic*, 2.

ephebus (e-fē'bus), *n.* Same as *ephebe*.

epheby (ef'ē-bi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβία* (or *ἐφηβεία*, man's estate, < *ἐφηβεύειν*, arrive at man's estate), < *ἔφηβος*, adult: see *ephebic*.] The adult condition; adulthood; the ephebic stage: used in the classification of the stages of ontogeny.

ephectic (e-fek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἐφεκτικός*, able to hold back, < *ἐπέχειν*, hold back, < *ἐπί*, to, unto, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] **I.** *a.* Holding the judgment in check.

II. *n.* One who suspends judgment.

All these men were called Pyrrhoneans from their master; and also doubters, and sceptics, and *ephectics*, or suspenders of their judgment, and investigators, from their principles. And their philosophy was called investigatory from their investigating or seeking the truth on all sides; and sceptical from their being always doubting (*σκέπτομαι*), and never finding; and *ephectic*, from the disposition which they encouraged after investigation, I mean the suspending of their judgment, epoche; and doubting, because they asserted that the dogmatic philosophers only doubted, and that they did the same.
Diogenes Laertius (trans.), Lives of the Philosophers, [p. 405.

ephedrine (ef'ē-drin), *n.* [*Ephedra* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, contained in the leaves of *Ephedra distachya* and other species of *Ephedra*. It is mydriatic.

ephedrismos (ef-ē-dris'mos), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφεδρισμός*, lit. 'sitting or riding upon (another's back),' < *ἐφεδρίζειν*, sit or ride upon another's back, < *ἔφεδρος*, sitting upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A Greek game in which a stone was set up at a given distance and balls were thrown at it. The player who failed to hit the stone was blindfolded and made to carry the victor to the stone.

This is also the case with the group illustrating the oft-repeated theme of the *Ephedrismos* or Encotyle.
M. B. Huish, Greek Terra-cotta Statuettes, p. 123.

ephelkustic (ef-el-kös'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφελκυστικός*, attracted, drawn after, < *ἐφέλκυσις*, power of attraction, < *ἐφέλκειν*, draw after, attract, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἕλκειν*, draw.] In *Gr. gram.*, attracted or appended: applied to the letter *ν* (*n*) when, for the sake of euphonious utterance, it is appended to a word ending in a vowel and followed by another beginning with a vowel.

ephemeranthy (e-fem'e-ran-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of the day, fleeting, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, the phenomenon of lasting only one day or less: referring to flowers or, chiefly, their corollas. *F. E. Clements.*

Ephemerida (ef-ē-mer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] The *Ephemeridæ* considered as of ordinal rank.

ephemeromorphic (e-fem'e-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of the day, + *μορφή*, form.] Of or pertaining to the ephemeromorphs; of or pertaining to a form of organic life that is transitory and unstable—in particular, a form of life which, being definitely neither plant nor animal, has no permanent place in nature; ephemeromorphous. [Rare.]

Ephemeroptera (e-fem-e-rop'tē-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of the day, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*, the *Ephemeridæ* considered as an order.

ephete (ef'ēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφέτης*, a commander, a magistrate, < *ἐφιέναι*, send to, command, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ἰέναι*, send.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a criminal magistrate in Athens, especially one who tried cases of murder.

ephetic (e-fet'ik), *a.* [*ephete* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the office of ephete.

ephippial, *a.* 2. Having or carrying a brood-pouch: as, the *ephippial* females of certain crustaceans.

ephippic (e-fip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth (taken for 'saddle'), + *-ic*.] Saddle-shaped; specifically, having the ends of the vertebral centra concave in one plane and convex in the other, as are the cervical vertebræ of birds; heterocœlous. *Wieland*, 1899.

ephor, *n.* 2. In modern Greece, an overseer or superintendent of public works.

ephoric (e-for'ik), *a.* [*ephor* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephoral*.

Ephraimite (ē'fra-im-īt), *n.* 1. In *Old Test. hist.*, a member of the tribe of Ephraim, one of the 12 tribes of Israel.—2. A nickname for pieces of 8 groschen struck at Berlin by Frederick the Great about 1759: so called from one of the directors of the mint.

ephydriad (e-fid'ri-ad), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφυδριάς* (*-ad-*), of the water (sc. *νύμφη*, nymph), < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὕδωρ*, water.] A water-nymph. *L. Hunt.* [Rare.]

ephydrid (ef'i-drid), *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Ephydridæ*.

ephydrogamic (ef'i-drō-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὕδωρ*, water, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ic*.] Hydrophilous, with the pollination occurring on the surface of the water.

ephyrula (ef-ir'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ephyrulæ* (-lē). [NL.] A young acraspedote medusa newly set free from the scyphistoma.

epial (ep'i-al), *n.* [F. *épial* (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, the neural spine; the spine in which the neural arch ends. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.

epialid, hepialid (ē-, hē-pī'a-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Epialidæ* (*Hepialidæ*).

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Epialidæ* (*Hepialidæ*).

epiandrium (ep-i-an'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *epiandria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, to, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] In the *Arachnida*, the opening of the male genital organs.

Epibaterium (ep'i-bā-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), in allusion to the climbing habit, < Gr. *ἐπιβατήριος*, of or for climbing, < *ἐπιβαίνειν*, go upon: see *epibatus*.] A genus of plants of the family *Menispermaceæ*. They are usually twining shrubs with axillary panicles of small flowers, but the leaves not peltate as in some related genera. There are about 30 species, widely distributed, chiefly in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. One species, *E. Carolinum* (*Cocculus Carolinus* of Linnæus), occurs in the southern United States, and another, *E. diversifolium* (*Cocculus diversifolius* of de Candolle), extends from Texas to Arizona and Mexico.

epibenthic (ep-i-ben'thik), *a.* [*epibenthos* + *-ic*.] Living upon or in the bottom of the continental shelf or littoral zone of the ocean; of or pertaining to epibenthos. See **epibenthos*, **benthos*, **benthonic*.

Everywhere, however, the *epibenthic* fauna is exposed to certain definite environmental conditions, as compared with a deeper fauna. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 933.

epibenthos (ep-i-ben'thos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *βένθος*, depth (see **benthos*).] The animals and plants that exist next to the benthos, or deep-sea fauna and flora—namely, those that live in the sea-bottom of the continental shelf or littoral zone, and those that are attached to its surface, and those that creep or run over its surface, considered collectively. See **benthos*.

The fauna of this zone [continental shelf or littoral zone], generally very well characterized, may be distinguished as the *epibenthos*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 933.

epiboulangerite (ep'i-bö-lan'jėr-īt), *n.* [*epi-* + *boulangerite*.] A lead sulphantimonate, $Pb_3Sb_2S_8$, occurring in dark bluish-gray to black masses. It is perhaps derived by alteration from boulangerite.

epibranchial, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, one of the upper bones of the gill-arches. They lie just above the angle of each arch, between the superior pharyngeals (which they support) and the ceratobranchials below.

epibranchiale (ep'i-brang-ki-ā'le), *n.*; pl. *epibranchialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of **epibranchialis*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchial*.] In *ichth.*, the uppermost of the three pieces of the gill-branches (*branchialia*) in the gill-apparatus.

Epibulia (ep-i-bū'li-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Epibulidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

Epibulidæ (ep-i-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulia* + *-idæ*.] A family of calyconectous *Siphonophora*. It consists of polygastric forms with a short, inflated, spirally convoluted stem, cormidia ordinate in a spiral ring protected by a corona of palpons, pneumatophore without pericystic radial pouches but with hypocystic villi. It includes the genera *Epibulia* and *Angela*.

epicheilous, *a.* See **epichilous*.

epichilous (ep-i-kī'lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιχειλής*, on or at the lips, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] Of or pertaining to the lip or buccal segment: specifically applied to earthworms having the prostomium separated from the buccal segment by a complete groove. Also *epicheilous*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 199.

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Epichloë (e-pik′lō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1865), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χλόη*, grass, verdure.] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Hypocreales*, having the perithecia embedded in a smooth, bright-colored, fleshy stroma which is at first covered with a conidial layer. The asci are cylindrical and contain 8 hyaline filiform spores. The species are mostly parasitic on grasses, as the name indicates. *E. typhina* frequently attacks the cultivated grasses, *Poa pratensis*, blue-grass, and *Phleum pratense*, timothy.

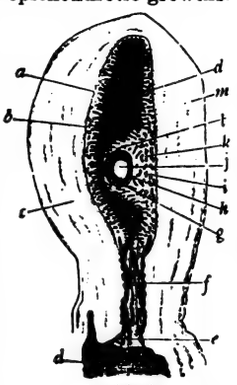
epichondrosis (ep′i-kon-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis*.] A growth of cartilage upon the periosteum, such as that producing the antlers of a deer.

epichondrotic (ep′i-kon-drot′ik), *a.* [*epichondrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to a growth of cartilage upon the periosteum or perichondrium. The antlers of deer are epichondrotic growths.

Epichondrotic growths preponderate, with multiple and broadened bases.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, [1902, I. 218.

epichordal, *a.* **2.** Noting a type of vertebræ, found in some *Batrachia*, in which the cartilaginous elements from which the centra of the vertebræ are developed are suppressed on the ventral side of the notochord, as in *Pipa*, *Bombinator*, and *Alytes*.

The *epichordal* feature is not necessarily indicative of relationship.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and [Reptiles, p. 20.



i, epichorion.
A longitudinal section of the human uterus with an ovum in situ estimated as about the thirteenth day. (After Kollman.) One-half natural size.
a, cavity of uterus; *b*, decidua vera; *c*, dorsal wall of uterus; *d*, vagina; *e*, os uteri; *f*, cervix uteri; *g*, villi projecting from wall of blastodermic vesicle; *h*, wall of blastodermic vesicle; *i*, uterine glands; *j*, cavity of ovum or blastodermic vesicle; *k*, decidua serotina; *l*, epichorion; *m*, ventral wall of uterus. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

epichorion (ep-i-kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *epichoria* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χόριον*, the membrane that incloses the fetus.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the uterine mucosa which folds over and incloses the egg in mammals.

epichrosis (ep-i-krō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίχρωσις*, a surface stain, < *ἐπιχρωννύναι*, color on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χρωννύναι*, color.] Cutaneous discoloration, as in chloasma, freckles, etc.

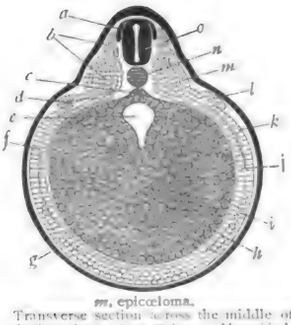
epichysis (ep-i-kī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίχυσις*, a pouring in, also a pitcher, < *ἐπιχεῖν*, pour in, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a pitcher for wine, etc.; a beaker.

epiclastic (ep-i-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κλαστός*, broken, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, noting detrital, surficial rocks made up of fragments of preëxisting rocks. *Teall*, 1887.

epiclavicle (ep-i-klav′i-kl), *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, same as *supraclavicle* (which see).—**2.** A bone of the shoulder-girdle of stegocephalian amphibians extending dorsally from the clavicle; the clithrum.

epicnemial (ep-ik-nē′mi-al), *a.* [*epicnemis* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the superior and anterior portion of the tibia.—**Epicnemial process,** the long, upwardly directed process on the superior part of the tibia, particularly pronounced in grebes and loons.

epicnemis (ep-ik-nē′mis), *n.* [NL., < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] A small sclerite sometimes found at the base of the tibia in some *Arachnida*, which does not appear to have separate motion.



m, epicœloma.
Transverse section across the middle of the length of a frog embryo. Magnified. *a*, dorsal root of spinal nerve; *b*, mesoblastic somite; *c*, subnotochordal rod; *d*, archinephric duct; *e*, intestinal region of mesenteron; *f*, splanchnocœle; *g*, epiblast; *h*, yolk-cells; *i*, mesoblast; *j*, splanchnopleuric layer of mesoblast; *k*, somatopleuric layer of mesoblast; *l*, archinephric duct; *m*, myocœle or epicœloma; *n*, notochord; *o*, spinal cord. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

epicœloma (ep-i-sē-lō′mä), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κοίλωμα* (*τ-*), a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] The portion of the cœloma, or true body-cavity, nearest the notochord in the vertebrate embryo. Also *epicœlom*.

epicontinental (ep′i-kon-ti-nen′tal), *a.* [*epi-* + *continental*.] In *geol.*, resting upon a continent: said of shallow seas formed by the submergence of continental areas in certain geological periods. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 11.

epicostal (ep-i-kos′tal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *costa*, rib, + *-al*[1].] Lying upon a rib.

epicotyleal (ep′i-kot-i-lē′al), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κοτύλη*, cup, + *-al*[1].] In *ichth.*, the metapterygoid, one of the lateral bones of the head of fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 514.

epicrisis, *n.* **3.** A secondary crisis in an infectious disease.

epicrystalline (ep-i-kris′ta-lin), *a.* [*epi-* + *crystalline*.] In *geol.*, noting a crystalline structure or character which is superimposed (as often in regional metamorphism) upon an older sedimentary one. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 802.

epicurrent (ep′i-kur-ent), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *currens*, current.] A stream or current at the surface of the sea, such as the Gulf Stream. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 625.

epicycle, *n.* **2.** (*b*) In *mod. astron.*, sometimes used for the geocentric path of a planet, or its path relative to the earth regarded as fixed.

epicyclic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A curve which is the path of a point P describing uniformly a circular orbit relatively to a point Q which itself has a uniform circular motion about O. If the angular velocities have the same sign, the epicyclic is *direct*; if opposite, *retrograde*.

epidemicity (ep-i-dē-mis′i-ti), *n.* [*epidemic* + *-ity*.] The condition of being epidemic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 468.

epidemiographist (ep-i-dē-mi-og′ra-fist), *n.* A writer on the subject of epidemics. *N. E. D.*

epidendral (ep-i-den′dral), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *δένδρον*, tree, + *-al*[1].] Growing on trees: applied chiefly to epiphytes: as, an *epidendral* orchid.

epidendric (ep-i-den′drik), *a.* Same as ★*epidendral*.

epiderma (ep-i-dėr′mä), *n.*; pl. *epidermata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A cutaneous excrescence, such as a wart.

epidermatic (ep′i-dėr-mat′ik), *a.* Same as *epidermic*.

epidermatous (ep-i-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the epidermis.
Epidermic globes. Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Epidermic medication.** See *epidermic method*, under *epidermic*.

epidermin (ep-i-dėr′min), *n.* [*epidermis* + *-in*[2].] An emollient consisting of equal parts of white wax, acacia, glycerin, and water, employed as a vehicle for exhibiting skin-medication.

epidermoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A tumor composed of cells resembling those of, or derived from, the epidermis.

epidermoidal (ep′i-dėr-moi′dal), *a.* Resembling the epidermis.

epidermolysis (ep′i-dėr-mol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμ(ίς)*, epidermis, + *λύσις*, loosening.] A loosening of the epidermis from the next underlying layer of the skin.

epidermoma (ep′i-dėr-mō′mä), *n.*; pl. *epidermomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *ἐπιδερμ(ίς)*, epidermis, + *-oma*.] A cutaneous excrescence or outgrowth, such as a wart.

epidermosis (ep′i-dėr-mō′sis), *n.*; pl. *epidermoses* (-sēs). [Gr. *ἐπιδερμ(ίς)*, epidermis, + *-osis*.] A disease of the skin which affects chiefly the superficial layer, or epidermis.

epidiabase (ep-i-dī′a-bās), *n.* [*epi-* + *diabase*.] In *petrog.*, a diabase the augite in which has been changed to amphibole, uralite, or hornblende: applied to rocks previously called *epidiorite*. *Issel*, 1892.

epidiascope (ep-i-dī′a-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *διά*, through, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the optical projection of the images of opaque bodies on a screen by means of reflected or transmitted light. It consists of a lantern-box containing a powerful arc-light, a water-tank for removing heat-rays, and a series of mirrors beneath and above the objective. *Nature*, Feb. 19, 1903, p. 376. See cut at *projecting-*★*lantern*.

epididymectomy (ep-i-did-i-mek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *epididymis* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the epididymis. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 25.

epididymite (ep-i-did′i-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. (*eu*)*didymite*.] A silicate of beryllium and sodium, $HNaBeSi_3O_8$, occurring in colorless twinned orthorhombic crystals of tabular habit: found in southern Greenland. It has the same composition as eudidymite, but differs from it in crystallization.

epidotiferous (ep′i-dō-tif′e-rus), *a.* [*epidote* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Containing epidote; epidotic.

epidotization (ep′i-dō-tī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*epidote* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, that form of metamorphism which is accompanied by the formation of epidote, usually at the expense of the ferromagnesian minerals, but also from the feldspars in some instances.

epidural (ep-i-dū′ral), *a.* [*epi-* + *dura* (*mater*) + *-al*[1].] Situated upon the dura mater: as, the *epidural* space, an interval between the periosteum which lines the spinal canal and the dura mater of the spinal cord.

epifocal (ep-i-fō′kal), *a.* [*epi-* + *focal*.] Lying about the focus; arranged with reference to the focus; near the focus; specifically, above the seismic center or focus of an earthquake.

When this material is volcanic it is almost invariably magnetic, and we perceive in its sudden rearrangement causes which should produce magnetic effects within an *epifocal* district. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 608.

epifolliculitis (ep′i-fo-lik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *folliculus*, follicle, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp.

epigamic (ep-i-gam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Relating to the mating of animals: as, *epigamic* colors, those worn by males during the mating period and supposed to attract the females. *E. B. Poulton*, Colors of Animals, p. 338.—**Epigamic character,** any characteristic of color, markings, structure, or conduct which serves to attract or excite the other sex during the courtship of animals, such as the song of birds, the drumming of the grouse, the plumage of the peacock, etc.—**Epigamic coloring.** See ★*coloring*.

Epigastric angle, fold, fossa, zone. See ★*angle*[3], ★*fold*[1], ★*fossa*, and *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

epigenetic (ep′i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*epigenesis*, after *genetic*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind*, XII. 629.

2. In *phys. geog.*, a term applied to those rivers whose courses have been determined by the slope of a once overlying series of strata, now removed by erosion so as to disclose rock-structures of another arrangement; superposed; inherited.

epigenist (e-pij′e-nist), *n.* [*epigen*(*y*) + *-ist*.] One who accepts the doctrine of epigenesis as opposed to evolution in the sense of preformation: same as *epigenesist*.

epigenite (e-pij′e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγενής*, growing after, + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenate of copper and iron occurring in steel-gray prismatic crystals: found near Wittichen, Baden.

epiglottitis (ep′i-glo-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiglottis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the epiglottis.

epignath (ep′ig-nath), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *Isopoda*, an epipodite usually consisting of one article affixed to the external margin of the protopodite or basal part of a maxilliped.

epigonal (e-pig′ọ-nal), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to an epigone. See *epigone*[1].

epigraf, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *epigraph*.

epigramme (ep-i-gram′), *n.* [F. *épigramme*: see *epigram*.] A small fillet of game, poultry, lamb, or other delicate meat prepared and served as an entrée.

epiguanine (ep-i-gwä′nin), *n.* One of the xanthin bases, $C_6H_7N_5O$.

epigyne (ep′i-jīn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, to, + *γυνή*, female.] The female aperture or vulva in arachnids. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 387.

epigynum (e-pij′i-num), *n.*; pl. *epigyna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, to, + *γυνή*, female.] In the *Arachnida*, the opening of the female genital organs; the epigyne. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, 2d ser., Zool., 1892, p. 297.

epigyny (e-pij′i-ni), *n.* [*epigyn-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the character of being epigynous; the growth of corolla and stamens on the top of the ovary.

Apart from this, botanists are generally agreed that the concrescence of parts of the flower-whorls . . . is an indication of advance, as is also the concrescence that gives the condition of *epigyny*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 440.

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epihypocycloidal (ep′i-hī-pō-sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [*epi-* + *hypocycloidal.*] In *math.*, having a generating rolling curve of such a form that the portion of the profile without the primitive circle is epicycloidal, while that within it is hypocycloidal.

epilaryngeal (ep′i-lă-rin′jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al.*] Above the larynx; falsetto.

epilate, *v. t.*—**Epilating forceps.** See ★*forceps.*

epilatory (ē-pil′a-tō-ri), *n.* [L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, hair, after *depilatory.*] Same as *depilatory.*

epilemma (ep-i-lem′ă), *n.*; pl. *epilemmata* (-ma-tă). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λέμμα*, scale.] The fine, transparent sheath of a terminal nerve-fibril.

epilemmal (ep-i-lem′al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epilemma. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 25, 1901, p. 506.

epilepsy, *n.*—**Cursive epilepsy,** epilepsy in which the prodromes take the form of an impulse to run. —**Diurnal epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy in which the attacks occur only or chiefly during the daytime.—**Focal epilepsy.** Same as *cortical epilepsy.*—**Laryngeal epilepsy.** Same as *laryngeal* ★*vertigo.*—**Nocturnal epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy in which the paroxysms occur only at night, and usually during sleep.—**Psychic epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy attended with mental derangement.

Epileptic cry. See ★*cry.*—**Epileptic status,** a morbid condition marked by almost continuous epileptic seizures, the intervals between which are passed in a state of coma and fever.

epileptoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person who is prone to have epileptic seizures.

epilobe, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Epilobium.* Also applied to *Chamænerion angustifolium*, the great willow-herb, long included in *Epilobium.*

epilog, *n.*, and *v. i.* A simplified spelling of *epilogue.*

epilogismt, *n.* **2.** Something added; an epilogue.

epilogist (e-pil′ō-jist), *n.* [*epilogue* + *-ist.*] The writer or the speaker of an epilogue.

> The *epilogist* says that missing sections of the tale will be lost unless he finds time to treat them; this is a confession that the pretended book of the Grail (assumed according to the usual mediæval fiction) has no existence outside of his inner consciousness.
> *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 55.

epimagmatic (ep-i-mag-mat′ik), *a.* [*epi-* + *magmatic.*] In *petrog.*, noting those minerals in igneous rocks which have been formed since the solidification of the magma: not pyrogenetic. Such minerals are often called *secondary* minerals. See *secondary*, 4.

epimere (ep′i-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μέρος*, part, portion.] **1.** In *embryol.*, a portion of the mesodermal wall of the epicœloma in the vertebrate embryo. See cut under ★*epicœloma.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *epimeron.*

epimorphosis (ep′i-môr-fō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μόρφωσις*, forming, < *μορφοῦν*, *v.*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] The regeneration of a piece or fragment of an organism by cell-proliferation at the cut or injured surfaces: a more common form of regeneration, distinguished from ★*morphallaxis.*

epimysium (ep-i-mi′si-um), *n.* [NL., erroneously formed from Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] The connective-tissue sheath of a muscle.

epimyth (ep′i-mith), *n.* [NL. *epimythium*, < Gr. *ἐπιμύθιον*, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *μῦθος*, fable. Compare *affabulation.*] The moral appended to a fable or story.

epimythium (ep-i-mith′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epimythia* (-ă). [NL.] Same as ★*epimyth.*

> Such are the repetition in cursive of a fable . . . and of an *epimythium.*
> *D. C. Hesseling*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 296.

epinephridial (ep′i-nef-rid′i-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *nephridium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the spaces above the renal organ or nephridium. See the quotation under ★*perigonadial.*

epinephrin (ep-i-nef′rin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-in*[2].] **1.** A term introduced by J. J. Abel to designate the active blood-pressure raising principle of the adrenal glands. See also ★*adrenalin.*—**2.** The proprietary name of a preparation made from the suprarenal capsule, which possesses marked hemostatic properties.

epineural, *a.* **2.** Lying upon or over a nerve. —**Epineural canal,** in some echinoderms, one of the canals which run between the nervous system and the adjacent body epithelium.

Epinnula (e-pin′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., < L. *ē-*, out, + *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, fin.] A genus of scombroid fishes of the family *Gempylidæ:* found in the West Indies.

epinotum (ep-i-nō′tum), *n.*; pl. *epinota* (-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νῶτος*, back.] Same as *metanotum.* *Biol. Bulletin*, May, 1904, p. 258.

epionychium (ep′i-ō-nik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epionychia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail.] The membrane which covers the nails of the fetus.

epiopticon (ep-i-op′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *epioptica* (-kă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὀπτικός*, optic.] The second of the three ganglionic swellings in each of the optic ganglia of an insect. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., pp. 253, 254.

epiostracum (ep-i-os′tra-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὄστρακον*, shell.] The outer layer in the integument of *Acarina.* It consists of a single layer of cells, rounded or conical on the outer side and flat on the inner side. These cells form the papillæ with which the soft parts of the body are often coated.

epiotic, *n.* **2.** One of the outer or lateral pair of the supratemporal bones in the cranial roof of the stegocephalian *Amphibia*, regarded as bones of dermal origin.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a lateral, posterior paired bone of the cranium, usually forming a blunt projection. It lies at the side of the supraoccipital behind the parietal, and articulates below with the exoccipital. The upper limb of the post-temporal is attached to it.

epiparasite (ep-i-par′a-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *παράσιτος*, parasite.] Same as *ectoparasite.*

epipastic (ep-i-pas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [F. *épipastique*, < Gr. *ἐπίπαστος*, sprinkled over, < *ἐπιπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] **I.** *a.* Sprinkled over, as silk or paper with cantharides or other blistering agents, or with a powder.

II. *n.* A substance which causes a blister when applied to the skin; blister-plaster; a vesicatory.

Epiph. An abbreviation of *Epiphany.*

epiphallus (ep-i-fal′us), *n.*; pl. *epiphalli* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] In some pulmonate gastropods, an enlargement of the vas deferens, which does not enter the penis directly, but is continued beyond the apex of that organ and frequently bears a long blind duct, the flagellum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 447.

epiphenomenal (ep′i-fē-nom′e-nal), *a.* [*epiphenomenon* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epiphenomenon.

> The spiritual becomes the "*epiphenomenal,*" a merely incidental phosphorescence, so to say, that regularly accompanies physical processes of a certain type and complexity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 88.

> From the standpoint of naturalism a world described in such terms is *epiphenomenal.*
> *J. Ward*, Naturalism and Agnosticism, ii.

epiphenomenalism (ep′i-fē-nom′e-nal-izm), *n.* [*epiphenomenal* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that consciousness, or mind, is an added or secondary phenomenon (epiphenomenon); the doctrine that consciousness is the incidental result of the phenomena of neural structure and of neural activity according to the laws of mechanics. According to this view, freedom and responsibility are illusions or a routine, having no more real relation to conduct than has the sound of the bell to its tolling or the whistle of the engine to its movements. The aim of science is held to be the objective study of a material universe, into which our minds must not be thrust as part of the problem, which is complete and intelligible only when considered objectively and as separated from our minds by a chasm that is intellectually impassable. Sensible knowledge is held to consist of phenomena or appearances which are produced in our minds by a natural world that in itself is, and always must be, utterly unknown and unknowable; and as the human brain is part of the phenomenal world of appearances in our minds, critical epiphenomenalism resolves itself into the assertion that our minds are the by-products of appearances in our minds, produced by we know not what.

> How does *epiphenomenalism* arise? By immediate inference from the fundamental thesis of parallelism, the denial of causal relations between mental and physical. If the volition is not the cause of its movement, then consciousness is inefficient. If the physical world is a closed circle, then the mind is a mere epiphenomenon on the roof of things but looking helplessly down. Everything goes on exactly as if it were not present. It is therefore, so to speak, a potential absentee. If it were an actual absentee, the world would be no different.
> *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 80.

epiphenomenalist (ep′i-fē-nom′e-nal-ist), *n.* [*epiphenomenal* + *-ist.*] One who holds consciousness to be an epiphenomenon. See ★*epiphenomenalism.* *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 83.

epiphenomenalistic (ep′i-fē-nom′e-nal-is′tik), *a.* Partaking of the character of epiphenomenalism. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 350.

epiphenomenon, *n.* **2.** A phenomenon which is secondary to another or others; a phenomenon which is a sort of by-product in no wise affecting other phenomena. The term is used especially to describe consciousness as conceived by Dr. Shadworth Hodgson, who thinks that not only is consciousness without effect upon the brain, but that one idea is without effect upon other ideas.

> The human soul Herbart conceived to be such a real, its various presentations and mental processes being but passing *epiphenomena* of its simple underlying existence. These *epiphenomena* he attributed to the interaction of the reals. *H. Nichols*, Cosmology, § 121.

> To say that consciousness is an aura or *epiphenomenon* of the organism, which itself is but a mechanical automaton, is to shirk the difficulty, not to face it.
> *J. Ward*, Naturalism and Agnosticism, II. 37.

Specifically—**3.** In *psychol. theory*, a collateral product of a given set of conditions; a phenomenon which accompanies the effect of a given cause, but which itself has no place in the chain of cause and effect.

> They [psychical changes] are called collateral products or "*epiphenomena*" to obviate the charge of materialism, and to conform to the interpretation of the conservation of energy that we have just discussed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 68.

4. In *neurol.*, a supererogatory phenomenon: something added after the plan of the work is complete.

> The cortex cerebri [is] the most important portion of the brain from a psychical point of view, though from the physiological standpoint it may seem rather an *epiphenomenon* or afterthought. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 278.

Epiphenomenon hypothesis. See ★*epiphenomenalism.*

epiphonematical (ep′i-fō-nē-mat′i-kal), *a.* [*epiphonema*(*t-*) + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Of the nature of an epiphonema.

epiphylly (ep′i-fil-i), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-y*[3].] The occurrence of epiphytes upon leaves. *Kearney*, Contrib. National Herb., V. 436.

epiphyma (ep-i-fi′ma), *n.*; pl. *epiphymata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φῦμα*, a growth.] Any disease of the skin.

epiphyseolysis (ep-i-fi-sē-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίφυσις*, epiphysis, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Separation of an epiphysis.

epiphysitis (ep′i-fi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiphysis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of an epiphysis.

epiphyte, *n.*, **1.** Schimper classifies epiphytes as follows: (*a*) *proto-epiphytes*, comprising the little-homogeneous species which are compelled to obtain nourishment from the surface of their support and directly from atmospheric sources; (*b*) *hemi-epiphytes*, which germinate and pass through their earliest stage on trees, but which later become connected with the ground by their roots; (*c*) *nest-epiphytes*, consisting of species which by appropriate devices collect large quantities of humus and water; (*d*) *tank-epiphytes*, in which the root system is developed only as an anchoring apparatus or is entirely suppressed, so that the whole process of nutrition is carried on by the activity of the leaves.

epiphytism (ep′i-fi-tizm), *n.* [*epiphyte* + *-ism.*] The character or habit of being epiphytic.

epiphytotic (ep′i-fi-tot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-otic* (as in *epizootic*).] In *bot.*, noting an epidemic of a plant-disease.

epiphytous (ep′i-fi′tus), *a.* Same as *epiphytic.*

epiplankton (ep-i-plangk′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *plankton.*] The animals and plants which float or swim at the surface or above the hundred-fathom line, considered collectively and in contrast with the dwellers in deeper water; the pelagic plankton (which see, under ★*plankton*).

> The *epiplankton* of the open sea is described as *oceanic*; it consists almost entirely of holoplanktonic forms and their larvæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 986.

Limnitic epiplankton, the animals and plants which float or swim at or near the surface of fresh water.—**Neritic epiplankton,** the floating or swimming animals and plants of the waters near the coast.—**Oceanic epiplankton,** the floating and swimming organisms of the high sea.

epiplanktonic (ep′i-plangk-ton′ik), *a.* [*epiplankton* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to epiplankton; floating or swimming in the water at the surface or above the hundred-fathom line; pelagic. See ★*planktonic.*

epiplasmic (ep-i-plaz′mik), *a.* [*epiplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the epiplasm.

epiplastral (ep-i-plas′tral), *a.* and *n.* [*epiplastron* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiplastron.

II. *n.* One of the pair of bones which lie behind the entoplastron bone of the plastron of the *Chelonia*, or turtles. Together these bones form the epiplastron. See the cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron.*

epipleur (ep′i-plör), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλευρά*, the side.] A cavity in *Amphioxus*, surrounding the pharynx at the sides and below, into which the respiratory stream of

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water passes through the gill-openings and from which it escapes through the atrial pore.

epipleural, *n.* 2. Same as *epipleura*, 1.

epiploenterocele (e-pip′lō-en′tę-rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Hernia of a loop of intestine and portions of the omentum.

epiplopexy (e-pip′lō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Attachment, by a surgical operation, of the omentum to the anterior abdominal wall in order to cause anastomosis between the blood-vessels of the two parts.

epipod (ep′i-pod), *n.* Same as *epipodite*.

epipodal (e-pip′ō-dal), *a.* Same as *epipodial*.

epipodium, *n.* 2. In some *Echinoidea*, a raised ring surrounding each pair of pores on each primary ambulacral plate.

epipolize (e-pip′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epipolized*, ppr. *epipolizing*. [Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, + *-ize*.] To render fluorescent. See *epipolized*.

epipterygoid (ep-ip-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated upon or above the pterygoid bone. —**Epipterygoid bone,** a rod-shaped bone articulating with the pterygoid bone.

II. *n.* 1. In *herpet.*, a cartilage-bone, developed in some reptiles, which abuts on the superior face of the pterygoid.—2. In *ornith.*, a hook-like process developed on the inner edge of the pterygoid near its articulation with the quadrate.

epipygium (ep-i-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epipygia* (-ă). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πυγή*, the buttocks.] The last dorsal segment of an insect's abdomen: applied especially to the aculeate *Hymenoptera*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 236.

epirhizous (ep-i-rī′zus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Growing on roots.

epirogenic (e-pī-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἤπειρος*, a continent, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Continent-making; in *geol.*, pertaining to movements by which wide changes of level have occurred without special orogenic results; noting continent-making movements or the up-and-down movements or oscillations of continental areas. *G. K. Gilbert*, 1890.—**Epirogenic physiography,** land-features controlled and limited largely by epirogenic disturbances which give rise to cycles of change: a term proposed by W. H. Hobbs, together with the contrasted term *orogenic physiography*, which emphasizes the importance of earlier structural features and orogenic disturbances in controlling surface-contour. *Science*, Oct. 23, 1903, pp. 538, 539.

epirogeny (ē-pī-roj′e-ni), *n.* [Also *epeirogeny*; < Gr. *ἤπειρος*, the mainland, a continent, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, produced.] The production of a continent; the appearance of a continent due to continental oscillation of level. See **diastrophism*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., pp. 392, 1374.

epirotulian (ep′i-rō-tū′li-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *rotula*, patella, + *-ian*.] Situated or directed upon the patella or knee-cap: as, an *epirotulian* blow. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 846.

epirrhysa (ep-i-rī′să), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl. based on Gr. *ἐπίῤῥυσις*, a flowing in, < *ἐπιῤῥεῖν*, flow in or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In the sponges, the canals which carry water from the exterior of the body inward to the flagellate chambers; the inhalant canals: contrasted with *aporrhysa*, or exhalant canals, which are the conduits carrying water from the flagellate chambers inward to the paragastral cavity.

Epis., Episc. Abbreviations of *Episcopal*.

episarcine (ep-i-sär′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-ine*².] A basic substance, $C_4H_6ON_3$(?), possibly belonging to the pyrimidin group.

epischesis (e-pis′kē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίσχεσις*, stopping, holding back, < *ἐπέχειν*, hold back, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] Suppression of any of the normal excretions.

episclera (ep-i-sklē′ră), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere*.] The superficial layer of the sclerotic.

episclerotitis (ep-is-klē-rō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *sclerot-ic* + *-itis*.] Same as *episcleritis*.

episcopality (ē-pis-kō-pal′i-ti), *n.* [*episcopal* + *-ity*.] 1. The essence of the episcopacy.—2. The office of bishop.—3. The dignity or bearing of a bishop. *N. E. D.*

episcopation (ē-pis-kō-pā′shon), *n.* [NL. **episcopatio*(*n-*), < LL. *episcopari*, be a bishop, < *episcopus*, bishop.] The act of consecrating to the episcopal office; the being made a bishop.

episcope (ep′i-skōp), *n.* A form of projection-lantern, for opaque objects, in which reflected light is used: a simplified form of **epidiascope*. See **lantern*.

episcopolatry (ē-pis-kō-pol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of bishops; blind devotion to the episcopal system in church organization. *N. E. D.*

Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of *Episcopolatry*."
Ch. Times, Dec. 22, 1882, p. 915.

episcotister (ep′is-kō-tis′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπισκοτίζειν*, darken, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκοτίζειν*, make dark, < *σκότος*, darkness.] In *psychophys.*, an instrument devised by H. Aubert for the accurate graduation of intensity of light. In its original form the episcotister consists of two similar disks of blackened brass from each of which four octants have been cut out. The disks are pierced at the center for mounting upon a color-mixer. The nearer or outer disk is furnished with a retaining-rim, and is graduated, over 45 degrees of its periphery, in units of one degree. When the episcotister is rotated before a source of light, the light is darkened to a degree which can be measured in terms of the angular value of the black sectors. The construction of the episcotister may be widely varied, to suit different conditions.


Episcotister, with nine detachable sectors.

A small motor was attached to the stimulus-lantern, and an *episcotister* was mounted upon it.
J. W Baird, Carnegie Inst. Pub., xxix. 60.

episematic (ep′i-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *σῆμα*, mark: see *sematic*.] Serving as a special means of recognition: applied to characteristics of animals which, when displayed, serve as recognition-marks for the guidance of other individuals of the species.—**Episematic coloring.** See **coloring*.

episioplasty (ep-i-sī′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσειον*, the region of the pubes, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Operative restoration of a defect in the vulva.

episiotomy (ep′i-sī-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσειον*, the region of the pubes, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incisions into the labia during childbirth, made to relieve dangerous stretching of the perineum.

epispadiac (ep-i-spā′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to or affected with epispadias.

II. *n.* One who has an epispadias.

epispadias (ep-i-spā′di-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπαδών*, a rent.] Abnormal opening of the urethra upon the dorsum of the penis.

epispinal (ep-i-spī′nal), *a.* [*epi-* + *spinal*.] Situated on or above the spinal cord.—**Epispinal spaces,** intervals between the spinal cord substance and the pia mater.

episplenitis (ep′i-splē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the spleen.

epistapedial (ep′i-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *stapedius* (see *stapes*) + *-al*¹.] Lying upon or relating to the stapes: as, the *epistapedial* cartilage, a branch of cartilage running from the columella to the tympanum.

epistasis, *n.* 2. An arrested or stationary condition in the ancestral history of a group of organisms.

Epistasis is a modified form of the process emphasized by Boas under the name of neotenia, a reversion of a phylum to a modified embryonic condition.
Science, March 6, 1903, p. 381.

Epistemological parallelism. See **parallelism*.

episternal, *a.* II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the lower median bone in the hyoid arch. Also called *urohyal*.

episternum, *n.* 6. In spatangoid sea-urchins, the third pair of plates on the ventral face of the posterior interradius.

epistolite (e-pis′tō-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its flat rectangular form and white color; < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, letter, + *-ite*¹.] A rare mineral, consisting essentially of the silicate, niobate, and titanate of sodium with water, occurring in silver-white tabular crystals with pearly luster: found in southern Greenland.

epistoma, *n.* (*d*) The anterior part of the cephalic doublure of the *Trilobita*, sometimes isolated by the sutures.

epistomian (ep-i-stō′mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epistoma.

epistroma (ep-i-strō′mă), *n.* [LGr. *ἐπίστρωμα*, trappings, < Gr. *ἐπιστορεννύναι*, spread over, < *ἐπί*, over, + *στορεννύναι*, spread.] A varied form of ornamentation of the echinoid test, which arises early during postlarval development, and which is due to the deposit of calcareous substance on the plates.

epit. An abbreviation (*a*) of *epitaph*; (*b*) of *epitome*.

epitactic (ep-i-tak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, < *ἐπίταξις*, command, injunction, < *ἐπιτάσσειν*, put upon as a duty, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τάσσειν*, order, arrange.] Of the nature of an injunction or command.

The categorical form involves an *epitactic* meaning.
Whewell, Elem. of Morality, Preface, p. 16.

epitaf, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *epitaph*.

epithecal, *a.* 2. Situated on the outside of the body, as the radial water-vessels of a starfish. Compare **hypothecal*.

Epithelial cancer. See **cancer*.—**Epithelial pearl** or **nest.** Same as *onion* **body*.

epithelioglandular (ep-i-thē′li-ō-glan′dū-lăr), *a.* Relating to the epithelial cells of a gland or of its duct. *Nature*, April 24, 1902, p. 604.

Epithelioid cell, in *histol.*, a cell resembling an epithelial cell in shape.

epitheliolysin (ep-i-thē-li-ol′i-sin), *n.* [*epithelium* + *lysin*.] A lysin which is the product of immunization with epithelial cells and is antagonistic toward them.

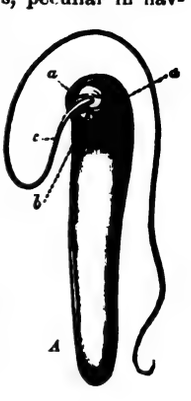
epitheliomuscular (ep-i-thē′li-ō-mus′kū-lăr), *a.* Concerning or pertaining to epithelial cells with muscular processes.

epitheliotoxin (ep-i-thē′lī-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [*epithelium* + *toxin*.] A cytotoxin produced by immunization with epithelial cells and toxic for the homologous cells.

epithelium, *n.*—**Auditory epithelium.** See **auditory*.—**Cubical epithelium,** epithelium composed of cells having a more or less cubical shape. This variety grades into columnar epithelium.—**Glandular epithelium,** any epithelium consisting of glandular or secreting cells.—**Sensory epithelium,** an epithelium which gives rise to sensory cells, such as that which forms the essential layer of the organs of the special senses.

epithelization (ep-i-thē-lī-zā′shon), *n.* [*epithelium* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into epithelium.

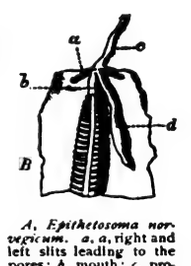
Epithetosomatidæ (ep-i-thet′ō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gephyreans, peculiar in having a hollow proboscis whose lumen opens into the body-cavity, and a series of pore-like openings which lead from the exterior to the same cavity. The typical and only genus is *Epithetosoma*.



epithyme (ep′i-thīm), *n.* [NL. *epithymum*.] The lesser or thyme-dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*. See *dodder*¹ (with cut).

epitokal (e-pit′ō-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epitoke; sexual: as, the *epitokal* region of the palolo. *Nature*, April 21, 1904, p. 582.

epitoke (ep′i-tōk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τόκος*, birth, production.] The sexual portion of polychætous worms, as the palolo. See **atoke*.



A, *Epithetosoma norvegicum*. *a*, *a*, right and left slits leading to the pores; *b*, mouth; *c*, proboscis. *B*, The same animal opened dorsally. *a*, pores; *b*, esophagus; *c*, proboscis; *d*, brown tube. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

epitomatory (ē-pit′ō-ma-tō-ri), *a.* [*epitomate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of an epitome; epitomized.

epitonic (ep-i-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίτονος*, stretched, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] Stretched; overstrained. *G. Meredith*.

epitoxoid (ep-i-tok′soid), *n.* [*epi-* + *toxoid*.] A toxoid which has a less marked affinity for the corresponding antitoxin than has the toxin proper.

epitoxonoid (ep-i-tok′sō-noid), *n.* [*epi-* + *toxonoid*.] A toxonoid which has the least affinity for the corresponding antitoxin.

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epitrachelion (epᵉi-tra-kē′li-ọn), *n.*; pl. *epitrachelia* (-ȧ). [NGr. *ἐπιτραχήλιον*, neut. of MGr. *ἐπιτραχήλιος*, upon the neck, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τράχηλος*, the neck.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a priest's stole, as distinguished from the *orarion*, or deacon's stole.

Epitrapezios (epᵉi-tra-pē′zi-os), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτραπέζιος*, at table, < *ἐπί*, at, + *τράπεζα*, table.] An epithet of Hercules; specifically, noting a table-statue of Hercules seated, in bronze, which was made by the Greek sculptor Lysippus and presented by him to Alexander the Great. It was afterward owned by Hannibal and by Sulla. In the time of Domitian it had passed to the collection of a Roman amateur poet named Vindex. It is described by Martial and Statius. A plaster cast in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, taken from an original now lost, is supposed to represent the statue.

epitrichial (ep-i-trik′i-al), *a.* [*epitrichium* + *-al*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to the epitrichium. — 2. Situated upon a hair or hairs. — **Epitrichial layer**, a layer of larger cells representing the most superficial layer of the epidermis in the human embryo of the third month.

epitympanic, *a.* 2. Situated upon or above the tympanum. — **Epitympanic bone.** See *tympanic*, *n.*, 2. — **Epitympanic space.** Same as **attic*², 3.

epitympanum (ep-i-tim′pa-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] The attic of the tympanum.

epityphlitis (epᵉi-ti-flī′tis), *n.* [NL., < **epityphlum* (< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τυφλός*, blind: see *cæcum*) + *-itis*.] Same as *appendicitis*.

epivertebral (ep-i-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [*epi-* + *vertebral*.] I. *a.* Situated upon or above a vertebra.

II. *n.* Same as *neural spine* (which see, under *neural*). *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.

epizoicide (ep-i-zō′i-sīd), *n.* [*epizoa* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] An agent which destroys external animal parasites.

epizygal (e-piz′i-gal), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ζυγόν*, a yoke, + *-al*¹.] I. *a.* Having reference to the upper pinnule-bearing of two arm-segments in the *Crinoidea*, which meet transversely in a rigid suture and form a syzygy, constituting physiologically but one segment.

II. *n.* An epizygal segment.

E-plan (ē-plan), *n.* In *arch.*, a plan according to which three main structures of approximately equal importance are connected, with usually a smaller one projecting into the court of honor between the main wings, the shape of the whole being like that of the letter E. Compare **L-plan*.

epoch, *n.* 5. In the mechanics of vibration, a term introduced into the equation for a simple harmonic motion in cases where time is not reckoned from the instant when the vibrating particle has reached its greatest positive elongation. The equation then becomes $x = a\cos(t\omega + \epsilon)$, in which ϵ is the epoch. The epoch is the angle traversed by the point of reference in the interval between the era of reckoning and the instant of greatest elongation. — **Chellean epoch.** See **Chellean*. — **Diluvian, forestian epoch.** See **diluvian*, **forestian*. — **Helvetian epoch**, in *geol.*, a name given by some glaciologists to the second interglacial epoch of Europe, represented by the lignites of Switzerland and Great Britain. It intervened between the Saxonian or second glacial epoch and the Polandian or third glacial epoch. — **Interglacial epoch**, in *geol.*, one of the intervals of mild temperature in the glacial period, when the ice retired. These intervals are recognized by intercalations in the boulder-clay of stratified beds of sand, gravel, and clay, often containing plant-remains or marine or fresh-water shells. — **Mecklenburgian epoch** [*Mecklenburg* in north Germany], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period, of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the fourth glacial epoch, and is evinced in the ground-moraines and terminal moraines of the last great Baltic glacier, which reach their southern limit in Mecklenburg. — **Neudeckian epoch** [*Neudeck* in Prussia], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the third interglacial epoch, and is represented by marine and fresh-water deposits between the boulder-clays of the southern Baltic coast-lands. It is preceded by the Polandian or third glacial epoch and followed by the Mecklenburgian or fourth glacial epoch. — **Norfolkian epoch** [*Norfolk* in England], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the first interglacial epoch, and is typically represented by the forest-bed period of Norfolk. It is preceded by the Scanian or first glacial epoch and followed by the Saxonian or second glacial epoch. — **Polandian epoch** [*Poland* in Europe], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the third glacial epoch, and is represented by the glacial and fluvioglacial accumulations of the minor Scandinavian ice-sheet and the upper boulder-clay of northern and western Europe. It is preceded by the Helvetian or second interglacial epoch and followed by the Neudeckian or third interglacial epoch. — **Saxonian epoch**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the second glacial epoch, and includes the accumulations of the time of maximum glaciation, when the northern ice-sheet extended to the low grounds of Saxony. It is preceded by the Norfolkian or first interglacial epoch and followed by the Helvetian or second interglacial epoch. — **Scanian epoch** [L. *Scania*, Scandinavia, Sweden], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the first glacial epoch, and is represented only in the south of Sweden (Scania), which was overridden by a great Baltic glacier. — **Terrace epoch**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of North America. It is regarded by American geologists as equivalent to a part of the Champlain period, and is characterized by a great abundance of terraces of fluviatile, lacustrine, and marine origin.

eponym, *n.* 4. The *archon eponymus* at Athens (see *archon*); also, one of certain Assyrian functionaries who gave their names to the years during which they held office.

Eponymic disease, a disease which bears the name of a person, usually of the one who discovered or first accurately described it, as *Bright's* disease.

epsilon, *n.* 2. In *math.*, a quantity which approaches zero when the independent variable approaches a certain limit fixed for it by the conditions of the particular problem or discussion.

epsomite (ep′sọ-mīt), *n.* [*Epsom* + *-ite*².] See *stylolite*.

eq. An abbreviation of *equity*.

equal, *a.* — **Identically equal**, congruent; the same in everything but place or name.

equalizer, *n.* 3. In a wide sense, any form of balanced bar designed to equalize irregular strains, as in the buffers of a car-platform or the springs used to keep a car-vestibule closed under the swaying of the cars when in motion. — 4. A box or tank, loosely filled with sand, coke, sawdust, or other cleansing material, through which the gas from a producer is passed to make its quality uniform.

equalizing-gear (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-gēr′), *n.* Any device for making each of the driving parts do its proportionate share of the work; in motor-vehicles, the differential gear.

equalizing-lever (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-lev′ėr), *n.* A lever to which the two adjacent ends of the springs of a locomotive are attached. It insures the equal distribution of the weight of the engine between the springs, no matter how the track-surface may depart from a true plane; this mitigates shocks and maintains equal tractive effect on the driving-wheels so as to lessen the tendency to slip on defective alinements.

equalizing-machine (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for sawing off the ends of blanks of hubs, spokes, handles, etc., to make them of equal length preparatory to turning them in a lathe or treating them in some other machine. The simplest machine is a sliding saw-table provided with a length-gage, on which the blank is cut one end at a time. The better and more common types have two circular saws adjustable to positions for blanks of different lengths, and fitted with some form of feed-table for bringing the blanks to the saws. Sometimes called *equalizing-saw*.

equalizing-pipe (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-pīp′), *n.* A pipe which connects two or more pipes in such a manner as to permit a free flow from one to the other, thus maintaining an equal pressure in all of them.

equate, *v.* I. *trans.* 4. To join by the sign of equality. — **Equating motion.** Same as **jack-in-a-box motion*.

II. *intrans.* — **To equate for curves.** (*a*) In railroad construction, to diminish the slope of grade of a railroad while passing around a curve, in order to compensate for the increased tractive resistance due to the curve, so that the total tractive resistance on the curve shall be the same as on a straight portion of track having the original grade. (*b*) In the preparation of the running schedules for trains, to make an allowance of an imaginary increase in length of line, on account of and as an equivalent of the retardation due to curves. — **To equate for grades**, in the preparation of the running schedules for railroad-trains, to make an allowance of an imaginary increase in length of line, on account of and as an equivalent of the retardation due to grades.

equation, *n.* 4. It is to be noted that a chemical equation, used to represent the results of a chemical change under certain conditions, does not of itself imply that such results necessarily occur; this can be established only by actual experiment, and the equation merely furnishes a brief form of statement of what the experiment has shown to be true. — **Annual equation**, a periodic variation of the motion of the moon owing to the variation of the sun's distance, in consequence of which as the earth moves from perihelion to aphelion the length of the month becomes shorter, the moon's angular motion being accelerated, while the reverse effect takes place as the earth returns from aphelion to perihelion. The effect, equal to a little more than 11 minutes, was discovered by Tycho Brahe about 1590. — **Beltrami's equation**, an equation analogous to Laplace's equation for a plane. It is of the form

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u}\left(\frac{G\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial u} - F\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial v}}{H}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\left(\frac{E\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial v} - F\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial u}}{H}\right) = 0;$$

where $H = \sqrt{EG - F^2}$, and u, v are variables determining the position of a point on a surface such that the square of its linear element $ds^2 = E\,du^2 + 2F\,du\,dv + G\,dv^2$. *Beltrami*, Opere Matematiche, I. 325. — **Brightness**

equation, in *psychol.-optics*, the subjective match of two impressions in regard to brightness or luminosity. A typical brightness equation would be given with the matching of two grays. The term is, however, generally reserved for the matching (in respect of brightness) of a color with a color, or of a color with a gray. — **Consistent equations**, simultaneous equations. — **Cyclotomic equation**, an equation related to the partition of the perigon, such as $(x^n - 1)/(x - 1) = 0$, where n is prime. — **Dimensional equation**, in *phys.*, a formula or equation indicating the manner in which the fundamental units of any system of physical measurements enter into a derived unit or quantity. — **Equation of acceleration.** See **acceleration*. — **Equation of elasticity.** See **elasticity*. — **Equation of energy.** Denoting kinetic energy by E(K), and potential energy by E(P), we may write the energy equation

$$-[E(P) - E_0(P)] = E(K) - E_0(K).$$

In words: The total energy of the system, or the sum of the kinetic energy and the potential energy, is a constant quantity. — **Equation of equilibrium**, an equation expressing the conditions under which the parts of a dynamical system will remain at rest. The complete specification of the conditions of equilibrium usually demands a set of such equations. — **Equation of force**, an equation expressing the dimensions of the derived entity force (P) in terms of the fundamental entities, mass, length, and time: $[P] = [M]\,[L]\,[T]^{-2}$. — **Equation of state**, the law $f(p, v, \theta) = a$, connecting the pressure (p), volume (v), and temperature (θ) defining the change of state of a homogeneous liquid or gaseous substance. — **Equation of the equinoxes**, the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the variation in the force which produces their precession. This force is a maximum when the sun passes the solstices, and disappears at the time of the equinoxes. — **Equations of the transformation**, the equations which express x' and y' in terms of x and y, or inversely, when a point transformation replaces $P(x, y)$ by $P'(x', y')$. — **Equation time-piece**, a timepiece which shows the difference between mean and apparent solar time. [Now obsolete.] — **Equivalent equations**, equations such that every root of either is also a root of the other. — **Exact differential equation**, an equation in which an exact differential is equated to zero. — **Formulaic equation**, an equation which has to do only with the very nature of the operations involved, and not at all with the particular numbers operated with. Thus the equation $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ expresses the fact that addition is an associative operation. — **Fractional equation**, one containing an expression in which an unknown or variable is contained in a denominator; for example, $\frac{2}{x} + 1 = 0$. — **Galoisian equation**, for a domain R, an irreducible equation of prime degree whose roots are all rational functions of two of the roots. — **Gas equation**, the equation $pv = R\theta$, where p is pressure, v volume, θ temperature, and R a constant. — **Gauss's equation,**

$$x(1-x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left\{c - (a+b+1)x\right\}\frac{dy}{dx} - aby = 0,$$

where a, b, c are constants, and x is the independent variable. — **Graph of an equation.** See **graph*. — **Green's equation,**

$$\iiint \nabla u \cdot \nabla v\,dv = \iint \mu \nabla v \cdot d\sigma - \iiint v\nabla^2 v\,dv,$$

an equation useful for problems in gravitation, hydrodynamics, and electrostatics. — **Hypergeometric equation.** Same as *Gauss's *equation*. — **Incompatible equations**, equations having no solution whatever in common; for example, $x + y = 4$ and $2x + 2y = 9$. — **Inconsistent equations**, incompatible equations. — **Integral equation.** (*a*) In *alg.*, an equation whose terms are integral expressions so far as concerns the unknown or variable. (*b*) In the *calculus*, an equation which contains no differentials. — **Irrational equation**, an equation which contains an indicated root of an unknown or variable. — **Laplace's spherical harmonic equation.** Same as *Laplace's principal equation*. See *Laplace's equation*. — **Metacyclic equation**, of degree p, an equation whose group for a domain R is the metacyclic group of degree p. — **Octic equation**, an equation of the eighth degree. — **Poisson's equation,**

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\kappa}\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = 4\pi\rho,$$

where κ is a constant; x, y, z are the coördinates of a point in space; t denotes the time; ρ is a function of x, y, z; and V may denote temperature, potential, etc. — **Primitive of a differential equation**, an integral equation which satisfies a differential equation. — **Radical equation**, an irrational equation. — **Reflection equations**, in *optics*, equations from which the phase and intensity of the reflected ray may be computed from the angle of incidence and the index of refraction of the mirror. The two best-known forms of such equations are those of Fresnel and of Neumann. — **Symmetric equation**, an equation which is unchanged by interchange of the unknowns or variables. — **Tidal equations**, equations which are involved in the theory of the tides. — **To reduce an equation.** See **reduce*. — **Van der Waal's equation**, an equation which represents the relation between volume and pressure of a gas with much better approximation than the law of Boyle and Gay-Lussac. The law of Boyle may be written $pv = RT$; where p is the pressure exerted by a gram-molecule of the gas when its volume is v, T is the absolute temperature, and R is a constant. To the pressure, p, Van der Waal adds the attraction of the molecules of the gas on one another, represented by $\frac{a}{v^2}$, and he subtracts from the volume, v, that part of this volume which is so occupied by the molecules that it is not left free for their motion. The equation becomes $\left(p + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)\left(v - \beta\right) = RT$, where a and β are constants depending on the properties of the gas in question. — **Vertical equation**, the equation of a conic referred to a vertex as origin. — **Zonal equation.** See **zonal*.

equational, *a.* 2. Operating with equations: as, *equational* logic.

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equationally (ē-kwā′shon-al-i), *adv.* As an equation or as equations: in the form of equations; by use of equations.

equationism (ē-kwā′shon-izm), *n.* [*equation* + *-ism.*] The principle of solving problems equationally.

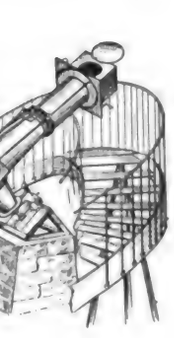
equator, *n.*—**Hydrometeoric equator,** the line which divides regions in which the rainfall varies with the slight movement of the equatorial belt of calms and attending winds; the pluviometric equator. This line varies not only with the variation of the winds, but also with the orography, and is often determined by the presence of an elevated ridge trending nearly east and west. Supan's hydrometeoric equator bends south of the astronomical equator on the east of the continents, and north on the west.

Dr. Supan draws a line, the *hydrometeoric equator*, dividing regions experiencing the rainfall conditions of the northern winter half-year from regions which have those of the southern summer half-year and vice versâ. This bends south of the astronomical equator in the east, and north in the west, of the continents, which may be interpreted, in the present writer's opinion, as a monsoonal phenomenon. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 64.

Meteorological equator, the region on the globe near the geographic equator, which corresponds to the belt of calms, midway between equal opposing winds, and with reference to which the general circulation of the atmosphere is approximately symmetrical.

equatorial. I. *a.* 2. In *crystallog.*, of or pertaining to the horizontal or lateral plane.—**Equatorial acceleration of the sun.** See ★*acceleration.*—**Equatorial belt of low pressure.** See ★*pressure.*—**Equatorial crystal,** a crystal in which the principal axis of symmetry is perpendicular to the equatorial plane of symmetry.—**Equatorial horizontal parallax.** See ★*parallax.*—**Equatorial mounting,** the mechanical part of an equatorial telescope, consisting of the stand, axes, circles, driving-clock, etc., with their appendages.—**Equatorial symmetry.** See ★*symmetry.*

II. *n.*—**Elbow equatorial,** or (F.) **équatorial coudé,** an equatorial so arranged that by the use of two



Équatorial Coudé of the Paris Observatory.

plane mirrors the observer is able to view an object in any part of the heavens by looking down the polar axis from a fixed position. It has great advantages and some drawbacks.—**Twin equatorial,** two telescopes, which may be of different sizes and forms, attached to the same equatorial mounting. In some cases the two tubes are firmly connected; in others they are independent as to their motion in declination.—**Universal equatorial,** an equatorial so constructed that its mounting and driving-clock can easily be adjusted to suit any latitude.

equatorward (ē-kwā′tor-ward), *adv.* [*equator* + *-ward.*] In the direction of the equator; with motion toward the equator.

equianchorate (ē-kwi-ang′kor-āt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *anchora*, prop. *ancora*, anchor, + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* Having similar anchorate processes at each end. See *anchorate.*

II. *n.* An equianchorate sponge-spicule.

equiangular, *a.*—**Mutually equiangular,** having the angles of the one equal respectively to the angles of the other, taken in the same order.

equiangularity (ē′kwi-ang-gū-lar′i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being equiangular.

Equianharmonic quadrangle. See ★*quadrangle.*

equiarcal (ē-kwi-är′kal), *n.* [For ★*equiarcual*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *arcus*, bow (arc), + *-al*[1].] A line which cuts off, on a system of curves, equal arcs measured from the origin.

equiarticulate (ē′kwi-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *articulus*, joint, + *-ate*[1].] 1. Alike in the number and arrangement of articulations.—2. Having joints of equal length, as the legs of some crustaceans.

equiaxial (ē-kwi-ak′si-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*[1].] Having axes of equal length. *Buck.*, Med. Handbook, II. 320.

equicellular (ē-kwi-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*[3].] Composed of an aggregation of similar cells, as some colonial protozoans.

equicross (ē′kwi-krôs), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *cross*[1], *a.*] Having equal cross-ratios.

equidiagonal (ē′kwi-dī-ag′ō-nal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *diagonal.*] With equal diagonals.

equidimensional (ē′kwi-di-men′shon-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *dimensio*(*n-*), dimension, + *-al*[1].] Having equal dimensions: used especially in description of the grain of rocks.

equidistant, *a.*—**Equidistant projection.** See ★*projection.*

II. *n.* Same as ★*equidistantial.*

equidistantial (ē′kwi-dis-tan′shal), *n.* [NL. ★*æquidistantia*, equidistance, + *-al*[1].] A curve, in Bolyai's non-Euclidean geometry, coplanar with a straight line, perpendiculars to which from all points of the curve are equal.

In the Euclidean geometry all points equidistant from a straight line are on a straight line. In this non-Euclidean geometry all points equidistant from a straight line are on a curve called the *equidistantial.*
Science, March 11, 1904, p. 404.

Equidistantial surface, in Bolyai's geometry, the locus of points on one side of a plane from which perpendiculars to that plane are equal.

equielliptic (ē′kwi-e-lip′tik), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *ellipticus*, elliptic.] Of equal elliptic eccentricity.

equiglacial (ē-kwi-glā′shal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *glacies*, ice, + *-al*[1].] Being in the same condition as regards ice.—**Equiglacial lines,** lines drawn by Hildebrandsson connecting those points on the earth's surface at which the condition of the ice-formation is the same as to thickness or amount on any given day in the year.

equigraphic (ē-kwi-graf′ik), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Homolographic; noting a method of map-projection in which equal areas of the earth's surface are reduced to equal areas on the map.

equilarcenous (ek-wi-lär′se-nus), *a.* [L. *equus*, a horse, + E. *larcenous.*] Given to horse-stealing. [Humorous.]

equilateral, *a.*—**Mutually equilateral,** having the sides of one equal respectively to the sides of the other taken in the same order.

equilibration, *n.*—**Artificial equilibration,** in *sociol.*, adjustment to environment by artificial means or intelligent choice, as opposed to the equilibration brought about by natural selection. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 484.—**Law of equilibration,** the law, formulated by Spencer, that in society, as throughout the cosmos, a group or aggregate highly charged with energy transforms a neighboring group or aggregate less highly charged.

equilibrator (ē-kwi-lī′brā-tor), *n.* [< *equilibrate.*] A mechanical device for securing equilibrium, specifically in the change in the lifting power of a balloon due to expansion or contraction of the gas.

equilibrium, *n.*, 1. In *phys. chem.*, the equilibrium of a thermodynamic system is said to be *indifferent* if it is not disturbed by changing the mass of some or all its phases. If a system consists of a liquid and of its vapor, at a certain temperature, and at the pressure of the vapor saturated at that temperature, we may, without changing temperature or pressure, condense a certain mass of vapor or evaporate a certain mass of liquid, and the system will be in equilibrium indifferently in every one of the states through which it is made to pass. The same is true of a system consisting of a hydrated salt and of a solution of the hydrated salt, at the temperature at which the solid salt and the solution have the same composition: a certain amount of the solid may be dissolved or precipitated, but the system is indifferently in equilibrum in every one of the states through which it is made to pass.—**Absorptiometric equilibrium.** See ★*absorptiometric.*—**Atmospheric equilibrium,** the tendency of the force of gravity to produce motion in any portion of the atmosphere, either horizontally or vertically, relatively to the earth's surface. In static equilibrium there is no tendency to move in any direction. In thermal equilibrium there is no tendency to move so far as the temperature influence is concerned. The equilibrium of mixed gases is disturbed by the fact that dry air is denser than moist air, the former sinking under the influence of gravity and being driven equatorward under the influence of centrifugal force more energetically than the latter. These conditions give rise to problems in thermal-gravitational and thermal-centrifugal equilibrium, or in general thermodynamic or convective equilibrium. In thermal-gravitational equilibrium three stages are recognized: (1) *Stable equilibrium*, when the decrease of temperature with altitude in the surrounding still air is less than the adiabatic rate in moving air, or one degree Fahrenheit for each 183 feet. In this case a mass of air at any height in the atmosphere has a tendency to return to its original level when it has once been displaced. (2) *Indifferent* or *neutral equilibrium*, when the vertical gradient of temperature in still air is exactly equal to the adiabatic rate in moving air, and a disturbed mass stays in its new location. (3) *Unstable equilibrium*, when the vertical gradient of temperature in still air is greater than the adiabatic rate in moving air. In this case the mass of air when once started in vertical motion continues to rise or fall as the case may be, because the thermodynamic change in its own temperature is less than the change actually existing in the surrounding atmosphere. A thunder-storm, with its ascending currents and formation of tall cumuli, illustrates unstable equilibrium.—**Chemical equilibrium,** the state of a chemical system in which the concentrations of the acting substances remain unchanged. If the transformation is irreversible, equilibrium comes when one or more acting substances are consumed; if the transformation is reversible, equilibrium is attained when a given substance is decomposed and reproduced at the same rate.—**Convective equilibrium,** the tendency or liability of a mass of air to ascend or descend in the atmosphere because of buoyancy. In *stable convective equilibrium* the ascending and descending masses return to their initial levels because the rate of cooling due to expansion, or warming due to compression, exceeds the gradient in the quiet air. In *unstable convective equilibrium* ascending masses continue to ascend and descending masses continue to descend because their changes of temperature and density are less than those in the quiet air about them. In *indifferent convective equilibrium* the ascending and descending masses remain always in equilibrium with the strata into which they come, because their changes of temperature coincide with those of the quiet air through which they pass.—**Criterion of equilibrium,** a simple law or rule, based upon a study of the conditions of equilibrium of a system, by means of which the question whether equilibrium exists in any given case may be decided. Gibbs has shown that in an isolated system the energy of which is constant, thermodynamic equilibrium exists when the entropy is constant or decreasing; and that in such a system, the entropy of which is constant, equilibrium exists when the energy is constant or increasing.—**Equation of equilibrium.** See ★*equation.*—**False equilibrium,** in *phys. chem.*, a state of equilibrium not capable of prediction by thermodynamics in its present development. All the equilibriums predicted by thermodynamics can be verified by experiment, but many cases of equilibrium occur which cannot now be predicted by thermodynamics, or which are contradicted by thermodynamics. If the discrepancy is due to some unwarranted simplification introduced into the theory, Duhem calls the equilibrium an *apparent false equilibrium;* otherwise, a *genuine false equilibrium.* If water is cooled ten degrees below the freezing-point, according to thermodynamics the water should not remain in equilibrium as liquid water, but should become ice; yet sometimes the solidification does not take place, and the water remains unchanged as liquid water. This is an *apparent false equilibrium*, for we know what unwarranted omission of considerations has led to the erroneous prediction of disturbance of equilibrium which does not take place.—**Labile equilibrium.** (*a*) A type of equilibrium existing in the case of fluids, in which there is a continuous slipping of the molecules. (*b*) In *chem.*: (1) An assumed condition of a mass consisting of the same or of different kinds of matter, in which apparently no chemical change is going on, but in which it is imagined that individual atoms are exchanging places with others of exactly similar character, so that in a given (perhaps extremely short) time many molecules may be decomposed and precisely as many molecules, of absolutely similar character, formed. (2) The equilibrium of a liquid cooled, out of contact with its solid phase, below the temperature of equilibrium between the liquid and the solid; or of a liquid heated, out of contact with its vapor, above the temperature of equilibrium between the liquid and the vapor having a pressure equal to the actual pressure on the liquid. Water, free from ice, may be cooled many degrees below its usual freezing-point; when brought into contact with a fragment of ice, sometimes when disturbed mechanically, part of the water instantly freezes, and the temperature rises, from that of the labile equilibrium of water alone, to that of the stable equilibrium between water and ice.—**Point of equilibrium,** in a field of force, any point at which the forces are balanced.—**Statistical equilibrium,** in statistical mechanics, an equilibrium, as regards phase, between the systems of an ensemble, such that the distribution of the ensemble in phase remains unchanged.

equilibrium-ring (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-ring), *n.* A balancing-ring; a metal ring placed on the back of a slide-valve, or in the casing of a steam-chest, to keep the steam-pressure from acting over an area on the back of the valve equal to the area of the exhaust-port. This so relieves the valve of pressure that it is practically balanced. The ring is usually placed in a recess and kept tight by placing springs behind it.

equilibrize (ē-kwil′i-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrized*, pp. *equilibrizing.* [*equilibr*(*ium*) + *-ize.*] To bring into a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balance or cause to balance.

equilobate (ē-kwi-lō′bāt), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *lobus*, lobe, + *-ate*[1].] Having lobes of equal size, as the tails of some fishes.

equimolecular (ē′kwi-mō-lek′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *molecula*, molecule, + *-ar*[3].] Having or containing an equal number of molecules.—**Equimolecular solutions,** in *phys. chem.*, solutions in which equal volumes contain the same number of molecules of the two dissolved substances, that is, solutions which contain quantities of the two dissolved substances which are in the ratio of their molecular weights.

equinate (ek′wi-nāt), *v. t.*; prep. and pp. *equinated*, ppr. *equinating.* [*equine* + *-ate*[1].] To inoculate with glanders.

equinocavus (ek-wi-nok′a-vus), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse, + *cavus*, hollow.] Same as ★*talipes equinocavus.*

Equinoctial year. See ★*year.*

equinovarus (ek′wi-nō-vā′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse, + *varus*, bent.] Same as *talipes equinovarus.*

equinox, *n.*—**Equation of the equinoxes.** See ★*equation.*—**Mean equinox,** the point on the equator which is determined by correcting the true equinox of the date for the equation of the equinox and the nutation.

equinus (ē-kwī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse: see *equine.*] Same as *talipes equinus.*

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equipartile (ē-kwi-pär′til), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *pars* (*part-*), part, + *-ile.*] One of the divisions between which stand equipostiles. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 386.

equipartition (ē′kwi-pär-ti′shon), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *partitio*(*n-*), partition, distribution.] In *phys.*, the distribution of energy throughout a medium, consisting of molecules in motion, in accordance with the law of the partition of energy. See ✶*energy*.

Equipartition of energy is supposed to establish itself within a small fraction of a second.
Lord Rayleigh, in Nature, LXXII. 54.

equiped (ē′kwi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *equipede*; L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having legs of equal length: said of some crustaceans: as, the *equiped* chilopods.

II. *n.* One of the chilopods whose legs, save the last pair, are of approximately equal length; a member of the *Æquipedes* of Kirby.

equipment, *n.*—**Bureau of Equipment.** See ✶*bureau*.

equipoise (ē′kwi-poiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipoised*, ppr. *equipoising*. [*equipoise*, *n.*] 1. To bring into a state of equipoise or balance; hold in equipoise.—2. To counterbalance.

equipostile (ē-kwi-pos′til), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + (?) *post*, after, + *-ile.*] An object, value, or term in a series or array corresponding to values of an argument in arithmetical progression. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 390.

equipotent (ē-kwip′ō-tent), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *potens*, powerful: see *potent.*] Equal in power.

Equipotential function. See ✶*function*.—**Equipotential system,** a system of forces such as is represented by certain animal ova or adult lower animals, like *Tubularia* or *Clavellina*, each portion of which has the same prospective potency in development or regeneration, that is, is capable of responding adaptively to a number of conditions.

equipotentiality (ē′kwi-pō-ten-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being equipotential.

equiprobabilism (ē-kwi-prob′a-bil-izm), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ism.*] The opinion in moral theology that where the reasons for either of two opposed courses of action are equally balanced, a man may use his liberty to follow either.

equiradial (ē-kwi-rā′di-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *radius*, spoke (radius).] Having equal radii.

equiradiate (ē-kwi-rā′di-āt), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *radiatus*, radiate.] Having radii of equal length, as certain sponge-spicules. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 129.

equirotal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A vehicle, invented in the early part of the nineteenth century, having wheels of uniform size and the body jointed in the middle, the forward portion turning with the front axle.

Equisetales (ek-wi-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Equisetum* + *-ales.*] An order of pteridophytic plants of the class *Equisetineæ*, containing the family *Equisetaceæ* only, which see for characters.

Equisetineæ (ek-wi-sē-tin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Equisetum* + *-ineæ.*] A class of cryptogamic plants of the phylum *Pteridophyta*. It embraces the orders *Equisetales* and *Calamariales*. Engler now uses the name *Equisetales* for this group, calling the order *Euequisetales*, a change of doubtful propriety.

equisized (ē′kwi-sīzd), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *sized.*] Of the same size.

The two Rhomboidea are about *equisized*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, p. 290.

Equitable assignment. See ✶*assignment*.

equitative (ek′wi-tā-tiv), *a.* [*equitate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to equitation or horsemanship.

equitensal (ē-kwi-ten′sal), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *tens*(*io*(*n-*)), tension, + *-al*[1].] A line which cuts a system of tense lines so that the tensions at the crosses are all equal.

Equitinæ (ek-wi-tī′nē). *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eques* (*Equit-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of drumfishes typified by the genus *Eques:* called *ribbonfishes* from their lengthwise black stripes.

equiv. An abbreviation of *equivalent*.

equivalence, *n.* **2.** In *chem.*, capability of mutual replacement, in chemical combination, of definite quantities of different substances: thus, there is *equivalence* between approximately 18.07 parts of aluminium, 40.1 of calcium, 46.1 of sodium, and 55.9 of (ferrous) iron in combining with the same fixed quantity of oxygen.

equivalent. I. *a.* **3.** In *geom.*: (*b*) Said of two polygons if they can be cut into a finite number of triangles congruent in pairs.—**5.** In *chem.*, applied to the respective quantities of different substances which are capable of replacing each other in combination with a fixed quantity of some particular substance. These mutually replaceable quantities of such substances are said to be *equivalent* to each other. See ✶*equivalence*, 2.—**Equivalent by completion,** in *geom.*, said of two polygons if it is possible so to annex equivalent polygons to them that the two polygons so composed are equivalent.—**Equivalent equations, focus, illumination, lens, projection, sets.** See ✶*equation*, etc.

II. *n.* **3.** See ✶*equivalence*, 2.—**Electrochemical equivalent of an element,** in *phys. chem.*, the weight in grams of that element which, in electrolysis, is transformed from the ionic to the non-ionic condition, or conversely, by the passage of the unit quantity of electricity, or one coulomb. If this equivalent is known for any one element, it thereby becomes known for all other elements by the third of Faraday's laws of electrolysis. Silver is the element selected for the experimental determination, and the value adopted for its electrochemical equivalent by the International Congress of Electricity at Chicago, in 1893, is 0.001,118 gram. This number is perhaps too small by about one part in a thousand. If we divide this equivalent by the atomic weight of silver and multiply by the equivalent weight of any other element, we obtain the weight of the second element which would be deposited by the passage of one coulomb of electricity. For instance, the atomic weights of silver and of copper being 107.93 and 63.6, and the equivalent weight of copper being half its atomic weight, we have $\frac{31.8}{107.93} \times 0.001{,}118$ gram equals the electrochemical equivalent weight of copper, or 0.000,328 gram.—**Mechanical equivalent of light,** the numerical quantity which expresses in ergs, or other units of mechanical energy, the value of a unit of light. If we take as the unit of light that which produces an illumination of one lux, we may define the mechanical equivalent of light as the energy in ergs of the light-giving ether-waves received in one second upon one square centimeter of surface at a distance of one meter from a source of light having an intensity of one hefner. The first attempt to estimate the mechanical equivalent of light (although not in precisely the above terms, which are of more recent origin) was made by Julius Thomsen in 1865. He determined in absolute measure the radiation from an incandescent body, as a gas or oil-flame; then filtered out the infra-red rays by interposition of a cell of water, and measured the transmitted light. On account of the incomplete adiathermancy of the cell, his values are, however, subject to a large correction. Measurements by more refined methods have since been made by Tumlirz and by Ångström. (See ✶*efficiency of a source of light.*) Ångström found the luminous energy received by a square centimeter of surface at a distance of one meter from the flame of a Hefner lamp to be 20.6×10^{-6} gram-calories per second, or, in mechanical units, 8.63 ergs per second. The composition of light from various sources, as gas-flames, the electric arc, or the sun, differs, and the effect of radiation upon the eye varies greatly with the wave-length. The luminosity is a maximum for rays in the middle of the spectrum and diminishes rapidly toward the red and violet. The mechanical equivalent should therefore depend on the composition of the light. From Ångström's value it is possible to compute that of all other sources of light that have been spectrophotometrically compared with the Hefner flame. The results of such a computation are given in the following table:

Source of light.	Ergs per second per square centimeter for one lux.
Untreated carbon at 1,000° C.	29.0
Untreated carbon at 1,400° C.	9.14
Glow-lamp at 2,000° C.	7.26
Hefner lamp	8.63
Petroleum-flame	8.69
Gas-flame	9.13 to 7.70
Acetylene-flame	7.12
Zircon-light	7.17
Lime-light	7.21 to 5.89
Arc-light	5.89 to 5.79
Welsbach light	4.50 to 4.39
Sunlight	4.85
Daylight (from sky)	5.53

The energy in ergs given in the above table does not include the total energy received at the surface by radiation, but only that portion which is capable of affecting the eye—in other words, of producing illumination. The amount of energy falls off rapidly as the temperature of the source rises. It is less for a given temperature in the case of treated carbon surfaces, as in the incandescent-lamp filament, than with untreated carbon, and still less in the case of light obtained from incandescent oxids. Thus the ergs of luminous energy per centimeter per second, corresponding to an illumination of one lux, are less for the Welsbach mantle and for the magnesium flame than for the electric arc, although the temperatures for the former sources are much lower.—**Osmotic equivalent,** that quantity of any substance which, if contained in a given volume of solution, will produce the same osmotic pressure as a standard quantity of some other substance when contained in the same volume of solution.—**Principle of kinesthetic equivalents,** in *psychol.*, the principle that "for each of our intentional actions we must have some way of thinking about the action, of remembering how it feels, looks, etc.; we must have something in mind equivalent to the experience of the movement." *J. M. Baldwin*, Story of the Mind, p. 20.—**Saponification equivalent,** in *chem.*, the quantity of any particular oil or fat which can be saponified by a fixed quantity of an alkali: usually expressed in the form of the number of grams of the oil saponified by 56.1 grams of caustic potash or 40 grams of caustic soda. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 268.—**Water equivalent,** in *calorimetry*, the quantity of water which is equivalent, in capacity for heat, to a given body; the mass of a given body multiplied by its specific heat.

equivoluminal (ē′kwi-vō-lū′mi-nal), *a.* Equal as to volume; of equal cubical content.

equivote (ē′kwi-vōt), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *votum*, wish (vote).] A tie in voting, an equal number of votes being cast on each side.

equoid (ē′kwoid), *a.* [L. *equus*, horse, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Equidæ*, or horse family; horse-like.

Equus beds. See ✶*bed*[1].

er, *v.* A simplified spelling of *err*.

era, *n.* **4.** In *geol.*, a division of geologic time which, according to the recommendation of the International Congress of Geologists, is to be regarded as of highest rank, corresponding to the stratigraphic term *group*. See *group*[1], 3 (*b*).—**Lithic era,** the first half of J. D. Dana's azoic eon, during which there was a solid crust on the earth, but the temperature was too high to permit condensation of the vapors as oceans. It was followed by the oceanic era.—**Oceanic era,** according to the classification of the early stages in the earth's history, that era of the azoic eon in which the atmospheric waters were condensed into an ocean over all the sphere or in an oceanic depression, with finally some emerging lands cooled from molten rock. The temperature of this ocean is conceived to have been about 5,000° F. at the beginning of the period, and before its close the action of the ocean waters had caused the deposition of sediments which formed the earth's supercrust.—**Psychozoic era,** the present age, or the age of man, as distinguished from former geological ages before the appearance of man.

eradicator (ē-rad′i-kā-tor), *n.* **1.** One who roots up or roots out and destroys.—**2.** An agricultural implement or machine used in uprooting.

erasion, *n.* **2.** In *surg.*, the removal of morbid tissue by scraping.

Erasmianism (ē-raz′mi-an-izm), *n.* [*Erasmian*, *adj.* (⟨ *Erasmus*), + *-ism.*] The religious system of the scholar and humanist Erasmus (1466–1536). He anticipated Luther in affirming the Bible to be the true source of theology. He condemned the subtleties of the scholastic systems; emphasized the moral elements of Christianity; and satirized the faults of the clergy, but refused to follow Luther, remaining in the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. The term is applied, therefore, to the attitude of men who protest against error, but compromise with existing institutions.

Erastianize (ē-ras′tian-īz), *v.* [*Erastian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make to accord with Erastianism.

II. *intrans.* To favor Erastianism.

E-rays. See ✶*ray*[1].

erbin (èr′bin), *n.* [Also *erbine*, ⟨ *erb*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *erbia*.

erdmannite (erd′man-īt), *n.* [Named probably for A. *Erdmann*. (*Chester.*)] A complex mineral substance near allanite in composition, but perhaps only a mixture: obtained from Norway.

Erdmann's float, reagent. See ✶*float*, ✶*reagent*.

erecting-shop (ē-rek′ting-shop), *n.* A building or room in which engines or machines are assembled, as the parts are completed, to insure that all the parts will fit properly. Such a shop is provided with foundations, base-plates, benches, cranes, and other conveniences, according to the character of the machines to be erected.

erection, *n.* **10.** In *astrol.*, the construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens.

By *erection* of her figure, I gest it.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

erector, *n.* **3.** A workman employed to put in place the steel part of buildings, bridges, or ships.—**4.** A machine, such as a derrick, used to place material in position in any structure.

eremian (e-rē′mi-an) *a.* [Gr. *ἐρημία*, a desert, a solitude, ⟨ *ἐρῆμος*, solitary.] Of or pertaining to the desert.—**Eremian subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, a division or subregion embracing northern Africa, northern Arabia, the greater part of Persia and Afghanistan, and the desert region of central Asia from the steppes of southern Russia to Manchuria.

Eremochæta (e-rē-mō-kē′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *χαίτη*, bristle.] In the classification of Osten-Sacken, a superfamily of dipterous insects, including the families *Stratiomyidæ*, *Tabanidæ*, *Acanthomeridæ*, and *Leptidæ*.

eremochætous (e-rē-mō-kē′tus), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the superfamily *Eremochæta*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 446.

eremomeline (er-ē-mom′e-lin), *n.* One of the group of African birds known as *Eremomelinæ*.

eremophobia (e-rē-mō-fō′bi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *-φοβια*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid fear of being alone.

Eremurus (er-ē-mū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Bieberstein, 1818), ⟨ Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary. + *οὐρά*, tail, stalk. The name alludes to the leafless flower-stalk and raceme.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. There are about 18 species, natives of the mountains of western and central Asia. Several are

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cultivated for their striking habit and great flower-stalks crowned with showy white, rose-colored, or yellow flowers. The leaves rise from the root in a dense clump or rosette; the flowers have 6 segments, usually withering on the stalk, 6 stamens, and a 3-partitioned and 3-cornered ovary. Among the garden species are *E. robustus*, *E. Himalaicus*, and *E. spectabilis*. The best known is *E. robustus*, which often sends up a stalk 8 feet high bearing rose-colored flowers.



Eremurus spectabilis.
One fourth natural size.

erepsin (e-rep′-sin), *n.* [L. *erep-* (*ius*), pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, + *-s-* + *-in*².] A ferment discovered by O. Cohnheim in the intestinal mucosa, which is capable of causing the cleavage of acid albumins and albumoses into crystalline end-products of proteolytic digestion, but which is without effect upon the native albumins. It acts in neutral or feebly alkaline media. A similar ferment has apparently been found also in the vegetable world.

Erethizontidæ (er′ē-thi-zon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*Erethizon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] The American porcupines of the genera *Erethizon* and *Coendoo* (*Synetheres*), considered as constituting a family, a view generally held by American zoölogists. *O. Thomas*, 1897. See cut under *porcupine*.

eretmologist (er-et-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [**eretmology* (< Gr. *ἐρετμός*, oar, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak) + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in the science of rowing; a professional oarsman. [Humorous.]

ergal (ėr′gal), *n.* [G. *ergal*, < Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *-al*².] In *phys.*, potential energy: a word introduced by Clausius. It is that portion of the total energy of a system which diminishes as work is done by the system, and it corresponds, therefore, to the negative value of the force-function and also to Helmholtz's term *free energy*.

ergasiomania (ėr-gas′i-ō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργασία*, work, labor, + *μανία*, madness.] A restless desire, amounting at times to an insane impulsion, to be continually at work; also, a desire on the part of a surgeon to operate at every opportunity, whether or not the operation is indicated or justifiable.

ergasiophobia (ėr-gas′i-ō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργασία*, work, labor, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] An excessive disinclination, which may amount to an insane aversion, to work; also, excessive timidity, on the part of a surgeon, and fear to perform an operation even when it is urgently indicated.

ergastic (ėr-gas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργαστικός*, able to work, working, < *ἐργάζεσθαι*, work, < *ἔργον*, work.] Being the result of biologic activity: a term applied to rather stable substances formed by the activity of the cell-cytoplasm. *A. Meyer*, 1896.

ergastinæ (ėr-gas-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐργαστῖναι* (Hesychius), < *ἐργαστής*, < *ἐργάζεσθαι*, work.] In *Gr. antiq.*, maidens who were chosen to weave and embroider the peplum of Athena. Certain figures in procession in the eastern frieze of the Parthenon are supposed to represent them.

ergastoplasm (ėr-gas′tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐργαστ-* (*ικός*), able to work, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The more active portion of the protoplasm which forms the fibrillar structures of the cell: nearly the same as *kinoplasm* (Strasburger) and *ergoplasm* (Davidoff). *Garnier*, 1897.

ergastoplasmic (ėr-gas-tō-plas′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ergastoplasm. *Nature*, March 12, 1903, p. 455.

ergastulum (ėr-gas′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ergastula* (-lą). [L., an accommodated form (as if dim.) of an Italian Gr. **ἐργαστρον*, < Gr. *ἐργάζεσθαι*, work, labor: see **ergastic*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a prison for slaves attached to a Roman villa or farm; a house of correction.

ergatandrous (ėr-gą-tan′drus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *-ous*.] Having worker-like males: said of certain ants.

ergatandry (ėr-ga-tan′dri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, worker, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *-y*³.] In *entomol.*, the condition of certain male ants which fail to develop wings and resemble the worker-ants in form.

ergatogyne (ėr′gą-tō-jin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, worker, + *γυνή*, female.] A female ant of worker-like aspect due to the absence of wings and wing-muscles; an ergatoid female.

ergatogynic (ėr′gą-tō-jin′ik), *a.* Same as **ergatogynous*. *Biol. Bulletin*, May, 1904, p. 252.

ergatogynous (ėr-ga-toj′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *γυνή*, female, + *-ous*.] Having worker-like females: said of certain ants.

ergatoid (ėr′ga-toid), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* A wingless although sexually competent ant of either sex. The females are really secondary queens. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 140.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of an ergatoid.

ergatomorphic (ėr′gą-tō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ergatomorphism; having the appearance of a worker-ant.

ergatomorphism (ėr′gą-tō-môr′fizm), *n.* [*ergatomorph-ic* + *-ism*.] The resemblance of certain male and female ants to workers, through a failure to develop the wings and their musculature.

erg-nine (ėrg′nīn), *n.* A practical unit of work or energy equal to 1×10^9 ergs. See *ergten*. [Rare.]

ergogram (ėr′gō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A record of muscular work; a tracing obtained by means of the ergograph. See **ergograph*.

The *ergogram* pictures a very specific form of fatigue and shows a very wide range of individual differences.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 150.

ergograph (ėr′gō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording muscular work; a recording dynamometer or ergometer: used especially in the study of muscular fatigue. The work recorded by the ergographs ordinarily employed is that done by a single finger pressing against a spring or pulling against a weight. In Mosso's instrument, the earliest form of the ergograph, there are three principal parts: the padded arm-rest, with arm-straps and brass tubes which hold the unused fingers in position; the weights, attached to a cord which passes over a pulley to a finger-cap adjusted to the lifting finger; and the recording carriage, which moves between metal guides with the movement of finger and spring, and carries a writing-point by which the ergogram or work-record is traced upon the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. An ergograph of this type is termed a *weight ergograph*. In other forms of the instrument, the compression of a spring replaces the pull-up of the weight: *spring ergographs* have been devised, for example, by Cattell and Binet. In yet other forms, among which Meumann's ergograph may be mentioned, there is no graphic record; the recording carriage and kymograph are replaced by a work-adder.

This greatly increased range of individual variation in early puberty was no less marked in vital capacity and in resistance to fatigue as tested by the *ergograph*.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 151.

ergographic (ėr-gō-graf′ik), *a.* [*ergograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to, or obtained by means of, the ergograph.

He studied the effect on the *ergographic* curve of drinking-water, and of the injection of cocaine and caffeine.
Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab., VIII. 104.

ergology (ėr-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Physiology and psychology considered dynamically, as the performance of work.

ergometric (ėr-gō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ergometer or the results shown by it; recorded or furnished by the ergometer: as, an *ergometric* diagram; *ergometric* measurements.

ergonomy (ėr-gon′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *νόμος*, distribution.] Physiological division of labor. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 35.

ergophobia (ėr-gō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid aversion to labor. Compare **ergasiophobia*. *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 17, 1903.

ergoplasm (ėr′gō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The active protoplasm which arises from the achromatic portion of the germinal vesicle of the egg and produces, wholly or in part, the first polar spindle. *Davidoff*, 1889.

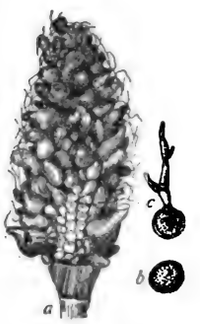
ergosterin (ėr-gos′te-rin), *n.* [*ergo*(*t*) + Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-in*².] A colorless compound, $C_{26}H_{40}O.H_2O$, contained in ergot of rye. It crystallizes in pearly leaflets or in pointed needles, melts at 154° C., and boils at 185° C. under 20 millimeters pressure.

ergot[1], *n.*—**Corn ergot**, the fungus *Ustilago Zeæ*, which transforms the kernel of corn into black spores. See *smut*.

ergotinic (ėr-gō-tin′ik), *a.* [*ergot* + *-in*² + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotinic acid**, a poisonous substance found in ergot, but probably not concerned in the production of the clinical picture of ergotism.

ergotism[2], *n.* 2. Logical reasoning; ratiocination.

The ratiocination or *ergotism* of the logicians is only one kind of reasoning and one little used by the ordinary mind.
L. F. Ward, Pure Sociol., p. 462.



a, Corn ergot (*Ustilago Zeæ*), on an ear of corn. The affected kernels are enormously increased in size (reduced); *b*, spore (enlarged); *c*, germinating spore (enlarged).

ergotization (ėr′gō-tī-zā′-shon), *n.* [*ergotize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of affecting with the poison of ergot.

ergotol (ėr′gō-tōl), *n.* [*ergot* + *-ol*.] A liquid preparation of ergot two and a half times as strong as the United States Pharmacopœia fluid extract.

Erian, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *geol.*, a major group of geological units comprising the Marcellus, Hamilton, Genesee, Portage, and Chemung divisions as used by the original New York geologists. The term was applied by Dawson to the entire Devonian system as represented in New York and Canada as a more appropriate term, but it is now restricted to that part of the Devonian which is represented by the Marcellus and Hamilton shales.

Ericales (er-i-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Erica* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants characterized by regular flowers, usually free stamens as many or twice as many as the lobes of the corolla, and a compound ovary. It embraces 8 families, of which *Ericaceæ* is the most important. See *Diapensiaceæ* and *Epacridaceæ*.

erichthoid (e-rik′thoid), *a.* [*erichthus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to an erichthus: as, an *erichthoid* larva.

erichthus (e-rik′thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἠρι*, early, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A late larval stage of a stomatopodous crustacean, as the mantis-shrimp, in which the full number of segments and of limbs of the adult animal is reached.

ericineous (er-i-sin′ē-us), *a.* Same as *ericaceous*.

ericinol (e-ris′i-nōl), *n.* [*eric*(*olin*) + *-in*² + *-ol*.] A colorless, volatile, oily compound, $C_{20}H_{26}O$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on ericolin. It turns brown in the air.

ericolin (e-rik′ō-lin), *n.* [L. *erica*, heath, + *-ol* + *-in*².] A very bitter, brown, resinous compound, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$, found in several plants of the heath family, in *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, and in *Ledum palustre*.

ericophyte (e-rik′ō-fīt), *n.* [L. *erica*, heath, + Gr. *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, one of a class of plants, typified by the genus *Erica*, which are adapted to live on the soil of heaths and peat moors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 432.

Ericsson gun. See **gun*.

Ericymba (er-i-sim′bą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, much-, + *κύμβη*, a cup, bowl.] A genus of small minnows found in the Mississippi valley, distinguished by the silvery mucous cavities on each side of the head. *E. buccata* is the common species.

Erie blue, Erie Canal china, Erie clay. See **blue*, etc.

erikite (er′i-kīt), *n.* [Named after *Erik* the Red, the discoverer of Greenland.] A silicate and phosphate of the cerium metals and sodium, with also aluminium and thorium. It occurs in complex orthorhombic crystals of a brownish color, in southern Greenland.

erinaceine (er-i-nā′sē-in), *n.* A hedgehog of the subfamily *Erinaceinæ*.

erinite (ē′rin-īt), *n.* [*Erin* + *-ite*².] A basic copper arsenate occurring in green mammillary crystalline forms: from Cornwall, but earlier supposed to come from Ireland, hence the name.

Eriobotrya (er′i-ō-bōt′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), in allusion to the lanate inflorescence, < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of plants of the family *Malaceæ*. They are small trees with evergreen leaves, racemose-paniculate inflorescence covered with woolly hairs, thick 5-toothed calyx, crenulate petals, and 3-5 seeds, one in each compartment of the fruit. There are about 10 species, natives of eastern Asia. The loquat, *Eriobotrya Japonica* (*Photinia Japonica* of Gray), sometimes errone-

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ously called *Japanese plum* and *Japanese medlar*, is practically the only representative of this genus grown in the United States. It is hardy in the Gulf States, where it is grown for the small, acid, yellow, plum-like fruits. The flowers are white and are borne in terminal clusters late in the season; the fruits mature in the following spring.

eriocaulaceous (er′i-ō-kâ-lā′shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the plant family *Eriocaulaceæ*.

eriocome (er′i-ō-kōm), *n.* [NL. *eriocomus*, < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κόμη*, hair.] A woolly-haired person: a member of a division of mankind, the eriocomi, characterized by fleecy hair, like that of the Melanesians and negroes. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 40.

eriocyanine (er′i-ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *cyanine*.] An acid coal-tar color of the triphenylmethane carbinol type. It dyes wool a bright blue in an acid bath.

erioglaucine (er′i-ō-glâ′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γλαυκός*, greenish blue, + *-ine*².] An acid coal-tar color of the triphenylmethane type. It dyes wool and silk greenish-blue shades in an acid bath.

eriometer, *n.*—**Young's eriometer,** an instrument used in measuring the diameter of the rings of color seen when a bright light is examined through a mass of small particles or fine fibers. It consists essentially of two glass plates between which the fibers are placed and an aperture in a sliding-screen through which the eye may view the bright light. If the angular diameter of the colored ring is observed a numerical table gives the corresponding linear diameter of the particles. A corresponding graduation may be inscribed on the instrument so that the numerical tables need not be used.

eriometric (er′i-ō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eriometer; obtained by the eriometer.—**Young's eriometric scale.** In the eriometer, as constructed by Young, the first red-and-green ring is made to cover a given circle by moving the sliding-tube to and fro, and an index shows the diameter of the particles. On the arbitrary scale used by him, 1 is equivalent to a diameter of 0.00003 of an inch, and the other scale numbers represent simple multiples of these: 3, the size of the particles observed in a thin layer of milk; 3.5, the spores of *Lycoperdon bovista;* 32, lycopodium seed or spores; 46, diameter of coarse wool.

erionite (er′i-ọn-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *-ite*².] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, calcium, sodium, and potassium, occurring in aggregates of wool-like fibers in cavities in a rhyolite tuff: found at Durkee, Oregon.

eriophorous (er-i-of′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐριοφόρος*, wool-bearing, < *ἔριον*, wool, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Wool-bearing; cottony; flocculent.

eriophyllous (er-i-of′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Having woolly leaves.

Eritrean (ā-rē-trē′an), *a.* [It. *Eritrea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Italian Red-Sea colony of Eritrea: as, *Eritrean* currency; *Eritrean* defenses.

erizo (ā-rē′thō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., so named from the prickly, bur-like fruit, < Sp. *erizo*, < L. *ericius*, hedgehog. See *urchin*.] In Venezuela and Colombia, the tibourbou, *Apeiba Tibourbou*. See ★*tibourbou*.

erl, *n.* A simplified spelling of *earl*.

erlan (èr′lan), *n.* [*Erla*, Crandorf, Saxony, + *-an*.] In *petrog.*, a fine-grained metamorphic rock composed chiefly of augite, with some feldspar, quartz, and other minerals. Also called (in German) *erlanfels*. *Breithaupt*.

erly, *adv.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *early*.

erm. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *ermine*.

ermin, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *ermine*.

ernest, *n.*, *a.*, and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *earnest*.

Ernestine order. See ★*order*.

Ernogrammus (èr′nō-gram′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρνος*, a sprout, + *γραμμή*, a line.] A genus of blennies found in Japan, remarkable for the branching lateral lines.

erodent, *n.* **II.** *a.* Producing erosion; erosive.

erodible (ē-rō′di-bl), *a.* [*erode* + *-ible*.] In *geol.*, yielding to erosive action; subject to the destructive processes of surface agencies.

Eros, *n.* **3.** In *astron.*, No. 433 of the asteroid group, discovered photographically by Witt, at Berlin, in 1898, and for a time provisionally referred to as D. Q. Its orbit is much smaller than that of any other minor planet, its mean distance from the sun being less than that of Mars. Its period is 643.11 days. At times it can approach the earth within about 13,000,000 miles (nearer than any other member of the solar system), and thus furnishes perhaps the most precise of all methods for finding the solar parallax. At these rare approaches it may nearly reach the limit of naked-eye visibility, but it is usually observable only in large telescopes, its diameter being not more than 15 or 20 miles. At certain times there are regular variations in its brightness from which an axial rotation in 5 hours 16 minutes is inferred.

erosible (ē-rō′si-bl), *a.* [L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, erode, + *-ible*.] Capable of being eroded: as, an *erosible* rock.

In some parts the tufa is traversed by vertical veins of a harder and less easily *erosible* rock.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 478.

erosion, *n.*—**Cycle of erosion.** See ★*cycle* 1.—**Erosion column.** See ★*column*.—**Glacial erosion,** the erosion produced by glaciers and subglacial streams. The efficacy of this process has been much discussed, but its importance is coming to be more and more accepted by geologists. See *corrie*, *comb*³, *fiord*, *hanging* ★*valley*, *rock-basin*.—**Head erosion.** Same as *head-water* ★*erosion*.—**Head-water erosion,** the erosion of a valley-head or escarpment so that it is worn back in a direction opposite to the flow of its stream. Also retrogressive erosion.—**Retrogressive erosion.** Same as *head-water* ★*erosion*.—**Sheet-flood erosion,** erosion accomplished by sheets of running water, as distinct from streams. *J. W. McGee*, in Bulletin Geol. Soc. Amer., VIII. 88.—**Table-land of erosion.** See ★*table-land*.—**Unconformability by erosion.** Flat strata forming a land area are often carved into valleys by running water. Without appreciable tilting they may then be depressed beneath the sea and the valleys may be filled with new sediments which do not differ in dip, although usually contrasted in kind with the old. The stratigraphic break between the two is called *unconformability by erosion*.—**Wind-erosion,** the wearing away and transportation of rock material by the wind.

He particularly commended to geologists the study of *wind-erosion* of snow hardened by pressure and low temperature. . . . One could see the structure change from form to form under one's very eyes, and thus quickly gain such an insight into the processes of *wind-erosion* as, in the case of more stubborn rock, could only be obtained by prolonged study. *Athenæum*, Dec. 7, 1901, p. 778.

erosional (ē-rō′zhọn-al), *a.* [*erosion* + *-al*¹.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by erosion.

The terraced character of the outlet at Horseheads was also described, and the opinion expressed that the broader terrace is an *erosional* and not a constructional (flood-plain) feature, and that it represents the outlet of Lake Newberry at its principal stage.
Science, Jan. 2, 1903, p. 26.

erosodentate (ē-rō′sō-den′tāt), *a.* [L. *erosus*, eroded, + *dentatus*, toothed.] Having irregular tooth-like projections; specifically, in *bot.*, dentate with erose teeth.

erosodenticulate (ē-rō′sō-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *erosus*, eroded, + *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, tooth, + *-ate*¹.] Having small, irregular, tooth-like points.

erotically (e-rot′i-ka-li), *adv.* In an erotic manner or sense.

eroticism (e-rot′i-sizm), *n.* [*erotic* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being erotic; undue prominence of sexuality or the sexual emotions; in *pathol.*, excessive sexual desires.

eroticist (e-rot′i-sist), *n.* One affected with eroticism.

eroticomania (e-rot′i-kō-mā′ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωτικός*, erotic, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *erotomania*.

erotism (e-rot′ism), *n.* A condition marked by erotic tendencies; eroticism.

erotogenic (er′ō-tō-jen′ik), *a.* Exciting sexual desire.

erotology (er-ō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), sexual love, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the phenomena of sexual love.

These [unwritten codes of modesty] are like psychic garments with changing fashions, but *erotology* well understands that sometimes to ignore their existence is itself to win. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 118.

erotometer (er-ō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), sexual love, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A standard or gage of sexual love. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 132.

erotopath (e-rot′ō-path), *n.* [A back-formation from *erotopathy*.] One who is dominated by perverted sexual ideas. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 72.

erotopathia (er′ō-tō-path′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), sexual love, + *πάθος*, disease.] Perversion of the sexual instinct. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 328.

erotopathic (er′ō-tō-path′ik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from erotopathia; erotic. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 75.

erotopathy (er′ō-top′ạ-thi), *n.* Same as ★*erotopathia*.

erotopsychic (er′ō-top-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), sexual love, + *ψυχή*, mind.] Same as ★*erotopathic*.

errancy (er′an-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to err.

erratic, *a.* **6.** In *zoöl.*, occurring in an unusual location.

Parasites which occur in their normal host, but in an unusual location, like the brain cysticerci . . . in a subcutaneous cyst . . . may be spoken of as *erratic*.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., 1903, p. 128.

error, *n.* **8.** In *base-ball*, a failure by one of the fielders to put out an opponent when he has the opportunity; a misplay by which a runner

secures a base.—**Average error.** See ★*method of average error*.—**Clock error.** See ★*clock*².—**Defendant in error,** a party to an action, either plaintiff or defendant in the court below, who is opposed to the plaintiff in error in the appellate court. See *plaintiff in* ★*error*.—**Error of a planet,** the difference between its observed and its calculated position.—**Error of expectation, fatigue, habituation,** in *psychophys.*, variable errors, incidental more especially to work by the gradation methods. The error of expectation may make a change of judgment come either too soon or too late, according as the expectation is directed upon change or uniformity of the stimuli; the errors of fatigue and habituation delay the change of judgment beyond the normal point. The errors can be avoided by a fitting disposition of the series: in certain cases the error of expectation, may, perhaps, for all practical purposes, be eliminated by treating it as a constant error; that is, by repeating the series with reversal, and taking the average result.—**Fechnerian time-error,** in *psychophys.*, a constant or systematic error, due to temporal arrangement, which may be eliminated by performing the experiment twice over, —once in the time-order *ab*, and once in the time-order *ba*,—and by averaging the result of the two experiments to a single value.—**Law of frequency of error.** Same as *law of error*. See *error*, 5.—**Method of average error.** See ★*method*.—**Plaintiff in error,** in *law*, a party to an action, either plaintiff or defendant in the court below, who sues out in an appellate court, a writ of error, to review proceedings upon which the error is alleged.—**Probable error of an event.** See ★*coefficient of variability*.—**Space error,** in *psychophys.*, a constant or systematic error, due to spatial arrangement, which may be eliminated (like the Fechnerian time-error) by repeating the experiment with reversal of spatial conditions, and averaging the two results.—**Station error,** in *geod.* and *astron.*, the difference between the position of a point on the earth's surface determined by astronomical means (its astronomical latitude and longitude) and the same as fixed by combination with data obtained from an extended geodetic survey. The differences arise from local deviations in the direction of gravity, due to local accidents of the surface or the underlying strata, and seldom exceed a few seconds, but in mountainous regions and mining districts are often much larger.

error (er′or), *v. t.* In *law*, upon an appeal, to reverse the judgment or other determination of the court below, on account of error in its proceedings. [Rare.]

erræiform (èr-sē′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Ersæa* (?) + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the structure of the *Ersæidæ;* composed of three medusoids, a sterile, a fertile, and a special nectocalyx. Compare ★*eudoxiform*.

erræome (èr-sē′ōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρσαιος*, dewy (< *ἕρση*, dew), + *-ome*.] One of the two main forms of cormidium in hydrozoans, consisting typically of a hydrophyllium, a gastrozoid with a tentacle, one or more medusoid gonophores, and generally a nectocalyx.

erthen, erthling, erthly. Simplified spellings of *earthen, earthling, earthly*.

erubim (e-rō′bēm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'erūbim*, pl. of *'erūb*, mixture, combination.] Among the Jews, certain devices to get around the strict observance of the Sabbath rules, when circumstances make such observance difficult or impossible. The strict follower of rabbinical injunctions must not go out on the Sabbath beyond a certain distance. In order to establish the legal boundaries the rabbis have ordained that certain eatables may be deposited beyond the limit on the day preceding the Sabbath or festival, so as to make it appear that the place where the food is deposited is one's domicile, extending thereby the limit for one's movements.

Erucæformia (e-rō-sē-fôr′mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **eruciformia*, neut. pl. of **eruciformis*, < *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] A group of flies of the family *Tipulidæ*, having caterpillar-like larvæ: supposed to be the most primitive of existing *Diptera*. *Phalacrocera* is an example.

erucic (e-rō′sik), *a.* [L. *eruca*, a sort of cole-wort.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, contained, in combination with glycerol, in white and black mustard-seed oil. It crystallizes in long slender needles, melts at 33–34° C., and is readily converted into the isomeric brassidic acid.

erucin (e-rō′sin), *n.* [*eruc(ic)* + *-in*².] The glycerin ester of erucic acid, found in rape-seed oil.

erugatory (e-rō′ga-tō-ri), *a* and *n.* [NL. **erugatorius*, < L. *erugare*, free from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *ruga*, wrinkle.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing wrinkles.

II. *n.* A remedy used to eradicate wrinkles.

eruption, *n.*—**Cone of eruption.** See ★*cone*.—**Massive eruption,** the protrusion of lava without the formation of a volcanic cone. Compare ★*fissure-eruption*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 342.—**Subaërial eruption,** outbreaks of lava or tuff upon the land, as contrasted with those beneath the sea.

Eruptive center, vein. See ★*center*¹, ★*vein*.

Eryops (er′i-ops), *n.* [NL., (?) irreg. < Gr. *ἐρύειν*, draw out, + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of stegocephalian reptiles from the Permian rocks of North America, having an elongated triangular skull with somewhat tapering snout, relatively small

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round orbits, and rugose cranial bones with indistinct sutures.

erysipeloid (er-i-sip′e-loid), *n.* and *a.* [*erysipel-as* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A chronic inflammation of the skin resembling erysipelas, occurring sometimes in persons who have been brought into contact with the skins of wild animals, either living or recently dead.

II. *a.* Resembling erysipelas.

Erysiphaceæ (er′i-si-fā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erysiphe* + *-aceæ.*] The family of fungi typified by the genus *Erysiphe*. See *Erysipheæ*.

Erythea (er-i-thē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Watson, 1880), < Gr. *Ἐρύθεια*, one of the Hesperides.] A genus of palms. They have fan-shaped leaves, slender, naked trunks, perfect flowers in large, decompound panicles, and for fruit a black globose drupe. There are two species, *E. armata*, from Lower California, and *E. edulis*, a native of Guadalupe Island, off the western coast of Mexico. Both species are cultivated out of doors in favored localities of southern California.

erythræmia (er-i-thrē′mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid state characterized by an increase, both relative and actual, in the number of red corpuscles in the blood, by cyanosis, and by enlargement of the spleen. Called also *myelopathic polycythæmia*, *Osler's disease*, and *Vaquez's disease*.

erythrarsin (er-i-thrär′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ars(enic)* + *-in*².] A red pigment, $C_4H_{12}O_3As_8$, formed, in very small quantity, by the oxidation of cacodyl.

erythrasma (er-i-thras′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ασμα*, a termination.] A contagious skin disease, running a chronic course, due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, *Microsporon minutissimum*.

erythrin, *n.* **3.** A coal-tar color of the xanthene type, prepared by the methylation of eosin. It dyes silk a bluish red with a red fluorescence. Also called *primrose*.—**Erythrin X,** an acid coal-tar color. Same as ★*ponceau 5R*.

erythrism, *n.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, redness of hair, generally combined with light complexion.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the assumption of red in animals, in place of their ordinary coloration.

Erythrism is particularly common among the Mungooses and is responsible for a large number of the untenable species which have been formed in that group.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1886, p. 77.

erythroblast, (e-rith′rō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the colored amœboid cells found in the marrow of the bones and supposed to give rise to the red blood-corpuscles.

erythroblastic (e-rith-rō-blas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to erythroblasts.

erythrocentaurin (e-rith′rō-sen-tâ′rin), *n.* [*Erythr(æa) centaur(ium)* (see def.) + *-in*².] A neutral, bitter, glucoside-like body, $C_9H_{14}O_5$, formed in *Centaurion Centaurium* (*Erythræa Centaurium of Persoon*).

Erythrochæte (er′i-thrō-kē′tē), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1846), < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + NL. *chæta*, bristle, < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane. The allusion is to the color of the pappus in the type species.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, closely related to *Senecio*. There are about thirty species, chiefly Asiatic. One species, the leopard-plant, a variety of *E. Kæmpferi* (*Senecio Kæmpferi* of De Candolle), is well known in cultivation. It is called by gardeners *Farfugium*. It is grown in the North as a foliage pot-plant, and was at one time a favorite window-garden subject. From Washington southward, it is hardy in the open. The plant has large orbicular-cordate leaves, blotched and spotted with yellow, white or rose-colored patches. A form with glaucous-green leaves edged with creamy white is known as *silver-leaf*.

erythrochroic (e-rith-rō-krō′ik), *a.* Of or relating to erythrochroism.

erythrochroism (e-rith-rō-krō′izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ism.*] Same as *erythrism*.

erythroclastic (e-rith-rō-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break, + *-ic.*] Relating to destruction of the red blood-cells.

erythrocyto (e-rith′rō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A red blood-corpuscle as distinguished from a white or colorless blood-corpuscle (leucocyte).

erythrocytolysis (e-rith′rō-sī-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Destruction of the protoplasm of the red blood-corpuscles.

erythrocytolytic (e-rith′rō-sī-tō-lit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to erythrocytolysis or the destruction of red blood-cells by hemolysins.

erythrocytorrhexis (e-rith′rō-sī-tō-rek′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ῥῆξις*, rupture.] Rupture of an erythrocyte or red blood-cell.

erythrocytoschisis (e-rith′rō-sī-tos′ki-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *σχίσις*, cleaving.] Division by fission of a red blood-corpuscle.

erythrocytosis (e-rith′rō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis.*] The formation of erythrocytes, or red blood-corpuscles.

erythrodermatitis (e-rith′rō-dėr-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *-itis.*] Inflammatory redness of the skin.

erythrogen (e-rith′rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-γενης*, -producing.] **1.** A fatty, green crystalline compound, said to occur in certain specimens of pathological bile.—**2.** A substance, possibly a chromogen, found in flowers.

erythrogenic (e-rith-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Producing or giving rise to red blood-corpuscles.

erythroglucin (e-rith-rō-glö′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *γλυκις*, sweet, + *-in*² (see ★*glucin*).] Same as ★*erythrol*.

erythrogranulose (e-rith-rō-gran′ū-lōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *granulose.*] A variety of soluble starch which is colored red by iodine.

erythrol (er′i-thrōl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ol.*] The correct name (by regulation) for *erythrite*.

erythroleinic (er′i-thrō-lē-in′ik), *a.* [*erythrolein* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid coloring-matter of unknown composition contained in archil or orchil.

erythrolysin (er-i-throl′i-sin), *n.* [*erythrolysis* + *-in*².] A lysin which is specially directed against the red corpuscles of the blood. The term *hemolysin* is more generally used, although strictly speaking it would comprise the leucolysins as well as the erythrolysins.

erythrolysis (er-i-throl′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The destruction of red cells by means of specific cytolysins. See also ★*erythrolysin*.

erythromelia (e-rith-rō-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *μέλος*, limb.] A neurosis characterized by redness of the skin on the exterior surfaces of the extremities.

erythrophage (e-rith′rō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φαγειν*, eat.] A phagocyte which destroys the red blood-globules.

erythrophilous (er-ith-rof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ous.*] Readily staining in a red dye, such as erythrosin: said of cells: opposed to ★*cyanophilous*.

erythrophleine (e-rith-rō-flē′in), *n.* [*Erythrophle-um* + *-ine*².] A crystalline poisonous alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{43}O_5N$ (?), contained in the bark of *Erythrophleum Guineense:* a local anesthetic and heart-poison. It is used by the natives of the west coast of Africa as an arrow-poison.

erythrophobia (e-rith-rō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid aversion to the color red.

erythrophore (e-rith′rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-φορος*, bearing, < *φέρειν*, bear.] The red chromatophore of algæ.

erythropia (er-i-thrō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Red vision: a condition in which all objects appear to be tinged with red.

erythroplate (e-rith′rō-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a plate impregnated with erythrosin and used in the orthochromatic process.

erythropsia (er-i-throp′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὄψις*, view.] Same as ★*erythropia*.

erythropsin (er-i-throp′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὄψις*, view, + *-in*².] Same as *rhodopsin*.

erythroretin (e-rith-rō-rē′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] One of the resinous substances remaining after the crystalline substances have been removed from rhubarb extract. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 974.

erythrose (er′ith-rōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ose.*] A sugar, $HOCH_2CH(OH)CH(OH)CHO$, belonging to the group known as tetroses. It is closely related to erythrol.

erythrosiderite (e-rith-rō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron (see *siderite*).] A hydrous chlorid of potassium and ferric iron, found as a red deliquescent coating on the lava of Vesuvius after the eruption of April, 1872.

erythrosin, erythrosine (e-rith′rō-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the sodium or potassium salt of tetra-iodofluorescein. It dyes wool and silk bluish red or pink in a slightly acid bath. Also called *erythrosin B*, *erythrosin D*, *eosin J*, *pyrosine B*, and *iodeosine B*.—**Erythrosin BB.** Same as ★*phloxin P*.—**Erythrosin G,** a coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the sodium or potassium salt of di-iodofluorescein. It dyes wool and silk yellow, red, or pink in a slightly acid bath. Also called *dianthine G*, *pyrosine J*, and *iodeosine G*.—**Erythrosin plates,** in *photog.*, sensitized plates stained with the red organic dyestuff erythrosin to increase their sensitiveness to the longer wave-lengths of the spectrum.

erythrotoxin (e-rith-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *toxin.*] Same as ★*erythrolysin*.

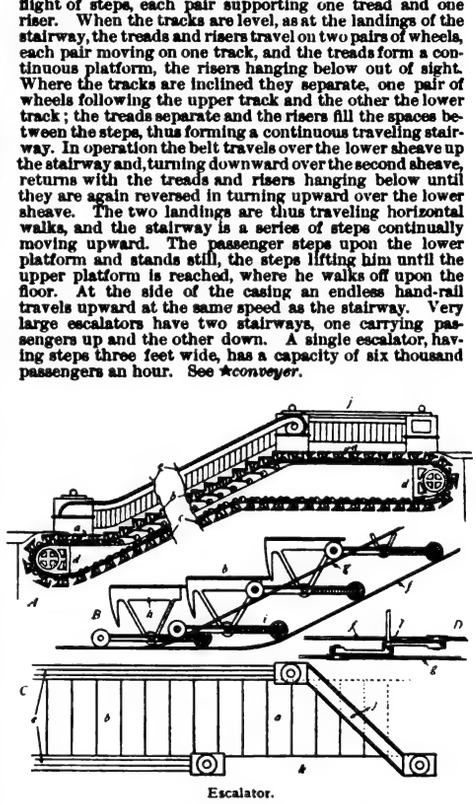
erythrozincite (e-rith-rō-zing′kīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *zinc*, *zink*, + *-ite*².] Probably a manganesian variety of the zinc sulphid wurtzite: from Siberia.

erythrozym (e-rith′rō-zim), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ζύμη*, ferment.] A peculiar ferment of the nature of an enzym occurring in madder-root. It possesses the power of decomposing rubian, yielding several products the most important of which is alizarin. The formula assigned to it by Schunck is $C_{56}H_{34}N_2O_{40} + CaO$.

erythruria (er-ith-rō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The passing of red urine. Usually *hematuria* or *hemoglobinuria*.

Esbach's albuminimeter. See ★*albuminimeter*.

escalator (es′kȧ-lā-tor), *n.* [F. ★*escalateur*, < NL. ★*scalator*, < ML. *scalare*, climb a stair: see *scale*³, *v.*] A moving stairway. It is essentially a conveyer, employing two chains which form an endless belt that travels on a double track, passing over two large sheaves, one below the floor at the foot of the stairway and one under the floor at the head of the stairway. The links of the chains support the treads and risers of a flight of steps, each pair supporting one tread and one riser. When the tracks are level, as at the landings of the stairway, the treads and risers travel on two pairs of wheels, each pair moving on one track, and the treads form a continuous platform, the risers hanging below out of sight. Where the tracks are inclined they separate, one pair of wheels following the upper track and the other the lower track; the treads separate and the risers fill the spaces between the steps, thus forming a continuous traveling stairway. In operation the belt travels over the lower sheave up the stairway and, turning downward over the second sheave, returns with the treads and risers hanging below until they are again reversed in turning upward over the lower sheave. The two landings are thus traveling horizontal walks, and the stairway is a series of steps continually moving upward. The passenger steps upon the lower platform and stands still, the steps lifting him until the upper platform is reached, where he walks off upon the floor. At the side of the casing an endless hand-rail travels upward at the same speed as the stairway. Very large escalators have two stairways, one carrying passengers up and the other down. A single escalator, having steps three feet wide, has a capacity of six thousand passengers an hour. See ★*conveyer*.



Escalator.

A: *a*, escalator operating as a horizontal apron-conveyer; *b*, escalator operating as an elevator; *c*, conveyer returning inverted and idle; *d*, *d*, sheaves over which conveyer turns, one being a live sheave giving motion to the conveyer; *e*, traveling hand-rail. *B*: *f*, lower track; *g*, upper track; *h*, frame supporting one tread and riser; *i*, four-wheel truck supporting frame, first pair on level position, others with forward pair of wheels on lower (inside) track, rear pair on upper (outside) track. (See *D*, showing wheels and tracks.) *C*: *a*, treads traveling horizontally; *b*, treads ascending; *j*, preventer or guard, guiding passenger off to *k*, second-story floor; *e*, traveling hand-rail. *D*: *f*, lower rail; *g*, upper rail; *l*, track and wheels.

escalin (es-ka-laṅ′), *n.* [F., < D. *schelling*, E. *shilling:* see *shilling.*] A name of various coins: (*a*) A coin of Haiti, equal to 6 sols, and later to 15 sols. (*b*) A silver coin of Liège, equal to ½ florin or 10 stivers. (*c*) A silver and billon coin, equal to 3 stivers, struck for a long period in the Low Countries. (*d*) A copper coin struck, by Russia, for Prussia, 1759–61. (*e*) A coin of Basel the one forty-fifth of a rix-dollar.

Escalloniaceæ (es-ka-lō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Escallonia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, typified by the genus *Escallonia* (which see), included by many authors in the *Saxifragaceæ*. It includes 25 genera of trees and shrubs, mostly natives of the southern hemisphere. *Itea* (which see) is the only genus which occurs in the United States.

escambron (es-käm-brōn′), *n.* [Sp. *escambron*, buckthorn (*Rhamnus* sp.).] A name of several plants armed with spines, especially the cat's-claw, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, called *escambron colorado; Pisonia aculeata*, the cockspur; and *Volkameria aculeata*, called *escambron blanco*. [Porto Rico.]

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escapado (es-kä-pä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] An escaped prisoner. *Mayne Reid.*

escape, *n.* 11. The outlet or gate in an irrigation or other hydraulic work by which water may be permitted to escape from the canal, either automatically or under direct control.

escapee (es-kā-pē′), *n.* An escaped person: used particularly with reference to convicts who have escaped from penal settlements, or have escaped and been recaptured.

escape-head (es-kāp′hed), *n.* A device by which an escape is operated. See ✶*escape*, 11.

escapement, *n.* 3. In *pianoforte-making*, that part of the action which provides that the hammer, after striking the string, shall instantly recoil, whether or not the key is released. The escapement is called *double* when the mechanism admits of giving a second blow without fully releasing the key.— **Vertical escapement,** a form of clock escapement in which the escape-wheel is on a vertical axis, the rest of the train having horizontal axes: also called the crown-and-verge escapement, since the change from horizontal to vertical axes is usually made by a crown-wheel having teeth on the edge of the cylinder.

escapement-anchor (es-kāp′ment-ang′kor), *n.* In clockwork, the two arms of the detent or pawl which engage with the teeth of the escape-wheel, so as to allow only one of its teeth to pass at each oscillation of the pendulum or balance-wheel. The shape given to these two arms so as to envelop a part of the arc of the escape-wheel resembles that of the flukes of an anchor.

escape-pipe (es-kāp′pīp), *n.* An exhaust-pipe; the pipe through which steam escapes from an engine or a blow-off valve.

escape-scuttle (es-kāp′skut′l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a scuttle which can be opened from a confined space such as a coal-bunker, to permit escape therefrom when the ordinary entrance is blocked.

escape-warrant (es-kāp′wor′ant), *n.* See ✶*warrant.*

escape-way (es-kāp′wā), *n.* The channel through which the water is discharged from an escape. See ✶*escape*, 11.

escape-wheel (es-kāp′hwēl), *n.* The last wheel in the mechanism in clock- and watch-work by which the power of spring or weight is released or allowed to escape, by the catch and release of detent elements controlled by the timed swing of the pendulum or the oscillation of the balance-wheel.

escarole (es-ka-rōl′), *n.* Blanched endive: a salad vegetable. Also *escarolla.*

eschar, *n.* 2. Same as *slough*[2], 2.

escharine (es′kạ-rin), *a.* Having the characters of, or resembling, the *Escharina.*

eschrolalia (es-krō-lā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. ✶*æschrolalia*, < Gr. *αἰσχρός*, shameful, + *λαλεῖν*, speak.] Obscenity in speech.

escigenin, æscigenin (ē-sij′e-nin), *n.* [*æsci*(*nic*) + L. *-gen-*, produce, + *-in*[2].] A compound, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$, formed from escinic acid, a glucoside found in horse-chestnuts. It is a crystalline powder insoluble in water.

escinic, æscinic (ē-sin′ik), *a.* [L. *æsc*(*ulus*), horse-chestnut, + *-ine* + *-ic.*] Obtained from horse-chestnuts.— **Escinic acid,** an acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_{12}$, which is also a glucoside: found in horse-chestnuts.

esciorcein, æsciorcein (ē-si-ôr′sē-in), *n.* [*æscu*(*letin*) + *orcein.*] A substance, $C_9H_7NO_5$, resembling orcein, formed by the action of ammonia on para-esculetin.

escoba (es-kō′bä), *n.* [Sp. *escoba*, broom, < L. *scopa*, broom.] A name, in many countries settled by the Spanish, of tough-stemmed undershrubs used for making temporary brooms for sweeping the floor or ground about a house, especially of species of *Sida* and plants resembling them. In Porto Rico, *Sida acuta* is called *escoba blanca*, or white broomweed; *S. rhombifolia*, *escoba colorada*, or red broomweed; and *S. ulmifolia*, *escoba dulce*, or sweet broomweed. These weeds are also called *escobilla.* See *Sida*, 1.

escobilla (es-kō-bil′yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *escoba*, broom.] Same as ✶*escoba.*

escobita (es-kō-bē′tä), *n.* [Sp. *escobita*, a little whisk-broom, dim. of *escoba*, a broom.] In California, one of two species of the plant-genus *Orthocarpus*, the name referring to the brush-like inflorescence. *O. densiflorus* is the common escobita, *O. purpurascens* the purple escobita; the latter is also called *pink paint-brush.* See ✶*owl's-clover.*

escolar (es-kō-lär′), *n.* [Sp.. a scholar, a student; appar. first with reference to the black escolar, called also *domine* (see ✶*domine*): in allusion to the 'black robe.'] A Cuban name for a scombroid fish of elongate body and swift movements, especially the species *Ruvettus pretiosus.*

escorzonera (es-kôr-thō-nā′rä), *n.* [Sp. *escorzonera*, scorzonera.] A name in tropical America of several plants having fleshy roots, especially *Craniolaria annua*, belonging to the family *Martyniaceæ*, and in Mexico to a composite plant, *Pinaropappus roseus*, the roots of which are used medicinally and are offered for sale in the markets. In Spain the name is applied to *Scorzonera Hispanica* and *Reichardia picroides.* See *black salsify*, under *salsify*, and *Scorzonera.*

escribano (es-kri-bä′nō), *n.* [Sp., a writer, a notary: see *scriven.*] A Cuban name for the fish called in English halfbeak (*Hemiramphus roberti*).

escudo, *n.* 2. A gold coin of Chile, of the value of five pesos, equal to $1.825.

esculetic (es-kū-let′ik), *a.* [*esculet*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Derived from esculetin.—**Esculetic acid,** an acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3CH : CHCO_2H$, formed by boiling esculetin with a solution of barium hydroxid.

esculic (es-kū′lik), *a.* [*escul-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from esculin.—**Esculic acid.** Same as ✶*sapogenin.*

esculotannic (es′kū-lō-tan′ik), *a.* [L. *æsculus*, horse-chestnut, + E. *tannic.*] Tannic, and derived from the horse-chestnut.—**Esculotannic acid,** a variety of tannic acid or tannin having the composition $C_{26}H_{24}O_{12}$, and found in the bark, leaves, and other parts of the horse-chestnut.

Escurial lace. See ✶*lace.*

escutcheon, *n.*— **Sacral escutcheon,** a name given by Mivart to the slightly raised shield-shaped figure (apex backward) on the posterior portion of the dorsal face of the sacrum of parrots. The term is of limited application, since in most birds this portion of the sacrum is smooth.

esdragol (es′dra-gōl), *n.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3CH : CHC_6H_4OCH_3$, found in Chinese anise-oil. It boils at 215–216° C.

eseridine (ē-ser′i-din), *n.* [*eser*(*ine*) + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$, accompanying physostigmine (eserine) in Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum.* It has a pronounced action on the heart.

eserine-pilocarpine (es′e-rin-pī-lō-kär′pin), *n.* A combination of the alkaloids eserine (physostigmine) and pilocarpine: used in the treatment of horses for colic, and as a purge in herbivorous animals.

eshreen (esh-rēn′), *n.* [Ar. *'ishrīn*, twenty, < *'ashar*, ten.] A coin of modern Egypt, the 20-faddah piece.

Esmarch bandage. See ✶*bandage.*

esmeralda (es-me-räl′dä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. use of Sp. *esmeralda*, emerald: see *emerald.*] A name applied by Spanish Americans to different fishes of the genus *Gobius.*

esmeraldaite (es-me-ral′dạ-īt), *n.* [*Esmeralda* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated ferric iron, $Fe_2O_3.4H_2O$, occurring in black masses with vitreous luster: from Esmeralda county, Nevada.

esocolitis (es′ō-kō-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-itis.*] Same as *colitis.*

esofagus, *n.* A simplified spelling of *esophagus.*

Esophageal pouch. See ✶*pouch.*

esophagectomy (ē-sof-ạ-gek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the esophagus, in part or as a whole.

esophagism (ē-sof′ạ-jism), *n.* [*esophagus* + *-ism.*] Spasmodic narrowing of the esophagus.

esophagoblast (ē-sō-fag′ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A name given to each of three large ectodermal cells which, in certain annelids like *Thalassema*, give rise to the esophagus or gullet of the larva.

esophago-enterostomy (ē-sof′ạ-gō-en-tẹ-ros′tō-mi), *n.* A surgical operation for establishing direct communication between the esophagus and the small intestine, shutting out the stomach which may or may not be wholly or partially excised.

esophagoplasty (ē-sō-fag′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Plastic surgery of the esophagus.

esophagoscope (ē-sō-fag′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument which enables an observer to obtain a view of the mucous membrane of the esophagus.

esophagoscopic, *a.* Relating to esophagoscopy.

esophagoscopy (ē-sof-ạ-gos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the interior of the esophagus by means of the esophagoscope.

esophagospasm (ē-sof′ạ-gō-spazm), *n.* Same as *œsophagospasmus.*

esophagostomy (ē-sof-ạ-gos′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The establishment of a permanent opening from the neck into the esophagus.

esophagotome (ē-sō-fag′ō-tōm), *n.* A knife used for the performance of esophagotomy.

esophagus, *n.*— **Posterior esophagus,** in certain gasteropods, as *Triton*, a narrow tube connecting the crop with the stomach.

esophoria (es-ō-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *-φορια*, < *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A condition, depending upon imbalance of the eye-muscles, in which there is a tendency to convergence of the visual axes less pronounced than in actual squint or esotropia.

esophoric (es-ō-for′ik), *a.* [< *esophor-ia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by esophoria.

Esopus grit. See ✶*grit*[2].

esotropia (es-ō-trō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An exaggerated esophoria amounting to convergent squint.

espada (es-pä′dä), *n.* [Sp., a sword.] 1. A professional bull-fighter whose duty is to kill the bull with the sword. See also *matador.*— 2. The swordfish.

espagnolette (es-pän-yo-let′), *n.* [F., < *espagnol*, Spanish, + *-ette.*] A fastening for a double casement-window or light double door. A round rod reaching from top to bottom of the casement is fixed to the outer valve or fold. When both folds are shut the rod is turned upon itself, and hooks at the top and bottom take hold of fixed pins in the head and sill of the frame.

esparcet, *n.*— **False** or **wild esparcet,** *Astragalus bisulcatus* a common leguminous plant of the western



False or Wild Esparcet (*Astragalus bisulcatus*).
One fourth natural size.

United States, congeneric with the principal loco-weeds, yet not only innocuous, but of growing importance as a forage-plant and capable of being made to grow densely like clover and alfalfa, so as to be cut as hay.

espec. An abbreviation of *especially.*

Esperanto (es-pe-rän′tō), *n.* [Name transferred to the language from the pseudonym of its inventor. Dr. *Esperanto*, whose real name is Zamenhof (b. at Bielostok, Russia). The pseudonym *Esperanto* is a word of the artificial language so called, meaning 'hoper' or 'hoping person,' being a noun (in *-o*) from the participial adjective (in *-a*) *esperanta*, hoping, present participle (in *-anta*) of the verb (in *-i*) *esperi*, to hope, < F. *espérer*, < L. *sperare*, hope: see *esperance.*] The name of an 'international' language constructed, like Volapük, by arbitrary reduction and manipulation of words and forms taken from European languages, ancient and modern, and the adoption of a simple and regular inflection. The general aspect of the language as printed is that of a shrunken composite of Latin, Spanish, and French, with a Polynesian spelling.

esphera (es-fā′rä), *n.* [Pg., a sphere: see *sphere.*] A gold coin of Portugal, struck under Emanuel I. (1495–1521) for the colonies.

espinillo (es-pē-nēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *espinillo*, a dim. of *espino*, thorn-tree, < *espina*, thorn: see *spine.*] In Spanish countries, a small thorn-bearing tree. In Uruguay and Argentina especially *Acacia Carenia*, a shrub or small tree with numerous heads of yellow flowers closely resembling the widely spread *A. Farnesiana*, but having long conspicuous white stipulary spines. Like many other trees of the mimosa family, its legumes are rich in tannin. They are known commercially as *quirinca-pods* (which see). It shares with *A. Farnesiana* the name *aroma*, from the aromatic fragrance of its flowers.

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espino (es-pē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *espino*, a thorn-bush or thorn-tree, < *espina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] 1. Same as ★*espinillo*.—2. A name applied in Spain to several species of hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*, etc.) and of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*), and in tropical America to thorny mimosas (*Acacia macracantha* and others) and species of *Fagara*, including the prickly-ash (*Fagara Clava-Herculis*).

esponja (es-pōn′hä), *n.* [Sp., sponge: see *sponge*.] In Porto Rico and Spanish America, the sponge-gourd. See *Luffa*.

espundia (es-pōn′di-ä), *n.* [Sp., an ulcer in horses.] The Bolivian name for a skin-disease, said to be a lupus, peculiar to the lower eastern valleys and lowlands of western South America. It is not contagious, but may become mortal through neglect and excesses. Many attribute it to the sting of an insect.

Espy's dew-point method, rule, theory of storms. See *altitude of a* ★*cloud*, ★*rule*[1], ★*storm*.

essence, *n.*, **7.**—Within the last few years knowledge of the true chemical nature of the essences or essential oils, which occur in great variety in the vegetable kingdom, and to which the odors, tastes, and medicinal effects of many plants are due, has been greatly increased. Instead of single substances, these essences are found to consist of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, and esters, often of special character and variously mixed with one another; and among the notable achievements of modern organic chemistry have been not only the successful study of these materials of natural origin, but also, in a number of cases, their artificial reproduction.—**Essence de Boulogne**, a trade-name for a solid bleaching material made by passing chlorin gas over crystallized carbonate of soda. Also known as *chlorozone*.—**Essence of ananas.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Essence of beef**, the juice of beef, prepared in various ways for invalids.—**Essence of cajeput.** (*a*) An alcoholic solution of oil of cajeput. (*b*) The French designation for oil of cajeput.—**Essence of girofle.** Same as *oil of cloves*.—**Essence of miaouli**, the essential oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca viridiflora*, from New Caledonia. It is a mixture consisting of terebenthene, eucalyptol, and unidentified terpene hydrocarbons, and is said to be analogous to oil of cajeput.—**Essence of orange**, a colorless dextrorotatory oil obtained from the peel of sweet oranges. It contains terpenes and other substances and has its rotatory power largely affected by changes of temperature.—**Vinegar essence**, vinegar of extra strength, containing as much as 12 or 14 per cent. of acetic acid: sometimes made by removing a part of the water of ordinary vinegar by evaporation. Also known as *double vinegar*.

Essenize (e-sē′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Essenized*, ppr. *Essenizing*. [*Essene* + *-ize*.] To teach, or incline toward, the doctrines and practices of the Essenes.

essential, *a.* **5.** In *geol.*, noting those minerals of any species of rock which establish its character and which must be mentioned in its definition: contrasted with ★*accessory*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 89.—**Essential graphs.** See ★*graph*.—**Essential singular point.** See ★*point*[1].

Essex (es′eks), *n.* A breed of black hogs, of small size, named from Essex, England, where the breed had its origin: valued chiefly for rapid growth and early maturity.—**Essex lion.** See ★*lion*.

essexite (es′ek-sīt), *n.* [*Essex* county, Massachusetts, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phanerocrystalline rock intermediate in composition between diorite, gabbro, and nephelite-syenite. It contains labradorite and some orthoclase, occasionally nephelite, together with pyroxene, barkevikitic hornblende, olivin, and biotite. *Sears*, 1891.

essexitic (es-ek-sit′ik), *a.* [*essexite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, having the chemical or mineral characters of essexite.

essoinee (e-soi-nē′), *n.* [A.F. *essoigné*, pp. of *essoigner*: see *essoin*, *v.*] In *law*, a person whose excuse for absence from court is allowed.

essoin-roll (e-soin′rōl), *n.* In *law*, a list of the essoins and the date to which the court is adjourned.

est., estab. Abbreviations of *established*.

establish, *v. t.* **8.** In *systematic biol.*, to give technical publication to; fix by publication in the nomenclatorial sense. See ★*publication*, 5.—**To establish a suit.** See ★*suit*.

estadia (es-tä-dē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *estadía*, < *estar*, be, < L. *stare*, stand.] In *Sp. law*, the period during which the charterer of a vessel, or the party who is bound to receive the cargo, must pay demurrage by reason of his delay in carrying out his contract.

estanco (es-tăn′kō), *n.* [Sp., a monopoly, a monopoly store.] A place or store where articles included in the government monopolies are sold. [Philippine Is.]

estate, *n.*—**Customary estate**, in *Eng. law*, an estate which originated and existed according to the custom of the manor in which it was held.—**Dominant estate.** Same as *dominant tenement* (which see, under *dominant*).—**Estate by dower**, the estate in real property which a widow takes by dower. See *dower*[2], 2.—**Fast estate**, a term sometimes used for *real estate*.—**Real estate.** See *real*[1].—**To enlarge an estate.** See ★*enlarge*.

ester, *n.*—**Acetoacetic ester.** See ★*acetoacetic*.—**Ester number**, in *chem.*, the quantity of a neutral fat or oil required to saponify a fixed quantity of an alkali. If there is no free fatty acid present, the ester number is the same as the *saponification* ★*equivalent*. In the case of a natural fat which contains both neutral fat and free fatty acid, the ester number is the difference between the total saponification equivalent and the saponification equivalent of the free fatty acid. Also known as *ether value*.—**Lauric ester**, an ester of lauric acid. Sometimes the term is used, specifically, for the ethyl ester, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}COOC_2H_5$, prepared by the action of ethyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid on lauric acid. It melts at −10° C. and boils at 269° C.—**Ortho ester.** See ★*orthoester*.—**Orthocarbonic ester**, a colorless liquid, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, prepared by the action of sodium ethylate on trinitrochloromethane (chloropicrin). It has an aromatic odor and boils at 158–159° C.

esterification (es-tėr-i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* In *organic chem.*, the preparation of esters (ethereal salts) from alcohols and acids or certain of their derivatives. If the free alcohol and acid are employed, water is also formed, the reaction being represented thus: $ROH + HOCOR' \rightarrow ROCOR' + H_2O$.

The acid esters of mono-, di-, tri-, and tetra-methyl succinic acids have been prepared and their *esterification* constants and electric conductivities determined.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n. Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 586.

esterify (es-ter′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *esterified*, ppr. *esterifying*. [*ester* + *-i-fy*.] To form an ester from. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1905, p. 427.

Esth. An abbreviation of *Esther*. See Century Cyclopedia of Names.

esthesioblast, æsthesioblast (es-thē′si-ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις*, sensation, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *neurol.*, a sensory cell in the integument of an animal, which serves to collect sensations from the external world.

esthesiogenic, *a.* **2.** Producing or conditioning sensation or perception: as, an *esthesiogenic* agent, *esthesiogenic* factors.

esthesiogenous (es-thē-si-oj′e-nus), *a.* Esthesiogenic.

esthesiomania, æsthesiomania (es-thē′si-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴσθησις*, feeling, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A moral sense so perverted, or simple eccentricity so extreme, as to constitute the borderland or even a mild degree of insanity.

esthesiometer, *n.* The instrument is made in a great variety of forms, all based, however, upon the simple com-



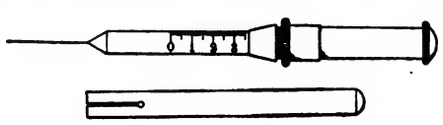
Griesbach's Dynamometrical Esthesiometer.

pass pattern. In certain recent instruments the points are attached to rods which press against spiral springs inclosed in the metal tubes which form the legs of the compasses, and a scale is marked upon the front surfaces of the tubes. It is thus possible to read off the amount of pressure exerted in any given application of the points to the cutaneous surface; and the esthesiometer may be used not only to measure the limen of dual impression, equivalences of tactile extent, etc., but also to test the pressure-sensitivity, the depth of sleep, etc. See the extract.

One of the latest departures of the experimental psychologist consists in prodding people with a pointed instrument when they are asleep to find out how much excitation is required before they begin to move, and how much it takes to wake them up. . . . The instrument employed is called a Griesbach *esthesiometer*, . . . and may be used with either a sharp or blunt point. It measures the stimulus necessary to induce subconscious reaction, and that applied at the waking-point.

Nature, June 5, 1902, p. 137.

Hair-esthesiometer, in *psychophys.*, an instrument for the determination of the stimulus limen of



Hair-esthesiometer.

punctual pressure. The hair-esthesiometer, devised by M. von Frey, consists of a hair (human or horse-hair) set in a metal handle, and adjustable in length by a set-screw. When the length of hair has been found to whose stimulation a pressure-spot first responds, the pressure constant of the hair is determined by means of a balance, and the limen is expressed in terms of gram-millimeters. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 16.

esthesiometric, æsthesiometric (es-thē-si-ō-met′rik), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to the esthesiometer or to its use: as, the *esthesiometric* compasses (the esthesiometer), the *esthesiometric* method.

esthetic, *a.* **5.** In *pathol.*, having sensation: as, "a patch of *æsthetic* skin." *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 64.

estheticist, æstheticist (es-thet′i-sist), *n.* Same as *esthetician*.

estheticokinetic, æstheticokinetic (es-thet′i-kō-ki-net′ik), *a.* In *physiol.*, relating to sensation and motion; both sensory and motor.

esthetology, æsthetology (es-thē-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητός* (see *esthetic*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of esthetics, particularly in reference to the forms of art in different types of culture. *J. W. Powell*, in 18th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. xxvi.

Esthonycidæ (es-thō-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. prop. ★*Esthonychidæ*, < *Esthonyx*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Tillodontia*, comprising animals of moderate size, whose remains occur in the Wasatch, Lower Eocene, of the western United States. Like the other tillodonts, these animals resembled the rodents, ungulates, and carnivores, having incisor teeth like rodents, and molars suggesting those of ungulates. *Cope*, 1883.

estimator, *n.* **2.** A weighing-scale adapted to the estimating of the quantity of material in a gross (or other number) of articles by weighing a single article. A drop-forging or other article is placed on the scale-pan, and the sliding weight on the beam is moved until it balances the article, when it indicates, by the marks on the beam, the total weight of the desired number of the same kind of article.

estivation, *n.*—**Indeterminate estivation**, estivation in which the parts do not come into contact in the bud; open estivation.

estivator, æstivator (es′ti-vā-tor), *n.* An animal which becomes and remains dormant during the summer.

estivo-autumnal, æstivo-autumnal (es′ti-vō-â-tum′nal), *a.* Relating to both summer and autumn; specifically, designating a grave form of malarial fever occurring in the late summer and the autumn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 484.

Estlander's operation. See ★*operation*.

Estonioceras (es-tō-ni-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Estonia*, *Esthonia*, a province of Russia, + Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of the *Estonioceratidæ*.

Estonioceratidæ (es-tō-ni-os-e-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Estonioceras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of Lower Silurian tetrabranchiate cephalopods having coiled or curved shells with biangular section in youth and triangular section in later stages.

estragol (es′tra-gol), *n.* [*estrag*(*on*) + *-ol*.] A colorless liquid, $CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2CH : CH_2$, contained in oil of estragon from *Artemisia Dracunculus* L. It boils at 215–216° C. and is used for flavoring pickles. Also called *paramethoxyallylbenzene*.

estramazone (es-tram′a-zōn), *n.* Same as *stramazone*.

Being eager to punish him, I made an *estramazone*.
Scott, The Monastery, xxvii.

Estrangelo (es-trăn′ge-lō), *n.* [Also *estranghelo*; Syriac *estrangelo*, 'gospel character.'] An ancient form of the Syriac alphabet.

The brush of the Chinese determined the direction downwards and from right to left, as for painting. The ancient Syriac *estranghelo* was also written in the same way, but from left to right. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 142.

estrapado (es-tra-pā′dō), *n.* Same as *strappado*.

estremadurite (es-tre-ma-dō′rīt), *n.* [*Estremadura* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Phosphorite or massive apatite, mineral calcium phosphate, as found in Estremadura, Spain.

estriate (ē-strī′āt), *a.* [NL. *estriatus*, < L. *e-*, out, + *striatus*, striped.] Not striate; not possessing striæ: said of the surface of many insect sclerites. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1903, p. 606.

estropajo (es-trō-pä′hō), *n.* [Sp., a dish-cloth, < *estropajear*, clean with a dry brush or rubber.] In Porto Rico and Spanish America, the sponge-gourd. See *Luffa*.

Estuarine series. See ★*series*.

esurience, esuriency (ē-sū′ri-ens, -en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being esurient. *Coleridge*.

No pretext beyond the fact of *esurience* and the sense of ability is suggested for the villany of Subtle, Dol, and Face. *Swinburne*, Ben Jonson, I. 40

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e. t. An abbreviation (*a*) of *electric telegraph*; (*b*) [*cap.*] of *English translation*.

eta, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, a symbol for *coefficient of magnetic hysteresis*. See *magnetic ★hysteresis*.

et al. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *et alibi*, 'and elsewhere.'

eta-palm, *n.* Same as *ita-palm*.

Etcheminian (ech-e-min'i-an), *n.* [*Etchemin*, a river of Canada, also name of a tribe of Indians.] In *geol.*, a subdivision of the rocks of the Canadian Atlantic, regarded by some American geologists as Precambrian and by others as correlated with the Lower Cambrian.

It has a thickness greater than 1,200 feet, and is underlain by the Huronian and overlain by the Cambrian beds with *Protolenus*. Its characteristic fauna consists of *Hyolithidæ*, *Entomostraca*, small phyllocarids, and horny brachiopods, and it is claimed that the *Olenellus* of Lower Cambrian fauna has been found in it.

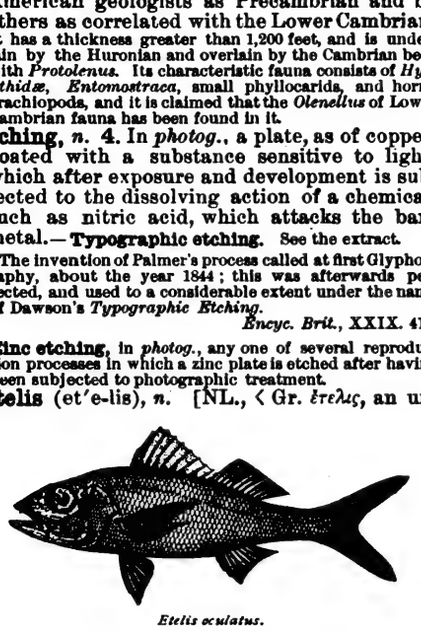
etching, *n.* **4.** In *photog.*, a plate, as of copper, coated with a substance sensitive to light, which after exposure and development is subjected to the dissolving action of a chemical, such as nitric acid, which attacks the bare metal.—**Typographic etching.** See the extract.

The invention of Palmer's process called at first Glyphography, about the year 1844; this was afterwards perfected, and used to a considerable extent under the name of Dawson's *Typographic Etching*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 411.

Zinc etching, in *photog.*, any one of several reproduction processes in which a zinc plate is etched after having been subjected to photographic treatment.

Etelis (et'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐτελις*, an unidentified fish.] A genus of brilliantly colored fishes of the family *Lutianidæ*, allied to the snappers, but more elongate and swifter in movement. The color is bright crimson. *E. oculatus* occurs in the West Indies and is known there as *cachucho*; *E. evurus* is found in Hawaii.



Etelis oculatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

ethane (eth'ān), *n.* [*eth*(*er*) + *-ane*.] A colorless, odorless gas, CH_3CH_3, found in illuminating gas and in crude petroleum, and prepared by the action of hydrogen on ethylene, acetylene, or ethyl iodide, and by the action of water on zinc ethyl. It boils at −93° C. Also called *methylmethane*, *dimethyl*, and *ethyl hydrid*.

ethelism (eth'el-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐθέλ-ειν*, be willing, + *-ism*.] A form of voluntarism. [Rare.]

ethenic (ē-then'ik), *a.* [*ethene* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ethene or ethylene.

ethenoid (eth'e-noid), *a.* [*ethene* + *-oid*.] In *organic chem.*, having two atoms of carbon in the molecule doubly linked, as in ethylene, $H_2C{:}C{<}^{H}_{H}$.

ethenyl (eth'e-nil), *n.* [*ethene* + *-yl*.] A trivalent radical, CH_3C ←.

ether[1], *n.*—**Aran's ether.** Same as *★ethylidene chlorid*. **Compound spirit of ether.** See *★spirit*.—**Ether extract.** Same as *ethereal extract* (which see, under *ethereal*).—**Ether value.** Same as *★ester number*.—**Fruit-ether,** the trade-name of certain esters possessing fruity aromas, some of which occur in fruits. They are chiefly compounds of ethyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols with acetic, propionic, butyric, and valeric acids: for example, isoamyl-propionate, $C_5H_{11}OCOC_2H_5$, has an odor of pineapple, and isoamylacetate, $C_5H_{11}OCOCH_3$, that of pears. They are largely used for the manufacture of fruit-syrups, essences, etc.—**Hydrobromic ether,** ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br.—**Hydrocyanic ether,** a colorless ethereal fluid, C_2H_5CN, miscible with water, alcohol, and ether: because of its extremely poisonous nature not used in medicine.—**Quiescent ether,** ether the position of which in space is unaffected by the movement of bodies through it. In the theory of light, the luminiferous ether is supposed either to be carried along by bodies moving through space or to remain stationary and undisturbed by the motion of bodies. The ether of the latter hypothesis is called the *quiescent ether*.—**Salicylic naphthyl ether.** Same as *★betol*.—**Spirit of vitriolic ether,** the pharmaceutical name for ordinary ether. Also called *sulphuric ether*. The correct chemical term is *diethyl ether*.—**Sulphur ether.** Same as *thio-ether*.—**Wigger's ether.** Same as *★ethylidene chlorid*.

Ethereal sulphates. Same as *conjugate ★sulphates*.

etherene (ē'thēr-ēn), *n.* [*ether* + *-ene*.] A little-used name for ethylene. Other synonyms are *ætherin*, *æthylene*, *etherin*, *ethene*, and *elayle*.

etherion (ē-thē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθέριον*, neut. of *αἰθέριος*, of the ether: see *ethereal*.] A supposed new element announced by C. F. Brush in 1898, and described by him as a gas of density only one-thousandth that of hydrogen and having a much greater conducting power for heat, as present in the earth's atmosphere, and as perhaps extending throughout interstellar space. Sir W. Crookes has shown that etherion is probably nothing more than highly rarefied vapor of water.

etheromania (ē-thēr-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *αἰθήρ*, ether (air), + *μανία*, madness.] Addiction to the use of ether as an intoxicant.

etherous (ē'thē-rus), *a.* [*ether* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of ether.

ethical, *a.* **2.** In a special sense, relating to medical ethics or in accord with the code of rules which guides physicians in their relations to one another and to their patients.—**Ethical culture, dualism.** See *★culture*, *★dualism*.

ethician (e-thish'ian), *n.* [*ethic* + *-ian*.] A student of ethics; a writer on ethics.

At a moment when *ethicians* . . . are coming to perceive the social bases of morality, one would not lay a straw in their way. Yet it is well to recognize that, after all is said, ethics is more than a mere wing of sociology.

E. A. Ross, in Amer. Jour. Sociol., May, 1903, p. 773.

ethicism (eth'i-sizm), *n.* [*ethic* + *-ism*.] Ethical quality or spirit; tendency to moralize.

The literature of those great men was . . . the Socinian graft of a Calvinist stock. Their faith . . . was Unitarian, but their art was Puritan. So far as it was imperfect— . . . it had its imperfections—it was marred by the intense *ethicism* that pervaded the New England mind for two hundred years, and that still characterizes it. . . . They . . . pointed the moral in all they did.

W. D. Howells, in Harper's Mag., Nov., 1895, p. 867.

ethico-political (eth'i-kō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* Relating to both ethics and politics: as, the *ethico-political* system of Confucius.

ethidene (eth'i-dēn), *n.* [*eth*(*er*) + *-id* + *-ene*.] Same as *★ethylidene*.

Ethiopian. I. *a.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, relating to the negroid race which inhabits Africa (Blumenbach).—**3.** In *zoögeog.*, pertaining or belonging to the region constituted by the whole of Africa and Arabia south of the tropic of Cancer, together with Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rodriguez, and the Seychelles.

II. *n.* **3.** In *anthrop.*, one of the Ethiopian race.

ethmoid. I. *a.*—**Ethmoid crest, fossa.** See *★crest*, *★fossa*[1].

II. *n.*—**Lateral ethmoid** in *ichth.*, the prefrontal, a bone lateral to the ethmoid. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.

ethmoiditis (eth-moi-dī'tis), *n.* [*ethmoid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the cavities in the ethmoid bone.

ethmolysian (eth-mō-lis'i-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμός*, a strainer, + *λύσις*, opening, + *-an*.] In echinoids, having the pores of the water-vascular system and the plate in which they open extending backward until they separate the two posterolateral genital plates. Compare *★ethmophract*.

ethmophract (eth'mō-frakt), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμός*, a strainer, + *φρακτός*, < *φράσσειν*, inclose.] In echinoids, having the pores of the water-vascular aperture situated only in the right anterior corner of the apical system. Compare *★ethmolysian*.

ethmophysal (eth-mō-fī'sạl), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθμός*, a strainer, + *φῦσα*, a bellows, + *-al*[1].] In *ichth.*, the nasal, a small lateral bone above the olfactory organ. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

ethmosphenoidal (eth'mō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*ethmo*(*id*) + *sphenoid* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmo-sphenoidal* suture.

Ethnic psychology, psychopathology, race, society. See *★psychology*, etc.

ethnicist (eth'ni-sist), *n.* [*ethnic* + *-ist*.] Same as *ethnologist*.

ethnicize (eth'ni-sīz), *v. i.*; pret and pp. *ethnicized*, ppr. *ethnicizing*. [*ethnic* + *-ize*.] To tend toward or favor ethnic or pagan ideas or practices.

There were two errors which the new-born Christianity had to guard against, . . . a relapse into Judaism on the one side, and against a mixture with paganism and speculations borrowed from it, and a mythologizing tendency, on the other. Accordingly the earliest heresies, of which we have any trustworthy accounts, appear either as judaizing or as *ethnicizing* (hellenizing) tendencies.

K. R. Hagenbach (trans.), Hist. of Doctrines (revised by [Henry B. Smith, 1861), I. 54.

[In an earlier edition (1847), quoted in *N. E. D.*, the word is *ethnizing*.]

ethnicopsychological (eth'ni-kō-si-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to ethnic psychology.

ethnize (eth'nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ethnized*, ppr. *ethnizing*. [Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, + *-ize*.] Same as *★ethnicize*.

ethnobotanical (eth'nō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* Relating to the uses of plants among aborigines or primitive races.

In May, 1899, Dr. Walter Hough was detailed to carry on *ethno-botanical* researches in Mexico, in connection with certain explorations by the Division of Botany.

Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 65.

ethnobotany (eth-nō-bot'ạ-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *botany*.] Botany in its relations to the economic uses of plants by different races, especially by aborigines or primitive races.

Collections of interest in ethnology, *ethnobotany*, and archæology. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 18.

ethnocentric (eth-nō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] Characterized by the idea that the tribal unit to which the self belongs is the center of the universe. *W. J. McGee*, in 19th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. 831.

ethnoconchology (eth'nō-kong-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *conchology*.] The study of the use of shells by various peoples.

ethnodicy (eth-nod'i-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *δίκη*, justice.] The science of comparative jurisprudence, including the study of the forms of law found in primitive society.

ethnoflora (eth-nō-flō'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + NL. *flora*.] The plants, taken collectively, used by the aborigines of any locality. See *★ethnobotany*.

The months of July to November, inclusive, were spent . . . in researches among the Zuñi Indians, the special objects being a comparative study of the peoples of the Southwest and a collection of the "*ethnoflora*" of Zuñi.

Smithsonian Rep., 1903, p. 36.

ethnog. An abbreviation (*a*) of *ethnographical*; (*b*) of *ethnography*.

ethnogamic (eth-nō-gam'ik), *a.* [*ethnogam-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by ethnogamy.

ethnogamy (eth-nog'ạ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A form of marriage confined to the consanguineal group, with absence of captive or purchase ceremonies: a form of endogamy without any vestige of intertribal marriages. *W. J. McGee*, in 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., I. 284.

Ethnogenic association, sociology. See *★association*, *★sociology*.

ethnogeographer (eth'nō-jē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One who studies the geographical distribution of races, or who is versed in that subject.

ethnogeographic (eth'nō-jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnogeography.

The features which distinguish one *ethnogeographic* province from another are chiefly . . . meteorological, and they permit . . . a much closer division of human groups than the general continental areas.

Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 198.

ethnogeographical (eth'nō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *★ethnogeographic*.

ethnogeographically (eth'nō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnogeography; in accordance with the methods and results of ethnogeography. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 487.

ethnogeography (eth'nō-jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *γεωγραφία*, geography.] The science or description of the distribution of races and peoples over the surface of the earth. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations.

Ethnographic parallels, the occurrence of similar customs, arts, and beliefs among peoples in nearly the same stage of culture in widely separated regions.

ethnol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *ethnological*; (*b*) of *ethnology*.

ethnologize (eth-nol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ethnologized*, ppr. *ethnologizing*. [*ethnolog-y* + *-ize*.] To discuss from an ethnological point of view.

ethnomaniac (eth-nō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *μανιακός*, < *μανία*, mania.] A rabid advocate of racial autonomy; an extreme nationalist. *Stand. Dict.*

ethnometry (eth-nom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of the value of a people in the scale of civilization.

Dumont considers that the increase of population is the best criterion of the customs, manners, and habits of a people, that it is, in short, a veritable *ethnometry*.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 725.

ethnopsychic (eth-nop-sī'kik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *ψυχή*, mind.] Pertaining to the collective mind of a nation, race, people, or analogous human group.

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The *ethnopsychic* relationship between these [initiatory] rites and those indicating the new birth of the soul, with a background to both of the resurrection of spring following the death of autumn, . . . is unmistakable.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 407.

ethnos (eth′nos), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, a company, band, tribe, people, nation, pl. *ἔθνη*, L. *gentes*, 'the nations,' the gentiles, the (other) peoples, the heathen.] The tribe or nation, in an anthropologic aspect.

Note that I say ethnic mind. For let it be said here, as well as repeated later, that there is no such thing as progress or culture in the isolated individual, but only in the group, in society, in the *ethnos*. Only by taking and giving, borrowing and lending, can life either improve or continue.
Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, introd., p. xv.

ethnotechnics (eth-nō-tek′niks), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *technics*.] The science of comparative technology, including the study of the technology of primitive man.

ethnotechnography (eth′nō-tek-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *τέχνη*, art, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study of the technology of different peoples.

ethnozoölogy (eth′nō-zō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *zoölogy*.] The study of the fauna of any region in its relation to the human population. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1901, p. 45.

ethochroi, *n. pl.* See **æthochroi*.

ethological, *a.* 2. Relating to the study of human character.—3. Relating to the study of customs.—4. Relating to œcology.

To these genera, each of which embraces species presenting a considerable range of *ethological* peculiarities while differing but little in morphological characters, we must also add Leptogenys.
Biol. Bulletin, May, 1904, p. 251.

ethology, *n.* 3. Same as *œcology*. [Rare.]

ethophysical (eth-ō-fiz′i-kal, *a.* [*eth(ic)* + *physical*.] Having both ethological and physical characters.

ethoxycaffein (eth′ok-si-ka-fē′in), *n.* [*eth(er)* + *oxy(gen)* + *caffein*.] A colorless, beautifully crystalline compound, $C_8H_9N_4O_2.OC_2H_5$, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, made by boiling 3 parts monobrom caffein with 2 parts potassium hydrate in 10 parts alcohol. It is sedative in nervous headache.

ethoxyl (eth-ok′sil), *n.* [*eth(er)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] In *organic chem.*, the univalent organic radical, $-OC_2H_5$.

Ethyl bromide. See **bromide*.—**Ethyl chlorid**, a colorless very volatile liquid, C_2H_5Cl, prepared by heating alcohol with hydrochloric acid. It burns with a green flame, boils at 12.5° C., and is used in medicine as an anæsthetic and in chemistry as an alkylating agent.—**Ethyl green.** See *green*[1].—**Ethyl hydrid.** Same as **ethane*.—**Ethyl phenacetin**, a yellow, oily compound, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NC_2H_3CH_3CO$, almost insoluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on phenacetin-sodium. It is hypnotic and analgesic.—**Ethyl violet.** See **violet*[1].

ethyldiacetic (eth′il-di-a-set′ik), *a.* [*ethyl* + *diacetic*.] Noting an acid.—**Ethyldiacetic acid.** Same as **diacetic acid*.

Ethylene chlorid, a colorless liquid, $CH_2Cl.CH_2Cl$, prepared by the action of chlorin on ethylene. It boils at 83.5° C. Also called 1,2-*dichlorethane* and very rarely *elaylchlorid*.—**Ethylene hydriodide.** Same as *iodide of ethyl*.—**Ethylene series**, the series of hydrocarbons, of the general formula C_nH_{2n}, homologous with ethylene.

ethylenimin (eth-il-en′i-min), *n.* [*ethylene* + *im(ide)* + *-in*[2].] A basic substance found in semen; the so-called spermin, C_2H_5N.

ethylidene (e-thil′i-dēn), *n.* [*ethyl* + *-id* + *-ene*.] A bivalent organic radical, $CH_3CH <$. Sometimes called *ethidene*.—**Ethylidene chlorid**, a colorless ethereal liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, made by the chlorination of ethyl chlorid: employed as an anesthetic.

ethylidene-diamine (e-thil′i-dēn-di-am′in), *n.* A non-poisonous ptomaïne, $C_2H_8N_2$.

ethylsulphuric (eth′il-sul-fū′rik), *a.* Noting the following acid.—**Ethylsulphuric acid**, a colorless syrup, $C_2H_5OSO_2OH$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It readily yields salts and is important as an intermediate compound in the production of ether and ethylene from sulphuric acid and alcohol.

etiolation, *n.*—**False etiolation**, a condition characterized by the absence of chlorophyl, often observed in wheat and other grasses, due to too low temperature.

etiophyl (ē′ti-ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *αἰτία*, cause, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The yellow principle obtained from etiolated parts of plants, as buds of the skunk-cabbage, essentially different from chlorophyl. See the extract under **etioplast*.

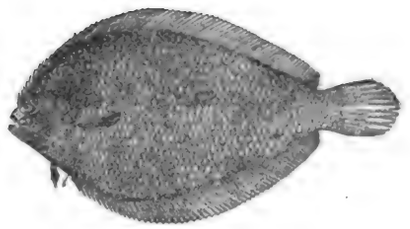
etioplast (ē′ti-ō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *αἰτία*, cause, + *πλαστός*, formed.] A plastid found combined with etiophyl.

For this principle I propose the name etiophyl, and for the associated plastid, which seems to be a distinct body, I propose a corresponding name, *etioplast*.
H. Kraemer, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., April 8, 1904, [p. 264.

Eton coat, Eton jacket. See **coat*[2].

étrenne (ā-tren′), *n.* [F. *étrenne*, OF. *estrenne*, < L. *strena*, a New-Year's present, prop. an omen; a Sabine word.] A present; properly, a New-Year's present. *Dickens*.

Etropus (ē′trō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἦτρον*, abdomen, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A genus of small



Etropus crossotus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fragile-bodied flounders having the mouth very small, found on both coasts of tropical America. *E. crossotus* is the common species abundant on sandy shores.

Etruria ware. See **ware*[2].

ettringite (et′ring-īt), *n.* [G. *Ettring-en* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in colorless acicular crystals: found in cavities in lava at Ettringen and elsewhere.

-etum. [L. *-ētum*, also *-tum*, neut. of *-ē-tu-s*, *-tu-s*, orig. adj. and participial suffix: see *-ed*[2].] A suffix added in Latin to names of trees and other plants, to designate a plantation, grove, or garden of the plant specified: as, *pinetum*, *quercetum*, *arboretum*, etc., a forest of pines, oaks, trees, etc.; *rosetum*, a bed of roses; *vinetum*, a vineyard, etc. Hence, in modern scientific nomenclature and English use, the suffix is added to the genus or family name of a plant to form a collective expression for the living individuals of one or more species. Thus, it is used to denote: (*a*) An exhibitional collection in which many species are represented, as the *pinetum*, *quercetum*, etc., of a botanical garden; also attachable to a more general term, as in *arboretum*. (*b*) A treatise on a particular group of plants, as Gordon's *Pinetum*. (*c*) In *phytogeog.*, a natural association in which one species or more than one of the same genus predominates, as *ericetum*, *coryletum*, etc. See **characetum*.

E. U. An abbreviation of *Evangelical Union*.

euæsthesia, euesthesia (ū-es-thē′si-ă), *n.* [NL. *euæsthesia*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well (*εὐ-*, good, true), + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] A normal state of the senses.

euangiotic (ū-an-ji-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-otic*.] Having the retinal disk provided with blood-vessels: opposed to **anangiotic*.

Euascales (ū-as-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well (*εὐ-*, good, true), + *ἀσκός*, a sac, ascus, + *-ales*.] A group including all the fungi and lichens which produce true asci.

Euasceæ (ū-as′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well (*εὐ-*, good, true), + *ἀσκός*, a sac, ascus, + *-eæ*.] Same as **Euascales*.

Euasteriæ (ū-as-tē′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A subclass of the *Asteroidea* or starfishes, characterized by having the pairs of ambulacral ossicles placed opposite each other and inclined upward like the rafters of a roof. The position of the madreporite is generally on the dorsal surface.

Eubacteria (ū-bak-tē′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *βακτήριον*, rod (see *bacterium*).] An order of *Schizomycetes*, including, according to Migula, four families, the *Coccaceæ*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Spirillaceæ*, and *Chlamydobacteriaceæ*.

Eubasidieæ (ū-ba-sid-i-ē′ē), *n. pl.* Same as **Eubasidii*.

Eubasidii (ū-ba-sid′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *basidium*.] A division of the *Basidiomycetes*, including all the orders having true basidia. Compare **Hemibasidii*.

Eubœic (ū-bē′ik), *a.* Same as *Eubœan*.

eucaine (ū′kā-in), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *(co)caine*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $CH_3N < \begin{matrix} C(CH_3)_2CH_2 \\ C(CH_3)_2CH_2 \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} COOC_6H_5 \\ COOCH_3 \end{matrix}$, prepared from acetonamine. It is used by oculists as an anesthetic in place of cocaïne. Also called *methyltetramethyl-n-methyl-p-benzoylpiperidine-γ-carboxylate*.

eucalypsinthe (ū-ka-lip′sinth), *n.* [*Eucalyp(tus)* + *(ab)sinthe*.] A liquor distilled from the leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus*: analogous to absinthe.

eucalyptene (ū-ka-lip′tēn), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ene*.] A colorless dextrorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the essential oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus* and of *E. amygdalina*. It is a dextroterebinthine.

eucalyptic (ū-ka-lip′tik), *a.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to the plant genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol, *n.* This substance is apparently identical with cineol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$; it occurs in many species of *Eucalyptus* besides *E. Globulus*.

Eucalyptus oil. See **oil*.

Eucharidæ (ū-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate ctenophorans, having large lobes with complex lobular canals, body covered with elongate touch-papillæ, and a main tentacular filament present as well as accessory filaments. The typical genus is *Eucharis*.

eucharistial (ū-kā-ris′ti-al), *n.* [ML. *eucharistialis*, prop. neut. of *eucharistialis*, adj., < LL. *eucharistia*, eucharist.] A vessel in which the eucharist is reserved.

eucharistize (ū-kā-ris′tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eucharistized*, ppr. *eucharistizing*. [*eucharist* + *-ize*.] To bless; consecrate.

Placing the bread and wine upon the Lord's Table . . . as a devout offering to God of His creatures of bread and wine that He may accept them at our hands . . . to be by Him *eucharistized* to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation.
Bk. Com. Prayer (1661), quoted in *J. H. Blunt*, Annot. [Bk. Com. Prayer, p. 174.

Euchlæna (ū-klē′nă), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1832), in allusion to the situation of the seeds; < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλαῖνα*, cloak, covering.] A genus of grasses, consisting of a single species, *E. Mexicana*, the teosinte (which see).

In Guatemala the *euchlaena*, nearly akin to maize, was called the maize of the gods.
F. Ratzel (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 176.

euchlorhydria (ū-klōr-hī′dri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + E. *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)*.] The presence of a normal amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

euchre, *n.*—**Call-ace euchre**, a variety of euchre for from four to six players, each playing for himself. The pack varies according to the number of players: all cards below the 9-spot are omitted for four; the 8's are put in for five; and the 7's for six. Sometimes the joker is added. A trump is turned up by the dealer, and each player in turn can order up or pass. If it is turned down, each player in turn can name a new suit. The maker of the trump, whether he has ordered it up or taken it up, then has the privilege of calling upon the holder of the best card of any suit which is not trumps to be his partner, but the partner thus called upon must not disclose himself. When the hand is played the partner will be revealed. If the partners win 3 or 4 tricks, each scores a point. If they win all 5 tricks they score 2 if four play and 3 if five or six play. If the maker of the trump plays alone, either through not having called any suit or by discovering that he holds the best card in play of the called suit, he scores 1 for winning 3 or 4 tricks. If he wins all the tricks he scores as many points as there are players, including himself. All euchres count 2 points to the adversaries of the maker of the trump and his partner.—**Domino euchre**, a game resembling euchre, played with dominoes instead of cards.—**Drive euchre.** Same as *progressive euchre*. See *progressive *games*.—**Railroad euchre**, a variety of euchre in which if any player says he will play alone, one of his adversaries can play alone against him, and either or both of the lone players can ask for his partner's best card, giving one from his own hand in exchange for it. If a lone hand euchres a lone hand it counts 4.—**Set-back euchre**, a variety of euchre in which the partners are set back 2 points if they are euchred instead of allowing their adversaries to score 2. The revoke penalty is settled in the same way.—**Seven-handed euchre**, a variety of euchre in which seven persons play with a full pack of 52 cards. Seven cards are dealt to each player, 2—3—2 at a time, and the remaining four are left on the table to form the widow. No trump is turned. Each player in turn, beginning on the dealer's left, bids a certain number of points, usually 5 or more, to make the trump. There are no second bids. The highest bidder takes the widow and selects from it what cards he pleases, discarding as many in their place. He then chooses his partners, giving them a marker to distinguish them. If he has bid 5 only, he can take two partners. A bid of 6 or 7 entitles him to three partners, but a bid of 10 must be played without partners. A bid of 20 must be played without seeing or exchanging with the widow and also without partners. The bidder always leads for the first trick. If he loses, failing to make what he bid, each of his adversaries scores that amount, or sets him back, as agreed.

euchroic (ū-krō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χρόα*, color.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(HOCO)_2C_6\left(\begin{matrix} CO \\ CO \end{matrix}\right)NH)_2.2H_2O$, prepared, together with paramide, by heating ammonium mellitate. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms which melt and decompose above 250° C.

euchylia (ū-kil′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χυλός*, juice (see *chyle*).] A healthy state of the chyle.

Eucinostomus (ū-si-nos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐκίνητος*, easily moved, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of small silvery fishes of the tropics, of the family of *Gerridæ*, distinguished by

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the very large size of the interhemal bone at the base of the second anal spine. *E. gula* is the commonest species.

Euciroa (ū-si-rō′ä), *n.* [NL., said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κειρία*, a cord, a bandage.] The typical genus of the *Euciroïdæ*.

Euciroïdæ (ū-si-rō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euciroa* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomalodesmaceous pelecypod *Mollusca*. They possess subequivalve shells with a strong tubercle in the right valve before the resilium, and the dorsal margins are modified so as to overlie and underlie each other. Species are rare and occur only in the Tertiary and recent periods.

Euclea, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a genus of plants of the family *Diospyraceæ*. They are trees or shrubs with evergreen, coriaceous leaves, alternate, opposite, or rarely in whorls of three, and small flowers in usually axillary cymes. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, and Arabia, of which *E. racemosa* is the type. Several species are used in wood-working, especially *E. Pseudebenus*, the *Orange River ebony*. The fruit of this species is eaten by the aborigines, under the name *embolo*, and that of *E. undulata* under the name *guarri*.

Euclidean number, motion, transformation. See **number*, etc.

Euclid's postulate. See **postulate*.

eucnemia (ūk-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] In *anthrop.*, the normal condition of the shin-bone; the absence of platycnemia. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 32.

eucone (ū′kōn), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κῶνος*, cone.] Possessing a well-developed crystalline lens or cone: said of the eyes of certain insects, as the *Hymenoptera* and *Lepidoptera*, many *Coleoptera*, *Neuroptera*, etc.: opposed to **acone* and **pseudocone*.

eucrasite (ū′krạ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκρασία*, proper mixture (< *εὐκρατος*, well mixed), + *-ite*2.] A complex thorium silicate allied to thorite.

Eucratea (ū-krạ-tē′ạ), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κραταιός*, mighty (< *κράτος*, might), (otherwise perhaps < Gr. *εὐκρατος*, temperate, of similar elements).] The typical and only genus of the family *Eucrateidæ*. *Lamouroux*, 1812.

Eucrateidæ (ū-krạ-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucratea* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous bryozoans. They are characterized by branching, erect, and free or recumbent zoaria with pyriform, uniserial or biserial zooecia having a subterminal, usually oblique aperture. The family has lived from Cretaceous time to the present.

Eucrustacea (ū-krus-tā′shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + L. *Crustacea*.] A division or subclass of the crustaceans which do not have the body divided into median and lateral lobes, and have two pairs of antennæ and the maxillæ or mandibles not pediform.

Eucryphia (ū-krif′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κρίφιος*, hidden. The opening flower is capped by the calyptriform calyx and the fruiting carpels are backed with a cork-like covering.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type and only genus of the family *Eucryphiaceæ*. The species are ornamental evergreen trees or shrubs with opposite simple or pinnate leaves and large white flowers, solitary in the upper axils. Only 4 species are known, 2 in Chile and 2 in New South Wales and Tasmania. The wood of the Chilean species is very durable and is used for various purposes. See *muermo*.

Eucryphiaceæ (ū′krif-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gay, 1846), < *Eucryphia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*, containing the single genus *Eucryphia*. See *muermo* and **Eucryphia*.

eucryphiaceous (ū-krif-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Eucryphiaceæ*.

Eucyclogobius (ū-sik-lō-gō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κύκλος*, circle, + NL. *gobius*.] A genus of small gobies having small smooth scales: found in the streams of California. *E. newberryi* is the common species.

eudemonic, eudæmonic (ū-dē-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός*, of happiness, < *εὐδαιμονία*, happiness: see **eudemony*.] Relating or contributing to happiness; considered as relating or contributing to happiness. *N. E. D.*

eudemonize, eudæmonize (ū-dē′mọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eude-, eudæmonized*, ppr. *eude-, eudæmonizing*. [Gr. *εὐδαιμονίζειν*, call or account happy, < *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon*.] To consider or esteem happy. Also *endæmonise*.

But happiness, as Aristotle understands it, is something measured more by the estimate of the judicious spectator than by the sentiment of the man in whose bosom it resides. No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise or (*eudæmonise*), or whose condition he would not desire more or less to make his own.

Grote, Fragments on Ethical Subjects, V.

eudemony (ū-dem′ọ-ni), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονία*, < *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon*.] Happiness as understood by Aristotle, namely, as consisting not in pleasure except as a sign of perfected activity, but in the activity which befits a human being, that is, in virtuous activity, of which the highest and best kind is that which is self-controlled through reason, the virtuous activity of the soul in a completed life.

eudermol (ū-dėr′mōl), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for nicotine salicylate. It is a colorless crystalline compound which is soluble in water, alcohol, and oils, and contains 54 per cent. of nicotine. Being non-irritating and odorless, it can be used in ointment of from 0.1 to 0.25 per cent. strength in the treatment of parasitic skin-diseases.

eudiagnostic (ū-dī-ag-nos′tik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish: see *diagnostic*.] In *petrog.*, easily distinguished, that is, without the aid of a magnifying-glass: applied by Zirkel (1893) to the texture of rocks in which the mineral constituents can be recognized by the unaided eye.

eudidymite (ū-did′i-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δίδυμος*, twin, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of beryllium and sodium, $HNaBeSi_3O_8$, occurring in white tabular monoclinic crystals.

eudiometer, *n.*—**Bunsen's eudiometer,** a glass tube of uniform bore, closed at one end and having at that end two platinum electrodes, with spark-gap, sealed into the glass. The tube is graduated in millimeters.

eudiometrically (ū′di-ọ-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of the eudiometer; in a eudiometric method.

eudoxiform (ū-dok′si-fôrm), *a.* [*Eudoxia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the structure of the *Eudoxidæ*; composed of a sterile and a fertile medusoid without special nectocalyx. Compare **ersæiform*.

eudoxin (ū-dok′sin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *εὐδοξος*, of good repute, + *-in*2.] A bismuth salt of nosophen (tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein) containing 52.9 per cent. of iodine. It is an internal astringent and stomachic.

eudoxome (ū-dok′sōm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδοξος*, of good repute, + *-ome*.] In hydromedusans, one of the two main forms of cormidium, consisting typically of a hydrophyllium, a gastrozoöid with a tentacle, and one or more medusoid gonophores. Compare **ersæome*.

Eudrilidæ (ū-dril′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eudrilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous *Oligochæta*. It consists of worms of variable size having paired nephridia, setæ in couples and sigmoid in shape, spermiducal glands present, and the male and female generative openings, in some genera, unpaired. It contains about 20 genera, all of which except *Eudrilus*, which is almost cosmopolitan in range, are restricted to tropical Africa.

Eudrilus (ū-drī′lus), *n.* [NL. (Perrier, 1871).] The typical genus of the family *Eudrilidæ*.

euectics (ū-ek′tiks), *n.* Same as *evectics*.

eufemism, eufemistic. Simplified spellings of *euphemism, euphemistic*.

eufonic, eufony. Simplified spellings of *euphonic, euphony*.

eugallol (ū-gal′ōl), *n.* [*eu-* + (*pyro*)*gallol*.] A thick, syrupy, brownish-yellow compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2O.C_2H_3O$, readily soluble in water; acetyl pyrogallol. It is employed in a 33-per-cent. acetone solution, and when painted on the skin leaves a firm, elastic film: used in the treatment of skin-diseases.

Eugaster (ū-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of ophiurans or brittle-stars from the North American Devonian, possessing a small disk and long arms with a double series of alternating ambulacral plates, and on either side a series of spinous adambulacral plates.

Eugeniacrinus (ū-jē-ni-ak′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < *Eugenia*, a woman's name, + Gr. *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] A Mesozoic genus of crinoids possessing a small saucer-shaped calyx and concealed and closely united basal plates which are overlapped by radial plates extended upward so as to form conspicuous projections.

eugenic[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* The science which deals with the means of cultivating and improving the innate good qualities of man. Also *eugenics*.

eugenism (ū′je-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born, + *-ism*.] The aggregate of the most favorable conditions for healthy and happy existence. *Galton*.

eugenoform (ū-jen′ọ-fôrm), *n.* [*eugen*(*ol*) + *form*(*aldehyde*).] A colorless, crystalline compound soluble in water obtained by the action of formaldehyde upon eugenol-sodium, said to liberate formaldehyde in the intestinal fluids: an intestinal antiseptic.

eugenol (ū′jẹ-nōl), *n.* [Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily compound, $HO^6C_6H_3(O^3CH_3)^4CH_2CH{:}CH_2$, contained in oil of cloves, oil of bay, oil of cinnamon-leaves, oil of allspice, oil of cassia, oil of pimento, and in certain other essential oils. It boils at 247.5° C. and has a spicy odor. Also called 1^2-*propenylphendiol*-3-*methyl ether*.

eugenol-acetamide (ū′jẹ-nōl-a-set′ạ-mid), *n.* A crystalline compound of eugenol and acetamide. It is used as a local antiseptic and dusting-powder.

eugenol-iodide (ū′jẹ-nōl-ī′ọ-dīd), *n.* A yellowish odorless antiseptic compound, $C_{10}H_{11}IO_2$, obtained by the action of iodine on eugenol-sodium. Also called *iodo-eugenol*.

eugenol-sodium (u′jẹ-nōl-sō′di-um), *n.* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{11}NaO_2$, obtained by dissolving eugenol in solution of sodium hydroxid. Also known as *sodium eugenolate* or *sodium eugenate*.

eugeogenous (ū-jẹ-oj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γῆ*, earth, + *-γενης*, -producing. See *geogenous*.] In *geol.*, disintegrating readily; yielding plentiful detritus and producing good soil: said of rocks. *Thurmann*.

Both authors apply to Yorkshire Thurmann's recognition of *eugeogenous* and dysogeogenous rocks. The former class of rocks yield a plentiful detritus, and the overlying soils are cool and moist. The dysogeogenous rocks —or limestones of this area— yield a less abundant detritus, and are in Yorkshire much fissured and broken, so that the overlying soil is comparatively dry.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Aug., 1903, p. 151.

Eugerion (ū-jē′ri-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐγηρία*, a green old age.] A genus of hemipterous insects with large, membranous, reticulated fore and hind wings, prolonged lancet-like mouth-parts, and filiform antennæ. It occurs in the Permian formation.

eugetic (ū-jet′ik), *a.* [*eug*(*enol*) + *-et-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HO^6C_6H(O^5CH_3)(^1CO_2H)^2CH_2CH{:}CH_2$, formed by the action of sodium and carbon dioxid on eugenol. It crystallizes in long, thin prisms and melts at 124° C. Also called 3-*allylphendiol*-(5,6)-*methyllic acid*.

Euglena phase, a stage in the development of some sporozoans in which they exhibit euglenoid movements made possible by the thin, flexible covering present at this time.

euglenoid (ū-glē′noid), *a.* [*Euglena* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Euglena*.

euglobulin (ū-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [*eu-* + *globulin*.] One of the supposed components of serum globulin which is insoluble in water. See also **pseudoglobulin*.

Euglypa (ū-glī′fa), *n.* The typical genus of the family *Euglyphidæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841.

Euglyphidæ (ū-glif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Euglypha* + *-idæ*.] A family of mostly fresh-water rhizopods which have a shell formed of regular plates of chitin or of silica, often bearing spines, and with the pseudopodia sharp-pointed and often branching but not anastomosing. It contains the genera *Euglypha, Trinema, Cyphoderia, Campascus*, and *Nadinella*.

eugranitic (ū-gra-nit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + E. *granitic*.] In *petrog.*, distinctly granular or granitic in structure. *Lossen*.

eugraphic (ū-graf′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐγραφος*, well painted, < *εὖ*, well, + *γράφειν*, write, paint.] Pertaining to or characterized by graphic resemblance.

Eugraphic confusions are such as arise from the mistaking and transplacing of forms which appear alike.

H. H. Bawden, in Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup., III. iv. 81.

euhyostylic (ū-hī-ọ-stil′ik), *a.* [*eu-* + *hyostyl-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or having the character of euhyostyly.

euhyostyly (ū-hī-os′ti-li), *n.* [*eu-* + *hyostyly*.] That condition of the second visceral arch, found in most rays, in which the hyomandibular forms the sole support of the jaw, the ceratohyal serving merely to support the gills: correlative with **hyostyly*, and **methyostyly*.

Euichthydina (ū-ik-thi-dī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Ichthyd*(*ium*) + *-ina*2.] A section or suborder of *Gastrotricha* which contains forms having two pedal appendages. It includes the genera *Ichthydium, Chætonotus, Chætura* and *Lepidoderma*. Compare **Apodina*.

euisopodous (ū-ī-sop′ọ-dus), *a.* Having the characters of or resembling the *Euisopoda*.

eukinesia (ū-ki-nē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐκινησία*, easiness of motion, < *εὐκίνητος*, easily

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moved, < *εὐ*, easily, + *κινεῖν*, move.] Normal power of movement.

eukrite, *n.* Same as *eucrite*.

euktolite (ūk'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκτός*, desired, + *λίθος*, stone.] See ★*venanzite*.

Eulamellibranchiata (ū-lā-mel-i-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *eu-* + *Lamellibranchiata*.] An order of mollusks of the class *Pelecypoda*. They have the mantle-edges united at one or more points, the branchiæ with vascular interfilamentary junctions, the genital glands with independent external openings, and usually two adductor muscles. It includes a number of large and important families, among them being the *Unionidæ*, *Cyprinidæ*, and *Cyrenidæ*.

Euleptorhamphus (ū-lep-tō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λεπτός*, fine, small, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] A genus of halfbeaks, or *Hemiramphidæ*, found in the open seas of the tropics: distinguished by the ribbon-shaped body. *E. longirostris* is the common species.

Eulerian polyhedron. See ★*polyhedron*.

Euler's diagrams. See ★*diagram*.

Euler's line or **straight.** See ★*straight*[1].

Euloma (ū-lō'mă), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λῶμα*, a fringe.] A genus of trilobites of the family *Proëtidæ*: characteristic of the lowest Silurian of Europe.

eumenid (ū'me-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Eumenidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Eumenidæ*.

Eumicrotremus (ū-mik-rot'rē-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μικρός*, small, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] A genus of lump-fishes having the body nearly spherical and covered with prickles: found in the North Atlantic.

eumitosis (ū-mi-to'sis), *n.* [NL., < *eu-* + *mitosis*.] Typical mitosis or indirect cell-division, in which the chromosomes are divided longitudinally instead of transversely.

eumitotic (ū-mi-tot'ik), *a.* [*eumitosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to eumitosis.

Eumycetes (ū-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μύκητες*, plural of *μύκης*, fungus (see *Mycetes*).] A name used by recent systematists to include all the so-called true fungi, as the *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Myxomycetes* and *Schizophyta* are excluded.

eumycetic (ū-mī-set'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eumycetes*.

Eunema (ū-nē'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of Paleozoic rhipidoglossal gastropod mollusks having an elongate pyramidal spire with two or more keels and transverse striæ on the whorls.

eunicean (ū-nis'ē-an), *a.* [*Eunice* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Eunice*.

euniciform (ū-nis'i-fôrm), *a.* [*Eunice* + L. *forma*, form.] Formed like a eunicoid worm.

eunicoid (ū'ni-koid), *a.* [*Eunice* + *-oid*.] Resembling or pertaining to the *Eunicidæ*.

eunol (ū'nōl), *n.* [*eu*(*calyptol*) + *n*(*aphth*)*ol*.] A compound, existing in an *α*- and *β*-modification, made from eucalyptol and *α*- and *β*-naphthol: used as an antiseptic in surgery and dermatology.

eunuch-flute (ū'nuk-flōt), *n.* An old musical instrument consisting of a slightly flaring wooden tube having a mouth-hole in the side near the smaller end, into which the player hummed or sang. The smaller end was closed by a very thin membrane, which was thrown into vibration by the player's tone and imparted to it a peculiar bleating and tremulous character. The instrument was made in several sizes so as to provide for part-music. It is still sometimes made as a toy.

Euomphalidæ (ū-om-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euomphalus*, the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossal gastropods having depressed conical or discoidal, spirally coiled, and umbilicated shells, and often calcareous opercula. As at present construed, the family extends from the Cambrian to the Tertiary formations.

euonymous (ū-on'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, well-named, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, name.] Well or fittingly named.

euonymus-oil (ū-on'i-mus-oil), *n.* Oil extracted from the seeds of the spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus*, of central Europe.

Euorthoptera (ū-ôr-thop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The *Dermaptera*, or earwigs, considered as a suborder of *Orthoptera*.

euosmite (ū-os'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὐοσμος*, sweet-smelling, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell, odor (see *osmium*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil resin, of a brownish-yellow color, found with lignite at Baiershof in the Fichtelgebirge, Germany.

eupepticity (ū-pep-tis'i-ti), *n.* Good digestion, or the state of feeling resulting from it. *Carlyle*.

euphemist (ū'fē-mist), *n.* [*euphem*(*y*) + *-ist*.] One given to the use of euphemisms.

euphonicon (ū-fon'i-kon), *n.* [NL.: see *euphonic*.] A variety of harmonichord.

euphonon (ū-fō'non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφωνος*, well-sounding: see *euphony*.] A variety of harmonichord.

euphorbic (ū-fôr'bik), *a.* [*Euphorbia* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Euphorbia*.—**Euphorbic acid**, an amorphous acid contained in the gum-resin euphorbium from *Euphorbia resinifera*.

euphorbine (ū-fôr'bin), *n.* [*Euphorbia* + *-ine*[2].] A non-volatile poisonous compound, said to be present in the milky juice of *Euphorbia myrtifolia*.

euphorbone (ū-fôr'bōn), *n.* [*Euphorbia* + *-one*.] A colorless, neutral, dextrorotatory, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, contained in the gum-resin euphorbium from *Euphorbia resinifera*. It melts at 116° C.

euphorin (ū'for-in), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφορος*, easy to bear or bearing well, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρειν*, bear.] A trade-name of phenyl urethane, recommended for medical use as an antipyretic and analgesic.

euphorious (ū-fō'ri-us), *a.* [Erroneously for ★*euphorous*, < Gr. *εὐφορος*, bearing well, enduring easily or patiently, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρειν*, bear.] Cheerful or patient in life.

> The conviction is borne in upon the soul . . . that man is a favored . . . being, . . . that real evil can not befall the good man, living or dead; and that he can afford to be glad and *euphorious* that he is alive.
> *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 547.

eupittone (ū-pit'ōn), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πίττα*, pitch, + *-one*.] Same as *eupittonic acid*. See ★*eupittonic*.

eupittonic (ū-pi-ton'ik), *a.* [*eupittone* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, an orange-yellow compound, $(CH_3O)_6C_{19}H_8O_3$, formed by the oxidation of wood-tar oil containing pyrogallol and methyl pyrogallol ethers. It crystallizes in long hair-like needles, melts at 200° C., and is dibasic. Also called *pittacal*.

eupnœic (ūp-nē'ik), *a.* [*eupnœa* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by eupnœa; breathing normally.

Eupomotis (ū-pō-mō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ-*, well, + *πῶμα*, lid, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of sunfishes (*Centrarchidæ*) distinguished by the blunt pharyngeal teeth. *E. gibbosus*, the commonest of the sunfishes, is abundant throughout the northeastern United States.

eupraxy (ū'prak-si), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπραξία*, well-doing, < *εὖ*, well, + *πράσσειν*, do: see *practic*, *practice*, *praxis*.] Well-doing; right conduct; morality in behavior.

Eupterotidæ (ūp-te-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupterota* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths allied to the *Lasiocampidæ*, but differing from them in possessing a frenulum. The European processionary moth, *Cnethocampa processionea*, is a striking example. The family is widely distributed, and the larvæ of many are gregarious.

Eupuccinia (ū-puk-sin'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ-*, true, + *Puccinia*.] A group of species of *Puccinia* which produce spermogonia, æcidia, uredospores, and teleutospores, the last germinating only after a resting period. The group is subdivided into the *Auteupuccinia* and the *Hetereupuccinia*. *Schræter*.

eupyrene (ū'pī-rēn), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πυρήν*, stone of a fruit (nucleus).] Containing a well-developed nuclear portion: applied to the normal spermatozoön: opposed to ★*oligopyrene* and ★*apyrene*. *Meves*, 1902.

eupyrin (ū-pī'rin), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-in*[2].] A pale greenish-yellow crystalline compound having a vanilla odor, made from paraphenetidin and vanilla. It is antipyretic.

euquinine (ū-kwin'ēn), *n.* [*eu-* + *quinine*.] The pharmaceutical name for ethyl quinine-carboxylate, $C_{20}H_{23}O_2N_2COOC_2H_5$, prepared from quinine ethyl chlorcarbonate. It is tasteless, but otherwise resembles quinine in chemical and medicinal properties.

Eur. An abbreviation of *Europe* or of *European*.

Eurafric (ū-raf'rik), *a.* Same as ★*Eurafrican*.

> That *Eurafric* region which has been the birthplace of many nations. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 480.

Eurafrica (ū-raf'ri-kă), *n.* [*Eur*(*ope*) + *Africa*.] Europe and Africa considered as one continent or ethnic area.

Eurafrican (ū-raf'ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or including, in whole or in part, both Europe and Africa: as, a former *Eurafrican* continent; a *Eurafrican* race.

II. *n.* An individual belonging to the Eurafrican division of mankind, which, according to certain writers, includes the peoples of southern Europe and northern Africa.

Euramphæa (ū-ram-fē'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] The typical genus of the family *Euramphæidæ*. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

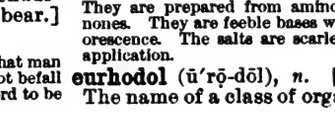
Euramphæidæ (ū-ram-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euramphæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate ctenophorans having two wing-like projections at the aboral pole in which the subtentacular costæ and meridional vessels are produced. The typical genus is *Euramphæa*.

Euraryan (ū-rār'yan), *a.* and *n.* [*Eur*(*ope*) + *Aryan*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the European Aryan.

II. *n.* A European Aryan.

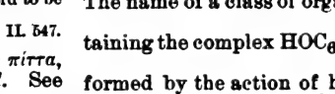
euresol (ū'rē-sōl), *n.* [*eu-* + *res*(*orcin*) + *-ol*.] A viscid yellow mass, resorcin monoacetate. It is used as a substitute for resorcin in skin-diseases.

eurhodine (ū'rō-din), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex



They are prepared from amino-orthodiamines and quinones. They are feeble bases with a yellowish-green fluorescence. The salts are scarlet and have no technical application.

eurhodol (ū'rō-dōl), *n.* [*eurhod*(*ine*) + *-ol*.] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex



formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on the eurhodines, which they resemble in color and fluorescence.

eurhythmic (ū-rith'mik), *a.* [*eurhythm-y*, *eurythmy* + *-ic*.] Harmonious: said especially of architecture in which the proportion is agreeable.

eurhythmy. See *eurythmy*.

euristic (ū-ris'tik), *a.* Same as *heuristic*.

eurobin (ū'rō-bin), *n.* [*eu-* + (*ara*)*roba* + *-in*[2].] Chrysarobin triacetate. It is insoluble in water, and is used as a substitute for chrysarobin.

Europasian subregion, in *zoögeog.*, a division of the Holarctic region comprising Europe north of the Alps and Asia north of the Himalayas. It is roughly the same as the Eurasiatic region of Hellprin and the Palearctic region of other writers.

European, *a.*—**The European concert.** See ★*concert*.

europhen (ū'rō-fen), *n.* A trade-name of diisobutyl orthocresol iodide, recommended for medical use as an antiseptic and a substitute for iodoform.

europium (ū-rō'pi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Europa*, Europe.] A supposed new element announced by Demarçay in 1901, obtained in very small quantity as oxid, sulphate, etc., from samarskite and monazite. Its compounds have been further examined by Urbain and Lacombe. It is characterized by a special spark-spectrum, and also by a phosphorescent spectrum, and appears to be intermediate between samarium and gadolinium, with an atomic weight of about 151.79.

eurybathic (ū-ri-bath'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βάθος*, depth.] Having a wide or great range as to depth; able to live in both deep and shallow water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 936.

eurybenthic (ū-ri-ben'thik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βένθος*, depth (see ★*benthos*), + *-ic*.] Enduring great differences of depth; found at different depths in the ocean.

Eurycampyli (ū-ri-kam'pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *καμπύλος*, curved.] A suborder of the ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites having broad and entire septal lobes and saddles. In the earlier or Paleozoic forms the shells are for the most part laterally compressed, but they become rotund or coronate in later phases, and the simpler form of the suture is lost by subdivision.

eurycephalic, *a.* 2. Having a broad but dolichocephalic skull; belonging to a subdivision of the oöidocephalic crania as classified by Aitken Meigs.

eurycephalous (ū'ri-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *eurycephalic*.

eurygnathism (ū-rig'na-thizm), *n.* [*eurygnath*(*ous*) + *-ism*.] The condition of being eurygnathous.

> Combining this feature with *eurygnathism*, that is, lateral projection of the cheek-bones, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire found that the Caucasic face is oval with vertical jaws;

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the Mongolic broad (eurygnathous); the Negro prognathous; the Hottentot both pro- and eurygnathous.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 181.

eurygnathous (ū-rig'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having wide cheek-bones and upper jaws, like the Mongoloid race. *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.*

euryhaline (ū-ri'ha-lin), *a.* [Prop. **euryaline*, < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *ἁλς*, salt.] Having a wide range or capacity as to saltness; able to endure great changes in the salinity of water.

All Baltic marine animals can live in water of varying saltness, and are therefore said to be *euryhaline*.
Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger, xxix.

Eurynotus (ū-ri-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς* broad, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of extinct ganoid fishes having a deeply fusiform trunk, large pectoral fins, and the dorsal fin extended to the tail. It occurs in the Carboniferous rocks of Great Britain and Europe.

euryon (ū'ri-ǫn), *n.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide.] In *craniom.*, the points on the lateral faces of the skull at which the greatest width is found. *Von Török.*

eurypauropodid (ū-ri-pâ-rop'ǭ-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the myriapodous family *Eurypauropodidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the myriapodous family *Eurypauropodidæ*.

euryprognathous (ū-ri-prog'nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πρό*, before, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having wide cheek-bones and upper jaws, combined with prognathism. *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.*

Craniological studies which had already been cultivated by Morton, and on which Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire based his four fundamental types: orthognathous, eurygnathous, prognathous, and *euryprognathous*.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 166.

eurypterid (ū-rip'te-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A merostome crustacean of the family *Eurypteridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to *Eurypterus* or the *Eurypteridæ*.

eurypteroid (ū-rip'te-roid), *a.* Having the characters of *Eurypterus*. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 6.

Eurypterus beds. Same as *Bertie* **dolomite*.

eurythermal (ū-ri-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-al*[1].] Capable of enduring great differences of temperature; found in localities which differ widely in temperature: contrasted with **stenothermal*.

Some members of the epiplankton are, however, extraordinarily *eurythermal* and eurybathic; for example, Calanus finmarchicus ranges from 76° N. to 52° S. (excepting perhaps for 10° each side of the equator), and is apparently indifferent to depth.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 936.

eurythermic (ū-ri-thėr'mik), *a.* Same as **eurythermal*.

Two species proved to be purely epiplanktonic, both in the warm and cold areas, twelve were *eurythermic* and eurybathic, ranging from the surface to 700 fathoms in both areas. *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 23.

euryzygous (ū-riz'i-gus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *ζυγόν*, yoke.] With wide zygomatic arches. *Sergi.*

Eusarcus (ū-sär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐσαρκος*, fleshy, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σάρξ*(*σαρκ-*), flesh.] A genus of merostomatous *Crustacea*, of the family *Eurypteridæ*. It is characterized by having the first six abdominal segments greatly expanded and those following abruptly contracted. It occurs in the upper Silurian rocks of western New York.

Eusiphonacea (ū-sī-fǭ-nā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σίφων*, a pipe, + *-acea*.] A superfamily of anomalodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*. It is characterized by the formation of a calcareous tube which may include one or both of the valves and is usually furnished with a perforated anterior disk. The division includes only two genera, *Clavagella* and *Aspergillum*, both of them fossil and recent.

Eusiphonia (ū-sī-fō'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σίφων*, pipe.] A section of the subfamily of anomalodesmaceous *Pelecypoda* characterized by long siphons and the position of the lithodesma at the anterior end of the internal resilium.

eusitia (ū-si'ʂia), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σῖτος*, food.] A normal appetite for food.

eusplanchnia (ū-splangk'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπλάγχνα*, bowels.] A normal state of the internal organs.

Eustachian fossa. See **fossa*[1].

eustatic (ū-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *στατός*, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] Well established; not subject to subsidence or elevation; in equilibrium: descriptive of land-areas.

eustomachous (ū-stom'ą-kus), *a.* Same as *eupeptic*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Eusuchia (ū-sū'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σοῦχος*, a local Egyptian name of the crocodile.] In Huxley's classification of the reptiles, a division or order of the *Crocodilia* characterized by the unpaired and terminal nostril, which is internally prolonged and floored by a secondary palate. This group includes the modern crocodiles and the later fossil forms.

eutaxic (ū-tak'sik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τάξις*, order.] Same as **quincubital*. *P. C. Mitchell*, 1899.

eutaxite (ū-tak'sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *eutax-y* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name first applied by Fritsch and Reiss (1868) to phonolitic rocks of Teneriffe, but subsequently used for any lava possessing eutaxitic texture.

eutaxy, *n.* **2.** In *ornith.*, the condition of a bird's wing when the fifth secondary is present.

Eutectic alloy, eutectic point or **temperature.** See **alloy*, **point*[1].

eutectoid (ū-tek'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*eutect*(*ic*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Exhibiting eutectic character.

II. *n.* A substance which behaves as a eutectic.

eutexia (ū-tek'si-ą), *n.* [Gr. *εὐτηξία*, < *εὐτηκτος*, easily melted: see *eutectic*.] The property of fusing at low temperatures. See *eutectic*.

euthanasian (ū-tha-nā'ʂi-ąn), *a.* [*euthanasia* + *-an*.] Relating to or marked by euthanasia.

eutheca (ū-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In corals, the true theca as distinguished from a pseudotheca, the former having true centers of calcification. Compare **pseudotheca*. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1896, p. 141.

euthecate (ū-thē'kāt), *a.* [*eutheca* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by the possession of a eutheca: as, the *euthecate* corals. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 24.

eutherian (ū-thē'ri-ąn), *a.* [*Eutheria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having characters found in the *Eutheria*, or placental mammals.

Much depends upon future investigations in regard to the structure of the *Eutherian* ovum.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 505.

euthycomi (ū-thik'ǭ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθύς* straight, + *κόμη*, hair.] Individuals or types of man with straight hair, like the Mongols; a subdivision of the Lissotriches. *Haeckel.*

euthytropic (ū-thi-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *τρόπος*, direction.] A descriptive term suggested by J. Milne for those earthquake shocks whose vibrations are in the same direction as the line of transmission of the shock itself. Also *euthutropic*. *Nature*, 1881, p. 126.

eutocia (ū-tō'si-ą), *n.* [Gr. *εὐτοκία*, < *εὐτοκος*, bringing forth easily, < *εὖ*, well, + *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] Normal childbirth.

Eutracheata (ū-trā-kē-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τραχεία*, trachea.] A group of *Arthropoda* including the insects and myriapods as distinguished from the tracheate *Arachnida* and the *Prototracheata*.

Eutuberaceæ (ū-tū-bę-rā'sę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *eu-* + *Tuberaceæ*.] Same as *Tuberaceæ*.

euxenium (ūk-sē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔξενος*, hospitable: see *euxenite*.] A supposed new element (or rather either of two, distinguished as euxenium I and II) announced by Hofmann and Prandtl in 1901 as present in the Norwegian mineral euxenite: said to resemble zirconium, but to differ from it in certain reactions. Its existence is very doubtful.

E. V. An abbreviation of *Engineer Volunteers*.

evacuator, *n.* **2.** In *surg.*, an instrument for removing fluid or solid particles from a cavity, as the detritus from the bladder after lithotrity.

evaginate (ę̄-vaj'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheath, < *e*, out, + *vaginare*, sheath: see *vaginate*.] Pushed out or everted; turned inside out.

evagination, *n.*—**Potential evagination,** in *embryol.*, an arrangement of the cells, or of their nuclei, of such a nature as to indicate the point at which a future evagination will be formed.

evanescent, *a.* **5.** In *math.*, infinitesimal.

evang. An abbreviation of *evangelical* and *evangelist*.

Evangelical prophet. See **prophet*.

evaniid (e-vā'ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Evaniidæ*.

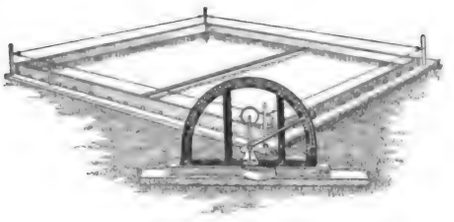
II. *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Evaniidæ*.

evans (ev'ąnz), *n.* A provincial corruption of *avens*.

evans-root (ev'ąnz-rōt), *n.* [See **evans*.] The water-avens, *Geum rivale*.

evaporation, *n.*—**Heat of evaporation.** Same as **heat of vaporization*.—**Multiple-effect evaporation,** a process by which the latent heat of vapor given off from one evaporating-vessel is utilized by applying it to raise the temperature of the liquid in another vessel, and so on, the vapor in each case being carried through coils of pipe surrounded by the liquid to be heated. Such an arrangement is much used in sugar-refining.

evaporation-tank (ę̄-vap-ǭ-rā'shǫn-tangk), *n.* A vessel or tank holding a large quantity of water fully exposed to the sun and the weather. It is used for measuring the evaporation from a representative natural surface of water.



Symons's Standard Evaporation-tank.

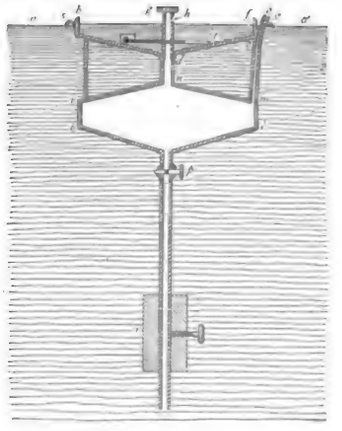
A tank 6 feet square (rim, 3 inches aboveground) kept filled to a mark near the top; water, 2 feet deep. At one corner is the float and a semicircular scale with an index-finger, which shows the height of water in the tank.

Evaporative capacity, the capacity of a boiler or evaporator to convert water into steam. Evaporative capacity is usually stated in pounds of water per hour.—**Evaporative efficiency,** the ratio of the amount of water evaporated by a boiler per pound of coal burned, to the amount which it is theoretically possible to evaporate with the same pound of coal.

evaporator, *n.* **2.** A device for evaporating water into steam. The necessary heat is derived from live steam or from the waste gases given off by a furnace used primarily for some other purpose. Such evaporators are used on shipboard to make steam from salt water, this steam being then condensed to furnish fresh water for the boilers or for culinary purposes.

3. A device, used in connection with gasolene-engines, to transform the liquid hydrocarbon into a gas or vapor by heat or by fine subdivision in a current of air. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 179.—**Lillie evaporator,** in *sugar-manuf.*, an arrangement for rapidly evaporating cane-juice in which, under progressively reduced pressure, the juice is sent through a series of tubes surrounded by steam.—**Multiple-effect evaporator,** a series of evaporators the first of which is heated by live steam from a boiler, the second by steam generated in the first, the third by steam generated in the second, and so on. There are usually three or four evaporators in the series, and as the heat range is lowered it is usually necessary to lower the pressure on the surface from which evaporation occurs.

evaporometer, *n.*—**Stelling's evaporometer,** an arrangement for determining the amount of evaporation under natural conditions from a surface of water representing the surface of a river or lake. It consists essentially of an evaporation-pan supported within another pan and floating on the surface of the water. The amount of evaporation is measured either by weight or by volume.



Stelling's Evaporometer.

a, *a'*, natural surface of the pond, river, or ocean; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, evaporation-pan; *t*, thermometer; *g*, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, float full of air to support the water in the pan at the proper height; *s*, *s'*, rim to prevent insplashing from waves; *r*, weight to keep the metal framework upright; *o*, vent-pipe to allow the air in the float to expand and contract.

eve[1], *n.*—**St. John's eve,** midsummer eve. See *midsummer*.

eve-eel (ēv'ēl), *n.* A common name of the conger-eel. [Eng.]

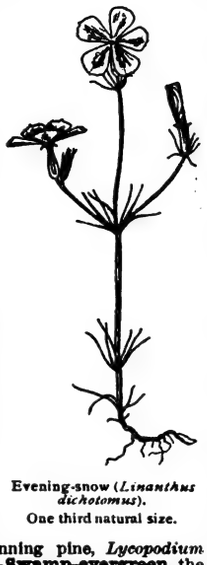
eve-jar (ēv'jär), *n.* Same as *eve-churr*.

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Even or odd. (*b*) A way of betting or of settling who shall pay for something, as by calling the number of a bill (odd or even); or the number of matches held in the hand, even or odd. In the Spanish game of rondeau the players bet that the number of balls left on the table will be odd or even.

evener, *n.* 4. An acid liquor used in coloring skins to obtain a uniform shade. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 73.

evening-snow (ēv'ning-snō'), *n.* In California, a delicate herb, *Linanthus dichotomus,* related to *Gilia.* It opens its white flowers about four o'clock in the afternoon, closing them again in the morning. It is so abundant on open slopes as to whiten the ground. The flowers are salver-shaped, an inch wide, and oppressively scented.



Evening-snow (*Linanthus dichotomus*).
One third natural size.

Everglade State, the State of Florida.

evergreen. I. *a.*—**Evergreen beech.** See ★*beech*[1].

II. *n.*—**Broad-leafed evergreen,** an evergreen tree or shrub with broad leaves, chiefly dicotyledonous, such as *Magnolia fœtida,* as distinguished from coniferous trees with needle-shaped leaves.—**Bunch-evergreen,** the ground-pine, *Lycopodium obscurum.*—**Christ'mas evergreen,** *Selaginella rupestris,* a plant of wide distribution, often used for Christmas decoration. See *Selaginella.*—**Coral-evergreen,** the common club-moss or running pine, *Lycopodium clavatum.* See *Lycopodium.*—**Swamp-evergreen,** the shining club-moss, *Lycopodium lucidulum.* See ★*club-moss.*—**Trailing evergreen.** Same as *swamp-*★*evergreen.*

everlasting. I. *a.*—**Everlasting grass,** the sainfoin.

II. *n.*—**Alpine everlasting,** *Antennaria alpina,* a low floccose-woolly plant of northern North America, extending entirely across the continent and ranging from Colorado and California to the arctic circle.—**Clammy everlasting,** *Gnaphalium decurrens,* a rather tall glandular-viscid American plant, having the narrow sessile leaves decurrent on the stem, whence it is called *winged cudweed.* Also called *balsam-weed* and *sweet balsam.*—**Early everlasting.** Same as *mouse-ear everlasting* (which see, under *mouse-ear*).—**Large-flowered everlasting,** *Anaphalis margaritacea,* a widely diffused North American plant, also occurring in northern Asia and adventive in Europe; it is closely related to *Antennaria* and *Gnaphalium,* but has larger heads.—**Life-everlasting.** Same as *everlasting,* applied to the same species, but particularly to *Gnaphalium. G. obtusifolium* is called *fragrant* or *sweet life-everlasting* on account of the balsamic odor emitted after the flowers have fallen.—**Moor everlasting.** Same as *mountain* ★*everlasting.*—**Mountain everlasting,** *Antennaria dioica,* a low floccose-woolly plant with relatively large heads, the flowers of which are sometimes pink: found in nearly all parts of North America, and also in Europe and Asia, especially in mountainous regions.—**Mouse-ear everlasting.** See *mouse-ear.*—**Pearly everlasting.** (*a*) The mouse-ear everlasting (which see, under *mouse-ear*). (*b*) Same as *large-flowered* ★*everlasting.*—**Plantain-leaf everlasting,** the mouse-ear everlasting.—**Rose-flowered everlasting,** the Swan River everlasting, *Syncarpha Manglesii.*

Evermannia (ev-ėr-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named for B. W. *Evermann,* an American ichthyologist.] A genus of small gobies distinguished by the naked body and elongate form: found on the Pacific coast of Mexico. *E. zosterura* is the common species.

everniin (e-vėr'ni-in), *n.* [*Evernia* + *-in*[2].] A yellowish tasteless amorphous compound, $C_8H_{14}O_7$, found in certain of the lichens of the genus *Evernia.*

Eversible sacs or **glands.** See *defensive* ★*glands.*

evertebrate (ē-vėr'tē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evertebrated,* ppr. *evertebrating.* [L. *e-,* out, + *vertebra,* vertebra, + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of backbone; hence, to render useless and ineffective.

evertor (ē-vėr'tọr), *n.* That which everts or rotates outward, as a muscle. *Lancet,* July 4, 1903, p. 56.

Eve's apple, in Ceylon, a name applied by the English to the fruit of *Ervatamia dichotoma* (*Tabernæmontana dichotoma* of Roxburgh), a small dichotomously branched tree belonging to the dogbane family. It has a milky latex, dark-green, coriaceous leaves, and fragrant white, salver-shaped flowers with yellow throat. The fruit consists of two distinct carpels, broadly ovoid when ripe, and orange yellow without. They contain numerous seeds surrounded by crimson pulp.—**Eve's cup,** the trumpet-leaf or huntsman's-horn, *Sarracenia flava.*—**Eve's darning-needle.** Same as *Adam's needle and thread, Yucca filamentosa.*—**Eve's plant,** the Spanish bayonet, *Yucca aloifolia.* See *bayonet.*

evidence, *n.*—**Self-regarding evidence,** in *law,* evidence for or against a party derived from statements made by or from the conduct of himself or his representatives. When in favor of the party it is called *self-serving evidence,* and is generally inadmissible; when against him it is called *self-disserving evidence,* and is always admissible—as an admission in a civil case, or as a confession in a criminal case.—**Self-serving evidence.** See *self-regarding* ★*evidence.*

evisceration, *n.* 2. In *ophthalmol.,* removal of the internal parts of the eyeball, the sclerotic coat being left. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 557.

evisceroneurotomy (ē-vis'ę-rō-nū-rot'ọ-mi), *n.* Evisceration of the eye with division of the optic nerve. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 557.

evocative (ev'ọ-kā-tiv), *a.* [*evocate* + *-ive.*] Tending or fitted to evoke or call forth.

evolute, *n.* II. *a.* Evolved; developed: as, an *evolute* curve.

evolutility (ev'ō-lū-til'i-ti), *n.* [*evolut(ion)* + *-ile* + *-ity.*] The capability possessed by all living things of undergoing changes in form, size, or structure, as the result of the nutritive processes.

evolutine (ev'ọ-lū-tin), *a.* [*evolut(ion)* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to evolutility.

The *evolutine* cycle of tissues deprived of their intimate relations with nerves. *Nature,* Feb. 5, 1903, p. 336.

evolution, *n.*—**Compound evolution,** evolution in which the rate and course of progress in one aggregate or group is affected by the proximity and influence of another aggregate.—**Determinate evolution,** the doctrine or opinion that the modification of species according to the principle of natural selection is guided into certain predetermined lines by a natural necessity, or by the adaptive acts of the organisms themselves. *Eimer.*—**Doctrine of evolution.** (*a*) In *embryol.,* in individual development or ontogeny, the doctrine or opinion that the generation of a living being from an egg consists in the unfolding, or evolution, or manifestation to sense, of the organization or specific constitution which is latent or potential in the egg: contrasted with or opposed to the doctrine that development is epigenesis, or new formation. The embryological doctrine of evolution has undergone many changes. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries most of its advocates regarded the germ as a complete and perfect miniature of the visible organism, so delicate and transparent and minute that it transcends our means of observation and eludes our senses, and is made known to us by the mind's eye. Development was held to be the distention of this miniature, and its manifestation to sense, by the intussusception of nutritive material, without any change in the volume or in the organization of the essential living substance which exists, in its completeness, at all stages of development. Most of the present advocates of this view believe that while the germ has a fixed and definite architecture which controls and directs each step in the process of development, this architecture is different from and much simpler than that of the developed organism. Some hold that it is not the individual organism as such that is preformed in and unfolded from a germ, but only its character as a member of a species; while its individuality as a particular organism is induced by the mechanical conditions under which it develops. Others hold that it is not the material equivalent of the completed organism, but only its latent potency, or the capacity for generating it, that resides in the germ. Others, again, hold that while the germ is neither the perfect organism in miniature, nor its material equivalent, the germ is like the perfect organism in so far as it is from the first organized into definite regions which are set apart for the construction of specific parts or regions of the body of the future organism. In general, any view of individual development which attributes predominant or supreme importance to the properties of the germ and subordinate importance, or no importance, to the conditions under which development takes place, is in so far evolutionary. Evolutionary views of individual development are usually, but not always, associated with evolutionary conceptions of ancestral development. (*b*) In ancestral development or phylogeny, the doctrine or opinion that the specific constitution or architecture which a germ-cell is held to possess at the beginning of its development, and to which the organization of the being that is generated from it is attributed, preëxisted in the germ-cells of preceding generations. In the extreme form in which it was held by the embryologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is the doctrine that since individual development is and always has been the unfolding of preëxisting structure, each successive organism has existed, as such, from the beginning, in the germ-cells of its first ancestor, and in those of all successive ancestors, so that it is not the actual modern organism, but only its visibility or perceptibility by sense that is new. The modifications of this doctrine by more modern embryologists, who have sought to make it consistent with the progress of biological science, are too subtile and refined for concise statement. (*c*) In *biol.,* the doctrine or opinion, accepted as an established truth by all recent biologists, that all living beings have come into existence, in course of nature, by uninterrupted descent, without break of continuity, from a few ancient and simple forms of life, or from one.—**Mechanico-physical theory of evolution,** the doctrine or opinion, advocated by Nägeli, that the origin of species is due to a principle of improvement which brings about increasing complexity and greater division of labor, because the continual advance of an organism of its own accord is a property of living organic substance.—**Spontaneous evolution.** See *spontaneous.*—**Squadron of evolution** (*naval*), a squadron formed for exercise in naval evolutions, fleet tactics, and drill.—**Tidal evolution.** See ★*tidal.*

evolutionary, *a.*—**Evolutionary ethics,** as most commonly and usefully understood, that view of ethics which was inaugurated by Herbert Spencer, was improved by Leslie Stephen, and is supported by most of the recent writers, as Höffding, Wundt, Paulsen, Alexander, Simmel, and others, but is opposed by the followers of Green and other idealists and also by Dühring. The term has also been applied to the doctrine that conscience is educable, and has also been extended by some so as to include perfectionism.

evolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *evolve.*

evolve, *v. t.* 4. In *chem., geol.,* etc., to give off or make manifest by separation from a mixture or a compound: most commonly used of a gas or vapor: as hydrochloric-acid gas *evolved* from a mixture of common salt and sulphuric acid.—5†. In *math.,* to extract (roots).

Evoxymetopon (e-vok'si-me-tō'pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ-,* well, + *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *μέτωπον,* brow.] A genus of cutlas-fishes of the family *Trichiuridæ,* found in the West Indies.

exact, *v.* 4. In *Eng. law,* to call (a party) in court to answer. When the party could not be found, he was exacted, usually five times at five successive county courts before being outlawed.

Exact differential. See ★*differential.*

exaction, *n.* 3. (*b*) The calling of a party to answer. See ★*exact, v.,* 4.

exaggerational (eg-zaj-ę-rā'shọn-al), *a.* [*exaggeration* + *-al.*[1]] Pertaining to or characterized by exaggeration; hyperbolical.

exalgin (ek-sal'jin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐξ,* out, + *ἄλγος,* pain, + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of methylacetanilide, recommended for medical use as an analgesic.

ex all (eks ôl). Sold without any of the rights or privileges that usually appertain to stocks or bonds, as, for example, the right to receive the maturing dividend (see *ex div.*), which is reserved to the sellers, or the right to participate in future issues. See ★*ex right.* [Eng.]

exaltado (ek-sal-tä'dō), *n.* [Sp., 'exalted.'] In modern Spanish history, a member of a political party about 1820–22, which was extremely democratic in sentiment.

exaltation, *n.* 6. An abnormal mental condition marked by an overweening sense of self-importance (amounting even to delusions of grandeur), an optimistic contentedness with one's surroundings or condition, and a state almost of rapture or ecstasy.

examin, *v.* A simplified spelling of *examine.*

examinationist (eg-zam-i-nā'shọn-ist), *n.* [*examination* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or is an advocate of the system of basing appointments on fitness as ascertained by competitive examination.

exanthalose (eks-an'thą-lōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξανθεῖν,* effloresce, + *ἅλς,* salt.] A white efflorescence, perhaps $Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$, derived from Glauber's salt.

exanthema, *n.* 3. In *bot.,* same as *die-back.*

exappendiculate (eks-ap-en-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex,* out, + *appendicula,* appendage, + *-ate*[1].] Destitute of appendages.

exarteritis (eks-är-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ,* out, + *ἀρτηρία,* artery, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the outer layer of the wall of an artery.

exarthrosis (eks-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξ,* out, + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-osis.*] Dislocation of a joint.

Exc. An abbreviation of *excellency.*

excalate (eks'kā-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excalated,* ppr. *excalating.* [*ex-* + (*inter*)*calate.*] To drop out; remove from a series: the opposite of *intercalate.*

There remains the assumption that vertebræ have been *excalated* in front of the pelvis. . . . Six vertebræ must have been *excalated.*
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, p. 342.

excalation (eks-kā-lā'shọn), *n.* [*excalate* + *-ion.*] 1. The omission, dropping out, absence, or removal (of something) from a connected series: the opposite of *intercalation.*

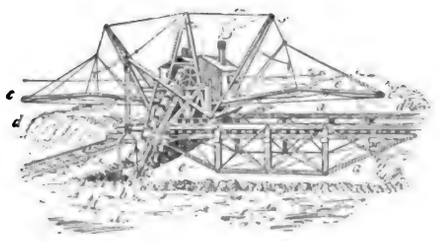
Hence the supposition of *excalation* of vertebræ in front of the girdle [of *Mustelus vulg.*] leads also to the necessary corollary that a vast amount of both inter- and *ex-calation* must go on at another spot.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 343.

Specifically—2. The absence, in a race of organisms, of any element in a series of homologous parts, such as a limb or a pair of limbs in an arthropod, or of a vertebra in the spinal column of a vertebrate, considered as evidence that the part in question has been lost or suppressed. *Nature,* Dec. 21, 1898, p. 171.

excavating-pump (eks'kā-vā-ting-pump), *n.* 1. A pump used to keep down water in excavations and trenches.—2. A pump used for excavating or removing soft materials or emptying cesspools.

excavator, *n.* (*c*) A modified form of dredging-machine used in digging irrigation canals. It consists of a chain-and-bucket conveyer mounted on a trolley that moves on rails laid on a traveling crane. Tracks are laid on each side of the canal, and upon these the crane moves. The conveyer, supported by a derrick, cuts into the soil, both below and above the water, and lifts it to chutes that discharge it on the banks at each side. Since the conveyer

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Excavator.

a, crane, traveling on tracks (outboard track not shown); *b*, bucket-conveyer; *c*, spoil-chutes to spoil-banks; *d*, spoil-banks; *e*, excavated canal.

travels on the crane transversely to the length of the canal all the soil can be excavated and the crane advanced on the tracks as fast as the canal is dredged out.

excelsin (ek-sel'sin), *n.* [L. *excelsus*, high, + *-in*.²] A crystalline globulin contained in the Brazil nut.

excelsior, *n.* **2.** A printing-type, now known as 3-point—about 24 lines to the inch. It is too small for letters, but is used for characters of music, piece fractions, and border decorations. See *type*, 8.—**Excelsior machine**, in *wood-working*, a machine for planing wood into excelsior. It is a simple form of vertical planer, using reciprocating cutters driven at a high speed.

exception, *n.*—**Declinatory exception**, in the civil law of Louisiana, a dilatory exception which denies the jurisdiction of the court before which the matter is brought.—**Preëmptory exception**, in the civil law of Louisiana, one intended to cause the dismissal of the action.

excernent (ek-sėr'nent), *a.* [L. *excernens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*.] Same as *excretory*.

excess, *n.*—**Excess fare.** See ★*fare*¹.—**Principle of motor excess**, in *psychophys.*, the principle that "pleasure and pain can be agents of accommodation and development only if the one, pleasure, carry with it the phenomenon of motor excess [heightened nervous energy], and the other, pain, the reverse,—probably some form of inhibition or of antagonistic contraction." *J. M. Baldwin*, Mental Develop., p. 189.

excessory (ex-ses'ō-ri), *a.* [*excess* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of excess; produced as a residual or by-product. *J. E. Cairnes*, Leading Prin. of Polit. Econ., p. 128.

exchange, *v. i.* **2.** To go, by exchange with another officer, from one regiment or branch of service to another.

exchange, *n.* **12.** A mutual transfer of two officers in different regiments or branches of the service.

Transfers and *exchanges* under this paragraph will be immediately reported to the War Dep't.
U. S. Army Regulations.

13. In *chess*, the advantage of having a rook against the opponent's knight or bishop.—**Post-exchange**, a store at a military post under the management of the military authorities: also called a *canteen*.—**To gain, win, lose the exchange**, in *chess*, to win or lose a rook for a knight or bishop.

Excipula (ek-sip'ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *excipulum*, a vessel, NL., an exciple: see *exciple*.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, type of the family *Excipulaceæ*, having black membranous or leathery, somewhat cup-shaped pycnidia, with a simple opening. The spores are elongate, hyaline, and one-celled. The species occur on dead stems of plants.

Excipulaceæ (ek-sip-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Excipula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Fungi Imperfecti* of the order *Sphæropsidales*, having more or less cup-shaped black pycnidia either smooth or bearing bristles. Named from the genus *Excipula*.

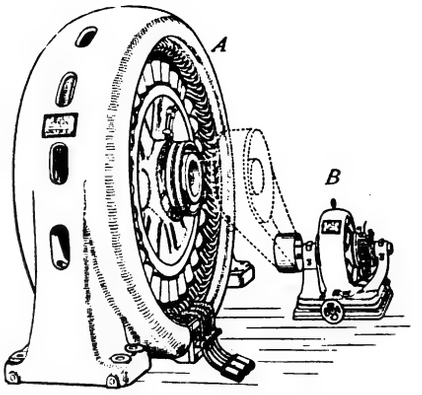
excisor (ek-sī'zor), *n.* One who or that which excises.

excitation, *n.*—**Law of polar excitation.** See the extract.

Pflüger stated his *law of polar excitation* as follows ("Untersuchungen," S. 456): "A given stretch of a nerve is irritated by the development of catelectrotonus and the disappearance of anelectrotonus, but not through the disappearance of catelectrotonus or the development of anelectrotonus." *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 770.

excite, *v. t.* **5.** In electric machinery, to send current through the magnetic field coils, and so produce the magnetism required for the operation of the machine.

exciter, *n.* **3.** In *elect.*, the dynamo-electric machine, battery, or other apparatus, which supplies current to energize the magnetic fields of other electric machines.—**Belted exciter**, an exciter driven by a belt from the machine which it excites.—**Compensating exciter**, an exciter directly connected and in synchronism with the alternater, and traversed by the current of the alternater, for the purpose of compensating for the armature reaction of the alternater. See *compensated* ★*alternater*.—**Hertzian exciter**, an apparatus for the production of electrical oscillations or Hertzian waves; a Hertzian oscillator.



Alternator with Belt-driven Exciter. *A*, alternator; *B*, exciter.

excitor (ek-sī'tor), *n.* Same as *exciter*; specifically, a nerve, stimulation of which excites to greater action in the part supplied.

excitosecretory (ek-sī'tō-sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* Causing increased secretion.

excl., exclam. Abbreviations of *exclamation*.

Exclusive inheritance. See ★*inheritance*.

Ex. Com. An abbreviation of *executive committee*.

excrementive (eks-krē-men-tiv), *a.* [*excrement* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or forming excrement.

excretin (eks'krē-tin), *n.* [L. *excretus* (see *excrete*) + *-in*².] A crystalline body of the composition $C_{20}H_{36}O$, which has been especially obtained from the feces of herbivorous animals. It is supposed to be closely related to cholesterin.

excretionary (eks-krē'shon-ą-ri), *a.* [*excretion* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to excretion; of the nature of an excretion: as, *excretionary* matter. *Huxley*.

excretolic (eks-krē-tol'ik), *a.* [*excrete* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived as an oil from excretions.—**Excretolic acid**, an oily substance of fecal odor, obtained from human excrement. Its composition is unknown.

excretophore (eks-krē'tō-fōr), *n.* [L. *excreta*, excreta, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A cell which serves to carry excreted matter away from the body.

The *excretophores* of leeches . . . undergo a similar process. *A. Mathews*, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 165.

Excretory tubule, one of the group of urinary tubules which open into the pelvis of the kidney.

excurvation (eks-kėr-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, + *curvatio(n-)*, curvation.] An outward curving or bending.

excusator, *n.* **2.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, one who makes an accusation. (*b*) In *old Ger. law*, a defendant; one who wholly denies the plaintiff's cause of action. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

ex. doc. An abbreviation of *executive document*.

executancy (eg-zek'ū-tan-si), *n.* [*executan(t)* + *-cy*.] In *music*, the function or action of an executant or performer; execution.

Execution parée, in *French law*, a right by which a creditor, without preliminary legal process, may seize and cause the goods of his debtor to be sold for payment of the debt. It involves an act upon the part of the debtor amounting to a confession of judgment, and is similar to a warrant of attorney.—**Stay of execution**, in *law*, an act or order which postpones the operation of an execution for a certain time, or which makes it dependent upon the happening of some event.

Executive mansion, the building in Washington, D. C., occupied by the president of the United States: popularly known as the 'White House.'

Executor of his own wrong, in *law*, same as *executor de son tort*.—**Executor to the tenor**, in *law*, a person charged in a will with a duty or duties which pertain to the office of executor, as the appointment of a particular person to discharge a particular debt.—**General executor**, in *law*, an executor appointed to administer the entire estate without limitation of time, place, or subject-matter.—**Instituted executor**, in *law*, an executor nominated and appointed in the will of the testator without conditions, and whose right to act is superior to that of substituted executors, when there are such. See *substituted* ★*executor*.—**Rightful executor**, in *law*, an executor legally nominated and appointed in the will of the testator, as distinguished from one appointed by the court by reason of the refusal or inability of the rightful executor to act. The distinction is of importance, as the rightful executor, deriving his authority from the will, may perform most of his duties prior to probate and grant of letters testamentary. He cannot, however, bring an action as executor prior to such time.—**Special executor**, in *law*, one appointed to administer a part of an estate, or the whole estate, for a limited time, or in a particular place.—**Substituted executor**, in *law*, an executor, nominated and appointed in the will of the testator, who is to act upon condition that another so appointed refuses the appointment. For example, A, by will, makes B his executor, but if B will not act, then he appoints C, and if C will not act, then D, etc. B is the instituted executor. C is said to be substituted in the first degree, D in the second degree, etc.

execx. A contraction of *executrix*.

exegete, *n.* **2.** In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A leader; guide; teacher; expounder. (*b*) In Athens, an interpreter of religious law and regulator of ceremonies. The office was confined to the aristocracy.

Exelissa (eks-ę-lis'ą), *n.* [NL., said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *ἐξελίσσειν*, unroll, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἑλίσσειν*, roll.] A genus of platypodous gastropod *Mollusca*, with small turreted shells, having continuous transverse ribs, spiral striæ, and contracted aperture without canal and with continuous peristome. It is of Jurassic age.

exenteritis (ek-sen-te-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the intestines.

exercize, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of exercise.

exhale, *v. i.* **2.** To pass through in the form of drops; ooze: noting especially bleeding from a surface in the absence of any wound.

exhaust, *n.* **3.** A pump, fan, or other device for removing air from a building, enclosure, or receptacle, by lowering the pressure in the egress-pipe or flue.—**Exhaust mill.** See ★*tumbling-mill*.—**Point of exhaust**, that point in the stroke or in the cycle of processes in an engine-cylinder at which the valve opens to release from the cylinder the contents which have done their work of driving. It should, theoretically, be just at the point when the crank and piston are at the dead center. In high-speed engines, to compensate for the inertia of the material, the release may take place just before the end of the stroke. See *release*, 5.

exhaust-gas (eg-zâst'gas), *n.* The products of combustion due to the firing of the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine.

exhaust-head (eg-zâst'hed), *n.* A device for diminishing the noise from the exhaust-pipe of a high-pressure engine, and for entrapping any water or oil which would otherwise be ejected with the outgoing steam. These heads are usually conical in form, so that the steam shall expand in volume and diminish in velocity as it reaches its vent. Helical and radial baffle-plates separate out water and oil, and convey the latter to convenient separators, and the dry steam issues in a steady stream over a large area, instead of in a succession of puffs with attendant noise.

exhaustion, *n.*—**Nervous exhaustion.** Same as *neurasthenia*.

exhaustion-method (eg-zâs'tyon-meth'od), *n.* In *psychol.*, a method for the determination of the elementary qualities of olfactory sensation. The nose is exhausted, by continued smelling, for a given odor: then another odor is presented. The assumption which underlies the method is that if the second odor is qualitatively different from the first it will be sensed, despite the exhaustion of the organ for the first odor; while if the second odor belongs to the same qualitative group as the first, it will not be sensed at all, or will be sensed weakly and imperfectly. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 76.

exhaustion-time (eg-zâs'tyon-tīm), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the average time required to exhaust the olfactory organ for a given odor. See ★*exhaustion-method*.

exhaust-jacket (eg-zâst'jak'et), *n.* A chamber in or around any part of an engine within which exhausted products from the cylinder are circulated to utilize heat which would otherwise be wasted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 190.

exhaust-lap (eg-zâst'lap), *n.* The amount by which the edges of the working face of the slide-valve of a steam-engine project over the inner edges of the ports when the valve stands in its central position, symmetrical with the ports. Such an overlap on the exhaust edges of the valve prevents the steam from escaping prematurely from the expanding volume on the working side, and closes the delivery-port to the exhaust-passage before the piston reaches the end of its traverse, so as to imprison some steam behind the piston, whose compression acts as a cushion to bring the reciprocating masses to rest.

exhaust-lead (eg-zâst'lēd), *n.* The amount by which the exhaust-port of an engine is opened, or release occurs, before the end of the pressure-stroke.

exhaust-line (eg-zâst'līn), *n.* The line on an indicator-diagram from a steam or other engine which is traced by the pencil or point of the instrument when the pressure in the cylinder is that existing when the exhaust-valve is open and the engine-piston is making its return stroke with the driving steam in that end of the cylinder which is not connected with the indicator.

exhaust-mill (eg-zâst'mil), *n.* **1.** A mill having hollow journals or an opening at one end to which an air-pipe with an exhaust-fan is fitted

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for the purpose of drawing dust or moisture out of the mill when it is in operation. 2. Same as **tumbling-mill.*

exhaust-opener (eg-zâst'ōp'nėr), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which an exhaust-fan is employed for opening cotton as it comes from the bale. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 66.

exhib. An abbreviation of the Latin *exhibeatur*, 'let it be given.' [Used in *med.* prescriptions.]

exhibitionism (ek-si-bish'on-ism), *n.* [*exhibition* + *-ism.*] A form of sexual perversion characterized by exposure of the person to others, without any attempt at concealment or any evidence of shame.

From time to time the Alienist and Neurologist is consulted by cases of *exhibitionism* which are as much a surprise to the unfortunate victims as to the astonished public and startled courts.
Alien. and Neurol., Aug., 1904, p. 347.

exhibitionist (ek-si-bish'on-ist), *n.* A degenerate who obeys a morbid impulse to expose the person.

ex hypothesi (eks hī-poth'e-sī). [NL.] 'From the hypothesis'; according to the hypothesis; hypothetically; supposedly; assumed to be.

exilarch (ek'si-lärk), *n.* [L. *exul*, an exile, + Gr. *ἀρχός*, chief. The word translates Aram. *rēsh galuta* 'chief of the captives.'] The chief of the Babylonian Jews after the destruction of the temple and until the tenth century A. D. The exilarch exercised great authority not only over the Jews of Babylonia, but in all other countries, levying taxes and exercising other similar powers.

exile-tree (ek'sīl-trē), *n.* The quashy-quasher, *Thevetia Thevetia*. See *Thevelia*.

existence, *n.* **5.** In *logic*, presence in the universe, system, or total collection of individual objects considered. A class is said to exist when an individual of the class occurs in the universe considered; a relation is said to exist when a set of individuals in the universe is in that relation. Consequently such relations as incompossibility, refuting the existence of, and the like, although they are in a sense relations (better called pseudorelations), do not possess existence. On the other hand the relation of adjectives to corresponding abstract nouns, and other similar relations, refer at once to two different universes, the one of actually existing things, the other of possible symbols, and may thus be admitted to possess existence relatively to a second universe.—**Existence theorem.** See **theorem.*

existential, *a.* **3.** Pertaining to external and accidental characters.

exit, *n.* **4.** In *phonetics*, an off-glide or vanish.

A somewhat less gentle *exit* of the isolated vowel. . . .
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 430.

Exit wound. See **wound.*—**Pupil of exit.** Same as *interfusion *disk.*

exite (ex'it), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *endite.*] A process on the outer border of the leaf-like abdominal appendage of a phyllopod crustacean. *A. E. Shipley*, Zoöl. of Invertebrates, p. 260.

exit-pupil (ek'sit-pū'pil), *n.* In a lens system, the optical image of the entrance-pupil, which is formed by the whole system of lenses. It is also the image of the stop, formed by that portion of the lens system which lies between the stop and the image space. In instruments designed for visual use the eye of the observer should coincide in position with the exit-pupil. See *interfusion *disk.*

exitus, *n.* **2.** Termination of a disease: usually an unfavorable ending: as, lethal *exitus.*—**3.** The external opening of a canal; meatus.

ex-librism (eks-li'brizm), *n.* [*ex-libr(is)* + *-ism.*] The collecting and study of book-plates.

ex-librist (eks-lī'brist), *n.* [*ex-libr(is)* + *-ist.*] A collector of ex libris or book-plates.

If, on the one hand, the more enthusiastic "*ex-librists*" (for such a word has actually been coined) have made the somewhat ridiculous claim of "science" for "ex-librisme," the bitter animadversion, on the other, of a certain class of intolerant bibliophiles upon the "vandalism" of removing book-plates from old books has at times been rather extravagant. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 305.

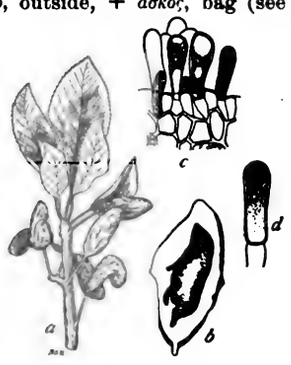
exmeridian (eks-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* [L. *ex*, out, + E. *meridian.*] Not in the meridian: denoting observations or objects. See **extrameridian.* [Rare.]

Exoascaceæ (ek'sō-as-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoascus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of parasitic ascomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Exoascus*, having the asci borne free on the host and forming no distinct membrane beneath. See **Exoascus.*

Exoascales (ek'sō-as-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoascus* + *-ales.*] An order of ascomycetous fungi, having the asci borne free and separate on the surface of the host. It contains two families, *Ascocorticiaceæ* and *Exoascaceæ*.

exoascous (ek-sō-as'kus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*).] Having the asci free, as in the order *Exoascales*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 558.

Exoascus (ek-sō-as'kus), *n.* [NL. (Fuckel, 1860), < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ἀσκός*, bag (see *ascus*).] A genus of parasitic fungi, typical of the family *Exoascaceæ:* so named because the asci are produced in a thin layer on the surface of the host. The mycelium is perennial, and the asci are 4- or 8-spored. The species occur mostly on fruits, causing enlargements and other deformities. *E. Pruni* is a common species, attacking plums and producing plum-pockets.



Exoascus Pruni.
Plums affected by this fungus are devoid of stones and bear the fungus spores on their surfaces. *a*, branch, one fourth natural size; *b*, cross section of an affected plum, two thirds natural size; *c*, young asci; *d*, mature ascus (enlarged). (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Exobasidiacæ (ek'sō-bā-sid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exobasidium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Exobasidium* and having the same general characters.

Exobasidiales (ek'sō-bā-sid-i-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* NL., < *Exobasidium* + *-ales.*] An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi, containing the single family *Exobasidiaceæ*.

Exobasidium (ek'sō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Woronin, 1867), < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *basidium.*] A genus of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi, having 4-spored basidia breaking through the epidermis of the host and forming a thin whitish coating. The species attack ericaceous plants chiefly, producing gall-like formations. *E. Azaleæ* occurs frequently on *Azalea:* the fleshy galls formed are called *may-apples.* See *honeysuckle-apple.*

exocannibalism (ek-sō-kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + E. *cannibalism.*] The custom of eating the flesh of strangers. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 148.

exocardia (ek-sō-kär'di-ą) *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *καρδία*, heart.] Displacement of the heart.

Exoccipital fissure. Same as **ape-fissure.*

exocephalous (ek-sō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Exocephala*.

exocerite (ek-sos'e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, a scale-like structure borne by the second joint of an antenna.

exochorion (ek-sō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *exochoria* (-ą). [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *χόριον*, chorion.] 1. In *embryol.*, the outer or ectodermal layer of the chorion in the mammalian embryo.—2. The outer layer of the chorion of an insect's egg. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 520.

exoclinal (ek-sō-klī'nal), *a.* [*exoclin(e)* + *-al.*] In *geol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an *exocline*.

exocline (ek'sō-klīn), *n.* An inverted fan-fold, or a fan-structure of synclinal type. *Lapworth*, in Geol. Mag., VI. 62.

exocœle (ek'sō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The portion of the cœlenteron or gut-cavity of a hexactinian polyp which lies between different pairs of mesenteries; the intermesenterial space: opposed to **entocœle.*

The two first pairs appeared within the dorsal *exocœles*, the moieties of each pair arising at the same time and remaining equal; the two next pairs were within the middle *exocœles*; and finally appeared the pairs within the ventral *exocœles.* *Biol. Bulletin*, July, 1904, p. 84.

exocœlic (ek-sō-sē'lik), *a.* In actinians, of or pertaining to an exocœle: as, the *exocœlic* tentacles. Compare **entocœlic. Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zoöl., Oct., 1902, p. 302.

exocœloma (ek'sō-sē-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *exocœlomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] In *embryol.*, that portion of the cœloma, or true body-cavity, which lies in the extra-embryonic region of the vertebrate embryo.

exoderm (ek'sō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. Same as *epidermis.*—2. Same as *ectoderm.*—3. The external crust of the body of an insect. *N. E. D.*

exodermis (ek-sō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The outermost cortical layer of the root corresponding to the hypoderma of the stem. See *hypoderma.*

exogamy, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the tendency of closely allied gametes to avoid pairing.

exogastric (ek-sō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, without, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] In the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, having the ventral sinus on the arched external side of the shell, as in the *Nautilus:* contrasted with **endogastric* (which see).

exogastrula (ek-sō-gas'trö-lą), *n.*; pl. *exogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *gastrula.*] An abnormal kind of gastrula, produced by a bulging out (instead of an invagination) of the vegetative pole of the blastula.

exogenesis (ek-sō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γένεσις*, origin.] Origin from without: said of a disease arising from external causes. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, July 15, 1903, p. 227.

exogenic (ek-sō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *exogen* + *-ic.*] Originating outside of the body; exogenetic.

exogenous, *a.* **3.** In *geol.*, applied by Von Humboldt to extrusive, volcanic rocks, in contrast to *endogenous* rocks. See **endogenous*, 3.

exogeny (ek-soj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-γενεια*, < *-γένης*, -born.] 1. Same as *exogamy.*—2. In sporozoans, sporulation taking place after the cyst has left the host, as in *Gregarinida* and *Coccidiidea* generally. See **endogeny.*

exogynous (ek-soj'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γυνή*, female (style), + *-ous.*] Having the style or styles exserted.

exohysteropexy (ek-sō-his'te-rō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] In *surg.*, operative fixation of the uterus beneath the fascia of the anterior abdominal wall outside of the peritoneal cavity.

exolemma (ek-sō-lem'ą), *n.*; pl. *exolemmata* (-a-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *λέμμα*, scale.] In *histol.*, a very delicate tubular sheath surrounding the endolemma, which in turn incloses the axial fiber in the tail of certain spermatozoa, like those of *Helix pomatia.*

exometritis (ek'sō-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *μήτρα*, uterus, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus.

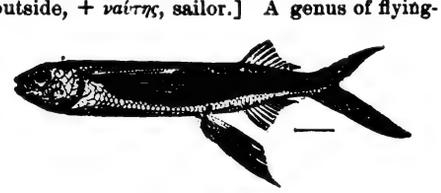
exomorphic (ek-sō-môr'fik), *a.* [*exomorph(ism)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, belonging to or having the characters of exomorphism. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1903, p. 280.

exomorphism (ek-sō-môr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism.*] In *petrog.*, that variety of contact-metamorphism which is developed, in the surrounding walls, by an intruded mass of eruptive rock. The commoner changes produced in the metamorphosed rock are induration and cementation in some cases, recrystallization (the conversion of carbonates into silicates) in others, etc.: contrasted with **endomorphism*, or the effects, chiefly those of chilling, produced upon the border of the eruptive itself.

exomphalous (ek-som'fa-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐξόμφαλος*, having a prominent navel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] Relating to or having an umbilical hernia or projecting navel. *N. E. D.*

Exon[2] (ek'son), *n.* [NL. *Exonia*, Exeter.] A native or inhabitant of Exeter, England.

Exonautes (ek-sō-nâ'tez), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] A genus of flying-fishes of the family *Exocetidæ*, which have both pectoral and ventral fins developed as wings and the anal fin as long as the dorsal. *E. rondeleti* is a common species of the Atlantic.


Exonautes rondeleti.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

exophoria (ek-sō-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-φορια*, < *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A condition depending upon imbalance of the ocular muscles in which there is a tendency to divergence of the visual axes, not amounting to actual divergent strabismus. *Med. Record*, April 18, 1903, p. 607.

exophoric (ek-sō-fō'rik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by exophoria.

exoplutonic (ek'sō-plö-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + E. *plutonic.*] In *geol.*, formed or made up of originally plastic rock-material

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that has been extruded, intruded, or protruded from deep-seated subcrustal sources.—**Exoplutonic hypothesis**, the assumed exoplutonic origin of certain rocks.

exoplutonism (ek-sō-plō′tō-nizm), *n.* The process of forming or exposing rock-formations by exoplutonic activity.

exopod (ex′ō-pod), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ποῦς (ποδ-), foot.] An exopodite.

Exopterygota (ek′sop-ter-i-gō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πτερυγωτός, winged.] A superorder of insects characterized by having all stages of wing development entirely external. It includes the *Orthoptera*, *Odonata*, *Hemiptera*, and related orders.

exopterygote (ek-sop-ter′i-gōt), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πτερυγωτός, winged.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exopterygota*; having the wings developed outside of the body.

II. *n.* A member of the *Exopterygota*.

exopterygotic (ek′sop-ter-i-got′ik), *a.* Same as ★*exopterygote*.

exopterygotism (ek′sop-ter′i-gō-tizm), *n.* The development of wings outside the body, as with the *Exopterygota*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 503.

exopterygotous (ek′sop-ter-i-gō′tus), *a.* Same as ★*exopterygote*.

exorbital (ek-sôr′bi-tal), *a.* [L. *ex*, out, + *orbita*, orbit, + *-al*.] External to or beyond the orbit: as, *exorbital* protrusion of the eyeball.

exorcistic (ek-sôr-sis′tik), *a.* [*exorcist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an exorcist, or exorcism: used or practised by exorcists: as *exorcistic* adjurations.

exorcize, *v. t.* Another spelling of *exorcise*.

exosepsis (ek-sō-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σῆψις, putrefaction: see *sepsis*.] Sepsis excited by a poison introduced from without, as opposed to ★*endosepsis* or ★*autotoxemia*.

exoseptum (ek-sō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *exosepta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + L. *septum*, *sæptum*, partition.] One of the calcareous septa which make their appearance in an exocœle of a coral polyp. *Biol. Bulletin*, July, 1904, p. 82.

exosporangial (ek′sō-spō-ran′ji-al), *a.* Having the sporogenic organs without an integument of hyphæ, as in fungi of the family *Mucoraceæ*.

Antithetical to these are the remaining, or *exosporangial*, Zygomycetes, as they were termed by Brefeld.
Lafar (trans.), Technical Mycology, II. 66.

exostosis, *n.*—**Ivory exostosis**, a bony tumor of extreme density.

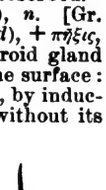
exostra (ek-sos′trä), *n.*; pl. *exostræ* (-trē). [L., < Gr. ἐξώστρα, < ἐξωθεῖν, thrust out, < ἐξ, out, + ὠθεῖν, thrust.] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A theatrical machine, representing a movable chamber, which was wheeled out through one of the stage-entrances. (*b*) A bridge used in attacking a fortified town.

exotentacle (ek-sō-ten′ta-kl), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle.] In actinians, a tentacle arising from an exocœle.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the *exotentacles* in *Siderastrea radians* have been found to appear throughout in advance of the entotentacles, being the only zoantharian in which this relationship is known to occur.
Biol. Bulletin, July, 1904, p. 88.

exotherm (ek′sō-thèrm), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, without, + θέρμη, heat.] In *chem.*, a compound substance in the formation of which from its constituents heat is evolved, and in its decomposition, energy (frequently heat) is absorbed.

exothyropexy (ek′sō-thī′rō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θύρα, door (see *thyroid*), + πῆξις, fastening.] Dissection of the thyroid gland from its bed and fixation of it on the surface: an operation for the relief of goiter, by inducing atrophy of the thyroid gland without its entire destruction.



Exotospores.
(From Lankester's "Zoology.")

exotospore (ek-sō′tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωτ(ικός), foreign (see *exotic*), + σπορά, seed (spore).] One of the minute bodies (sporozoites) which form a stage in the development of malarial parasites, introduced into the body by the bite of a mosquito (*Anopheles*). Each is slender, almost filamentous in shape, sharply pointed at each end, and thicker in the middle where the nucleus is lodged. *Lankester*.

exotropia (ek-sō-trō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -τροπια, < -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn.] An exaggerated exophoria amounting to actual divergent strabismus or walleye.

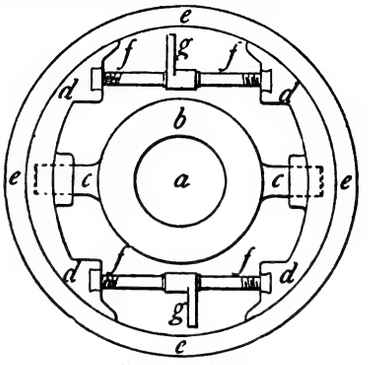
exotropic (ek-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἔξω, out, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, tending to grow away: said of lateral roots with relation to the main root or to that next higher in order than themselves.

exotropism (ek-sot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*exotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the property of being exotropic.

exp. An abbreviation (*a*) of *ex parte*; (*b*) of *expired*; (*c*) of *export*; (*d*) of *express*.

expand, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Expanded metal.** See ★*metal*.

II. *intrans.*—**Expanding brake.** See ★*brake*.—**Expanding clutch**, a friction-clutch in which the contact is obtained by expanding or forcing radially outward



Expanding Clutch.

a, shaft; *b*, hub keyed or otherwise fastened to *a*; *c*, *c*, arms or spider fitting loosely in the pads or drum-segments *d*, *d*, so that the latter may move radially outward; *e*, *e*, *e*, *e*, the internal ring surface or drum against which *d*, *d*, *d*, *d*, press and to which is attached the part to be driven from *a* when the clutch is engaged; *f*, *f*, right- and left-hand screws by which *d*, *d*, *d*, *d*, are separated or brought together; *g*, *g*, arms by which *f*, *f*, are turned through the angles necessary by means of an external lever (not shown).

a part which bears against the inner cylindrical surface of a rim. The expanding is usually done by pushing a cone between the parts it is desired to force outward, or by wedging apart the segments of a cylinder which is split at one or more points to allow this action.—**Expanding cultivator, hanger, pulley.** See ★*cultivator*, etc.

expander, *n.* **2.** A tool used to secure a tube in a plate or sheet so that the joint shall be steam- or water-tight under pressure. The tube is inserted in the hole, which it fits closely but so as to slide or be driven into place. Then within the tube is inserted the expander, having rollers which can be forced out radially against the inside of the tube while they are revolved in place. This pressure rolling-action enlarges the tube and forces its outer surface against the walls of the hole. The end of the tube is usually also headed over.

expansion, *n.* **7.** In *ship-building*, a drawing in which a curved or warped surface, as a ship's outside plating or a longitudinal, is laid out or expanded on a plane surface by conventional methods to show approximately the true relations and dimensions of the parts.—**Adiabatic expansion**, the increase in volume of a gas when no heat is added to it from without to do the mechanical work of overcoming the external resistance, so that the gas has less intrinsic energy than when expansion began. The gas will be at a lower temperature at the end of the expansion than when it began, and hence the pressure will be less for a given increase of volume than in isothermal expansion.—**Expansion by stages**, the process of expansion used in compound engines in which the gas or vapor is introduced successively into cylinders of greater and greater size as the pressure decreases. The process is called *two-stage expansion*, *three-stage expansion*, etc., according to the number of stages.—**Initial expansion**, the expansion of water into steam which occurs in a boiler when the valve is opened to supply steam to the engine-cylinder. It is an amount sufficient to fill the cylinder and its clearance-volume up to the point at which cut-off takes place.—**Irreversible expansion**, an expansion which takes place in such a manner that, by reversing the operation, compression will not be obtained; so, the expansion of steam through a nozle is a case of irreversible expansion.—**Isothermal expansion**, the increase or volume of a gas when the pressure varies inversely as the volume, and the temperature is kept constant during all such changes. The gas follows the law of Mariotte or Boyle.

The ideal motor for using compressed air is one which will supply heat to the air as it is required in expanding. This is called *Isothermal Expansion*, and is often attained, and sometimes exceeded, in practice by supplying heat artificially. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 899.

Maclaurin expansion. Same as *Maclaurin's theorem* (which see, under *theorem*).

expansion-box (eks-pan′shọn-boks), *n.* A reservoir placed in a gas-line close to an engine to assist in maintaining a steady flow of gas through the pipe and to check pulsations in the pipe-line which supplies other apparatus.

expansion-cock (eks-pan′shọn-kok), *n.* A valve or cock for regulating the flow of a gas so as to provide for a given amount of expansion when it has passed the valve. Such expansion-cocks are used for regulating the expansion of ammonia in a refrigerating-system.

expansion-coupling (eks-pan′shọn-kup′ling), *n.* An expansion-joint; a device for connecting two lengths of pipe so that they are free to expand and contract as the temperature changes.

expansion-fabric (eks-pan′shọn-fab′rik), *n.* In *petrog.*, the arrangement of microscopic crystals in a layer about a phenocryst in a porphyritic rock, indicating that they have been crowded back into the solution by the expansion of the phenocryst in crystallizing. *Pirsson*, 1899.

expansionism (eks-pan′shọn-izm), *n.* [*expansion* + *-ism*.] A policy of (territorial) expansion.

expansionist (eks-pan′shọn-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-plate (eks-pan′shọn-plāt), *n* Same as ★*hook-plate*.

expansion-rate (eks-pan′shọn-rāt), *n.* The change of volume of an expanding substance divided by the time required for the change. If dv is the change of volume occurring in a short interval of time dt, then $\frac{dv}{dt}$ is the *expansion-rate*.

expansion-ratio (eks-pan′shọn-rā′shiō), *n.* The ratio of the volume of a gas or vapor, such as steam in a thermal engine, after expansion to the volume before expansion began.

expansion-roller (eks-pan′shọn-rō′lèr), *n.* A roller placed under one end of a truss of a bridge, boiler, or roof (the other end of which is fastened) to allow the structure to expand or contract freely with changes of temperature: also used under long pipe-lines for the same purpose.

expansion-shaft (eks-pan′shọn-shâft), *n.* A shaft in the valve-gearing of certain forms of engines which is regulated by the governor so as to determine the point of cut-off and the degree of expansive working of the steam in the cylinder.

expansion-slide (eks-pan′shọn-slīd), *n.* A slide or valve on the back of the main valve of an engine, for cutting off the steam earlier and more sharply than is done by the main slide-valve, and causing a greater degree of expansive working of the steam than would be secured by the main valve.

expansion-tank (eks-pan′shọn-tangk), *n.* In a hot-water heating-system, a sheet-metal vessel placed at the highest point in the pipe-system and open at the top to the atmosphere. It is kept partly filled with water to unite the flow and return water, and, at the same time, to give the whole mass of water in all the pipes room to expand under the influence of heat. It is fitted with a glass water-gage and supply- and overflow-pipes.

expansion-trap (eks-pan′shọn-trap), *n.* A device for separating water of condensation from steam which uses the unequal expansion of metals by heat as a means of opening or closing the inlet-valve. A rod immersed in the water is cooled and shortened or deflected, opening the valve and allowing the accumulated water to flow out; when the water has been discharged and steam replaces it, the rod expands or bends in the other direction and closes the valve. A tube may be used instead of a rod, or a compound rod or tube made of two metals.

expansion-trunk (eks-pan′shọn-trungk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a trunk at the top of each tank-compartment of a vessel which carries oil or other liquids in bulk. In such vessels, in order to avoid the shocks on the bulkheads and deck and the loss of stability due to the motion of a liquid with a free surface, the large compartments must be completely filled. The trunk extending above the compartment is of comparatively small area and is partly filled with the liquid, the level of which rises or falls in it with change of volume of the liquid due to changes of temperature. The trunk thus acts as a feeder to the tank-compartment.

expansion-valve, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*expansion-cock*.

expansometer (eks-pan-som′e-tèr), *n.* An instrument for the determination of coefficients of expansions; a ★dilatometer (which see).

expectation, *n.*—**Curtate expectation of life**, a simplified formula of life-expectancy which deals only with complete years, and is computed to be about six months less than the actual expectancy in any individual case.—**Error of expectation.** See ★*error*.

expectoration, *n.*—**Prune-juice expectoration**, matter of a dark purplish color, due to admixture of blood, expectorated in certain cases of cancer or destructive inflammation of the lungs.

expectorator (eks-pek′tō-rā-tọr), *n.* One who expectorates.

expense (eks-pens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expensed*, ppr. *expensing*. To charge or debit

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with an item of incurred expense to be collected from the proper party and accounted for by the chargee: used chiefly in dealings between express or railway companies or their agencies.

expensilation (eks-pen-si-lā'shon), *n.* [NL. *expensilatio(n-)*, in LL. prop. two words, *expensi latio(n-)*, a setting down of expense: *expensi*, gen. of *expensum*, expense; *latio(n-)*, bearing, setting. Cf. *acceptilation*.] In *Rom. law*, the merging of an existing indebtedness into a new and more formal contract or obligation.

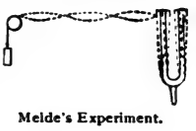
expenthesis (eks-pen'the-sis), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary fusion of *exp(ansion)* + Gr. *ἐνθεσις*, insertion.] The lengthening of a word by the use of affixes. Compare *epenthesis*. *S. S. Haldeman*, Analyt. Orthog.

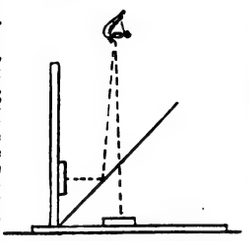
experiment, *n.*—**Aristotelian experiment**, an experiment in which a bead held between the tips of the first and second fingers is felt as one if the fingers are parallel, but as two if they are crossed.—**Blank experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment, irregularly introduced in a regular series of observations, to test the bias of the observer. Also termed, under different circumstances, *catch experiment*, *puzzle experiment*, *test experiment*.

Go to all psychological books, to see if they contain any reference to mental measurement, and the metric methods, and the *blank experiment*, and so forth.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIV. 86.

Cornu's experiments. See *velocity of ★light*.—**Experiment area**, a forest area of known size upon which successive measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the growth and behavior of the stand, or upon which experiments are conducted to ascertain the effect of methods of treatment upon the forest. See *★valuation area*.—**Experiment station**, An establishment in which experiments are systematically carried on in a particular line of research or activity. See *★agricultural experiment station*.—**Fechner's cloud experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment for demonstrating the sensible equality of just noticeable differences of sensation at various points of the brightness scale. Two clouds are found, in a clouded sky, which present to the naked eye a barely discernible difference of brightness. The difference remains just perceptible when the clouds are viewed through gray glasses of various shades of darkness. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 29.—**Fechner's paradoxical experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment which shows that, under certain conditions, the removal of a part of the stimulus received by the total visual apparatus increases the intensity of sensation. "Look at a uniformly illuminated surface. Now bring before one eye a darkened glass: the binocular field is darkened. Close the eye behind the dark glass: the field becomes noticeably brighter. The explanation is probably that, in the first part of the experiment, the monocular fields are not too different to blend to an average result; whereas, in the second part, the bright field wholly suppresses the dark." *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 169.—**Fechner's shadow experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment for demonstrating the sensible equality of just noticeable differences of sensation at various points of the brightness scale. A Rumford photometer is so arranged that one of the two shadows on the screen is barely different from the background of the screen itself. The shadow remains just perceptible when viewed through gray glasses of various shades of darkness. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 31.—**Fick's inspiration experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment which indicates the relation of the field of smell to the field of breathing: devised by A. Fick in 1864. "Introduce an olfactory stimulus — *e. g.*, the pointed end of a paper funnel held over some scented object — into the posterior half of the nostril, and you smell nothing at all; shift the stimulus to the anterior half of the nostril, and you get an intensive smell sensation." *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 118.—**Inclining experiment**, in *naval arch.*, the inclining of a vessel by known weights moved across the deck for known distances, thus giving the ship an angular inclination which is measured by suitable instruments. The draft of the vessel, and, from it, the displacement and position of the metacenter, being known, the position of the center of gravity of the ship and its contained weights can be determined from the data obtained by the experiment.—**Kundt's experiment**, in *acoustics*, an experiment in which a system of standing sound-waves is produced in a horizontal glass tube by means of the longitudinal vibrations of a rod attached to a plunger in one end of the tube, and the length of the waves is indicated by the gathering of a light powder placed in the tube, at the loops. By measuring the distance between the transverse ridges of powder (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*) thus formed, the wave-length, which is twice that distance, may be found and the velocity of sound in the gas within the tube may be computed.—**Mariotte's experiment**, a method of determining the blind spot in the eye: demonstrated by Mariotte to Charles II. in 1668. A black spot on a white ground, or the reverse, is placed on the wall; then if one stands a little to the left of it and looks straight ahead at the wall with the right eye, the left being closed, and slowly steps backward, at a certain time the image of the spot will disappear when the rays from it impinge upon the blind spot in the retina.—**Melde's experiment**, in *acoustics*, an experiment in which one end of a flexible cord is attached to the vibrating prong of a tuning-fork and the cord is stretched by the application of weight to the free end. At certain degrees of tension, depending upon the frequency of the fork and the weight and length of the cord, the latter vibrates in parts showing well-defined loops and nodes.—**Meyer's experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment in visual contrast. A strip of gray paper is laid upon a colored background, and the whole is covered with white tissue-paper. The elimination of contours by the tissue-paper enhances the contrast effect. The experiment was described by H. Meyer in 1855.—**Michelson's experiments.** See *velocity of ★light*.—**Ragona-Scinà's experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment in visual contrast. Two white cards, carrying black figures (for example concentric circles), are set together at a right angle. Between them, at an angle of 45°, is placed a sheet of colored glass. If one looks down at the horizontal card through the glass, the one black figure appears tinged with the antagonistic color. The experiment was described by Scinà in 1859.—**Wundt's mirror experiment**, in *psychophys.*, an experiment, described by Wundt in 1862, for the demonstration and analysis of the perception of transparency (reflection in a mirror, the seeing of an object through or behind another object). The apparatus employed is of the same type as that used in Ragona-Scinà's contrast experiment.

Kundt's Experiment. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, transverse ridges of powder.


Melde's Experiment.


Ragona-Scinà's Experiment.

experimental, *a.* 3. Of the nature of an experiment; characterized by experimentation; tentative: as, the *experimental* stage in the production of an invention, when it is being tested or examined to discover its uses and its behavior under commercial conditions or usage; an *experimental* scale, a limited or small scale.—**Experimental geology, pathology.** See *★geology*, *★pathology*.

experimentalism (eks-per-i-men'tal-izm), *n.* 1. That philosophy which regards observation of fact as affording the only assurance of positive truth, as distinguished from mere mathematical truth; the philosophy which was naturally developed out of the prosecution of the experimental sciences; the school of English philosophy of Locke, Berkeley, Hartley, the Mills, and others, together with Hume.—2. Experimental research in some branch of science.

expertise (eks-per-tēz'), *n.* [F., in OF. *espertise*, < *expert*, *espert*, expert.] An examination by experts; a survey by a board of skilled examiners of any obscure or doubtful case in order to establish a foundation upon which the court may base an intelligent and definite judgment.

expiation, *n.*—**Fast of expiation.** See *★fast*³.

expirate (ek'spi-rāt), *a.* [L. *exspiratus*, breathed out, pp. of *expirare*, breathe out: see *expire*.] In *phonol.*, that is the result of or is accompanied by expiration or outbreathing.

Ordinary speech is generally *expirate* in European languages. *Yale Psychol. Studies*, 1902, p. 103.

expiration, *n.*—**Expiration group**, in *phonol.*, a sequence of sounds limited by pauses. *Yale Psychol. Studies*, 1901, p. 75.—**Expiration interval**, in *phonol.*, the period of a sequence of sounds limited by pauses; the duration of an expiration group.

expiree (ek-spi-rē'), *n.* [*expire* + *-ee*¹.] One whose term has expired; specifically, a convict whose term of imprisonment or transportation has expired. [Australia.]

explemental (eks-plē-men'tal), *a.* [*explement* + *-al*¹.] Of the nature of an explement; specifically, designating: (*a*) two arcs which together complete the circle; (*b*) an arc which with a given arc completes the circle; (*c*) two sects which together complete the straight; (*d*) a sect which with a given sect completes the straight.

explicit (eks'pli-sit), *n.* [*explicit*², *v.*] The concluding words of a book or section of a book. See the quotation under *★incipit*.

exploder, *n.* 3. *Milit.*, a device for exploding gunpowder or a high explosive; a primer.—**Mowbray's exploder**, an apparatus for use in blasting which fires the charge by means of static electricity. It is put up, for convenient transport, in a wooden case shaped like a small barrel and furnished with a handle by which it may be carried. Hence it is sometimes called the *powder-keg exploder*.

exploit, *v. t.* 4. To work (as a mine, etc.); to turn to industrial use.

explorer, *n.*—**Linear explorer**, a device for indicating or recording the linear oscillations of a moving railway-car or other vehicle.

exploring-coil (eks-plōr'ing-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire which is connected to a measuring-instrument and is used to investigate magnetic fields, etc., by observing the electromotive force induced in the coil or its change of resistance when placed in the field.

exploring-needle (eks-plōr'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A sharp-pointed needle with a longitudinal groove which is thrust into a tumor and, on withdrawal, may engage in the groove sufficient pus or other soft contents of the swelling to permit of a diagnosis.

exploring-tambour (eks-plōr'ing-tam'bör), *n.* An apparatus used to record the respiratory movements of the chest.

explosion, *n.*—**Detonative explosion**, an explosion produced, not by the application of flame or a heated body, but by shock, usually from the discharge of a small primer charge of fulminating mercury.—**Wave of explosion.** See *★wave*¹.

explosion-bomb (eks-plō'zhon-bom), *n.* In *thermochem.*, a form of calorimeter used for the determination of heats of combustion. It consists of a steel vessel within which are placed a small amount of the substance to be oxidized and oxygen enough to insure complete combustion. Ignition is secured by sending a strong electric current through an iron wire. The heat evolved is measured by the rise in temperature of a water-bath in which the bomb is submerged.

explosion-chamber (eks-plō'zhon-chām'bèr), *n.* A chamber at the end of the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine where the charge is compressed and ignited; the clearance-space of an internal-combustion engine.

explosion-engine (eks-plō'zhon-en'jin), *n.* A form of internal-combustion engine in which the mixture of fuel and air is drawn into the cylinder in such proportions that, when ignited, combination with the oxygen takes place so rapidly and concussively as to produce a report. The modern engines which compress the mixture before igniting it are not explosive in this sense, but are practically silent.

explosion-lake (eks-plō'zhon-lāk), *n.* A lake which occupies a volcanic crater or caldera.

explosion-motor (eks-plō'zhon-mō'tor), *n.* Same as *★explosion-engine*.

explosion-pipette (eks-plō'zhon-pi-pet'), *n.* A pipette of stout glass, of some suitable shape, having two platinum electrodes so sealed in that an electric spark may be made to cross the gap between them and thus ignite an explosive mixture of gases contained in the pipette. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 136.

explosive. I. *a.*—**Explosive speech.** See *★speech*.

II. *n.* 1. The principal classes of explosive substances are: (*a*) gunpowder; (*b*) nitroglycerin and its compounds, the most important being dynamite; (*c*) guncotton and similar nitro-substitution compounds; (*d*) picric acid and the picrates; (*e*) fulminates; (*f*) Sprengel safety-mixtures; (*g*) nitrate mixtures other than gunpowder, and chlorate mixtures. There are many varieties of each class.—**Amino explosive.** See *★amino*.—**Explosive D**, a high explosive consisting largely of picric acid: used in the United States land service as a bursting-charge for shell.—**Favier explosives**, explosive agents patented by Favier in Belgium, consisting chiefly of a mixture of alkaline nitrates and nitronaphthalene. Poudre Favier No. 1 contains ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene; No. 2, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and dinitronaphthalene; and No. 3, sodium nitrate and mononitronaphthalene. These explosives are not readily fired by accidental shock, require heavy detonators to explode them, and, in the case of those containing ammonium nitrate, are very liable to injury by absorption of moisture in storage.—**Parone's explosive**, an explosive agent which consists of two parts of potassium chlorate and one of carbon disulphid.—**Phonic explosives**, consonants uttered with vocal-chord action, as *b*, *d*, *g*.—**Sprengel explosives**, a class of explosive materials proposed by D. H. Sprengel in 1873, which involve the principle of mixing just before use a combustible with an oxidizing substance, neither of these being explosive in the separate state. Some of the mixtures proposed were open to serious objection, as, for instance, petroleum or carbon disulphid mixed with liquid nitrogen tetroxid, but some useful mixtures have been devised, notably that known as *rend-rock* or *rack-a-rock* (which see).

Exponent of a ratio, the number of times the consequent is contained in the antecedent.—**Exponent of irregularity of a permutation**, the number of cycles in it.

exponentially (eks-pō-nen'shal-i), *adv.* By exponentials.

exponentiation (eks-pō-nen-si-ā'shon), *n.* [*exponent* + *-i-* + *-ation*.] The act of affecting with an exponent or index.

Moreover *exponentiation* unavoidably introduces ordinal notions, since a^b is not in general equal to be.
A. W. B. Russell, Prin. of Math., p. 120.

Export duty. See *★duty*.

exposit (eks-poz'it), *v. t.* [L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth: see *expound*, *exposition*.] To expound; explain or interpret.

exposition, *n.* 7. In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of presenting or enunciating the themes or subjects of a composition. (*b*) Specifically, the opening section of a fugue or a sonata, in which the subject or subjects are first set forth: often called the *exposition section*.—8. That sort of setting forth of a pur-

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pose or general idea which consists in showing how the purpose or idea will apply to particular cases.

exposure, *n.* 7. In *meteor.*, the method of placing any instrument so that it shall correctly measure a given meteorological element. A barometer should be so placed as to indicate the pressure prevailing in the free air at a given level. If the wind is blowing the instrument, or the house in which it is placed, becomes an obstacle to the wind, by which the pressure is increased on the windward and diminished on the leeward side; similarly, in a wind, an open chimney in a closed room causes a lowering of the pressure, while a window opened on the windward side causes an increase. In general, a barometer, whether mercurial or aneroid, should be so placed that the wind-effect may be annulled or measured and allowed for. The latter is accomplished by the ★anemobarometer (which see). In order that a thermometer shall indicate truly the temperature of the air, it must receive heat from the air by convection and conduction, but all radiation from other objects should be cut off except from those having the same temperature as the air. When a thermometer is hung in the open air in the shade, it is usually exposed to radiant heat from the soil, buildings, and clouds, and to reflections of the rays of the sun; it also radiates its own heat to cold objects and to the sky. Its temperature represents a balance between its momentary gain and loss of heat, and has little to do with the temperature of the adjacent air unless the wind is blowing strongly enough. When held in the shadow of a wall or tree, its temperature is usually somewhat lower than when it is moved a few inches farther on into the full sunshine, although the temperature of the air is the same in both places. A common method of exposure is to place the thermometer within a screen or so-called thermometer-shelter made of light slats overlapping each other so as to cut out direct sunlight but allow the free entrance of the wind. This method fails if the wind fails to keep the interior surfaces of the shelter at the true air-temperature, for, in general, the temperature of these surfaces lags behind the temperature of the air. By rapidly whirling a thermometer or by creating a rapid current past it, the convection may be increased to such an extent as to bring the thermometer to the temperature of the air within a very small limit. Numerous methods of effecting this have been devised and employed.

8. In *forestry*, see ★*aspect*, 9.—**Sod-exposure,** the location of a thermometer-shelter, or the exposure of a thermometer, over a large expanse of grass-covered soil rather than over the tinned surface of a roof or the hot sandy or rocky surface of a plain.

express, *v. t.* 9. In *math.*, to give or represent by means of a figure, graph, symbol, or function.—**To express y in terms of x,** to give explicitly fx for $y = fx$.

express. I. *a.*—**Express warranty.** See ★*warranty.*

II. *n.*—**Limited express,** an express train having accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Very fast trains are thus limited, in order that the speed may be maintained. As originally used, the limit applied only to the number of cars. See *limited train.*—**Local express,** in *railroading*, a train scheduled to run a certain distance (for example, over one division) as an express and then to run as a local train, making all stops. [U. S.]—**Pony express,** rapid transit by relays of ponies: the system in use in the United States for the conveyance of the mails across the western prairies before through railway-communication was established in 1869.

express-buggy (eks-pres'bug″i), *n.* A buggy of which the body is made in imitation of that of an express-wagon.

expression, *n.*—**Method of expression:** (*a*) In *psychol.*, a method for the study of mental processes by means of their concomitant physiological phenomena; specifically, a method for the study of affective processes by means of such physiological phenomena. The method covers the use of instruments such as the automatograph, plethysmograph, sphygmograph, dynamograph, and pneumograph, which record changes of muscular innervation, voluntary or involuntary. Opposed to it, in the psychology of the affective processes, is the method of impression, in which stimuli are presented to the observer in pairs or series, and their affective value is noted by introspection. The method of expression itself involves introspection, since this alone can guarantee the nature of the experience which the recorded physiological changes serve to 'express.' (*b*) In *obstet.*: (1) *Credé's method*, compression of the flaccid uterus by the hand externally applied in order to express the placenta after the birth of the child. (2) *Kristeller's method*, pressure and friction of the uterus made by the hand on the abdominal wall, in order to hasten the birth of the child.

expressionism (eks-presh'ọn-izm), *n.* [*expression* + *-ism.*] The methods or style of the expressionists.

expressionist (eks-presh'ọn-ist), *n.* [*expression* + *-ist.*] An artist who aims chiefly to give expression to the emotions or passions.

expressive, *a.*—**Expressive method,** in *psychol.*, same as *method of* ★*expression.*

express-pump (eks-pres'pump), *n.* A high-speed pump; one that makes a high number of strokes per minute.

express-wagon, *n.* 2. A wagon with a body framed to show parallel and upright ribs outside of the panel.

exquisit, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *exquisite.*

exr. A contraction of *executor.*

exradio (eks-rā'di-ō), *n.* [NL. *exradio* (*exradion-*) (preferably ★*exradium*), from the phrase *ex radio*, 'from radium': see *ex* and ★*radium.*] The name proposed by Sir William Ramsay for the radioactive, gaseous product produced by radium salts, which was first observed in 1900 by Dorn and afterward more carefully investigated by Rutherford, who called it the *radium emanation.* The name *exradio* has never received any general recognition from workers in this branch of science and its use has been abandoned by Ramsay in his recent writings which have dealt with the action of radium emanation on water and on copper salts in aqueous solutions.

Finding the name 'radium emanation' somewhat long and clumsy, Sir William Ramsay has recently suggested *'ex-radio'* as an equivalent. This name is certainly brief and is also suggestive of its origin.

Rutherford, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., 1904, p. 172.

exradius (eks-rā'di-us), *n.* [*ex-* + *radius.*] The radius of an escribed circle.

ex right (eks rīt). Sold without the right, usually accorded to stockholders, of having new issues first offered to them for subscription: used in stock or bond transactions.

exrupeal (eks-rū'pē-al), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, + *rupes*, rock, + *-al*[1].] In *ichth.*, the pterotic, the most lateral of the posterior bones of the cranium. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 510.

exrx. An abbreviation of *executrix.*

exsanguination (ek-sang-gwi-nā'shọn), *n.* [*exsanguine* + *-ation.*] Loss of blood; bloodlessness.

exsert (eks-sėrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exserere*, pp. *exsertus*, thrust out: see *exserted.*] To protrude or thrust out.

ex ship (eks ship). In *com.*, same as ★*ex steamer.*

ex steamer (eks stē'mėr). In *com.*, free of all expense as far as the steamer: said of commodities sold to be exported.

ex store (eks stōr). In *com.*, without free delivery after leaving the store or warehouse: said of goods for export.

exstulpate (ek'stụl-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exstulpated*, ppr. *exstulpating.* [NL. ★*exstulpare*, representing G. *ausstülpen*, turn inside out, < *ex*, out, + ★*stulpare*, < G. *stülpen*, turn inside out.] In *zoöl.*, to extrude or push out, as an eversible papilla or other process.

exstulpation (ek-stụl-pā'shọn), *n.* [*exstulpate* + *-ation.*] In *zoöl.*, the act of extruding or pushing out, as an eversible papilla, or any other process.

ext. An abbreviation (*a*) in *law*, of *extended;* (*b*) of *external, externally;* (*c*) of *extinct;* (*d*) of *extra;* (*e*) of *extract.*

exta (ek'stä), *n. pl.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the internal organs from which the haruspices drew their auguries.

extasis, *n.* See *ecstasis.*

extemporaneous, *a.* 2. In *phar.*, noting a preparation which is compounded at the time it is ordered, in distinction from a ready-made, or officinal preparation.

extensimeter (eks-ten-sim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *extensometer.*

extension, *n.*—**Calculus of extension.** See ★*calculus.*—**Compressive extension,** a term used by T. M. Reade for the tendency of rocks, affected by increase of temperature under circumstances which prevent lateral expansion, to secure relief by flowage and anticlinal folding. *T. M. Reade*, Origin of Mountain Ranges, p. 327.—**Extension of phase,** in *statistical mech.*, a name given by J. W. Gibbs to the value of the integral

$$\int \ldots \int dp_1 \ldots dp_n\, dq_1 \ldots dq_n,$$

in which $p_1, \ldots p_n$ are the generalized momenta and $q_1 \ldots q_n$ the generalized coördinates of a system of n degrees of freedom.

extensionally (eks-ten'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* From the point of view of logical extension; with reference to the number of the contained individual objects: opposed to ★*intensionally.* See *extension,* 5.

A class may be defined either *extensionally*, by an enumeration of its terms, or intensionally, by the concept which denotes its terms. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 411.

extension-bolt (eks-ten'shọn-bōlt), *n.* A long bolt for a door, controlled by a thumb-piece in a mortised plate; a long flush bolt.

extensionist (eks-ten'shọn-ist), *n.* One who favors extension or expansion of any kind; an expansionist.

extension-ladder (eks-ten'shọn-lad'ėr), *n.* See *aërial* ★*truck.*

extension-lens (eks-ten'shọn-lenz), *n.* A lens which can be substituted for one of the lenses in a photographic objective to increase the focal length of the combination and consequently the size of the image. *Nature*, July 17, 1902, p. 280.

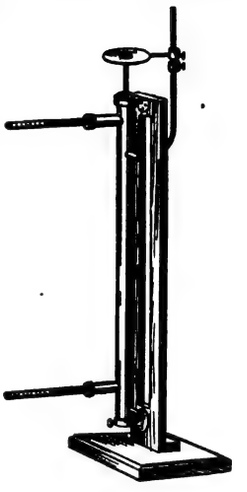
extension-spring (eks-ten'shọn-spring), *n.* A spiral spring designed to resist a pull or a strain in line with its length. It is made by winding wire in a tight coil, each turn of the spiral resting on the next. In use, the estimated pull must not exceed a point at which the spiral will be deformed. It is used to sustain a suspended weight or to resist any pulling strain.



Extension-spring.

extensive, *a.* 5. In *agri.*, noting that method of farming or husbandry in which relatively small crops or returns of any kind are taken from large areas with a minimum of labor and expense. This method is profitable where land is very cheap on account of being poor or thinly settled. Opposed to ★*intensive* (which see). Also called *low farming.*—**Extensive feeling, fusion, idea.** See ★*feeling,* etc.

extensometer, *n.* In the instrument devised by Lavelle, a metal rod is surrounded by a steam-jacket whose temperature is indicated by two thermometers. The lower end of the rod rests at the bottom of the jacket, while the upper end passes through a movable metal cap which acts as a support for a spherometer (not shown in cut), by means of which the expansion of the rod is accurately measured.



Extensometer.

extent, *n.* 6†. The length and the breadth (of power, greatness, duty, or the like).

Duke. You are great in all that's good.
King. You shew the bounty
Of your opinion. My *extent* in all things
Is but to bid you welcome.

Shirley, The Royal Master, i. 1.

Illusions of extent. See ★*illusion,* 2.

Exterior polygon. See ★*polygon.*

exteriority, *n.* 3. Exteriorization; externalization; the mental reference of sense-processes to objects in the external world. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

exteriorize, *v. t.* 2. To transport to some place outside of and away from the source: said of the transfer of radioactivity from the radioactive substance itself to the walls of the containing vessel. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 23523.

extern, *n.* 3. A young physician, or advanced medical student, who is a member of the medical staff in a hospital but attends only during the day, sleeping outside; also, one who cares for patients in the out-patient department or in their homes.

External association, lobe, point, segments. See ★*association,* etc.

externalist (eks-tėr'nal-ist), *n.* [*external* + *-ist.*] A partizan of the theory of the external origin of certain forms of skin-disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 568.

externalistic (eks-tėr-na-lis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to externalism; regardful of what is merely external and not essential.

externalization, *n.* 2. That process by which a phenomenon of sensation is referred to a point in the space surrounding the body: in contradistinction to *localization,* by which the phenomenon is referred to some part of the body.

externe, *n.* See ★*extern,* 3.

externolateral (eks-tėr-nō-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* On the outer side.

externum (eks-tėr'num), *n.*; pl. *externa* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *externus*, external.] In *ichth.*, the pterygoid, a small bone connecting the palatine with the quadrate. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 514.

extinction, *n.*—**Curve of extinction.** See ★*curve.*—**Extinction angle,** the angle which the extinction-direction (see *extinction,* 3) in a section of a crystal makes with some definite crystallographic line, usually either a crystallographic axis or the intersection-line of two prominent faces.

extinctive (eks-tingk'tiv), *a.* Tending to extinguish, suppress, or destroy.

extinguished (eks-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* Quenched; put out; destroyed. Specifically: (*a*) In *phar.*, rendered indistinguishable through fine subdivision: noting the condition produced by triturating mercury with lard until the metallic globules are no longer visible. (*b*) In the petrographical investigation of rocks and minerals with a polarizing microscope, noting the complete darkening of a transparent section of a bire-

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fracting mineral when its axes of elasticity coincide with the planes of the crossed Nicol prisms. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 125.

extispicium (eks-ti-spish'i-um), *n.* [L.] Same as ★*extispicy*.

extispicy (ek-stis'pi-si), *n.* [L. *extispicium*, < *exta*, entrails, + *specere*, inspect.] In *Rom. antiq.*, divination by inspection of entrails.

extra, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, a score or run not made from the bat, as a bye or a wide: usually in plural.

extra, *adv.* Used in trade to denote a size somewhat larger than that mentioned: as, *extra* elephant folio; *extra* foolscap octavo.

extra-articular (eks'trą-är-tik'ū-lăr), *a.* Outside of, or not in relation with, a joint.

extrabranchial (eks-trą-brang'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Lying outside of or external to the branchial arches; forming the external support of the branchial septa.

Each main *extra-branchial* bar is seen to be behind the corresponding cleft, or aperture.
Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, II. 419.

II. *n.* A term applied by W. K. Parker to certain cartilages which take part in the formation of supports for the divisions between the gill-chambers in tadpoles, lampreys, and sharks. In lampreys the extrabranchials are the vertical bars of the branchial basket; in sharks they are the cartilaginous bands external to the rays of the branchial septa.

The last *extra-branchial* sends off no cervicorn process, except from the transverse bars.
Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, II. 420.

extrabronchial (eks-trą-brong'ki-al), *a.* Outside of, or independent of, the bronchial tubes.

extracalycinal (eks'trą-ka-lis'i-nal), *a.* Outside of the calyx; specifically, in corals, denoting growths not taking place within the calyx: as, *extracalycinal* gemmation, which takes place either from the sides of the polyp or in the cœnenchyma.

Polyps with a well-defined edge-zone send out their buds in the edge-zone, the buds being then said to be *extracalycinal*.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1896, p. 147.

extracanonical (eks-trą-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* Being outside of the canon of Scripture: referring usually to books not included in the present canon or list of sacred books, but contemporaneous with them.

Extracapsular fracture. See ★*fracture*.

extracapsulum (eks-trą-kap'sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *extracapsula* (-lą). [NL., < *extra*, outside, + *capsula*, capsule.] The outer, jelly-like, pseudopodia-emitting portion of the sarcode body of the *Radiolaria*, which is differentiated from the inner system or capsule of tough, slimy protoplasm.

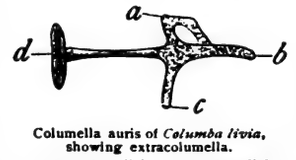
extracarpal (eks-trą-kär'pal), *a.* Lying just without the region of the wrist or carpus.

extraciliary (eks-trą-sil'i-ą-ri), *a.* Derived from the outer layer of the ciliary body of the cerebellum.

extracivical (eks-trą-siv'i-kal), *a.* That exceeds or oversteps the province, duties, or privileges of a citizen.

extracivically (eks-trą-siv'i-kal-i), *adv.* Beyond the proper sphere of citizenship.

extracolumella (eks'trą-kol-ū-mel'ą), *n.* A three-rayed cartilaginous extension of the bony columella. The direct branch is the extrastapedial, the superior branch the suprastapedial, the inferior branch the infrastapedial.



Columella auris of *Columba livia*, showing extracolumella.
a, suprastapedial; *b*, extrastapedial; *c*, infrastapedial; *d*, stapes. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

extraconscious (eks-trą-kon'shus), *a.* Outside of, apart from, or beyond consciousness; extramental. *Science*, Feb. 1, 1901, p. 184.

extraconstellated (eks'trą-kon-stel'ą-ted), *p. a.* Not included within the boundaries of any constellation, as a star. Formerly there was a number of vacancies on the celestial sphere between certain constellations, but the boundaries of the latter have now been so modified that such vacancies no longer exist.

extracorporeal (eks'trą-kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* Situated, existing, or occurring outside of the body: specifically applied to stages of a parasite occurring elsewhere than in a host.

extracorpuscular (eks'trą-kôr-pus'kū-lăr), *a.* Situated or occurring outside of the blood-corpuscles.

extra-cover (eks'trą-kuv'ėr), *n.* In *cricket*: (*a*) A fielder who plays between cover-point and mid-off, but farther from the batsman's wicket than either; an extra cover-point. (*b*) His position in the field.

extract, *n.* 8. Shoddy or loose wool fiber, obtained by tearing apart old cloth, from which the cotton or other vegetable fiber has been removed by means of acids and heat.—**Adrenal extract.** See ★*adrenal*.—**Chestnut extract**, an extract of tannin prepared from the wood and bark of the *Castanea vesca*, a variety of chestnut-tree. It is largely employed in the dyeing of logwood blacks upon silk and silk-and-cotton-mixed goods.—**Extract of columbo**, an extract prepared from the root of African columbo, *Jateorrhiza palmata*: a bitter tonic, said to be free from tannic acid.—**Extract style.** See ★*style*[1].—**Hemlock-bark extract**, a material prepared on a large scale for tanners' use, by digesting the bark of the hemlock-spruce with hot water and evaporating the clear liquid to dryness or to the consistence of a soft paste.—**Pituitary extract.** See ★*pituitary*.—**Suprarenal extract.** Same as ★*adrenal extract*.—**Tanning extracts.** See ★*tanning*.—**Thyroid extract.** See ★*thyroid*.

extracted (eks-trak'ted), *p. a.* 1. Produced by extraction. Specifically—2. Brought about by extraction, or the production of segregated descendants by Mendelian hybrids.

By pairing such hybrids with *extracted* albinos we should, in the Mendelian view, produce equal numbers of albinos and dark-eyed hybrids.
A. B. Darbishire, in Biometrika, Jan., 1905, p. 25.

Extracted honey, hybrid, recessive. See ★*honey*, etc.

extraction, *n.* 4. The production of segregated descendants by Mendelian hybrids. *Bateson*.

extractor, *n.* (*g*) A kitchen press for extracting the juices of meats in making meat extracts, beef-tea, etc. (*h*) A machine with rollers through which skins are wrung to remove the surplus water after they have been soaked. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 2.—**Caldwell's extractor**, a simple form of apparatus used for extracting fat from milk, etc. It consists of a double-walled glass tube, the inner tube having perforations and containing the mass to be extracted. The small tube at the lower end is attached to a flask containing the boiling liquid used for extracting, while a return condenser is connected with the upper end.—**Soxhlet extractor.** See *Soxhlet's extraction* ★*apparatus*.

extract-wool (eks'trakt-wůl), *n.* Wool which has been freed from vegetable impurities by some chemical process.

extracystic (eks-trą-sis'tik), *a.* Situated outside of a cyst or a bladder. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 401.

extradition (eks-trą-dish'on), *v. t.* Same as *extradite* (which see).

extradural (eks-trą-dū'ral), *a.* Situated outside of the dura mater.

extra-embryonic (eks'trą-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* Not forming a part of the embryo proper; specifically, noting that portion of the vertebrate embryo which lies outside of the umbilical stalk.

extrafascicular (eks'trą-fa-sik'ū-lăr), *a.* Lying outside the vascular bundles.

In certain cases the structure was further complicated by the appearance of *extrafascicular* zones exterior to the whole stellar system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 419.

extragenital (eks-trą-jen'i-tal), *a.* Originating or located elsewhere than in or on the genital organs.

extraglacial (eks-trą-glā'shial), *a.* Situated or occurring outside of the region occupied by a glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 644.

extragovernmental (eks'trą-guv-ėrn-men'tal), *a.* Being beyond the province, powers, or proper sphere of government.

extra-illustrate (eks-trą-i-lus'trāt), *v. t.* To add illustrations to (a book) after it is printed, by pasting or binding them in.

extra-illustration (eks-trą-il-us-trā'shon), *n.* Illustration of a book after its completion, by binding in cuts or engravings.

extrajural (eks-trą-jö'ral), *a.* Same as *extrajudicial*.

extralateral (eks-trą-lat'ę-ral), *a.* Situated or extending beyond the sides; specifically, noting the right of a mine-owner to the extension of a lode or vein from his claim beyond the side-lines, but within the vertical planes through the end-lines.

extralegal (eks-trą-lē'gal), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the domain of law: sometimes used in the sense of *illegal*.

extramarginal (eks-trą-mär'ji-nal), *a.* In *mental pathol.*, below the limen of consciousness; infraconscious. See the extract.

Those [disturbances] that are sub-dominant bring about *marginal* or sub-conscious psychical states, and finally those impulses or irritations which are infra-dominant act, in the psychical sphere, below the threshold of consciousness and bring about infra-conscious or *extra-marginal* psychical activities.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 260.

extramatrical (eks-trą-mat'ri-kal), *a.* [L. *extra*, outside, + *matrix*, matrix (the host plant), + *-al*[1].] In *bot.*, lying outside of the host plant: applied to that part of a fungus or parasitic growth which is so situated. See ★*intramatrical*.

extramental (eks-trą-men'tal), *a.* Apart from, outside of, or beyond the mind; independent of mental apprehension.

The rejection, not merely of things-in-themselves, but of *extra-mental* realities in general would imprison us within our own consciousness and make the latter coextensive with the universe.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 214.

extrameridian (eks'trą-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* In *astron.*, not made on the meridian, as an observation; used out of the meridian, as equatorials, almucantars, etc.

extrameridional (eks'trą-mę-rid'i-ō-nal), *a.* Same as ★*extrameridian* (which see).

extrametrical (eks-trą-met'ri-kal), *a.* In *pros.*, same as *hypermetric* (which see).

extrametropolitan (eks'trą-met-rō-pol'i-tan), *a.* Beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the metropolis.

extramorainic (eks'trą-mō-rā'nik), *a.* Situated outside of or beyond the terminal moraine of a glacier: usually applied to sedimentary deposits near a moraine but not produced by the ice-sheet. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 1339.

extranatural (eks-trą-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Outside the operation of natural laws: as, *extranatural* agencies. *Huxley*.

extrane (eks'trān), *a.* Not belonging or proper to a thing; foreign; extraneous; specifically, in *psychol.*, beyond the range of the hypnotic rapport. [Rare].

extraneous, *a.* 2. In *music*, not belonging to a standard scale or key; chromatic.—**Extraneous body.** Same as *foreign body* (see *foreign*, 4).—**Extraneous root.** See ★*root*[1].

extra-Neptunian (eks'trą-nep-tū'ni-an), *a.* Beyond the planet Neptune; referring to objects, especially hypothetical planets, more distant than Neptune from the sun.

extra-orbital (eks'trą-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* Situated outside of the orbit (in any sense of that word).

Extraordinary index of refraction, tithe, wave. See ★*index*, ★*tithe*[1], ★*wave*[1].

extra-ovate (eks'trą-ō'vāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated outside of the ovum or egg.

II. *n.* A part of the contents of an egg extruded through a rupture in the membrane. In certain circumstances extra-ovates are capable of development.

It often happens that the *extra-ovate* receives its nucleus later, obtaining in that case a still smaller fragment, but, nevertheless, the outcome is a perfectly normal embryo. *J. Loeb*, Biol. Lectures, 1898, p. 52.

extra-ovular (eks-trą-ō'vū-lăr), *a.* Outside the egg: opposed to ★*intra-ovular*.

extraparental (eks'trą-pą-ren'tal), *a.* Taking place outside the body of the parent, as the development of the majority of invertebrates.

extrapatriarchal (eks'trą-pā-tri-är'kal), *a.* Being beyond the limits of the patriarchal form of family.

extrapelvic (eks-trą-pel'vik), *a.* Being outside of, or unconnected with, the pelvis.

extraperineal (eks'trą-per-i-nē'al), *a.* Being outside of, or away from, the perineum.

extraperiosteal (eks'trą-per-i-os'tę-al), *a.* Being outside of, or independent of, the periosteum.

extraphysiological (eks'trą-fiz'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Not in accord with, or not subject to, physiological laws; non-physiological.

extraplacental (eks'trą-plą-sen'tal), *a.* Independent of the placenta.

extraplanetary (eks-trą-plan'e-tą-ri), *a.* Same as ★*ultra-planetary*.

Extrapolar region. See ★*region*.

extrapolate (eks-trap'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrapolated*, ppr. *extrapolating*. [*extra-* + (*inter*)*polate*.] In *math.* and *astron.*, to determine (a value or quantity) by carrying out an empirical formula beyond the limits of the data from which the formula has been deduced. The results are usually more or less doubtful. See *interpolate*.

extrapulmonary (eks-trą-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* Being outside of, or independent of, the lungs.—**Extrapulmonary gill.** See ★*gill*[1].

extra-red (eks-trą-red'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having a wave-length greater than that of the red rays of the spectrum; belonging to the infra-red portion of the spectrum.

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II. *n.* The invisible portion of the spectrum which lies outside of the region occupied by the red rays and of greater wave-length.

extrasacerdotal (eks′trā-sas-ėr-dō′tal), *a.* Being outside the priestly order.

extraspectral (eks-trā-spek′tral), *a.* Beyond the boundaries of the visible spectrum: said of lines or bands lying in the infra-red or ultra-violet regions.

extrastapedial (eks-trā-stā-pē′di-al), *n.* In *ornith.*, the direct, external cartilaginous extension of the columella auris.

extratelluric (eks-trā-te-lū′rik), *a.* Not found among the constituents of the earth: as, *extratelluric* matters. *J. N. Lockyer.*

extraterrene (eks′trā-te-rēn′), *a.* Extraterrestrial.

extratheistic (eks′trā-thē-is′tik), *a.* Being outside of, or independent of, theism or theistic inquiry.

extrathermodynamic (eks′trā-thėr-mō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* Being beyond heat-energy or not due to the transformation of heat into other forms of energy, as the losses of heat by an engine which are not directly due to the work done by the engine.

extratribal (eks-trā-trī′bal), *a.* Relating to individuals or social groups outside of the tribe.

extratubal (eks-trā-tū′bal), *a.* Situated outside of a tube.

extratympanic (eks′trā-tim-pan′ik), *a.* Being outside of the tympanum or drum of the ear.

extravaginal (eks′tra-vaj′i-nal), *a.* Being outside of, or unconnected with, the vagina.

extravasate, *a.* **II.** *n.* The fluid which has been extravasated.

extravasated (eks-trav′a-sā-ted), *a.* **1.** See *extravasate.*—**2.** In *geol.*, poured forth from a subterranean source in a molten state: used in description of certain eruptive rocks.

extravasation, *n.* **2.** In *geol.*, the protrusion of molten lava, either primarily from interior reservoirs, or locally from the interior of an uncongealed flow, through cracks in its hardened crust.

extraventricular (eks′trā-ven-trik′ū-lăr), *a.* Not contained in a ventricle either of the heart or of the brain.

extra-violet (eks-trā-vī′ō-let), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of shorter wave-length than the violet-rays of the spectrum; ultra-violet.

II. *n.* All that portion of the spectrum which is of shorter wave-length than the extreme violet-rays.

extravisceral (eks′trā-vis′e-ral), *a.* In *embryol.*, not situated within the visceral arch.

extrazodiacal (eks′trā-zō-dī′a-kal), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside the zodiac.

extreme, *n.*—**Length and breadth extreme,** in *shipbuilding*, the greatest length and breadth of a vessel measured to the extreme outward portion of the hull, whether above or below water.

Extrinsic association. Same as *external ★association.*—**Extrinsic variation.** See ★*variation.*

extro-. [A prefix: see *extra-*. Compare *intro-* and *intra-*.] A prefix occurring in a few words formed in antithesis to words in *intro-*.

extropical (eks-trop′i-kal), *a.* [*ex-* + *tropic* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the regions outside the tropics.

extroversate (eks-trō-vėr′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extroversated*, ppr. *extroversating*. [*extro-* + L. *versare*, turn: see *versant.*] To turn outward.

The rather low, very powerful mandible is remarkable for the angular aspect of its symphysis, and of its posterior angles, which are prominent, often *extroversated*, and which extend on either side in a kind of voluminous heel.
Smithsonian Rep., 1895, p. 510.

extrovert (eks-trō-vėrt′), *v. t.* [extro- + L. *vertere*, turn.] To turn from within outward. See the extract.

The orifice admitted the thumb with ease, and the bladder mucous membrane was *extroverted* through it.
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 131.

extrusive (eks-trö′siv), *a.* and *n.* [L. *extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, extrude, + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being extruded or thrust out; that tends or serves to extrude or thrust out or forth; specifically, in *petrog.*, erupted or extruded: applied to igneous rocks. Same as ★*effusive.*

II. *n.* That which is extruded; specifically, in *petrog.*, same as ★*effusive* (which see): contrasted with *intrusive.*

extubate (eks-tū′bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extubated*, ppr. *extubating*. [L. *ex*, out, + *tubus*, tube, + *-ate*[2].] To remove the tube from (the larynx) after intubation (which see).

extubation (eks-tū-bā′shon), *n.* Extraction or expulsion of the laryngeal tube used in intubation.

Exuberant granulation. See ★*granulation.*

exudate, *v. t.* **II.** *intrans.* In *bot.*, to yield an exudate.

Abundantly provided with sessile *exudating* glands.
U. S. Nat. Herb., VIII. 298.

Exudation vein. See ★*vein.*—**Plastic exudation,** an exudation which tends to become organized.

Exurgat money. See ★*money.*

ex-votive (eks-vō′tiv), *a.* [L. *ex voto*, from a vow, + *-ive.*] A needless substitute for *votive.*

ex warehouse (eks wār′hous). In *com.*, same as ★*ex store.*

exx. A contraction of *executrix.*

ey, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *eye.*

eye[1], *n.*, **9.** (*q*) In *petrog.*, same as ★*auge*[2]. (*r*) That one of the three scars or spots at the stem end of a cocoanut at which the embryo is located. (*s*) In *painting*, the peculiar form assumed by a break in a fold of drapery; notably in the works of Dürer and the early German masters. (*t*) An opening in a heddle through which thread or yarn is drawn. (*u*) Same as ★*eye-box.*

13. In some echinoids, a minute pigmented nodule, probably without visual functions, situated at the end of an ambulacrum.—**14.** In *photog.*, the spectral range of wave-lengths to which a photographic plate or film is sensitive

If the spectral colours of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet are thrown upon an ordinary photographic plate, . . . it is at once seen that the emulsion is not sensitive to the entire range of the spectrum, and that the different colours which affect it do not do so equally with one another. This selective capacity may be called the "*eye*" of the plate.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Dec., 1904, p. 712.

Appendages of the eye. See ★*appendages.*—**Cephalic eye,** a visual organ found in the head of lamellibranchs during the larval stage, and in adult gastropods. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B. p. 311.—**Dorsal eye.** (*a*) See *dorsal eye*, under *dorsal.* (*b*) In chitons, one of the numerous pigmented spots scattered either irregularly or symmetrically over the outer surface of the exposed area of the shell. Same as ★*shell-eye.*—**Elliott eye** (*naut.*), an eye worked over a thimble in a hawser or cable end.—**Eye-agate.** See ★*agate*[2].—**Eye formula,** a formula which expresses the arrangement of the simple eyes in the different groups of *Arachnida.*—**Eye of the storm,** the clear and calm region sometimes found in the center of a completely developed cyclone of extensive area, especially at sea.—**Eye of the wind,** the precise point from which the wind is blowing.—**Hare's eye.** Same as *lagophthalmia.*—**Larval eye,** in gastropods, a pigmented visual organ situated immediately behind the velum.—**Marginal eye,** in triclad and polyclad turbellarians, one of the eyes situated along the margin of the body. See ★*brain-eye.*—**Pallial eye,** one of the numerous ocelli or pigmented spots, sensitive to the action of light, which are developed on different parts of the mantle of bivalve mollusks.—**Parapineal eye,** a rudimentary eye-like body, developed from the epiphysis of the brain of some vertebrates in addition to the more frequently found pineal eye.—**Pseudocone eye,** an insect eye in which the crystalline lens or cone is wanting, its place being taken by four cells filled with a transparent fluid and a smaller nucleated protoplasmic portion.—**Selenium eye,** a device provided with a selenium resistance and two slides for eyelids, and sensitive to light.—**Tentacular eye,** in polyclad turbellarians, one of the eyes situated upon the tentacles. See ★*brain-eye.*—**Thermoscopic eye,** an eye-like organ in certain cephalopods which has been regarded as an organ for perceiving differences in temperature.—**Unpaired eye,** a single eye, lying in the median line, occurring among invertebrates.—**Watery eye,** epiphora.

eye-animalcule (ī′an-i-mal′kūl) *n.* A euglena-like, usually green, organism, having a colored eye-spot.

eye-area (ī′ā′rē-ă), *n.* In *decorative art*, the eye-device, which includes the eye, the eye-lashes, and often the cheek-fold. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art. p. 36.

eye-balm (ī′bäm), *n.* The goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, used for affections of the eyes.

eye-band (ī′band), *n.* A boat's mast-band fitted with one or more eyes or rings for holding ropes or blocks.

eye-bender (ī′ben′dėr), *n.* A machine for forming loops or eyes on the ends of bars, rods, screw-bolts, etc., by bending the end of the bar round a forming-tool; an eye-bolt machine. It is made in various forms, from that of a small hand-power machine to large and powerful machines for bending the ends of rods and bars into crooks, loops, and angles.

eye-block (ī′blok), *n.* In *marine hardware*, any form of metal block having a metal ring or eye at the top.

eye-bolt, *n.*—**Nut eye-bolt,** an eye-bolt in which the bolt is plain except at the end where it has a thread and nut.—**Rivet eye-bolt,** an eye-bolt in which the bolt is a plain rivet and is fastened in place in a rivet-hole and the end upset as in ordinary riveting.—**Screw eye-bolt,** an eye-bolt in which the bolt is a wood screw.—**Shoulder eye-bolt,** any kind of eye-bolt having a shoulder under the eye for obtaining a firmer hold when screwed or riveted in place.

eye-box (ī′boks), *n.* A box built in a leach and reaching from bottom to top: used to ascertain the depth of liquor contained in the leach. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 67.

eyebright, *n.* Several plants which are either reputed remedies for diseases of the eye, or, more frequently, have bright flowers, usually with a central spot suggesting the pupil of the eye: (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Euphrasia.* (*b*) The sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.* (*c*) The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora.* (*d*) The pimpernel or poor-man's weather-glass, *Anagallis arvensis.* (*e*) The germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*: also called *angel's-eye, bird's-eye*, and *god's-eye.* (*f*) The bluet or innocence, *Houstonia cærulea.* (*g*) The officinal lobelia or emetic-weed, *Rapuntium inflatum.*—**Red eyebright,** *Odontites Odontites*, a plant of the figwort family related to *Euphrasia*, native of Europe and Asia and naturalized in Maine and Nova Scotia.—**Spotted eyebright,** *Eupatorium maculatum*, a handsome American species, with pink or purple flowers, found from New York to Kentucky, and westward to Minnesota and New Mexico; also, in British Columbia: so called from the bright flowers and spotted stems. Also called *spotted joe-pye weed* and *spotted boneset.*



Spotted Eyebright (*Eupatorium maculatum*).
Two fifths natural size.
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

eyebrow, *n.* **4.** In *arch.*, a molding over a window; a window-cap: in American usage, a light dormer without vertical sides set in a roof.

eye-cap (ī′kap), *n.* A tuft of scales, sometimes present on the basal joint of the antenna of microlepidopterous insects, which serves as a cap for the eye. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 142.

eye-cup (ī′kup), *n.* A cup or glass the rim of which is curved to correspond to the contour of the orbit: used in the application of lotions to the conjunctiva.

eye-dot (ī′dot), *n.* In various invertebrates, one of the pigmented spots of supposed visual function, sometimes covered by a lens; an eye-speck. Such spots are found in a variety of situations on the body.

eye-end (ī′end), *n.* That end of a telescope to which the eye is applied.

eye-fly (ī′flī), *n.* A minute fly, possibly a *Hippelates*, which in East India in summer-time swarms into the eyes of human beings and domestic animals. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, II. 130.

eye-ground (ī′ground), *n.* The fundus of the eye, or the back part of the interior of the eyeball which can be seen on ophthalmoscopical examination. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 196.

eyelet (ī′let), *v. t.* [*eyelet, n.*] To furnish or fasten with an eyelet.

eyelet-machine (ī′let-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, an overseaming machine fitted with a rotary feed. This feed-mechanism causes the fabric to move in a circle under the needle, and (since the needle has a reciprocating sidewise motion between stitches) the combined motions of feed and needle-bar produce a series of radial stitches placed round a center, this center being the opening of an eyelet. The opening may be cut in the fabric and the radial stitches placed round it, to bind the edge of the eyelet. The stitching can also be locked or purled into place on the fabric. A counting stop-motion is used on some machines, the machine automatically stopping when the required number of stitches has been made. Eyelet-machines are also used to cover and sew into place metal eyelets and reinforcing-rings, to do many forms of decorative stitching.

eyelet-raiser (ī′let-rā′zėr), *n.* In *laundry-work*, a hand-tool which resembles a punch, used for raising and forming the eyelet-holes in shirt-fronts.

eyelet-set (ī′let-set), *n.* A hand-punch for inserting an eyelet and fixing it in place.

eyelet-stitch (ī′let-stich), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, the method of placing the stitches in

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radial lines round an eyelet-hole or over a metal reinforcing ring or eyelet. See **eyelet-machine.*

eye-line, *n.* 2. In some primitive forms of trilobites, one of two raised lines which extend outward from near the forward end of the glabella to the eyes.

eye-minded (ī'mīn'ded), *a.* In *psychol.*, having a marked tendency to carry on mental operations (remembering, thinking, imagining, dreaming, etc.) in terms of visual images; of a visual, as opposed to an auditory or motor, type of mental constitution. A person is called *eye-minded*, in a narrower sense, when his memory is chiefly or exclusively visual, and, in a still narrower sense, when his verbal memory is thus visual in type.

The individual may be *eye-minded* or ear-minded or motor-minded.
E. B. Titchener, Outline of Psychol., p. 293.

eye-mindedness (ī'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a type of mental constitution characterized by the predominance of visual processes as vehicles of the complex mental functions (thought, memory, etc.)

eye-panel (ī'pan'el), *n.* A panel-shaped decorative element which has developed through conventionalization from the representation of an eye. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 23.

eye-pedicel (ī'ped'i-sel), *n.* A stalk or pedicel bearing an eye, as in various crustaceans. Also **eye-peduncle.*

eye-peduncle (ī'pē-dung'kl), *n.* Same as **eye-pedicel.*

eyepiece, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the eye-covering in the pupæ of lepidopterous insects. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 631.—**Achromatic eyepiece**, any eyepiece in which chromatic aberration is approximately eliminated.—**Comet eyepiece**, a telescopic eyepiece, of low power and large field, especially adapted for use in the observation of comets and similar objects.—**Compensating eyepiece**, an ocular used with apochromatic objectives, and so constructed as to compensate for errors of aberration not entirely eliminated in the objective itself.—**Compound eyepiece**, an ocular system which consists of two or more lenses.—**Continental eyepiece**, an ocular the mounting of which consists of a tube of uniform diameter.—**Deep eyepiece**, an eyepiece which magnifies the real image ten or more diameters.—**Goniometer-eyepiece**, an eyepiece designed for making angular measurements, especially of the angles of crystals in the microscope field.—**High eyepiece**, an eyepiece of considerable magnifying power.—**Index eyepiece**, an eyepiece provided with one or more adjustable points in the plane of the real image for locating and making rough measurements of the position of objects in the field.—**Kellner's eyepiece**, an ocular lens system of the Ramsden type in which the eye-lens is made achromatic and the field-lens is placed in the front focal plane of the former. Also called *orthoscopic ocular.*—**Monocentric eyepiece**, an ocular lens system for telescopes, designed by Steinheil. See the extract.

The Steinheil *monocentric eyepiece* is a triple glass, achromatic, and composed of two flint menisci of different thicknesses capping a double convex crown on both sides. *Todd*, Stars and Telescopes, p. 341.

Nelson's eyepiece, a microscopic ocular provided with a micrometer-screw and cross-hairs.—**Orthoscopic eyepiece**, an eyepiece in which the field-lens is in the focus of the achromatic eye-lens. See *Kellner's *eyepiece.*—**Parfocal eyepieces**, a set of eyepieces so constructed as to be interchangeable without readjustment of the focus of the microscope.—**Periscopic eyepiece**, a positive ocular lens system which consists of a triple eye-lens and double convex field-lens.—**Polarizing eyepiece**. See *solar eyepiece* under *solar*1.—**Prismatic eyepiece**. (*a*) A spectroscopic eyepiece. (*b*) An eyepiece with right-angled reflection-prism attached to the eye-lens, so that the observer looks in at the side, perpendicularly to the axis of the instrument.—**Projection-eyepiece**, a lens system which corresponds to the eyepiece of an ordinary microscope, but is used in conjunction with the objective in the projection of microscopic objects upon the screen.—**Searching eyepiece**, in *micros.*, an eyepiece of low power and large field, adapted to the ready finding of object, under the microscope rather than to the detailed observation of them when found.—**Solid eyepiece**, a negative ocular consisting of a single solid cylinder of glass with curved end-faces, the face of lesser curvature serving as field-lens, that of greater curvature as eye-lens: designed by Tolles.—**Spectral eyepiece**. Same as *spectroscopic *eyepiece.*—**Spectroscopic eyepiece**, an attachment to a telescope or microscope which consists of a more or less complete spectroscope with slit, dispersion-prisms, scale for wave-lengths, and the necessary lenses: applied in place of the ordinary eyepiece and used to produce a spectrum of the real images.—**Stauroscopic eyepiece**, a form of polarizing eyepiece with quartz plate, used in the examination of minerals.—**Working eyepiece**, any eyepiece used for observing the details of a microscopic object, as distinguished from a *searching *eyepiece*, which is employed in finding the object in a field of high power.

eye-plate (ī'plāt), *n.* A chitinous sclerite in which the eyes of *Acarina*, of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, are placed. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 505.

eye-purple (ī'pėr'pl), *n.* Same as *rhodopsin.*

eye-ring (ī'ring), *n.* In *optics*, the exit-pupil of a lens system; a circular space within which the eye of the user of an optical instrument must be placed in order to utilize fully the field of view. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 77.

eye-root (ī'rōt), *n.* Same as **eye-balm.*

eye-shield (ī'shēld), *n.* A covering for the eyes designed to protect them from injury, as by flying particles, by mud and dust in riding in automobiles, etc.

eye-strain (ī'strān), *n.* Weakness resulting from excessive use of the eyes, from use of the eyes in a bad light, or from use of them without correcting glasses when muscular imbalance, astigmatism, or other form of ametropia is present. Headache, dyspepsia, and various other reflex disorders are, at times, due to it.

eye-structure (ī'struk'tūr), *n.* See **structure.*

eye-tube (ī'tūb), *n.* The tube of the eyepiece in a telescope or other optical instrument.

eye-tubercle (ī'tū'bėr-kl), *n.* One of paired prominences on the exterior of the valves of the *Ostracoda* which indicate the position of the lateral eyes.

eye-tumulus (ī'tū'mū-lus), *n.* The raised portion of the cephalothorax of certain spiders which contains the eyes. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 742.

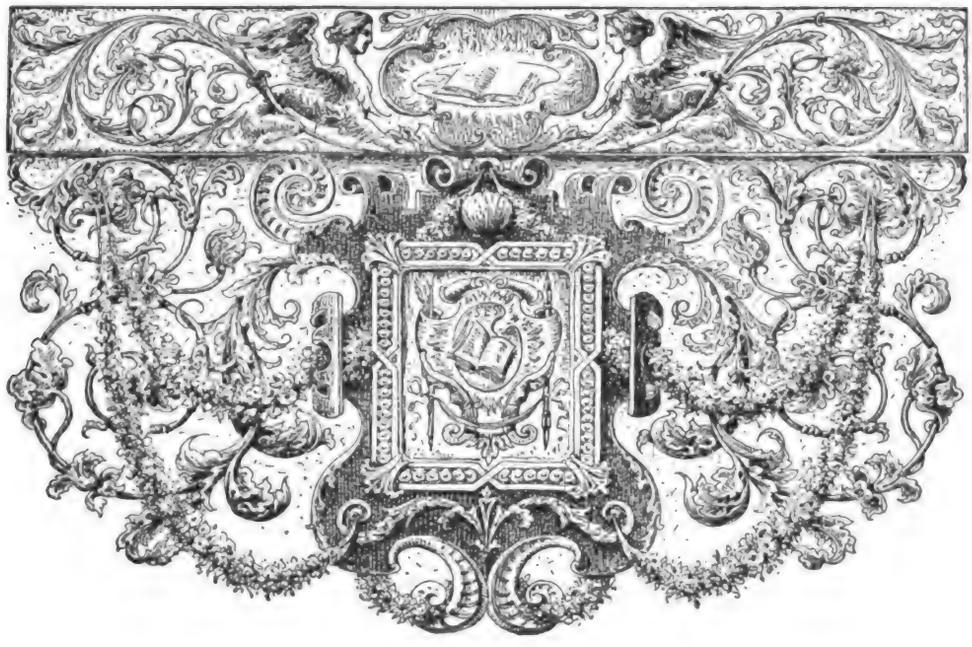
eye-wattle (ī'wot'l), *n.* A fleshy excrescence lying near or about the eye of a bird.

eye-wire (ī'wīr), *n.* Wire drawn with a concave side, for making the loops to hold the lenses in eye-glasses or spectacles.

eye-worm (ī'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Filaria lentis*, found in the human capsula lentis; also, *F. loa*, which occurs in the conjunctiva of negroes on the Kongo.

Ez., Ezr. Abbreviations of *Ezra.*

Ezek. An abbreviation of *Ezekiel.*



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5. An abbreviation (*d*) (2) in a ship's log-book, of *furlong;* (*e*) in *elect.*, of *farad;* (*f*) of *farthing;* (*g*) of *fathom;* (*h*) of *field of vision;* (*i*) of *florin;* (*j*) of *folio;* (*k*) of *foot;* (*l*) in *music*, of *forte* (loud).—**7.** [*l. c.*] In *elect.:* (*a*) A symbol occasionally used for *magneto-motive force*, in ampere-turns. See *magnetic* ★*circuit.* (*b*) A symbol of *magnetic reluctance.* —**8.** A symbol of focal distance: F′, *first focal distance;* F″, *second focal distance.*—**F system,** A system of rating the diaphragms or stops for lenses in which the designations indicate the ratio between the diameter of the opening and the focal length of the lens.—**The three F's.** See *three.*

fa (fä), *v. i.* [*fa, n.*] To sound the fourth note of the scale in solmization: as, do, re, me, *fa*, sol (or soh), etc. [Nonce-word.]

> *Pet.* I will carry no crochets: I'll re you, I'll *fa* you; do you note me?
> *First Mus.* An you re us and *fa* us, you note us.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

fabaceous, *a.* 2. Belonging to the plant family *Fabaceæ.*

Fabian, *a.* 2. Designating a variety or school of socialism more flexible and opportunist than the socialism of Marx and the International, and laying emphasis on municipal experiments in public ownership. See ★*Fabian Society.*—**Fabian Society,** a prominent socialistic society founded in London about 1884.

> In municipal politics, again, especially in London, the *Fabian Society*, founded in 1884 by a group of young literary men, had exercised some influence; but, if we compare the "Fabian Essays" of 1889 with the later utterances of their writers, it becomes clear that these Socialists have become for the most part hearty Radical politicians
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 668.

II. *n.* A member of the Fabian Society.

fabianine (fā′bi-an-in), *n.* [*Fabiana* + *-ine*[2].] A coloring-compound contained in the violet flowers of pichi, *Fabiana imbricata:* said to be identical with crocin.

Fabianism (fā′bi-an-izm), *n.* The socialism advocated by the ★Fabian Society (which see).

Fabianist (fā′bi-an-ist), *n.* A member of the ★Fabian Society (which see).

fabianol (fā′bi-an-ōl), *n.* [*Fabiana* + *-ol.*] The odoriferous constituent of the volatile oil of the dried leafy twigs of *Fabiana imbricata.* It imparts its characteristic odor to the drug pichi.

fabiculture (fab′i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *faba*, bean, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of beans or other leguminous plants.

fabric, *n.* 5. In *petrog.*, the pattern of a rock produced by the shape and arrangement of the crystalline or non-crystalline parts: distinguished from the granularity or size of the parts, and the crystallinity or degree of crystallization. (See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*[1].)

fabricative (fab′ri-kā-tiv), *a.* [*fabricate* + *-ive.*] Possessing power to fabricate or make. *Margaret Fuller.*

fabula (fab′ū-lä), *n.* [L. See *fable.*] In *old law:* (*a*) A covenant or contract. (*b*) Among the Lombards, etc., a marriage contract; a will.

façade, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, same as ★*prospect*, 12.

face[1], *n.*, **15.** (*c*) See the extract.

> The demands were for a rise of 15 per cent. in wages, an eight hours' shift from bank to bank, the payment of wages twice a month, and other concessions. On 18th May the Coal Association at Essen agreed to an eight hours' day "at the *face*," with certain exceptions.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 26.

21. In *geom.*, the angle of two consecutive edges of an angloid.—**22.** In *arch.*, the outer and generally vertical surface of any part of a building, whether a single stone or course of stones, or a whole side, front, or rear. When a wall is not concealed within by plastering and woodwork it may even be spoken of as having an outer and an inner face. Before a stone is put in place each one of its surfaces may be called a face, but when placed in the wall it has two beds, two joints (vertical), a face, and a back. For a face of a building in the sense of front, see *façade.* **23.** In turpentine orcharding, the surface of wood exposed on the side of the trunk of the pine to cause the resin to flow. There may be two or three faces to a tree. A crop consists of about 10,500 faces.—**24.** In *fort.*, the outer side of a bastion or lunette: in contradistinction to the inner side or flank.—**25.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A smooth or polished surface. (*b*) The side of a slide-valve which slides on the seat; the seat or surface on which a slide-valve travels. (*c*) The contact-surface of a valve which lifts from its seat to open the passage through.—**Dry face,** in *turpentine-making*, that portion of the face of a bled tree which has become unproductive.—**Heavy face,** a term descriptive of a bold-faced printing-type like this:

THIS IS TITLE TYPE ON 6-POINT BODY.

Often called *fat-face.*—**To lose face,** to lose one's credit, reputation, good name, or self-respect; be or feel humiliated in regard to one's standing in the eyes of others.—**To save one's face,** to act in such a way as to preserve one's credit, standing in the eyes of others, or one's self-respect.—**A slap in the face,** a sudden rebuff or insult.

face[1], *v. t.* **6.** In post-office usage, to arrange (letters) with their faces in one direction: as, to *face* the stamped and paid letters.—**7.** To give a false face or surface to; cause to imitate something else, fraudulently; specifically, to color (tea or coffee) so as to give a false impression of superior quality.

> Paddy husks and many kinds of leaves *faced* with China clay, soapstone, catechu, and black lead also found their way abundantly into tea. On the European side, exhausted leaves were again dried, impregnated with catechu and gum, and *faced* up to do duty as fresh tea.
> *Encyc. Brit*, XXIII. 101.

8. In *hort.*, to place a layer of apples (usually with the stem ends uppermost or outermost) next the head of (the barrel), so that the fruit will have a uniform and attractive appearance when the barrel is opened.

face-bedded (fās′bed′ed), *a.* In *masonry*, noting a stone or course in which the plane of stratification of the stone is placed parallel with the face of the masonry, and not perpendicular to the face and horizontal, as is now usual.

face-bone (fās′bōn), *n.* The malar bone.

face-chuck (fās-chuk), *n.* Same as *face-plate*[3].

face-cog (fās′kog), *n.* A cog or tooth which protrudes from the face of a wheel instead of projecting radially from the rim; a pin; one of the teeth of a pin-gear.

face-cutter (fās′kut′ėr), *n.* See ★*milling-cutter*, 2.

Faced card. (*b*) A card which is found face upward in the pack: distinguished from one which is faced after it has left the dealer's hand and which is called an *exposed card.*

face-gear (fās′gēr), *n.* A wheel having teeth or pins on the face, which is at right angles to the shaft, instead of on the rim, parallel to it.

face-harden (fās′här′dn), *v. t.* To make hard on the surface; harden a thin layer on the face of (a piece of metal); subject to a face-hardening process.

face-hardening (fās′här′dn-ing), *n.* The process of hardening the face or outside surface of a piece of metal by the addition of carbon or some other hardening element. Usually the plate to be hardened is placed in a kind of oven with carbon in some form in contact with the surface it is desired to harden. This is then subjected to a high heat for a length of time depending on the depth to which the hardening is to penetrate. By this treatment cementation takes place and the plate is given a very hard surface.

face-joint (fās′joint), *n.* A joint (in the sense of a division between stones or bricks) which shows on the finished side of the wall, and is treated carefully with a view to the appearance of the masonry.

face-milling (fās′mil′ing), *n.* The operation of machining metal pieces with a mill having teeth on its face rather than on its periphery, as in the usual form of mill.

face-mite (fās′mīt), *n.* A small mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, of worm-like form, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous glands, especially of the face: supposed to be an occasional cause of comedones and blackheads in human beings.



Face-mite (*Demodex folliculorum*).
a, mite, greatly enlarged; *b*, mites in sebaceous gland.

face-plate, *n.* 4. The cover of a journal-box on a railroad-car.—**5.** The outer plate, or web, which joins the rim and the hub of a car-wheel.—**Face-plate coupling.** See ★*coupling.*

facer, *n.* 4. A post-office employee whose business is to arrange letters with their faces in one direction.

face-symbol (fās′sim′bọl), *n.* In *crystal.*, the symbol by which a crystal face or plane is designated.

facet[1], *n.* 5. In the embryo of *Pentastomum*, the circular thickening left on the detached integument at the site of the dorsal cone after the separation of the embryo from the integument. Also *facette.* Compare ★*cervical cross.*

facetiation (fa-sē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [*facetiate* (< *faceti-ous* + *-ate*[2]) + *-ion.*] The making of fun; the subjection of a matter to facetious treatment.

> After some lumbering *facetiation* about "those countless volumes of contemporary biography wherein successful men of business are frequently invited to insert their lives and portraits," he goes on to assure us that "Emerson's Representative Men were of a different stripe from these" men.
> *W. D. Howells*, in N. A. Rev., April, 1901, p. 627.

face-wall (fās′wâl), *n.* A wall built to sustain the face of an excavation: opposed to a *retaining wall*, which sustains material which has been placed behind it

face-work (fās′wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, that part of a wall, or the like, which forms the exterior, especially of the side exposed to view. It is generally composed of better material and is more carefully laid up. Thus, in a brick wall, the face-work may be of what are called face-brick and laid with thinner joints.

Facial chorea. Same as ★*tic non-douloureux.*—**Facial neuralgia.** See ★*neuralgia.*—**Facial spasm,** intermittent contraction of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve.

faciend (fā′shi-end), *n.* [L. *faciendum*, neut. fut. part. of *facere*, make, do: see *fact.*] Any magnitude or symbol which is operated upon: thus, a multiplicand is a *faciend.*

facies, *n.* **5.** Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the entirety of the lithologic and paleontologic characteristics resulting from the external conditions which determine the existence of any particular fauna or flora for a given region. These characteristics are defined by physical conditions, such as climate, altitude, or bathymetry, and the geological or chemical nature of the medium. (*b*) In *phytogeog.*, the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of a vegetation, depending upon the one or several species which predominate in it; or, the characteristic growth itself. A plant formation has one facies when there is one controlling species, and several when there are several such. See ★*character-plant.* (*c*) In *petrog.*, the different modifications of one mass of igneous rocks, distinguished by their texture, or by their mineral or chemical composition: as, granitic and porphyritic *facies* of a dike; a gabbro *facies* of a diorite mass.—**Adenoid facies,** a dull, stupid expression, with habitually open mouth, characteristic of children with extensive adenoid growths in the nasopharynx.—**Facies abdominalis,** a pinched, drawn face, expressive of severe pain and anxiety, seen in sufferers from disease of the abdominal viscera, usually with peritonitis.—**Facies cadaverica.** Same as *facies Hippocratica* (see *Hippocratic face*).—**Facies ovarica,** a pale, drawn face, with thin and compressed lips, characteristic of a woman suffering with disease of the ovaries.—**Facies uterina,** a facies similar to the ovarian, observed in sufferers from disease of the uterus.

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facies-suite (fā′shi-ēz-swēt), *n.* A series of modifications of one rock-mass in which the parts vary in composition or in texture, or both. It is distinguished from a rock-suite, which consists of rocks forming distinct geological bodies, erupted at different times, but genetically related to one another (consanguineous). *Brögger*, 1894.

facilitative (fā-sil′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*facilitate* + *-ive.*] That serves to facilitate.

facing-head (fā′sing-hed), *n.* In *machine-shop practice*, an attachment or supplementary tool for a boring-machine used in facing or finishing cylindrical work.

facing-lathe (fā′sing-lāᵺ), *n.* A metal-working lathe having a head-stock and tool-carriage only. There is no tail-stock and the carriage, mounted on the bed, can be placed directly in front of the work on the chuck. It is used in facing or finishing flat surfaces or parts of the work. A similar lathe for finishing wood surfaces is called a *face-lathe.*

facing-machine, *n.* 2. In *marble-working*, a machine for holding flooring-tiles in position while they are being faced or rubbed down to a true surface on a rubbing-bed. It consists of a group of vertical, weighted, and pointed rods supported in a frame suspended over the bed. The point of the rod is centered on the back of the tile and holds it in place, while leaving it free to revolve as the bed turns under it. See *rubbing-bed.*

3. A chucking-machine, particularly equipped for facing or finishing the ends of axles, bolts, screws, and studs.

facing-slip (fā′sing-slip), *n.* In *postal service*, a slip of paper accompanying each package of letters, showing the destination of the package, the point of departure, the date, and the name of clerk sending it.

facing-tool (fā′sing-tōl), *n.* In *machine-shop practice*, a cutting-tool in a boring-mill or an end-mill or other cutter in a milling-machine, used to face or finish the exterior surface of a piece of work.

faciobrachial (fā′si-ō-brā′ki-al), *a.* [L. *facies*, face, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the face and the arm.

faciocervical (fā′si-ō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [L. *facies*, face, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the face and the neck.

faciolingual (fā′si-ō-ling′gwal), *a.* [L. *facies*, face, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the face and the tongue: said of a form of paralysis.

factor, *n.*—**Association factor.** See ★*association.*—**Domestic factor,** one who resides in the same country as his principal. See *foreign* ★*factor.*—**Factor group** of G in respect of H, the group defined by the division of the operations of G into sets in respect of the self-conjugate subgroup H.—**Factor of safety,** as commonly used, the ratio of the ultimate strength or breaking stress of a piece of material to the load to be actually applied; the ratio by which the load required to break a piece or structure is greater than the maximum load to be applied; the ratio of the breaking stress to the working stress; in a stricter and more recent use, the ratio of the elastic limit of the material to the working load. The last is better than the older and more common definition of the term, because the real measure of the strength of a piece of material, which is to be repeatedly strained, is its elastic limit, not its ultimate strength, and the factor of safety should hence be based upon the elastic limit.—**Foreign factor,** one who resides in a different country from his principal. The importance of the distinction between a *domestic* and a *foreign factor* lies in their transactions with third parties. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a domestic factor is presumed to bind his principal, and in case credit is given a purchaser is responsible to both the factor and his principal; while foreign factors are held personally liable upon contracts made for their principals, and if credit is given or taken, it is upon the exclusive responsibility of the factor.—**Form factor.** (*a*) The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and that of a cylinder of the same height and diameter. The volume of this cylinder multiplied by the form factor gives the actual volume of the tree, or portion of the tree. Three kinds of form factors are distinguished, according to the portion of the tree to which they refer: a *tree form factor* is used for determining the actual volume of the whole tree; a *stem form factor* for determining the volume of the stem; and a *timber form factor* for determining the merchantable contents of stem, crown, or both. A form factor is called *absolute* when the diameter of the tree is measured at any convenient height, the form factor referring only to that portion of the tree above the point at which the diameter is measured; *normal*, when the diameter is measured at a height in constant proportion to the total height of the tree; and *artificial*, when the breast-high diameter is measured. Also called *factor of shape.* (*b*) In *elect.*, in alternating current-waves, a constant which characterizes the shape of the wave: usually defined as the ratio of the effective value of the wave to the effective value of a sine wave of equal mean value. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1897, p. 310.—**Impedance factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the impedance of a conductor or circuit to its ohmic resistance. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.—**Inductance factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the wattless or reactive current to the total current, in an alternating-current circuit.—**Lag factor,** in *elect.*, a term formerly used for *power factor.* See *power* ★*factor.*—**Load factor,** in electric-distribution systems, the ratio of the average load on the system to the maximum load during the day.—**Power factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio, in an alternating-current electric circuit, of the true power divided by the apparent power (see *apparent power*), or the watts divided by the volt-amperes.—**Spherical reduction-factor,** in *photom.*, a numerical factor by means of which the mean spherical intensity of a source of light may be computed from the intensity of the light emitted in a single given direction.—**Unbalancing factor,** the greatest percentage of excess or deficiency of power, over or under the mean power, that occurs in one revolution of an engine; the percentage of fluctuation in the tangential pressure on the crank-pin above or below the mean pressure during a revolution.

factorage, *n.* 3. The aggregate of all constituent factors.

Factorial periodicity, that of a function where F (x + w) = C F x. Here C is a constant. *Forsyth.*

factorization (fak-tọ-rī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*factorize* + *-ation.*] In *math.*, the resolution into factors.

factorize, *v. t.* 2. To resolve into factors.

facular (fak′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [*facula* + *-ary*[2].] Pertaining to *faculæ.*—**Facular flames,** in *astron.*, brilliant masses of vapors, principally calcium, overlying the faculæ of the sun's surface and shown by photographs taken with the spectroheliograph. *H. Deslandres.* See ★*faculid.*

faculid (fak′ū-lid), *n.* [Also (as F.) *faculide;* ⟨ *facula* + *-id*[2].] In *astron.*, same as ★*facular flames* (which see). See the extract.

The images of the atmospheric vapors have also received widely different names. Hale calls the brilliant parts of these images "bright spots," supposing them to be emitted by the vapors confounded with the highly incandescent portions. Since 1903 he gives them the name of floccuil, referring to their form. In turn, I have always considered them as emitted by the vapors of the atmosphere, and have called them facular flames. I propose the word *faculide*, which is shorter.

H. Deslandres (trans.), Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 15, 1904, [p. 24,070.

faculous (fak′ū-lus), *a.* [*facula* + *-ous.*] 1. Abounding in faculæ: applied to regions of the solar surface where they are numerous. —2. Of the nature of faculæ.

He considers that the latter may be the portions of the umbra left uncovered by "*faculous* veils," which, extending from the penumbra, not unfrequently lighten up certian regions of nuclear gloom, leaving others more profoundly dark by contrast.

A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 77.

facultate (fak′ul-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facultated*, ppr. *facultating.* To give power or authority to; invest with faculty; empower. *Baring-Gould.*

Facultative aërobia, anaërobe, anaërobia, regeneration. See ★*aërobia*, etc.

Facultatively aërobic, anaërobic. See ★*aërobic*, ★*anaërobic.*

facultize (fak′ul-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facultized*, ppr. *facultizing.* [*facult-y* + *-ize.*] To endow with practical ability.

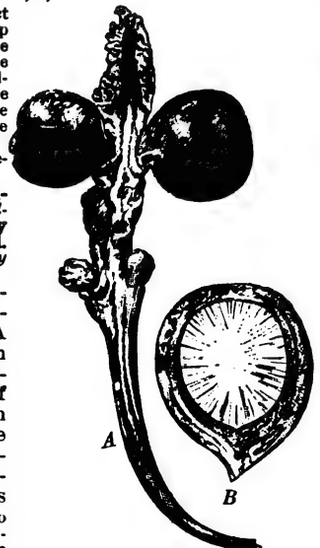
faculty, *n.* 7. In *alg.*, the product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression, a(a + b) . . . (a + (m − 1)b).

Such a product was called by Kramp a *faculty*, and he introduced for it the notation $a^{\underline{m}/b}$, calling *a* the base, *m* the exponent, and *b* the difference of the *faculty.*

G. Chrystal, Algebra, II. 374.

Faculty psychology. See ★*psychology.*—**Faculty theory of mind.** Same as *faculty* ★*psychology.*

fadang (fä′-däng), *n.* [Chamorro name.] A name in Guam of *Cycas circinalis*, the nuts of which, though poisonous, are used by the natives as a food-staple in times of scarcity. To remove the poisonous principle the kernels are soaked in water, which is repeatedly changed. They are then dried and stored. When required for food they are ground into meal on a stone slab, mixed with water, and baked in the form of thin cakes. Also called *federico.* See *Cycas*, 1.



Fadang. (*Cycas circinalis.*)
A, carpophyl with two half-developed fruits and two aborted fruits; *B*, mature fruit shown in cross-section, one half natural size.

fadda (fäd′dä), *n.* [Ar. *faḍḍa*, silver, a para.] The Egyptian para, equal to one fortieth of a piaster.

faddism (fad′izm), *n.* [*fad* + *-ism.*] A disposition to take up with fads; a fondness for fads.

faddy (fad′i), *a.* [*fad* + *-y*[1].] Fond of or given to the pursuit of fads.

fado (fä′dō), *n.* [Pg., fate: see *fate.*] 1. A Portuguese form of folk-song. See the extract.

The nearest we can get to the original signification of the word is to call the "*fado*" the laborer's song of fate; which is more than we can do with the present form, for the Portuguese indiscriminately call "*fados*" what we designate as serenades, ballads, jigs, and sailor's hornpipes. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, July-Sept., 1902, p. 165.

2. A Portuguese dance common among the lower classes, or the music for it. The characteristic pattern of the music is 

fæcula, *n.* See *fecula.*

Faentine (fā-en′tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Faenza, a city in the province of Ravenna, Italy: as, *Faentine* majolica.

faeton, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phaeton.*

Fagaceæ (fa-gā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alexander Braun, 1864), ⟨ *Fagus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) trees or shrubs of the order *Fagales*, typified by the genus *Fagus;* the beech family. It includes also the oak and chestnut, and is characterized by monœcious flowers, the staminate often in catkins, the pistillate with an urn-shaped or oblong perianth and a 3–7-celled ovary, the fruit a 1-seeded nutor acorn. There are 5 genera and about 375 species widely distributed. See *beech, Castanea, chestnut, Fagus, oak, Quercus.*

fagaceous (fā-gā′shius), a. Belonging to the family *Fagaceæ;* pertaining to or resembling the beech.

Fagales (fā-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1886), ⟨ *Fagus* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants including the families *Fagaceæ* and *Betulaceæ*, or the beech and birch families. It is therefore the same as the *Cupuliferæ* of many authors.

Fagara silk. See ★*silk.*

fagine (fā′jin), *n.* [L. *fagus*, beech, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid said to occur in beechnuts.

fagot, *v. t.* 3. To ornament (a fabric) by drawing out a number of threads and tying together in the middle a series of the cross-threads. See *fagoting.*

fagot-drain (fag′ọt-drān), *n.* A drain made by placing fascines, fagots, or brush in the bottom of a trench and covering the same with stones or earth.

fagot-iron (fag′ọt-ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron made by welding together a bundle or pile of flat bars, or bars of special shape or selected material: applied to weld-iron.

fagottino (fa-gọt-tē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *fagotto:* see *fagotto.*] A small bassoon, usually with a pitch a fifth above that of the ordinary bassoon.

Fah. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit.*

fahaka (fa-hä′kä), *n.* [NL. *faḥaka*, intended to represent Ar. *faqqāqa.*] The swell-fish or ball-fish, *Tetraodon faḥaka*, found in the lower Nile and the neighboring seas.

faience, *n.*—**Armorial faience,** table-services decorated with the armorial bearings of noble families, religious houses, etc. These form a distinctive class of faience produced at Rouen, Lille, Nevers, Paris, and Bordeaux. *M. L. Solon*, French Faience, Glossary.—**Faience à la corne** [F.], a variety of tin-enameled pottery in which the principal decorative motif is a cornucopia of many-colored flowers. This pattern was first used on old Rouen faience, and was imitated later elsewhere in France and in other countries.—**Faience à niellure** [F.], a name sometimes given to Henri II. ware, from the resemblance



Armorial Faience in Rouen Style.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

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Faience à la Corne.— Plate, Rouen, France.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

of the inlaid clay decorations to niello-work. See *faïence d'Oiron*, under *faience*.—**Faience au réverbère** [F.], a term applied to decorated pottery which has been fired in a muffle or reverberatory kiln. See *reverberatory furnace*, under *furnace*. Also called *reverberatory*.—**Greenpoint faience.** See *American ★pottery* (*b*).—**Grueby faience.** See *American ★pottery* (*b*).—**Lambeth faience**, an art pottery made at Lambeth, England, on the principles of the old Italian majolica, with underglaze painted decorations.—**Palissy faience.** See *Palissy ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Saint-Porchaire faience**, pottery made of clay from Saint-Porchaire, near Oiron, France: same as *Henri II. ware*, *faïence d'Oiron*, and *★faïence à nuellure* (which see).—**Stanniferous faience**, pottery coated with a tin glaze or enamel, such as majolica, delf, and the earthenware of the old French potters. See also *stanniferous ★enamel*, and *stanniferous ware*, under *ware*[2].

faiencerie (fa-yoṅ-sę-rē′), *n.* [F., < *faience*, faience.] A pottery in which stanniferous faience is made: applied particularly to the old French manufactories.

faiencier (fa-yoṅ-syā′), *n.* [F.] 1. A dealer in crockery.—2. A maker of faience; specifically, a potter who makes stanniferous faience in the style of the old French tin-enameled wares.

fail-spot (fāl′spot), *n.* In *forestry*, a place where natural or artificial reproduction has failed. [Colloq.]

Failure of issue, lack of living children at the time of death: but the death of a child, capable of inheriting, prior to the death of the father will not deprive the latter of his right of courtesy; and there is no failure of issue if a child is born within the period of gestation after the death of the father.

faint, *a.* 8. Oppressive: applied to the atmosphere. *Hawthorne.*

faints-back (fānts′bak), *n.* In the distillation of whisky, the receiver in which the faints, or weak spirit, is collected, to be afterward redistilled: same as *★faints-cask*. See *faint*, *n.*, 2.

faints-cask (fānts′kask), *n.* See *★faints-back*.

Fair catch. See *★catch*[1].—**Fair hit** or **fair ball,** in *base-ball*, a ball hit within the limits of the foul-lines.—**Fair-play men**, a name given by settlers in Pennsylvania, in a tract between the Lycoming and Pine creeks, about the year 1769, to three men elected annually, in rotation, to whom authority was given to determine all questions of boundaries at a time when the land was still unsurveyed because it was doubtful whether it had ever been ceded by the Indians. Their decision was final, and was reinforced by the common consent of the community.—**Fair pleader.** See *★pleader*.

fairies'-arrow (fār′iz-ar′ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

fairish (fār′ish), *a.* [*fair*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pretty fair; passably good, etc.: as, a *fairish* crop.

fair-lead (fār′lēd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader*.

fair-stitch (fār′stich), *n.* A sort of machine-sewing stitch in which the visible portion of the thread between the stitches on the face, or fair side of the work, appears to be raised or rounded instead of lying flat, as in ordinary plain or flat sewing. It is done by creasing the stitched material to cause the exposed portion of the thread to be forced up into a rounded form.—**Fair-stitch machine**, in *shoe-manuf.*, a sewing-machine for sewing harnesses and boots and shoes, having an attachment for forming a fair-stitch.

fair-trader (fār′trā′dėr), *n.* One who advocates or favors the fiscal system known as fair trade (which see, under *trade*).

fair-water (fār′wâ′tėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a cover or filling-piece fitted in front or rear of any projection or abrupt break in the surface of the under-water parts of a vessel's hull, to permit the water to flow past smoothly and without eddying.

fairy-bells (fār′i-belz), *n.* The purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

fairy-creeper (fār′i-krē′pėr), *n.* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*.

fairy-smoke (fār′i-smōk), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*.

fairy-stone, *n.* 2. In Scotland, the name of a clay concretion also called *clay-dog* or *clay-stone*. See *clay-stone* and *concretion*, 3.—3. A popular designation of a stone arrow-head, from the superstitious belief that it is of supernatural origin.—4. A fanciful name sometimes given to twin crystals of staurolite.

fairy-tale (fār′i-tāl′), *n.* 1. A tale or story about fairies.—2. A story as unreal and as incredible in its statements as fairies or tales about them.

faith-curist (fāth′kū′rist), *n.* One who believes in the efficacy of faith and prayer by themselves as therapeutic agencies; a believer in faith-cure.

faith-mark (fāth′märk), *n.* A fundamental and characteristic doctrine of a religious faith.

faith-philosophy (fāth′fi-los′ǭ-fi), *n.* A form of the philosophy of common sense which is distinguished by insisting that we ought to repose upon our natural tendency to view the origin of the universe and of high moral aspirations anthropomorphically. Common-sense philosophy proper, on the other hand, instead of saying that we ought to yield to certain dispositions to believe says that it is impossible not to believe certain doctrines upon sufficient consideration, and if the propositions are not too definitely enunciated.

faith-state (fāth′stāt), *n.* In *psychol.*, an emotive state, characterized by the sense of communion with God and nature, which plays a prominent part in the psychological process of conversion. See the extracts.

That state of confidence, trust, union with all things, following upon the achievement of moral unity, which we have found, more or less tersely expressed, in every conversion considered, is the *Faith-state*.
J. H. Leuba, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., VII. 345.

The resultant outcome of them is in any case what Kant calls a 'sthenic' affection, an excitement of the cheerful, expansive, 'dynamogenic' order which, like any tonic, freshens our vital powers. . . . We have seen how this emotion overcomes temperamental melancholy and imparts endurance to the subject, or a zest, or a meaning, or an enchantment and glory to the common objects of life. The name of '*faith-state*,' by which Professor Leuba designates it, is a good one.
W. James, Var. of Religious Exper., p. 505.

faitour's-grass (fā′tȯrs-gras), *n.* The leafy spurge, *Euphorbia Esula*: so called because used by faitours or quacksalvers. See *leafy spurge*, under *spurge*[2].

fake[1], *n.*—**Flemish fake** (*naut.*), a number of turns of rope that are concentric, or have a common center, and lie flat on the deck instead of riding over each other.

falanstery, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phalanstery*.

falanx, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phalanx*.

falarica (fa-lar′i-kạ), *n.* [L., < *fala*, a kind of tower or scaffold from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A missile bearing burning tow and pitch, used in antiquity and in the middle ages. It was thrown by a catapult or by hand.

Falcate orange-tip. See *★orange-tip*.

falcial (fal′si̯al), *a.* [L. *falx* (*falc-*), sickle, + *-i-al*.] Of or relating to the falx cerebri.

falcidia (fal-thē′dē-ạ), *n.* [Sp., < LL. *Falcidia* (sc. *pars*), the fourth part of an inheritance, as secured by the *lex Falcidia*, 'the law of (Publius) Falcidius,' a Roman tribune who proposed the law (about 40 B. C.) assuring to the heir at least one fourth part of the whole inheritance.] In *Sp. law*, one fourth of an inheritance. It legally belongs to the heir. To protect it the heir has the right to reduce legacies to three fourth parts of the succession.

Falciform body, in gregarines, one of the 6 to 8 sickle-shaped, nucleate bodies into which a pseudonavicella divides, each becoming a young gregarine.—**Falciform lobe, process.** See *lobe*, *★process*.

falcon, *n.*—**Laughing falcon,** a large South American hawk, *Herpetotheres cachinans*, which belongs to the accipitrine division of the birds of prey.

Falconiformes (fal-kon-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falco*, a falcon, + *form*, *a*, form.] An order which contains the diurnal birds of prey: divided by Pycraft into three suborders, *Accipitres*, birds of prey proper, *Serpentarii*, the secretary-bird, and *Cathartæ*, the American vultures. The term seems to have been first employed in an ordinal sense by Seebohm, 1890, in the "Classification of Birds."

falcula, *n.* 3. Same as *falx cerebri*.

Falerian (fa-lē′ri-ạn), *a.* [L. **Falerianus*, < *Falerii*.] Belonging or relating to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, on the site of the modern Cività Castellana.

fall[1], *v. i.* 14. In *Scots law*, to lose; forfeit; be deprived of: as, to *fall* from a right or estate.—**To fall calm,** to cease to blow, as the wind; become calm.—**To fall down.** (*d*) To show unexpected weakness; fail unexpectedly or completely. [Slang.]—**To fall on** or **upon.** (*c*) In *geom.*, to come precisely upon; rest upon; be congruent to.

Let the triangle ABC be applied to the triangle DEF, so that the point A may *fall on* the point D.
Ass'n for Improvement of Geom. Teaching, Plane [Geom., p. 25.

To fall within, in *geom.*, to come within; rest inside of.

In the same way it may be proved that the line BA does not *fall within* the angle EFG.
Ass'n for Improvement of Geom. Teaching, Plane [Geom., p. 19.

fall[1], *n.* **23.** An apron, attached to the front edge of a carriage-seat, suspended between the point of attachment and the bottom of the carriage-body.—**24.** The capture or surrender (of a besieged city or fortress): as, the *fall* of Port Arthur.

fallage (fâl′āj), *n.* [*fall*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The felling or cutting down of timber-trees.—2. Fallen branches collectively.

fall-apparatus (fâl′ap-ạ-rā′tus), *n.* [G. *fall-apparat*.] In *psychophys.*: (*a*) An instrument devised by Hipp for the control of his chronoscope. An ivory ball drops from a variable height upon a metal plate, breaking and making electrical contacts as it falls. The electrical circuit includes the chronoscope, which thus registers the time of fall. (*b*) An instrument devised by Hering for the comparison of the binocular and monocular perceptions of depth. The eyes look through openings in a screen at a fixed black bead about 12 inches away. White beads are dropped by the experimenter at various distances, nearer and farther, from the black bead.

fall-chronometer (fâl′krǭ-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [G. *fallchronometer*.] In *psychophys.*, a gravity-chronometer. The instrument consists ordinarily of a heavy screen of metal, falling practically without friction between vertical metal guides, and making and breaking electrical contacts as it drops. It may be used to mark off a known and constant time-interval, thus serving in place of hammer or pendulum as a control of the Hipp or other chronoscope; or, as a tachistoscope, to expose visual stimuli for a brief and accurately measurable period. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 201.

faller, *n.* 3. In *lumbering*, one who fells trees.

faller-motion (fâ′lėr-mō′shọn), *n.* The action of the faller-wires on a spinning-mule during the process of winding the yarn into cops. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 369.

faller-rod (fâ′lėr-rod), *n.* Same as *★faller-shaft*.

faller-shaft (fâ′lėr-shâft), *n.* A rod which runs lengthwise of the spindle-carriage of the spinning-mule and to which the arms of the faller-wire are attached. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 297.

fall-fish, *n.*—**Red fall-fish,** a small minnow, *Notropis rubricroceus*, found about waterfalls in tributaries of the Tennessee and Savannah rivers.

fall-flower (fâl′flou′ėr), *n.* The white-wreath aster, *Aster multiflorus*: so called from the lateness of its flowering. See *white-wreath ★aster*.

falling-ax (fâ′ling-aks), *n.* An ax with a long helve and a long, narrow bit, designed especially for felling trees.

falling-wedge (fâ′ling-wej), *n.* A wedge that is driven into the kerf of a tree that is being cut down to cause it to fall in the desired direction.

fall-line (fâl′līn), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a line drawn through a number of rivers at points where they have falls or rapids due to a common cause; specifically, a line of this character in the eastern United States, near the inner border of the Atlantic coastal plain, passing through Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, etc.

fallow[2], *n.*, 2. In loose practice, the soil is merely neglected or plowed only once or twice for one or more seasons, for the sake of 'resting' it. This is often done in alternate years. In more scientific farming, except in situations where 'extensive' methods are justified (see *★extensive*, 5), a fallow may be either 'uncropped' or 'cropped,' but the ground is always cultivated. The technique of fallowing is very closely worked out in Great Britain, and less so in the United States, where conditions are more various and methods less settled; but the difference is partly of terms. See phrases below, and compare *rotation of crops*, under *rotation*; see also phrases under *★crop*.—**Bare fallow,** a fallow without crops; usually, in a specific sense, an uncropped fallow of a year's duration with thorough cultivation. In British practice, cultivation is begun in the autumn after the removal of grain, and is continued in the succeeding spring and summer; or sometimes it is not begun till winter, the larger part in any case falling in summer. As many as nine plowings and cross-plowings are sometimes given, besides numerous harrowings, etc. The object is the destruction of weeds and insect pests and the mechanical and chemical amelioration of the soil. Bare fallows have now largely given way to cropped fallows, though they are still approved by British authorities for stiff clays. For bare-fallowing to conserve moisture see *dry ★farming*.—**Cropped fallow,** in Great Britain, a fallow in which the ground is occupied, at least in summer, by a manured and closely cultivated crop which serves the purpose of

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cleaning and mechanical improvement, at the same time yielding feed, which is returned to the soil through the manure products; a green fallow.—**Dead fallow.** Same as *bare* ★*fallow.*

In any case a saving upon the old *dead* or bare fallow.
J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 31.

Double-cropped fallow, a variation of root fallow in which a fodder crop is sown in the autumn and cut in the spring in time for the root crop. The practice of this kind of fallowing is called *catch-cropping.* See *catch* ★*crop.*—**Half, rag, or ragged fallow,** a fallow in which a fodder crop is sown in autumn and cut late in the spring, the land being then fallowed during the summer and put in wheat in the autumn. [Great Britain.]—**Naked fallow.** Same as *bare* ★*fallow*[2].—**Root fallow,** in Great Britain, a cropped fallow in which, after winter fallowing, a root crop (see ★*crop*) is grown.—**Summer fallow,** a bare fallow: so called because the summer crop is omitted and because the tillage takes place chiefly at that season.—**Winter fallow,** a fallowing in which the soil is thoroughly cultivated during the period when not occupied by the summer crop: in Great Britain it forms part of a root fallow.

fall-phonometer (fâl'fō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [G. *fallphonometer.*] In *psychophys.*, a gravity-phonometer: an instrument consisting of uprights with mechanical releases which allow balls to drop from variable heights upon plates of metal, slate, etc. Given constancy of the weight of the balls and homogeneity of materials of balls and plates, the intensity of the sound produced by the impact of the ball on the plate is proportional to the height of the fall. The fall-phonometer thus furnishes a series of sound-stimuli which are intensively graded in terms of some arbitrary unit.

fall-poison (fâl'poi'zn), *n.* Same as *fly-poison*, 2.

fall-tube (fâl'tūb), *n.* A glass tube about 800 millimeters long through which, in a mercury-pump, the mercury falls to create a vacuum. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 8.

fallway (fâl'wā), *n.* A hoist-shaft or an opening through which freight is hoisted: so called from the custom of using a block and fall to do the hoisting.

fall-wind (fâl'wind), *n.* A wind that descends rapidly from the upper regions of the atmosphere. Such are the foehn, the bora, the mistral, the chinook, etc.

faloos, *n.* See ★*falus.*

false, *a.* **10.** Additional; assistant; subsidiary; supplementary; temporary; used to supplement or temporarily displace something: as, the *false* work or supports for a bridge which is under construction.—**False banana.** Same as ★*banana*, 2.—**False bow.** Same as ★*rice-prow.*—**False cirrus.** See ★*cloud*[1].—**False grain, morning,** etc. See ★*grain*[1], etc.—**False music.** See *musica ficta*, under *musica.*

falset, *v. t.*—**To false a doom.** See ★*doom.*

false-card (fâls'kärd), *v. i.* To play a card with a view to deceiving one's adversary as to the true holding in the suit, as to win with the ace when holding the king also.

The dealer *false-cards* so that the adversaries will not know that he holds the queen. *Elwell*, Bridge, p. 82.

falsework (fâls'wėrk), *n.* See *false work*, under *false.*

falsidical (fal-sid'i-kal), *a.* [L. *falsidicus*, < *falsus*, false, + *dicere*, speak, + *-al*[1].] Expressing falsehood; falsifying: opposed to *veridical.*

falúa (fä-lö'ä), *n.* [Sp.: see *felucca.*] A boat, used in the Philippine Islands, resembling in general a felucca, but with a square sail, usually of matting.

Falunian (fä-lū'ni-an), *n.* In *geol.*, the Upper Miocene strata in France which are characterized by the faluns. See *faluns.*

falus (fa-lös'), *n.* [Also *faloos, floose, fluce;* Hind. *fālūs, fulūs*, a small copper coin, Pers. *fulūs*, small copper coins, < Ar. *falūs, filūs, fulūs*, money, cash.] In North Africa, Arabia, India, and neighboring countries, a small copper coin of various values ranging from one fourth to one tenth of a cent.

F. A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons.*

fam. An abbreviation (*a*) of *familiar;* (*b*) of *family.*

fame-flower (fām'flou'ėr), *n.* See *Talinum.*

Famennian group. See ★*group*[1].

fa mi (fä'mē'). [See *fa* and *mi.*] In *music*, an old name for a half-step or semitone.

familial (fa-mil'yal), *a.* [L. *familia*, family, + *-al*[1].] **1.** Occurring in members of the same family, though not necessarily hereditary: said of certain diseases, especially of the nervous system.

It it necessary to distinguish acute forms following exhaustion or infectious diseases in persons without hereditary or constitutional defect, the subacute and chronic forms or habit-neurasthenias frequently without heredity, and the chronic constitutional type, said to be to a large extent *familial.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., July–Oct., 1903, p. 364.

2. As in a family; family-like.

The essentially *familial* character which this people [the Chinese] has retained.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 252.

family. I. *n.*, **6.** In petrography the term is used by Rosenbusch to embrace igneous rocks which are alike in composition and texture: as, the *family* of syenitic rocks; the *family* of essexite; the *family* of phonolitic rocks. In the quantitative system of classification (1902) it is suggested that the term be applied to a group of igneous rocks which are developed from the same parent magma by processes of differentiation—that is, any group of consanguineous rocks.—**Man of family,** a man of birth; a person of noble or gentle descent: to be distinguished from *family man*, a man with a family.—**Monosyllabic family of languages,** a group of languages so designated which is spoken in southeastern Asia, including as its principal members Chinese, Cochin-Chinese or Annamese, Siamese, and Burmese.

II. *a.*—**Family arrangement,** an agreement for the disposition of property between members of the same family, in which the relationship of the parties is a sufficient consideration for the agreement.

famin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *famine.*

fan, *n.*, **1.** (*a*) The fan has been used by various peoples to guard sacred mysteries. In the older ritual of the Roman and Greek churches, a fan was carried by a deacon of the mass, at the gospel side of the altar.

9. In *projective geom.*, one of the flat pencils which are determined by the sides of a polygram.—**Electric fan** or **fan motor.** See ★*motor.*—**Fan engine.** See ★*engine.*—**Plenum fan,** a fan which is used to force air into a room or hall, thus creating a current of air: the reverse of *vacuum* ★*fan.*—**Vacuum fan,** a fan which is used to exhaust the air from a room or hall, thus producing a current of air: the reverse of *plenum* ★*fan.*

fan[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **6.** To "cool with a club"; club, as policemen sometimes club refractory prisoners. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* **3.** To strike at something (as a base-ball) without hitting it; fan the air. [Slang.]—**To fan out.** (*b*) To pass muster; come out of an examination, test, or contest successfully: probably from def. 4. (*c*) To strike out, as in base-ball. [Slang.]

fan[2] (fan), *n.* [Said by some to be short for *fanatic*, namely a 'fanatical' admirer of the sport. Others associate the word with *fan*[1], which has various slang uses.] One who is very enthusiastic on the subject of athletic sports, especially base-ball; one who haunts base-ball grounds and base-ball games; a base-ball 'fiend.' [Slang.]

Cranks and '*fans*' of all degrees
Are there to howl and scream.
Kansas City Daily Times, April 23, 1903.

fanam, *n.*—**Canteroy fanam,** a coin of southern India weighing 5.87 grains.

fan-bath (fan'bȧth), *n.* A method of reducing the heat of fever in which rapid evaporation is produced by fanning the patient's wet body.

fanchonnette (fan-sho-net'), *n.* [F. dim. of *Fanchon*, a pet form of *Françoise*, Frances, a feminine name.] A small pastry covered with meringue.

fan-crest, *n.* **2.** In *ornith.*, a large longitudinal crest which opens and closes somewhat like a fan. The crests of the hoopoe and cockatoo are examples.

Fancy dress. See ★*dress.*

fandangle (fan-dang'gl), *n.* [*fan*(*dango*) + *dangle.*] A fancy or fantastic trinket or ornament.

fan-drill (fan'dril), *n.* Movements and evolutions performed in concert by a company of girls or ladies armed with fans.

fan-duster (fan'dus'tėr), *n.* In *paper-making*, a revolving wire-cloth cage inclosed in a casing, used to shake the dust out of stock.

fanega (fä-nā'gä), *n.* [Sometimes *faneague*; < Sp. *fanega, hanega* = Pg. Cat. *fanega*, < Ar. *faniqa*, a large sack (Freytag).] **1.** A Spanish and Spanish-American dry measure containing about 1½ United States bushels.—**2.** A Spanish and Spanish-American land-measure containing about 1¾ acres.

fanfare, *n.* **3.** In *bookbinding*, an erratic or eccentric style of decoration which purposely avoids regular or geometrical design.

fanfest (fan'fest), *n.* [*fan*[2] + G. *fest* (as in *schützenfest*, etc.), festival.] A gathering of 'fans,' that is, base-ball enthusiasts. [Slang.]

There was a regular *fanfest* over the rumors of difficulties among the Giants. *N. Y. Eve. Amer.*, July 27, 1904.

fan-flower (fan'flou'ėr), *n.* An Australian shrub, *Lobelia cuneiformis*, so called from the flattened, fan-like appearance of its flowers. See *Scævola.*

fan-forge (fan'fōrj), *n.* A forge in which a centrifugal fan instead of a bellows furnishes the blast.

fang, *v. t.*—**To fang a pump,** to prime it. [Local, Eng.]

fang, *n.* **6.** A valve in a pump; the water-seal of a pump.—**To lose the fang,** to break the seal or allow the water to run out of a pump, so that it will not draw without priming.

fang-bolt (fang'bōlt), *n.* A bolt used for attaching ironwork to wood. In some cases the head of such a bolt has fangs or teeth for biting into the timber, and in other cases the fangs are on washers.

fangle[2] (fang'gl), *n.* [Prob. orig. connected with *fangle*[1].] A large, irregular bundle of straw tied together at intervals, and serving as a torch.

fango (fäng'gō), *n.* [It. Sp. *fango* = Pr. OF. *fanc*, mud.] Mud in its therapeutic uses.

Measurements which were made of the ionising power and of the rate of decay of the emanation of "*fango*" or mud from the hot springs of Battaglia, would indicate that its activity is due solely to the presence of radium.
Nature, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 458.

fanguito (fän-gē'tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *fango*, mud.] A killifish, *Pœcilia rittata*, found in fresh water in Cuba.

fanning (fan'ing), *n.* In *machine-sewing*, a variety of free embroidery stitching on ornamental fabrics used for decorative purposes. Also called *flossing.*

Fan-shaped structure. See ★*structure.*

Fantail axle. See ★*axle.*

fantaisie (foń-tā-zē'), *n.* [F.: see *fantasy.*] Same as *spun silk* (which see, under *silk*).

fantasm, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phantasm.*

fantasmagoria, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phantasmagoria.*

Fantasy pearl. See ★*pearl.*

fantigue (fan-tēg'), *n.* [Also *fanteague, fanteag, fanteeg, fantaig, fantag;* prob. a dial. mixture of *fantastic* and *fatigue.*] A state of worriment or anxiety. [Prov. Eng.]

fantod (fan'tod), *n.* [Also *fanted;* origin obscure. Cf. ★*fantigue.*] The fidgets: as, to give one the *fantods*. *Mark Twain.* [Slang.]

fantom, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *phantom.*

fan-work (fan'wėrk), *n.* Same as *fan-tracery.*

Far point. See ★*point*[1].

far[3] (fär), *n.* [L. *far*, spelt: see *farina.*] A type of spelt now out of notice.

Triticum Zea, *Far*, is one of the class of spelt-wheats. It is distinguished by the distance of its spikelets from one another. *Low*, Pract. Agr., p. 325.

far. An abbreviation (*a*) of *farriery;* (*b*) of *farthing.*

faracurd (far'a-kėrd), *n.* [A trade-name prob. < It. *fare, far*, make, L. *facere*, + E. *a curd*[1].] A preparation of skim-milk in the form of a dry powder: used by bakers and confectioners.

Faraday effect. See ★*effect.*

Faraday's dark space or **Faraday's space.** See *dark* ★*space.*—**Faraday's electric bag, tubes.** See ★*bag*[1], ★*tube.*

faradimeter (far-a-dim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*farad-meter.*

The current is from a secondary coil of about 8000 turns of fine wire and the dose is carefully measured by my *faradimeter* which I exhibited before the British Electro-Therapeutic Society in 1902.
S. Sloan, in Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1519.

faradization, *n.*—**Galvanic faradization,** the stimulation of a nerve by combined galvanic and faradic currents.

farad-meter (far'ad-mē'tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for determining, in farads, the electrostatic capacity of a condenser.

faradocutaneous (far'a-dō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* Relating to the skin and a faradic current.—**Faradocutaneous sensibility,** sensibility of the skin to stimulation by a faradic current. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 40.

faradometer (far-a-dom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*farad-meter.*

Farang (fä'rang), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *farang:* see *Frank*[1], 2.] A Frank; a Feringhee or European; a non-Asiatic foreigner.

They [the Siamese of Lakawn] have seen less of the *Farany* than many of their countrymen in Upper Siam.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 489.

farcy-button (fär'si-but'n), *n.* A small tumor (enlarged lymphatic gland) occurring in a horse suffering from farcy. Also called *farcy-bud.*

farcy-pipe (fär'si-pīp), *n.* A hard, cordy swelling of the subcutaneous lymphatics in farcy.

fare[1], *n.*—**Excess fare,** on railways, steamboats, etc., the payment made by a passenger for traveling beyond the place specified on his ticket, or in a higher class than that for which the ticket was issued.

farewel. A simplified spelling of *farewell.*

Farfugium (fär-fū'ji-um), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1857), < L. *farfugium*, the plant called colts-

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foot, *Tussilago Farfara.*] An untenable name for *Erythrochæte*, a genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. See ★*Erythrochæte*.

farinatome (fa-rin′a-tōm), *n.* [L. *farina*, meal, + Gr. *-τομος*, ‹ *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An apparatus used in the study of seeds to make cross-sections of many grains (of cereals) at once. The object in cutting is to determine whether the seeds are horny or starchy.

farinha (fä-rēn′yä), *n.* [Pg.: see *farina.*] In Guiana and the West Indies, cassava meal.

farinivorous (far-i-niv′ō-rus), *a.* Feeding upon farinaceous products: said of a meal-worm or a grain-weevil.

Farm lateral. See ★*lateral.*—**Poor farm.** See *poor-farm.*—**Sewage-farm,** a farm of a type found near many British towns in which the public sewage is utilized for irrigation. Such farms are devoted chiefly to market-gardening and to growing forage-crops. *Muir*, Agriculture, p. 124, note.

farmacy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *pharmacy.*

farm-boiler (färm′boi′lėr), *n.* A large portable furnace and boiler for cooking food for cattle, pigs, etc. The boiler is usually so arranged that it can be tipped up and its contents discharged without disturbing the fire or furnace. Also called *feed-boiler.*

Farmers' Alliance, institute, itch. See ★*alliance*, etc.

farmer's-ruin (fär′mėrz-rö′in), *n.* The corn-sperry, *Spergula arvensis:* so called from its effect on crops.

Farmer's theorem. See ★*theorem.*

farming, *n.* 4. The commercial production of any plant (even horticultural) or animal which has an economic value: as, fruit-*farming*, perfumery-*farming* (growing flowers for extraction of perfumery-oils), ostrich-*farming* (for feathers), cat-*farming* (for fur), etc.—**All-grain farming.** See *grain-*★*farming.*—**Arid farming.** Same as *dry* ★*farming.*—**Cottage farming,** farming with an acre or two of ground without working animals; spade husbandry. [Great Britain.]—**Dairy-farming,** farming which is occupied with the production of milk and milk products, including the growing of feeds, the management of milch-cattle, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, at least when this is conducted on the farm; dairying.—**Dry farming,** the practice of ordinary agriculture dependent upon rain, when carried on in an arid or semi-arid country, in distinction from the form of agriculture by irrigation. The fundamental principle of dry farming, as a method, is that pulverizing the soil makes it receptive of water and at the same time prevents evaporation. By constantly stirring the soil for a year without crop (see *bare* ★*fallow*) enough moisture may, in some cases, be stored to secure a crop for one or more succeeding years. By such methods good crops can be grown where the rainfall does not exceed 12 inches per annum. Dry farming is coming into practice in the drier regions of the western United States where irrigation is not available.—**Grain-farming,** farming which is occupied with the production of cereals. Exclusive grain-farming (sometimes called *all-grain farming*) impoverishes the soil, because no return is made for the plant-food taken away.—**Grass-farming,** that system of farming (usually of the "low" type) which rests upon the production of grass for pasture or hay. *F. Storer*, Agriculture, III. 326.—**Intensive farming,** that method of husbandry in which, by liberal application of labor and expense, the maximum returns are obtained from small areas. Such a method is profitable in situations where land is valuable on account either of fertility and dense population or of adaptation to a special crop: opposed to ★*extensive agriculture.* Also called *high farming.*—**High farming,** same as *intensive* ★*farming.*—**Stock-farming, truck-farming.** See ★*stock-farming*, ★*truck-farming.*

farming-shelter (fär′ming-shel′tėr), *n.* A shed or wind-break intended to shelter cultivators at work upon their fields: used especially in connection with the Red Indians of North America.

farolito (fä-rō-lē′tō), *n.* [Sp. *farolito*, dim. of *farol*, lantern.] In Porto Rico the balloon-vine, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, so called from the fancied resembance of its inflated fruit to a miniature paper lantern.

farouche (fä-rösh′), *a.* [F.; origin obscure.] Distant or repellent in manner; unsociable; shy. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Farre's line. See ★*line*[1].

Farrington group, series. See ★*group*[1], ★*series.*

farrisite (far′i-sīt), *n.* [*Farris*, a lake in Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Brögger (1898) to a compact chocolate-brown rock composed of 35 per cent. of a melilite-like mineral, 33 per cent. of barkevikite, 25 per cent. of diopside, and a little lepidomelane, altered olivin, and iron oxid. It occurs in a narrow dike cutting augite-syenite.

farsang (fär′sang), *n.* [Pers.: see *parasang.*] A Persian itinerary measure equal to about four miles.

farynx, *n.* A simplified spelling of *pharynx.*

F. A. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Antiquarian Society;* (*b*) of *Fellow of the Society of Arts;* (*c*) of *free alongside ship.*

fasc. An abbreviation of *fasciculus.*

fascia, *n.*—**Dentate fascia,** a strip of gray matter beneath the corpus fimbriatum in the brain.—**Fascia propria,** a layer of tissue covering the neck of a femoral hernia, derived from the cribriform fascia or from the femoral sheath.—**Fascia recta,** the sheath of a rectus muscle, particularly of the rectus abdominis.—**Fascia semilunaris.** See *semilunar fascia.*—**Fascia superficialis.** See *superficial fascia*, under *fascia*, 7.—**Tenon's fascia.** Same as *Tenon's capsule.*

fasciated, *a.* 3. In *zoöl.*, marked with vertical or transverse bands of color. [Rare.]

fascicle, *n.*—**Trineural fascicle** or **fasciculus,** a small collection of nerve-fibers in the upper part of the spinal cord connecting the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves.

Fasciculated bladder. See ★*bladder.*

fasciculus, *n.*—**Fasciculi innominati,** two bundles of nerve-fibers within the medulla oblongata, continuous with the fasciculi teretes.—**Fasciculus acusticus,** one of a number of white striæ which cross transversely the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Fasciculus arciformis.** Same as *arciform fibers.*—**Fasciculus cuneatus,** the lateral column of the spinal cord.—**Fasciculus of Goll,** nerve-fibers which ascend along the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord to the cerebellum.—**Solitary fasciculus.** Same as *solitary funiculus.*—**Trineural fasciculus.** See ★*fascicle.*

Fascigeridæ (fas-i-jer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fasciger*, typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of repent or erect *Bryozoa* having the zoœcial apertures arranged in bundles or fascicles.

fasciotomy (fas-i-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [L. *fascia*, a band, + Gr. *-τομια*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, operation for the division of a fascia.

Fascipora (fa-sip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *fascis*, a bundle, + Gr. *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the *Fasciporidæ.*

Fasciporidæ (fas-i-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fascipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous *Bryozoa* of the Cretaceous formation, growing in clustered zoœcia opening radially and without accessory pores.

fase, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phase*[1].

F. A. S. E. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.*

fashion-art (fash′on-ärt), *n.* The art which follows new or exotic models, in distinction from *custom-art*, which follows the traditional models of clan, tribe, or nation. *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 357.

fashion-imitation (fash′on-im-i-tā′shon), *n.* The imitation of new examples or models, especially of those of foreign origin, in distinction from *custom-imitation*, which consists in following the traditional usages of family, clan, or nation.

All resemblances of social origin in society are the direct or indirect fruit of the various forms of imitation, custom-imitation or *fashion-imitation*, etc.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 14.

fashion-morality (fash′on-mō-ral′i-ti), *n.* Morality built up from new or exotic ideas and examples, in distinction from *custom-morality*, the traditional morality of family, clan, or nation.

Hence the individualistic character of *fashion-morality*, analogous to that of fashion-art.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 357.

F. A. S. L. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.*

Fassanian (fa-sā′ni-an), *a.* [It. *Fassa*, a district in Tyrol, giving name to the Fassa valley and the Fassanian Alps.] In *geol.*, noting a group of strata which constitutes the lowest member of the Upper Trias in the Mediterranean province.

fast[1]. **I.** *a.* 8. Favorable to high speed: said of the condition of a race-track or road, and also, in *cricket*, of the wicket or playing-ground when it is hard and dry, so that the ball travels fast.—**Fast acid-blue, acid-magenta, acid-ponceau, acid-red, acid-violet.** See ★*acid-blue*, etc.—**Fast acid-fuchsin.** Same as *fast* ★*acid-magenta.*—**Fast acid-scarlet.** Same as ★*acid-ponceau.*—**Fast black, Bordeaux, marine blue,** etc. See ★*black*, etc.—**New fast green.** See ★*green.*

II. *n.* 4. In *arch.*, a fastening, usually a simple button or bolt to keep a door or window shut: often used in combination, as *door-fast, shutter-fast*, etc.

fast[3], *n.*—**Jewish fasts.** The principal Jewish fast-days are those mentioned in the Bible. The most solemn fast is the *Great Day of Atonement* or *Fast of Expiation*, on the tenth day of the month Tishri (which see), prescribed by Moses. It is a holy day, "the Sabbath of Sabbaths." Next in order are: (*a*) *The fast of the fourth month*, on the seventeenth day of Tammuz, which is the fourth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; on that day, the rabbis declare, Moses destroyed the tablets; on the same day the daily sacrifices ceased, and Apostemus burned the law and placed an idol in the sanctuary. (*b*) *The fast of the fifth month*, on the ninth day of Ab, the fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; on that day, the Talmud relates, it was decreed that the children of Israel should not enter the Promised Land: the destruction of the first and second temples occurred on the same day. (*c*) *The fast of the tenth month*, on the tenth day of Tebeth, the reason for this fast being the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. (*d*) *The fast of Esther*, on the thirteenth day of the month Adar, which is the eve of Purim (which see). Besides the above there are numerous other fasts, general, local, and private. For instance, in some localities the Jews fast on the twentieth day of Sivan (about the middle of June), on account of the calamities inflicted upon them in 1648 by the Cossacks under Chmielnicki. The Jews of Frankfort-on-the-Main fast on the nineteenth day of Adar, on account of the atrocities committed upon them at the time of their expulsion from that place in 1614. The orthodox Jews observe no less than twenty-five regular fast-days, besides a score or so of other self-imposed and private fasts, including *Jahrzeit*, a fast on the anniversary of the death of parents, and *the fast of bad dreams*, which takes place in order that God may be invoked to ward off the threatening evil. The very pious Jews fast every Friday, so that they may better enjoy the Sabbath feast in the evening, which is considered a meritorious meal.

fast-fur (fäst′fur), *a.* In Newfoundland, noting the young of the harp-seal when in such condition that the coat of soft, woolly fur in which it is clothed when born does not readily pull out. This coat is shed when the seals are a few weeks old, leaving them clad in the short, close hair common among hair-seals.

fastidium (fas-tid′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *fastidious.*] Slight nausea with repugnance to food.

fastigiation (fas-tij-i-ā′shon), *n.* [*fastigiate* + *-ion.*] The condition of being, or tendency to be, fastigiate; applied to trees.

fastigium, *n.* 4. A period of continuous fever in an acute disease, when the temperature has ceased to ascend but has not yet begun to fall. —5. A projection in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

fat[1]. **I.** *a.* 9. In *painting*, rich; full of color.

Put in with an infinity of small '*fat*' touches, the effect being completed by sharp flashes of white and vermillion.
C. J. Holmes, in Burlington Mag., I. 83.

Fat acid. Same as *sebacic acid*, $(CH_2)_8(CO_2H)_2$. Also called *ipomic acid.*

II. *n.* 4. A local Australian term for fat or marketable cattle.—**Bayberry fat.** Same as *bay-oil.*—**Becuiba fat.** Same as *becuiba-tallow* (which see, under *tallow*).—**Fat embolism.** See ★*embolism.*—**Natural fats,** solid substances of a fatty nature obtained from animal or vegetable sources.—**Nūn fat,** a fat-like or waxy substance produced by the insect *Coccus adipifera.*—**Otoba fat.** Same as *otoba-butter.*—**Pichurim-bean fat.** See ★*bean*[1].—**Pichurim fat.** Same as *Pichurim* ★*camphor.*—**Vateria fat,** solid fat from the seeds of *Vateria Indica.* Also known as *piny tallow* or *Malabar tallow. T. E. Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., III. 937.—**Wakefield fat.** Same as *Yorkshire* ★*grease.*

fat[1], *v. t.* 2. In *leather-manuf.*, to smear over with a heavy oil. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 166.

fat-body (fat′bod′i), *n.* One of the masses consisting of connective tissue and fat-globules found in the bodies of arthropods, amphibians, and other low forms.

fat-face (fat′fās), *n.* In *printing*, same as *heavy* ★*face.*

fath. An abbreviation of *fathom.*

father, *n.*—**Father of lies,** Satan.—**Father of the Faithful.** (*a*) Abraham. (*b*) The Sultan of Turkey.—**Father Time,** time personified as an old man. See *time*[1], 1.

father-right (fä′ᵺėr-rīt), *n.* Supremacy of the father in the family that traces descent in the male line: distinguished from supremacy of the uncles or brothers of a wife and mother in the family that traces descent in the female line. It is a broader and less technical term than the Latin *patria potestas. L. Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 53.

father-rule (fä′ᵺėr-rōl), *n.* Supreme authority of the father in the family. In the evolution of the family, father-rule has generally appeared later than the so-called mother-rule, which was in reality the authority of the male relatives of the mother. *L. Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 112.

fathom, *n.*—**Nautical fathom,** in the United Kingdom, the fathom used for the measurement of cables, which is one thousandth part of a nautical mile, or about 1⅛ per cent. longer than the ordinary fathom of six feet.

fatiguability (fā-tēg′a-bil-i-ti), *n.* Inability to resist fatigue; lack of staying power.

fatigue, *n.*—**Coefficient of fatigue,** in *phys.*, a numerical constant denoting the extent to which a given substance exhibits the phenomenon of elastic fatigue.—**Curve of fatigue.** See ★*curve.*—**Elastic fatigue.** See ★*after-strain.*—**Error of fatigue.** See ★*error.*—**Fatigue fever,** an elevation of temperature observed after an unusual amount of muscular exertion: caused by the presence in the system of toxic matters resulting from the disintegration of tissue.—**Magnetic fatigue,** the loss of permeability with age exhibited by some specimens of iron and steel.

fatihah (fä′ti-hä), *n.* [Ar. *fātiḥa*, *fāṭḥa*, opening, beginning, ‹ *fataha*, he opened.] The first chapter (sura) of the Koran. It consists of seven verses (lines), and contains a doxology ('Te Deum laudamus') and a prayer. It is greatly reverenced by Mohammedans, who use it much as Roman Catholics use the paternoster.

"Gabriel! why stay'st thou me?" the Prophet said,
"Since at this hour the *Fatihah* should be read."
Edwin Arnold, Pearls of the Faith, Ali and the Jew, st. 4.

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fat-liquor (fat'lik′ọr), *n.* A mixture of oils and alkali for oiling hides or skins to make them soft. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 127.

fat-liquor (fat'lik′ọr), *v. t.* To anoint or coat with fat-liquor. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 22.

fat-necrosis (fat'nek-rō′sis), *n.* A degenerative alteration of fatty tissue, shown by the presence of firm opaque white areas.

fat-pork (fat'pôrk), *n.* [From the appearance of the pulp of the fruit.] The edible fruit of the monkey-apple, *Clusia flava*, or the tree itself. [West Indies.]

fatten, *v. t.* 3. In *poker*, to add chips to (a jack-pot which was not opened on the previous deal).—4. In *skat*, to discard valuable cards on (a partner's tricks).

fattend, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *fattened*.

fat-tree (fat'trē), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, one of a class of trees of temperate zones, consisting chiefly of soft-wooded species such as conifers, birches, and lime-trees, in which, at the beginning of winter, all the starch of the cortex and wood is converted into fat, to be reconverted into starch in the spring. Compare ★*starch-tree*. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 436.

Fatty casts. See ★*cast*1.—**Fatty oils.** See *oil*, 1.—**Fatty series,** the class of carbon compounds which have a chain-like structure, as distinguished from those which have a cyclic structure. Also called *aliphatic series*.—**Fatty tumor.** See ★*tumor*.

fau (fou), *n.* [Samoan, Marquesan, etc., *fau*.] 1. A name in Polynesia of several nettle-like plants which yield fiber used in making fishing-lines and nets: as, *fau-songā*, *Pipturus argenteus* (Samoa).—2. A Polynesian name for *Pariti tiliaceum*, a tree belonging to the mallow family, with tough bark yielding cordage and very light wood used by the natives for making outriggers of canoes and for kindling fire by friction. Also *hau*. See ★*balibago*, *corkwood*, and *mahoe*, 1.

fauces, *n. pl.* 5. In ancient Roman building, a passage in a house, especially that leading from the first vestibule to the atrium or first court. It is disputed whether the term is ever used for inner passages. *Vitruvius* (trans.), Architecture, vi. 4.

faucet, *n.*—**Rabbit-ear faucet,** a compression-faucet in which the valve is closed by pressing together two upright blades or ears.

faucet-filter (fâ'set-fil′tėr), *n.* Same as *filter-faucet*.

fault, *n.*—**Bedding fault,** in *geol.*, a fault whose plane of displacement coincides with the bedding-planes of the strata.—**Dip-fault,** a fault which crosses the strike of the faulted strata: the opposite of *strike-fault*.—**Distributive fault,** a fault in which the displacement is not confined to a single plane, but is distributed among a series of parallel planes at short distances from one another. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 494.—**Gravity fault,** an inclined fault the upper side of which has slipped down on the under side, because, being the portion with the smaller base and therefore with the less support, gravity is conceived to have pulled it down, when, under tension, the strata drew apart; a normal fault. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 702.—**Normal fault.** Same as *gravity* ★*fault*. The great majority of faults in nature are normal faults.—**Overthrust fault.** See *reverse fault*.—**Rhine-Ticino fault,** a great line of disturbance of strata, antedating the Triassic period and separating the Eastern from the Western Alps. The line extends from the upper Rhine valley, on the northeast, to the valley of the Ticino, on the southwest.

faultage (fâlt′āj), *n.* [*fault* + *-age*.] In *geol.*, faults collectively considered.

My geological surveys go to prove that all that portion of Iceland has subsided, there being well-marked lines of *faultage* going down to the bases of the mountains.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 272.

fault-breccia (fâlt'brech′iạ), *n.* A breccia formed by the crushing of rock along a fault. Sometimes called *fault-conglomerate*.

fault-bundle (fâlt'bun′dl), *n.* In *geol.*, a group of faults.

Varied arrangements in *fault-bundles* and fault-polygons. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 464.

fault-conglomerate (fâlt'kọn-glom′ẹ-rāt), *n.* Same as ★*fault-breccia*.

fault-fissure (fâlt'fish′ūr), *n.* The fissure produced by a fault, even though it is afterward filled by a deposit of minerals. Veins in fault-fissures are especially valued by miners because they are generally believed to be persistent to relatively great depths. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 372.

faulting, *n.*—**Block-faulting,** a process resulting in a series of intersecting faults which serve to break up the surface of the earth into polygonal blocks, which are afterward modified by erosion. See *fault-block*.

fault-plane (fâlt'plān), *n.* The plane or approximate plane along which faulting has occurred. It is not, usually, a simple plane, but is rather a zone of some width throughout which there is shattering and movement.

Inclined *fault-planes* with downthrow towards one trough may be parallel with reverse *fault-planes* upon which a portion of an arch has moved backward over an adjacent trough. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 466.

fault-scarp (fâlt′skärp), *n.* The upthrow side of a fault left standing as a line of cliffs. The tendency of erosion is to destroy such inequalities, so that a fault-scarp is rarely well preserved. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 491.

fault-vein (fâlt'vān), *n.* A mineral vein deposited in a fault-fissure.

fault-vent (fâlt'vent), *n.* In *geol.*, a volcanic vent located on a fault.

During the geological periods when the *fault-vent* continued intermittently active, the form of the sill-complex was capable of being re-moulded periodically in harmony with the localised crust-stresses.
Nature, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 418.

fauna, *n.*—**Euloma-Niobe fauna,** an assemblage of extinct organisms, characterized by the trilobites *Euloma* and *Niobe*, at the base of the Lower Silurian system which extends from Swedish Lapland to Languedoc in France. It bears a transitional character between the Cambrian and Silurian faunas.—**Prenuncial faunas.** See *doctrine of* ★*colonies* and ★*prenuncial*.

faunally (fâ'nạl-i), *adv.* As regards the fauna or zoölogical remains (of some formation or area).

Faunally the same species characterize the lower and upper members of the Portage.
Science, Feb. 5, 1904, p. 235.

faunistically (fâ-nis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards the fauna; faunally.

faunule (fân′ūl), *n.* [NL., *faunula*, dim. of *fauna*, fauna.] A little fauna; a subdivision or subordinate association of the species of a fauna: used especially of local congeries of fossils in the successive beds of a given formation.

Favier powders. Same as *Favier* ★*explosives*.

faviform (fav'i-fôrm), *n.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a honeycomb in appearance.

favord, *a.* A simplified spelling of *favored*.

favored, *a.* 3. In *organic chem.*, noting that configuration of the atoms or radicals in a compound in which the atoms which have an attraction for each other are brought as close together as possible. Thus of the two configurations for ethylene chlorid,



b is said to be a *favored* configuration because in it the chlorin and hydrogen atoms are nearer together than in *a*.

favorit, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *favorite*.

favositoid (fav-ọ̄-sī'toid), *a.* [*Favosites* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having characters of the genus *Favosites*.

Tangential sections very near the surface of the reticulation show minute points projecting into the openings of the mesh suggesting the septa of a *favositoid* coral or certain of the hydrocorallines.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1904, p. 136.

favous (fā'vus), *a.* [NL. *favosus*, < L. *favus*, honeycomb.] 1. Resembling a honeycomb.—2. Of or relating to favus.

favrile (fav'ril), *a.* and *n.* [Formed (by L. C. Tiffany, the producer of the glass, in 1894), with a differentiation of form intended to make the word distinctive in trade, from the normal type **fabrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, of or pertaining to an artisan, < *faber*, an artisan, a smith: see *fabric*.] I. *a.* Artistic in a distinctive and concentrated way, namely, characterized by rich colors, enameling, and iridescence, with decorative effect: applied to glass so produced. See the etymology.

II. *n.* A highly decorative colored, enameled, and iridescent glass, usually in vase-forms.

fawn2, *n.* 3. The color of the fawn; a light yellowish brown.

fawn-colored (fân'kul′ọrd), *a.* Of a light yellowish-brown color.

fawn-lily (fân-lil'i), *n.* A dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium giganteum*, of the Coast Range of California and Oregon. This and other western species are much finer plants than the eastern, *E. Americanum*. The name was proposed by John Burroughs and alludes to the two leaves, which resemble fawns' ears, and the lily-like flower. Also called (with other species) *chamise-lily*.

faxiness (fak'si-nes), *n.* [Dial. var. of *foxiness*2.] In *veg. pathol.*, a disease of flax, of

unknown origin, which turns the tops of the plants red and renders them unfit for retting.

faya (fā'yä), *n.* [Chamorro name.] In the Marianne Islands, *Tristiropsis obtusangula*, a tree belonging to the *Sapindaceæ*, with bipinnate leaves having usually three pairs of pinnæ, each with 4 to 6 leaflets, and with ellipsoidal, obtusely 3-angled fruit covered on the surface with minute dust-like hairs, and containing a bony putamen. On the island of Guam the wood is used in the construction of small boats.

Fayal lace. See ★*lace*.

fayberry (fā'ber′i), *n.* Same as *feaberry*.

F. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fenian Brotherhood*; (*b*) of *Free Baptist*.

F. B. O. U. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the British Ornithologists' Union*.

F. B. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Botanical Society*.

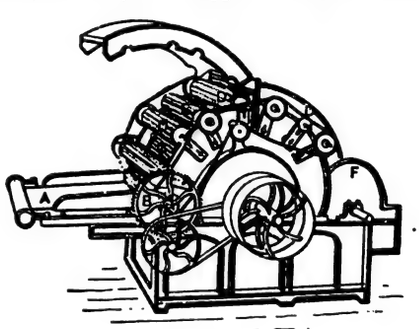
F. C. An abbreviation (*b*) in *freemasonry*, of *Fellow-craft*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *fidei commissum*, bequeathed in trust.

F. C. P. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the College of Preceptors*.

fcp., fcap. Abbreviations of *foolscap*.

F. C. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*; (*b*) of *Fellow of the Chemical Society* (London); (*c*) [*l. c.*] in *marine underwriting*, of *free of capture and seizure*.

fearnaught, *n.* 2. A machine with a main cylinder, workers, and strippers with steel hooks,



Fearnaught.
A, feed-table; B, feed-rollers; C, main cylinder; D, workers; E, strippers; F, doffer. (From Vickerman's "Woollen Spinning.")

or teeth, for teasing or opening wool preparatory to carding.

feasance (fē'sạns), *n.* [Also *fesaunce*; < AF. *fesance*, *fesaunce* (F. *faisance*), < *fesant*, ppr. of *faire*, do: see *fact*. Cf. *malfeasance*, *nonfeasance*.] Performance; doing or performing an act or thing; the act or fact of omitting to do or perform an act or thing.

Feast of ingathering. See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.—**Feast of lights.** See ★*Hanukah*.—**Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Weeks.** See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.

feast-rite (fēst'rit), *n.* A rite relating to the celebration of a feast.

feather, *n.*, 3. (*b*) In *archery*, a piece cut from one side of a feather, trimmed to the desired size and shape, and glued upon an arrow near the nock to improve its flight. Sometimes other material is used. Ordinarily an arrow has three feathers set at equal distances on its circumference: see *cock-feather*.—**Balloon** or **parabolic feather,** a feather trimmed to a round shape toward the nock of the arrow.

feather, *v.* I. *trans.* 7. To drop (melted metallic tin) into cold water, which has the effect of spreading it out with a feathery appearance.

II. *intrans.* 4. To make a quivering movement of the tail: said of dogs.—**To feather out,** specifically, said of plants that throw out many adventitious shoots after they are pruned or headed back.

feather-beds (feᵺ'ėr-bedz), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara*, so called from the thick and soft mat which these plants form at the bottom of pools in which they grow.

feather-board (feᵺ'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board with a tapered section thinner at one side than at the other; a clapboard. [Great Britain.]

Feathered antimony, tin. See ★*antimony*, ★*tin*.

Feather-edge machine, in *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-power machine for skiving off or cutting a feather-edge on the shanks of shoe-soles.

feather-fern (feᵺ'ėr-fėrn), *n.* An ornamental branching herb of the saxifrage family, *Astilbe Japonica*. See *Spiræa*, 2. (*b*), and ★*Astilbe*.

feather-follicle (feᵺ'ėr-fol′i-kl), *n.* The little pit in which the base of a feather rests: formed by the sinking of the feather-papilla.

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Featherfoot spider. See **spider*.

feather-germ (feᵀᴴ′ėr-jėrm), *n.* The papilla from which a feather is developed. In the embryo it lies on the surface of the skin, but in older birds at the base of each feather, within the feather-follicle.

feather-grass, *n.* 3. See **chloris*, 4.—4. One of several American species of *Stipa*, including the crested feather-grass, *S. coronata*, of Arizona and California, and the slender feather-grass, *S. tenacissima*, of Texas and New Mexico; also *S. comata*, one of the needle-grasses, and *S. viridula*, the featherbunch-grass.—5. A weed, *Leptochloa mucronata*, of cultivated grounds southward in the United States and in Mexico and Cuba. Its panicle is composed of many slender spreading branches. See *slender-grass*.—6. The velvet-grass, *Holcus lanatus*.

feathering, *n.* 6. In *violin-playing*, a very light and delicate use of the bow.—**Double feathering**, an arrangement of cusps by which smaller ones are used to subdivide the curve inclosed by the larger ones. See cut under *cusp*, Fig. 3.

feather-key (feᵀᴴ′ėr-kē), *n.* In *mach.*, a key fastened to a wheel which slides along a shaft but also turns with the shaft, the key sliding along an axial groove, spline, or slot. The key may be on the shaft, and the groove or slot be cut in the wheel.

feather-papilla (feᵀᴴ′ėr-pa-pil′ạ), *n.* The minute conical elevation which marks the place of development of a feather. It subsequently sinks below the level of the skin and lies at the bottom of the feather-follicle.

feather-pulp (feᵀᴴ′ėr-pulp), *n.* The assemblage of cells by which a growing feather is nourished, forming a soft, pulpy mass within the base of a young feather.

feather-sedge (feᵀᴴ′ėr-sej), *n.* A beard-grass, *Andropogon saccharoides*, so called from its plume-like panicle. It occupies 'sedge-grass prairies' inland in the southwestern United States and serves the purpose of grazing. Sometimes called *cotton-grass*.



Feather-sedge (*Andropogon saccharoides*).
a, plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, perfect spiklet; *c*, sterile spiklet, enlarged. (From U. S. D. A.)

feather-stitch (feᵀᴴ′ėr-stich), *v. t.* To ornament with feather-stitching.

feather-stroke (feᵀᴴ′ėr-strōk), *n.* In *Eng. billiards*, a delicate touch by which the cue-ball is pushed from balk past the first object-ball and into pocket, moving the object-ball only slightly. Also called *quill-stroke*. It has long been abolished among experts. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 370.

Feather-tongue spline. See **spline*.

feather-tract (fēᵀᴴ′ėr-trakt), *n.* Same as *pteryla*.

feather-tree (feᵀᴴ′ėr-trē), *n.* 1. The smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus*.—2. The valley-mahogany, *Cercocarpus parvifolius:* so called in California on account of the feathery styles of the fruit.

feather-wedge (feᵀᴴ′ėr-wej), *n.* Same as *fox-wedge*.

feather-weed (feᵀᴴ′ėr-wēd), *n.* 1. One of the red algæ of the genus *Ptilota*.—2. The common everlasting, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*.

feature, *v. t.* 2. To make a feature or special attraction of; display or mention prominently; give prominence to: as, A B is *featured* at the Academy as Othello. [Chiefly in newspaper and theatrical use.]

feazings, *n.* See **feezings*.

febricity (fe-bris′i-ti), *n.* [Erroneously formed (as if from a L. adj. **febricus*) from L. *febricitare*, have a fever, < *febris*, a fever: see *fever*.] A state of fever or feverishness. *Browning*.

febril, *a.* A simplified spelling of *febrile*.

Febrile urine. See **urine*.

Febronian, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who holds the Febronian doctrine, which maintains the primacy of the body of the episcopate over the Pope.

fec. An abbreviation of the Latin *fecit*, (he) did it or made it.

Fechnerian (feċh-nē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to G. T. Fechner (1801–87), a German psychophysicist: as, *Fechnerian* psychophysics, the *Fechnerian* method of average error.

Fechner's cloud, paradoxical, shadow experiment. See **experiment*.—**Fechner's colors, formulas.** See **color*, **formula*.

fecht (feċht), *v.* and *n.* The Scotch form of *fight*.

federal, *a.*—**Federal architecture,** in the United States, the architecture of the time since the adoption of the Constitution, as distinguished from that of the period before, which is often called *colonial* or *old colonial*.—**Federal forest.** See *national *forest*.

federalistic (fed′ẹ-rạl-ist′ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to federalism.—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Federalist party in the United States.

federate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To unite in forming a league or federation.

Always as the Federative work goes on, it perfects itself, and Patriot genius adds contribution after contribution. Thus, at Lyons, . . . we behold as many as fifty or some say sixty thousand, met to *federate;* and a multitude looking on, which it would be difficult to number. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 8.

Federation of labor, a national or other inclusive organization of trade-unions or other organizations of wage-earners; especially in the United States, the American Federation of Labor.

The *Federation of Labour* goes more wisely to work, dealing with particular grievances of particular trades, and pressing for redress of flagrant grievances. Appeal is made to the State mainly when the Federation has failed; action through the State is the second resource, not the first. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 671.

Social Democratic Federation, an important socialist society founded in London, in 1881, by H. M. Hyndman, William Morris, and other socialistic reformers, under the name of the 'Social Federation.' Two years later the present name was adopted. It is the largest of the socialist societies in the United Kingdom. Its theories and its teachings are largely those of Karl Marx.

federico (fā-dā-rē′kō), *n.* [Spanish name.] See **fadang*.

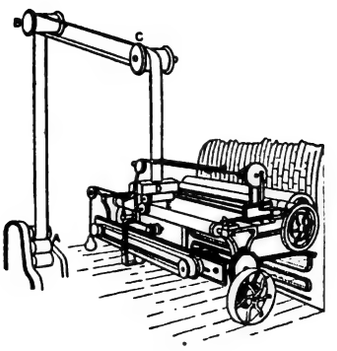
federovite (fed′ẹ-rō-vīt), *n.* [Named for E. *Federov*, a Russian mineralogist.] A variety of pyroxene related to ægirite.

fee[1], *n.* 6†. In *hunting*, certain portions of the dead animal which were distributed among the huntsmen according to definite regulations.

fee[2], *n.*—**Fee and life-rent,** in *Scots law*, two estates in land, the former importing absolute ownership and the latter a life-estate. The two estates might coexist in different persons at the same time, and from the loose way in which the expressions were used by conveyancers, difficulties of construction arose, and the term *life-rent* came often to import a fee: for example, an estate "to husband and wife in conjunct fee and life-rent and children of the marriage in fee" meant that the surviving husband or wife took the fee; and following this construction, an estate to a father in life-rent and to his heirs in fee gave the fee to the father. Accordingly, it came to be held that the technical meaning of *life-rent* was fee in all cases where the expression would, in its ordinary meaning, indicate that the fee was left over to those who would naturally take it by inheritance. This construction yielded to the ordinary meaning of the expression when accompanied by words or conditions clearly indicating such intent.

feed, *v. t.* 6. In *founding*, to supply extra metal to (a thick, heavy casting) while it is setting. This is done by having a shrink-head or riser over the thick portion of the casting and keeping communication open between this and the metal in the mold by working a feeding-rod up and down until the metal sets. The object of doing this is to prevent the formation of shrinkage-holes in the casting by the contraction of the metal as it cools, this process beginning from outside and leaving interior holes unless the latter are filled.

feed, *n.*—**Blamire's feed,** a lattice-apron device for automatically conveying cotton, wool, and like fibers from one carding-machine to another, the fibers being delivered at right angles to the direction in which they are received.—**Continuous feed.** See *intermittent *feed*.—**Cut feed,** in *stock-raising*, animal food or fodder, particularly hay, which has been cut into small pieces by running it through a cutter.—**Intermittent feed,** the feed given to a tool, or to the work, by means of a pawl and ratchet or a similar device: distinguished from the *continuous feed* obtained by the use of a constantly rotating screw.—**Piano feed,** a form of feeding-device, arranged in sections resembling piano-keys, for equably delivering cotton into a scutching-machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 80.—**Rough feed.** See **roughage*, 2.—**Scotch feed,** a self-acting feed used in wool-carding for reducing the carded wool into a flat ribbon about five inches wide and half an inch thick, and delivering it to a succeeding carding-machine.—**Silent feed,** a mechanism for moving a tool to the work or the work to a tool, in any machine-tool or woodworking machine in which the intermittent effect of a ratchet and dog is replaced by a friction apparatus, so that there is no audible click when the feed-motion acts. The most usual forms embody the idea of a cam or toggle, which slips when pulled in one direction, but which nips upon a suitable surface when motion occurs in the opposite direction, and in this second position drives the feed-gear.—**Star-feed,** a device for feeding a tool to its work by means of a screw on a lathe-carriage or boring-bar. As the work or



Scotch Feed.
A, calender- or drawing-rolls; B, C, carrying-pulleys for the ribbon-sliver; D, carrier for spreading the sliver; E, feed-apron. (From Vickerman's "Woollen Spinning.")

the bar revolves, a projecting arm of a rimless wheel on the end of the screw strikes an adjusted pin, which compels a partial revolution of the wheel and feed-screw. The projecting arms are of such a shape as to suggest a star of four, five, six, or more points.

feed-bag (fēd′bag), *n.* Same as *nose-bag* (which see).

feed-bed (fēd′bed), *n.* 1. A place where animals feed.—2. A level surface forming a table along which material is fed to a machine.

feed-board (fēd′bōrd), *n.* The table attached to a printing- or folding-machine which upholds the pile of paper that is fed into the machine sheet by sheet. See *laying-on *table*.

feed-boiler (fēd′boi′lėr), *n.* Same as **farm-boiler*.

feed-box (fēd′boks), *n.* 1. A box which contains a set of feed-gears or other apparatus for feeding a machine.—2. A box in which oats or other feed for horses or cattle is kept.

feed-cloth (fēd′klôth), *n.* Same as **feed-sheet*.

feed-cock (fēd′kok), *n.* The valve or cock by which the supply of feed-water for a boiler is controlled.

feed-cone (fēd′kōn), *n.* A cone-pulley, or a cone of gears, used to change the rate of feed on a machine, in order to adjust it to the cutting speed which is best for the material or for the tool.

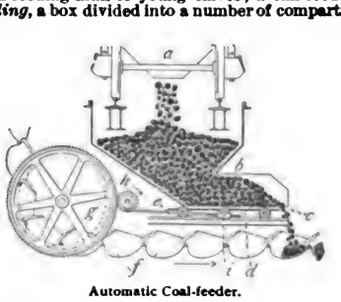
feed-cup (fēd′kup), *n.* An oil-cup; specifically, an oil-cup which holds a supply sufficient to last for some time, and from which the oil is fed at a uniform rate.

feed-cutter (fēd′kut′ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hay, clover, ensilage and the like. Such machines are made in many forms.

feed-door (fēd′dōr), *n.* The opening or door-frame through which fuel is supplied to a stôve, furnace, gas-retort, etc. In heating-furnaces and boilers it may be at the side, just above the fire-pot; in a magazine-stove or cook-stove, at the top and closed by a lid; in a gas-retort, at one end, serving also as the discharging door; and in a blast-furnace, water-gas plant, or coke-oven, at the top.

feed-engine (fēd′en′jin), *n.* A feed-pump.

feeder, *n.*, 6. (*d*) (2) A part of a machine, such as a finger or arm, for pushing along the material to be operated upon. (*g*) (2) In *elect.*, a conductor which leads from the generating-station to a point in the distribution-system, for the supply of electric current. In low-pressure electric distribution-systems, in which an appreciable loss of pressure occurs between generator and consumer, a system of mains is provided, from which the current is supplied to customers, and a system of feeders which supply the mains from the generating-station at so many points that no appreciable variation of pressure occurs in the mains, but all the loss of pressure is in the feeders. (*h*) A can, pail, or other vessel fitted with a rubber nipple, used in feeding milk to young calves; a calf-feeder. (*i*) In *milling*, a box divided into a number of compartments,

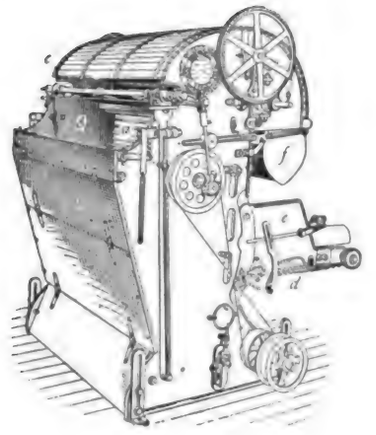


Automatic Coal-feeder.
a, hopper-car on railroad-track discharging coal to feeder; *b*, hopper of feeder; *c*, delivery; *d*, reciprocating gate; *e*, short track on which gate travels; *f*, bucket-conveyer traveling on track (not shown); *g*, wheel operating and guiding conveyer, also geared to control small gear; *h*, small gear that by its rotation causes gate (through the crank and connecting-rod) alternately to open and close; *i*, screw for adjusting movement of gate to deliver exact load to each bucket. Arrows show direction of travel of conveyer and rotation of gear.

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each provided with an adjustable gate. It is used and combined with blending-machines for distributing the different flours or meals in exact proportions and at the same speed to the blender. It is sometimes united with a dividing- and distributing-machine for the purpose of feeding several bolting-machines or other machines, and is then called a *divider and feeder*. (*j*) In *transportation*, any automatic machine which feeds or supplies loose material in bulk to a conveyer or elevator. It may feed the load to a belt conveyer in a continuous stream, or intermittently to a bucket conveyer, filling one bucket at a time; it may form the delivery end of a conveyer, supplying coal to crusher-rolls or to another conveyer. It is made in many forms. See cut on previous page.

9. The player who tosses the ball to the batsman (in rounders and similar games); hence, the name of a particular game resembling rounders. *N. E. D.*—**Automatic feeder**, a mechanical device used in mining, to secure a uniform and definite supply of ore for treatment.—**Bramwell feeder**, in *textile, manuf.*, a mechanical device for feeding automatically raw material, as wool or cotton, to a machine: invented by W. C. Bramwell in 1876.



Bramwell Feeder.

a, elevating toothed apron; *b*, box or case; *c*, oscillating comb; *d*, feed-lattice; *e*, feed-table; *f*, weighing-scale.

feeder-bar (fē′dėr-bär), *n.* An oscillating bar, in a cotton-machine, by which the supply of cotton to the machine is controlled. Also called *feeler-bar*. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, II. 21.

feeder-head (fē′dėr-hed), *n.* Same as *feed-head*.

feed-gage (fēd′gāj), *n.* A small guide-post, attached to a printing- or folding-machine, against which the feeder of the sheets places each sheet of paper, for the purpose of securing uniform and exact margins: oftener called, in printing, the *feed-guide*.

feed-gate (fēd′gāt), *n.* **1.** The gate or opening through which material is fed to a machine, as that which admits water to a turbine.—**2.** The opening into a mold, through which the molten metal is poured.

feed-gear (fēd′gēr), *n.* The mechanism by which either the material operated upon or the tool is fed forward.

feed-grinder (fēd′grīn′dėr), *n.* A power grinding-mill for reducing corn, wheat, oats, etc., to coarse meal suitable for feeding to cattle. It uses steel burs in place of stones, and is often fitted with an automatic feeding-device and elevator for lifting the grain to a sack-filler.

feed-guide (fēd′gīd), *n.* See ★*feed-gage*.

feed-hopper (fēd′hop′ėr), *n.* A hopper into which material is poured at intervals and from which it is regularly fed to a machine.

feeding, *n.*—**Feeding standard**, in *stock-raising*, the experimentally established amounts of the different nutritive substances required by animals under specified conditions. Feeding standards widely adopted give the amounts required per day (per 1,000 pounds of live weight) of protein, carbohydrates, and fat, together with the fuel-value of the ration, for oxen at rest, at work, etc.—**Forced feeding**, the introduction of food into the stomach through a tube in cases of attempted suicide by starvation.

feeding-cake (fē′ding-kāk), *n.* The solid cake left from the expression of colza, cotton-seed, and other oils, used as food for cattle. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., II. 26.

feeding-dish (fē′ding-dish), *n.* A circular plate or dish which forms the feeding-mechanism of the Hübner continuous cotton-combing machine.

feeding-groove (fē′ding-grōv), *n.* A longitudinal groove on the ligula of a honey-bee worker by the use of which one bee feeds another.

feeding-machine (fē′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* An apparatus attached to a printing- or folding-machine, for the automatic delivery of single sheets to the machine.

feeding-rod (fē′ding-rod), *n.* A wrought-iron rod about ¼ to ⅜ of an inch in diameter, used by foundrymen to feed heavy castings, by keeping open a passage for fluid metal during the shrinking process.

feeding-stuff (fē′ding-stuf), *n.* The various kinds of food for cattle. [Local Eng.]

This great change in country dairying . . . has necessitated the extensive purchase of *feeding-stuffs* for the production of milk, especially in winter time.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 363.

feed-pawl (fēd′pâl), *n.* A pawl or finger which imparts motion to a ratchet-wheel to feed a machine, or which receives such motion from the feeding-mechanism.

feed-peg (fēd′peg), *n.* A device, connected with a star-wheel, which gives an intermittent rotary motion to one of the feed-rolls of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine, for projecting the cotton forward through nippers. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 39.

feed-regulator (fēd′reg′ū-lā-tor), *n.* A device for regulating the amount of feed-water to be supplied to a steam-boiler. Such a device is particularly necessary on coil, water-tube, or flash boilers on account of the small reserve-supply of water they contain.

feed-rod (fēd′rod), *n.* **1.** A rod or shaft which actuates a feed-motion.—**2.** Same as ★*feeding-rod*.

feed-sheet (fēd′shēt), *n.* A movable apron or table which feeds material into a machine, as the feed-apron of a wool-carding engine. Also called *feed-cloth*.

feed-table (fēd′tā′bl), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, a movable, flexible table, usually constructed of narrow slats of wood, for carrying or feeding material into a machine.

feed-tank (fēd′tangk), *n.* **1.** A reservoir or vessel in which the water to be supplied or fed to a steam-boiler is contained. The water may be hot or cold: when hot the tank is usually closed to prevent loss by evaporation.—**2.** A reservoir or vessel designed to hold liquid fuel, such as kerosene or gasolene, which is to be fed to a burner.—**3.** A reservoir or tank containing reagents, or raw materials, which are to be fed to a vessel in which some chemical or manufacturing process is conducted.

feed-trough, *n.* **2.** A long, narrow trough, about 18 inches wide, 4 inches deep, and 1,500 feet long, placed between the rails of a railway-track and partly filled with water. A scoop suspended from the tender of the locomotive of a moving train and dipping into the trough causes the water to rise along the slope of the scoop and pass into the water-tank of the tender.

feed-wheel (fēd′hwēl), *n.* A hand-wheel for operating the feeding-mechanism of a machine.

feed-wire (fēd′wīr), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (*g*).

feel[1], *v. t.*—**To feel the blade**, in *fencing*, to be aware of the otherwise imperceptible preparations of the opponent for attack through the contact between the foils or swords.

feeler, *n.* **6.** A thickness-gage.—**7.** A thin piece of metal for determining the space or play left in a bearing or for determining the distance between the two plates in a riveted joint.

feeler-bar (fē′lėr-bär), *n.* Same as ★*feeder-bar*.

feeling, *n.*—**Common feeling**. See ★*common*.—**Discordant feeling**, in Wundt's psychology, a total feeling, derived from the oscillatory feeling, in which the affective oscillations follow each other very quickly, and the successive feelings themselves are strongly opposed: instances are tickling, doubt, the feeling of tonal dissonance, etc.—**Extensive feeling**, in *psychol.*, a feeling which arises from the spatial and temporal arrangement of the sense-elements of a perception or idea.—**Intensive feeling**, in Wundt's psychology, a feeling, or affective process, which depends upon the relation of the qualitative attributes of the sensational elements in perceptions or ideas.

The expressions "*intensive*" and "extensive" do not refer to the character of the feelings themselves, for they are in reality always *intensive*, but to the conditions for the rise of these feelings.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 164.

Law of feeling, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that, in many cases, association of ideas depends, not upon the contiguity or resemblance of the ideas themselves, but upon a permanent or transient state of the feelings.

The writers who have pointed out this influence (often efficacious though latent) have conceived this superior law, which might be called the *law of feeling*, in two different ways, some as absolute and universal, others as partial and local.
T. Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 173.

Oscillatory feeling, in Wundt's psychology, a total feeling in which opposing feelings, or affective processes, alternate with each other in rapid succession.—**Partial feeling**, in Wundt's psychology, a feeling, or affective process, which enters as a component into a total feeling.

Every composite feeling may, accordingly, be divided (1) into a total feeling made up of all its components, and (2) into single *partial feelings* which go to make up the total feeling. These *partial feelings* are in turn of different grades, according as they are simple sense-feelings (*partial feelings* of the first order), or feelings which are themselves composite (*partial feelings* of the second or higher orders).
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 159.

Total feeling, in Wundt's psychology, the affective experience which results from the simultaneous presence of separate affective processes in consciousness; the resultant of a number of partial feelings.

feeling-effect (fē′ling-e-fekt′), *n.* In *psychol.*, the affective, as distinguished from the sensory, result of the application of a stimulus.

Likeness may mean "likeness of *feeling-effect*," as in the former case it means likeness of direct sense-effect. Green and blue would then be like, because they put us in like moods, of restfulness or quiet.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 54.

feeling-tone (fē′ling-tōn), *n.* In *psychol.*, affective experience, as referred to the intellectual experience which it accompanies and colors; more especially, simple affection, as referred to the sensation which it thus accompanies, and of which, in some psychological systems, it is even regarded as an attribute; affective tone.

Perhaps the most efficient agent in determining the manner in which delusions are formed is the *feeling-tone* of pleasantness and unpleasantness.
J. W. Slaughter, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 307.

feezings (fēz′ingz), *n. pl.* [*feeze*[3].] *Naut.*, the unlaid end of a rope.

Fehling's reagent, test. See ★*reagent*, ★*test*[1].

fei (fā′ē), *n.* [Tahitian *fei*, the vernacular name of the plant and its fruit.] The wild banana of Polynesia and New Caledonia, *Musa Fehi*. It is distinguished from cultivated bananas and plantains in having erect fruit-spathes, bearing numerous crowded, angular, orange-colored fruits containing a few seeds. The fruit is prepared in various ways for food: sometimes beaten to a consistency of paste and made into puddings together with cocoanut-custard and other ingredients. In Samoa, where it is called *soaa*, the natives prepare from the sap a dark-purple dye with which they stain their bark-cloth, and which they sometimes use for ink. The species has been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands and is found growing in some of the higher ravines of the island of Oahu.

feint, *n.* **3.** *pl.* See *faint*, *n.*, 2.

fei-tsui (fā-tswē′), *n.* [Chin. *fei-ts'ui*: *fei*, *fé*, the blue-green kingfisher; *ts'ui*, the feathers of this bird, used in ornamental feather-work.] A beautifully variegated green variety of jadeite much prized, on account of its coloration, by the Chinese. The prevailing shade is a bright emerald- or cabbage-green.

fel (fel), *n.* [L., gall: see *gall*[1].] Gall; bile.—**Fel bovis**, the pharmacopœial name for ox-gall.

feldsparic (feld-spär′ik), *a.* [*feldspar* + *-ic*.] Same as *feldspathic*. *N. E. D.*

feldspathization (feld-spath-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*feldspath(ic)* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the development of feldspar in rocks through contact-metamorphism. *Fournet*.

feldspathize (feld′spath-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feldspathized*, ppr. *feldspathizing*. [*feldspath* + *-ize*.] To change to feldspar: a term employed in geology to describe this metamorphic process. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 780.

feldspathoid (feld′spath-oid), *n.* [*feldspath* + *-oid*.] Feldspar or some other species (nephelite, sodalite, leucite, and the scapolites) which plays a similar part in the composition of rocks.

Félibre (fā-lēbr′), *n.* [F. *Félibre*, mod. Pr. *felibre*, a particular use, in connection with *Felibrige*, of *felibre*, a parishioner, usually identified with Sp. *feligrés*, a parishioner, of unknown origin but conjectured by some to be reduced from L. *filius gregis*, 'son of the flock,' or *filius ecclesiæ*, 'son of the church.' A literary fancy has made *félibre* mean 'book-maker,' as if from Pr. *faire* (< L. *facere*), make, + *libre* (< L. *liber*), book.] A member of the literary society known as ★*Félibrige* (which see).

Felibrian (fe-lib′ri-an), *a.* [F. *félibrien*, < *Félibre*: see ★*Félibre*.] Relating or pertaining to the Félibres or the Provençal literature, etc., produced by them: as, *Felibrian* studies.

The two *Félibrien* societies maintained in Paris by the children of the South of France.
T. A. Janvier, A Feast Day on the Rhone, i.

Félibrige (fā-lē-brēzh′), *n.* [F. *Félibrige*, Pr. *Felibrige*, a name adopted by the society mentioned: see ★*Félibre*.] A society constituted in Provence, in 1854, for the maintenance and purification of the Romance dialects of the south of France, represented by the Provençal, and for the promotion of Provençal literature and art.

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felic (fel'ik), *a.* [*fel*(*dspar*) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902), a term used to signify that a rock, or group of rocks or minerals, has the properties of or contains feldspar. See *quantitative system of igneous* ★*rocks.*

Felichthys (fel-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, cat, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The generic name of a large sea-catfish, known as *gaff-topsail cat*, from the elevated dorsal fin. The common species is *F. felis.*

fellaheen (fe-lä'hēn), *n. pl.* See *fellah.*

felleous (fel'ē-us), *a.* [L. *felleus*, < *fel* (*fell-*), gall.] Relating to the bile; bilious.

fellmongery (fel'mung-gėr-i), *n.* [*fellmonger* + *-(er)y.*] The business of a fellmonger or his establishment.

> Woollen mills, tanneries and *fellmongeries.*
> *Nature*, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 413.

Fell sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

Felly cut-off and doweling machine, a saw-table with two circular saws used to cut off the ends of felly-blanks, at the right length and proper bevel, and to make the dowel-seats.—**Felly-planing machine**, a wood-planer for planing strips and blanks for fellies, shafts, carriage-bows, etc. It planes several at once. A more complicated machine is allied to a molding-machine and employs one, two, or four cutter-heads placed vertically or horizontally to dress two or four sides of bent fellies.—**Felly-rounding machine**, a machine for rounding and finishing the inner curve of bent and planed fellies. It is essentially a molding-machine having one horizontal cutter-head.—**Felly-truing machine**, a sander used in finishing fellies. See ★*sander.*

felly-holder (fel'i-hōl″dėr), *n.* A felly-plate and a T-head bolt which together form a clamp over the joint in a felly and prevent the wood from splitting.

felon-grass (fel'ọn-gràs), *n.* Either of two plants reputed to cure felons: (*a*) The masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium.* (*b*) The black hellebore, *Helleborus niger.*

felon-herb (fel'ọn-ėrb), *n.* Either of two plants reputed to cure felons: (*a*) The common mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.* (*b*) The mouse-ear hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella.* See *mouse-ear*, 1.

felonice (fē-lon'i-sē), *adv.* [Law L., adv. from **felonicus*, adj., < *felo*(*n-*), felon.] In *Eng. law*, feloniously: a term formerly required to be used in all indictments for felony.

felon-weed (fel'ọn-wēd), *n.* The common Old World or tansy ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, adventive in the United States: so called from its use as a remedy for felons.

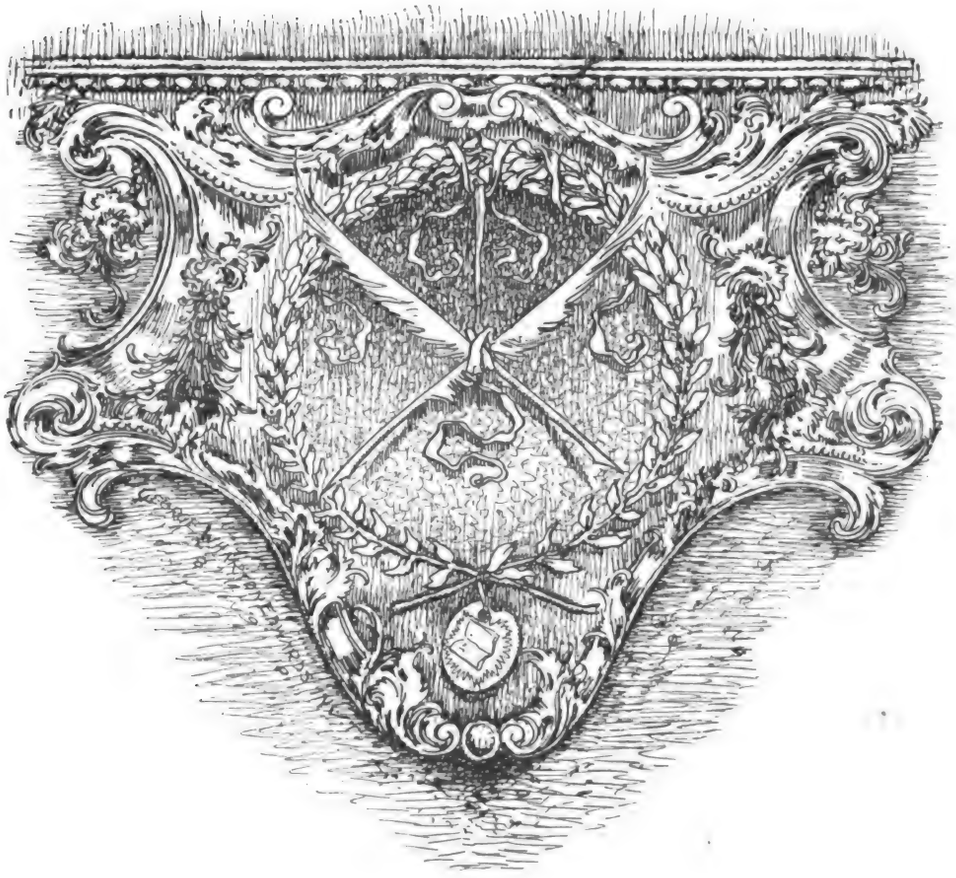
felsi-. [G. *fels*, rock, + *i*, a letter used to signify that the character is microscopic. Cf. ★*felso-.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902), a prefix placed before the name of a rock to signify that its texture is microfelsitic, microscopically aphanitic, and homogeneous, but not that of isotropic glass: as, *felsimonzonose.*

felsitic, *a.* 2. Having an aphanitic texture: applied to the ground-masses of those porphyries which are so fine-grained as to be aphanitic, and to those glassy ones that do not have a vitreous luster.

felsitoid (fel'sit-oid), *a.* [*felsite* + *-oid.*] In *petrog.*, having a felsitic appearance, with an exceedingly compact aphanitic texture: applied to metamorphic rocks. Such rocks occur in beds or bed-like masses, sometimes in districts of contact-metamorphism. They embrace hälleflinta, adinole, and porphyroid. *Geikie.*

felso-. [G. *fels*, rock, + *o*, a letter used to signify that the character is megascopic.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902), a prefix placed before the name of a rock to signify that its texture is megascopically felsitic, megascopically aphanitic, but not glassy: as, *felsomonzonose.* It is used in a similar manner in petrography generally and may be prefixed to the name of any aphanitic rock: as, *felsorhyolite, felsoliparite*, etc.

felsōbanyite (fel-sō-ban'yīt), *n.* [Hung. *Felsö Bánya*, 'upper mine': *felsö*, upper, *bánya*, mine.] A hydrated aluminium sulphate, occurring in snow-white crystalline masses, found at Kapnik Bánya, near Felsö Bánya, Hungary.



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